クワ又枯病菌Stigmina moriの命名上の措置について

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The nomenclatural status of *Stigmina mori* (Nomura) comb. nov.

Akira SHIRATA and Kokichi TAKAHASHI

The Sericultural Experimet Station, Suginami-ku, Wada Tokyo (〒 166)

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白田昭・高橋幸吉：クワ又枯病菌 *Stigmina mori* の命名上の措置について

The present species was first described by Nomura (1904) under the name *Coryneum mori* Nomura. The materials he examined were collected by Mr. S. Hori from *Morus alba* L. at Minamisaku, Nagano Pref., Japan. Butler (1909), who found the same fungus in Kashmir, India, reported that the cells of the spore were often dividid by a longitudinal septum. Bubák(1910) adopted *Thyrococcum* for the generic name of this fungus for this reason. On the other hand, von Höhnel (1911) named this fungus *Thyrostroma mori* (Nomura) von Höhnel. Saccardo (1913) adopted a new name, *Steganosporium mori* (Nomura) Sacc. et Trott. In Japan, Yendo (1927) followed Saccardo's opinion, but Hara (1936) supported von Höhnel's nomenclature.

Recently, the taxonomy of Deuteomycetes fungi was revised on the basis of the process of conidium formation. *Thyrostoma* was accommodated in the genus *Stigmina* Sacc. by Ellis (1959, 1973), Subramanian (1971), and Kendrick and Carmichael(1973). Morgan-Jones (1971) adopted the generic name *Sciniatosporium* Kalchbrenner for 50 species most of which were previously placed in *Stigmina* Sacc., but Sutton (1972) replaced some species of *Sciniatosporium* into *Stigmina* again. In these literatures, no one dealt with the nomenclatural change of the genus na meof *Coryneum mori*. We consider it appropriate to change the old generic name of this fungus to *Stigmina*.

Stigmina mori (Nomura)Shirata et Takahashi, Comb, nov.

≡*Coryneum mori* Nomura, Atti Istit. Bot. Univ. di Pavia 9 : 37-38 (1904) ; Sacc., Syll. Fung. 18 : 478 (1904) ; Butler, Men. Depart. Agric. India, Bot. Ser. 2 : 1-12 (1909)

≡*Coryneum moricolum* Hori, Dainihon-Sanshi-Kaiho, 187:1-2 (1907) (nom. nud.)

≡*Thyrococcum mori* (Nomura) Bubák, Berich. Deutsch. Bot. Gesel. 28:533-537 (1910)

≡*Thyrostroma mori* (Nomura) von Höhnel, Fragmente zur Mykol. 13:92-94 (1911)

≡*Steganosporium mori* (Nomura) Sacc. et Trott., Syll. Fung. 22:1230 (1913)

Morphological characters of *Stigmina mori* collected from Iwate, Fukushima and Nagano Prefectures were as follows. Sporodochia black, punctiform up to 500 μ in diameter, later often becoming confluent. Mycelium immersed in the substratum, composed of branched, septate, hyaline to subhyaline, smooth-walled, 4-8 μ width hyphae. Stromata mostly immersed in the substratum, subhyaline, about 400 μ width, 270 μ high. Conidiophores arising from the upper cells of the stromata, cylindrical or barrel-shaped, subhyaline or pale brown, 15-30 μ long, 6-8 μ width in the broadest part, usually narrower near the apex. Conidia formed singly at the apex of each conidiophore which after the first conidium has fallen often proliferates through the scar and forms another conidium at a highter level, ellipsoid, cylindrical or clavate, subhyaline to golden brown, smooth-walled, with 1-7(usually 3) transverse septa and occasionally longtudial or oblique septum, often constricted at the septa. 22-70 (usually 37-50) μ long, 10-20(usually 12-16) μ width in the broadest part. On branches of *Morus alba*, *M. latifolia* and *M. bombycis*, Japan.

The branch blight of mulberry is proposed by the present authors for the name of this disease instead of the name, the twig disease

of mulberry, for the purpose of distinguishing this disease from the other twig diseases of mulberry.

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