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***Passalora lobeliae-fistulosis* J.L. Alves & R.W. Barreto, sp. nov.**

Etymology. Named after the host species from which it was collected, *Lobelia fistulosa*.

Leaf spots circular, centrally white greyish, with distinct dark brown margins, becoming subcircular to irregular, tissue collapsing in the necrotic areas and often torn, 2–16 × 3–20 mm. *Internal mycelium*, inter- and intracellular, 1.5–2 µm wide, branched, septate, pale brown, smooth. *External mycelium* absent. *Stromata* subepidermal, globose to subglobose, 25–85.5 × 28–63.5 µm, composed of dark brown *textura angularis*. *Conidiophores* amphigenous, aggregated in dense erect synnemata, subcylindrical, straight to slightly sinuous at apex, up to 330 µm long, 2–4 µm wide, multiseptate, unbranched, chestnut-brown at base becoming yellowish brown at apex, geniculate, smooth. *Conidiogenous cells* integrated, terminal, slightly sinuous, tapering to flat-tipped apical loci, subcylindrical 6–25 × 1.5–4 µm, pale brown. *Conidiogenous loci* conspicuous, 1–3 per cell, truncate to slightly convex, 1.5–2 µm diam, thickened and darkened. *Conidia* brown, smooth, dry, guttulate, solitary or catenulate, forming branched chains, cylindrical to subcylindrical, 10–59 × 1.9–5.5 µm, apex rounded, base obconically truncate, (1–)2–3(–4)-septate; hilum thickened and darkened.

Culture characteristics — Colonies slow growing (reaching 10 mm diam after 15 d) on vegetable broth agar (VBA; Pereira et al. 2003) at 25 °C; circular or irregular, raised centrally of dense cottony aerial mycelium, olivaceous-black, with black-grey uneven margins. Reverse on VBA iron-grey, alternate with olivaceous-black; sporulation abundant.

Typus. BRAZIL, Rio de Janeiro, Nova Friburgo, Riograndina, Alto dos Micheis, on leaves of *Lobelia fistulosa*, 9 July 2011, R.W. Barreto (holotype VIC 31840, culture ex-type COAD 1116), LSU sequence GenBank JX171142, ITS sequence GenBank JX494388, MycoBank MB800217.

Notes — *Passalora lobeliae-fistulosis* was found associated with distinct leaf spotting of *Lobelia fistulosa* (*Campanulaceae*). There is only one species of *Passalora* described on a member of the genus *Lobelia*, namely *P. lobeliae-cardinalis* (<http://nt.ars-grin.gov/fungalatabases/index.cfm>). The presence of long synnemata, conidial chains and also conidial size allows for an easy distinction of *P. lobeliae-fistulosis* from *P. lobeliae-cardinalis* and the other species of *Passalora* described hitherto on members of the *Campanulaceae*, namely: *P. codonopsis*, *P. effusa*, *P. ferruginea*, *P. isotomae* and *P. lobeliae-cardinalis*. These species were originally treated as members of *Cercospora* or *Mycovellosiella* but have been transferred to *Passalora* (Braun 1995, Braun & Crous 2003). The closest species of *Passalora* as compared by LSU sequences available in public databases is *P. brachycarpa*. Nevertheless, this is a pathogen of *Solanum* spp. (*Solanaceae*) which is both phylogenetically and morphologically distinct from *P. lobeliae-fistulosis*. No sexual morph was observed on the leaves, nor were we able to induce any in culture. BLASTn results of the LSU sequence of *P. lobeliae-fistulosis* (VIC 31840, VIC 31841) had an E-value of 0.0 with the LSU sequence of *P. brachycarpa* (GenBank GU214664, 100 % query coverage).

Colour illustrations. *Lobelia fistulosa* growing on a humid slope at type locality in the Atlantic rainforest at Nova Friburgo, state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Close-up of leaf spot; dense and erect synnema; conidia with thickened and darkened hila. Scale bars = 10 µm