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New and rare species of *Moniliales* in Poland

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This paper presents descriptions of three species of the order *Moniliales*: *Cercospora kabatiana* Allesch., *Mycocentrospora acerina* (Hartig) Deighton and *Thedgonia ligustrina* (Borema) Sutton.

Key words: parasitic fungi, *Moniliales*, distribution in Poland.

INTRODUCTION

Poland is a country in which the flora of fungi has been known relatively well, particulary macromycetes and also *Uredinales*, *Ustilaginales*, *Erysiphales* and *Peronosporales*. An exception are imperfect fungi which have not been fully studied yet. In the records of the species collected, e.g., in the Tatra Mts., Białowieża, Roztocze, Ojców, Pieniny Mts. National Park and in the region of Szczecin, the authors took into consideration *Deuteromycetes*, but there are still regions in which they have not been reported. During mycological studies carried out in south-east Poland several hundred of fungus species were collected. Among them two are new for the mycoflora of our country and one was found on a new host. They are: *Cercospora kabatiana* Allesch., *Mycocentrospora acerina* (Hartig) Deighton and *Thedgonia ligustrina* (Borema) Sutton. This paper contains a characteristics of these species and notes about their distribution in Poland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SPECIES

Cercospora kabatiana Allesch. Vestergr. Micr. rar. sel. n. 546.1902.

Leaf spots large, subcircular, (5–) 10–15 mm diam., grey or greenish-grey, sometimes with zonning. Coating visible on both sides of the spots. Conidiophores 1-cellular or with several septa, 17–35 × 2.2–4.5 μm. Conidial scar dark, distincly conspicuous. Conidia hyaline, acicular (4–)5–12(–17)-cellular, 37–110 × 2.2–2.5 μm (according to Brandenburger (1985): 35–150 × 2–4 μm). Formed singly. Hilum distincly conspicuous, dark (Fig. 1a).

Distribution in Poland: on *Galeobdolon luteum* Huds. Cergowa Góra (Low Beskidy Mts.) in *Dentario glandulosae-Fagetum*, 30.07.92.

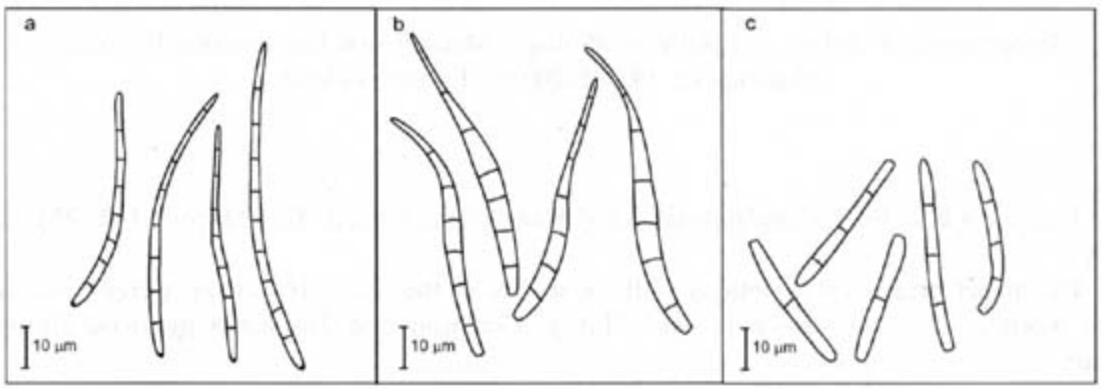

Fig.1. Conidia of *Moniliales* species: a – *Cercospora kabatiana* Allesch. on *Galeobdolon luteum*; b – *Mycocentrospora acerina* (Hartig) Deighton on *Impatiens parviflora*; c – *Thedgonia ligustrina* (Borema) Sutton on *Ligustrum vulgare*

Mycocentrospora acerina (Hartig) Deighton, Taxon 21: 716.1972;

Cercospora acerina Hartig, Unters. forstb. Inst. München 1: 58.1880;
Sporidesmium acerinum (Hartig) Frank, Krankh. Pfl. 2: 318.1896;
Cercosporella acerina (Hartig) G. Arnaud, Bull. Soc. Pathol. vég. Fr. 5: 59.1918;
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Centrospora acerina (Hartig) Viennot-Bourgin, Rev. Mycol., N.S., 10: 130.1946;
C. ailanthi P. Syd, Hedwigia 38.140.1899;
Cercosporella callosa Allesch., in Allesch et Schn., F. bavar. 697.1900;
C. ulmicola Höhn., Fragm. zur Mykol. 60.1903;
C. anemonis Baudyš, Lotos 62: 60.1916;
Cercospora macrospora Osterw. Mitt. thurgau naturf. Ges. 25:73.1924;
Centrospora macrospora (Osterw.) Neerg., Gartnertidende 8: 97.1943;
Ansatospora macrospora (Osterw.) Newhall, Phytopathology 34: 98.1944;
Cercospora cari Westerdijk et van Luijk, Meded. phytopathol. Lab. W. C. Scholten 8: 54.1924;
C. praelonga R. Sprague, Mycologia 29: 431.1937;
C. ohlsenii Neerg., Zbl. Bakt. Parasitenk., Abt. 2, 104: 411.1942;
Anguillospora flagellifera Ingold, Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 32: 345.1949;
Spermospora impatientis Mel'nik, Mikol. i Fitopatol. 1: 255.1967.

Leaf spots usually not large, irregular or subcircular, 2–6(–10) mm diam., yellowish-brown or yellowish greyish, with darker, brown margin, sometimes confluent cover a considerable leaf area. Poorly conspicuous coating usually occurs on the upper side of spots. Conidiophores 1-cellular or with several septa, 8–20 (–40) × 2.5–4 5m. Conidia 7–12-cellular obclavate or acicular strongly narrowed into a characteristic rostrum. Sometimes a small appendage at the conidium base. Hilum unthickend and colourless. Measurements of conidia: 60–100 × 3–6.6 μm (according to Braun (1985): (50–) 60–250 (–290) × (4–) 6–15 (–16.5) μm (Fig. 1b).

Distribution in Poland: on *Impatiens parviflora* DC. Iwonicz Zdrój, roadside in *Dentario glandulosae-Fagetum*, 17.06.94; on *Acer platanoides* L: Puławy, a park (Jankowska-Barbacka 1931, sub *Cercospora acerina* Hartig).

Thedgonia ligustrina (Borema) B. Sutton, Trans. Br. Mycol. Soc. 61: 428.1973;

Cercospora ligustrina Borema Tijdskr. Plantenziekten 68: 117–118.1962
Cercoseptoria ligustrina (Borema) v. Arx, Genera of Fungi Sporulating in Pure Culture, ed. 3: 306, Lehre 1981.

Leaf spot small, subcircular, 3–6 mm diam., lightbrownish or grey with a dark brown margin. Coating conspicuous on both sides of leaves. Conidiophores, 30–55(–66) × 2.5–3.5 μm, straight, rarely geniculate, 1-cellular or with several septa. Conidia 1–4-cellular, cylindric, 30–66 × 3–4.5 μm. Formed in chains, hilum flat, unthickend and colourless (Fig. 1c).

Distribution in Poland: on *Ligustrum vulgare* L. Janów Lubelski, roadside, 20.10.94; Mielnik, roadside, 1.11.80 (leg. W. Mułenko).

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Nowe i rzadkie gatunki *Moniliales* w Polsce

Streszczenie

Praca zawiera opisy trzech gatunków z rzędu *Moniliales*: *Cercospora kabatiana*, *Mycocentrospora acerina* i *Thedgonia ligustrina*.