1. Lesions on leaves of *Acer rubrum* (× 1.5); 2, 3, vertical sections through conidiomata (2, × 200; 3, × 500); 4, 5, conidiogenous cells (× 1250); 6, conidia (× 1250). All from DAOM 169317. 2-6, interference contrast.


≡*Phyllosticta acericola* Cooke & Ell., Grevillea 8: 11. 1879.

LEAF SPOTS scattered, subcircular or irregular in outline, up to 8 mm diam., reddish brown to pale brown, occasionally with a dark brown or purplish border. STROMA subepidermal, prosenchymatous,
very rudimentary, composed of pale brownish, septate hyphae with cells swollen up to 6 μm diam. CONIDIOMATA pycnidial, scattered, epiphyllous, immersed, dark brown, subepidermal, solitary, unilocular, subglobose or somewhat depressed, 60–145 μm diam., papillate, with a subcircular ostiole 7–14 μm diam. Wall of conidia 6–22 μm thick, composed of 2–6 layers of cells, the cells of the outer layers relatively thick-walled, reddish brown, irregular or isodiametric, thicker-walled and darker in a narrow zone around the ostiole; those of the inner layers thin-walled, hyaline, flattened. CONIDIOGENOUS CELLS blastic, sessile, hyaline, short cylindrical or conoidal, 3.8–8.0 × 2.1–3.4 μm. CONIDIA one-celled, hyaline, ellipsoidal to obovoid or obpyriform, base usually more or less truncate, apex flattened or indented slightly, 7.6–12.4 × 4.8–8.0 μm, (av. 10.0 × 6.5 μ), enclosed in a distinct slime layer up to 1.4 μm thick; usually with a hyaline, narrowly conoidal to cylindrical, mucilaginous, apical appendage, 3–17 μm in length.


NOTES: A more complete synonymy for P. minima was given by van der Aa (Stud. Mycol. 5. 1973).

Phyllosticta minima is common and widely distributed on Acer spp. in eastern North America. The species appears to be uncommon outside of North America, although it has been reported in Europe by P. Sydow, Mycol. March. 1486 and 3878 on Acer italicum and A. pseudoplatanus respectively (sub Phyllosticta acercola Cooke & Ellis, specimens not examined).

Phyllosticta minima is the only species accepted in Phyllosticta by van der Aa that occurs on Aceraceae. The other species currently accommodated in Phyllosticta and reported from Aceraceae in North America belong to unrelated genera including Phoma, Phomopsis and Asteromella, and are readily distinguished.

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