
New species and new records of cercosporoid hyphomycetes from Cuba and Venezuela (Part 3)

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Examinations of specimens of cercosporoid leaf-spotting hyphomycetes made between 1966 and 1997 in Cuba and Venezuela, now housed at K (previously deposited at IMI as “*Cercospora* sp.”), have been continued, supplemented by several samples collected in Venezuela between 2006 and 2012, which are now deposited at HAL. Some species are new to Cuba and Venezuela, some new host plants are included, and the following new species are introduced: *Cercospora syngoniicola*, *Pseudocercospora apeibae*, *P. clematidis-haenkeanae*, *P. erythrinicola*, *P. erythroxylicola*, *P. guanarensis*, *P. helicteris*, *P. perseae-americanae*, *P. simirae*, and *Zasmidium cassiae-grandis*. The new combination *Pseudocercospora angraeci* and the new name *P. ranjita* var. *amphigena* are proposed.

Key words – Ascomycota – Mycosphaerellaceae – *Cercospora* – *Cercospora* – *Cercospora* – *Passalora* – *Pseudocercospora* – *Zasmidium* – South America – West Indies

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Introduction

Braun & Urtiaga (2008, 2012, 2013) and Braun et al. (2010) published results of examinations of collections of cercosporoid, mostly leaf-spotting hyphomycetes from Cuba and Venezuela, which are continued in the present paper. The material concerned was collected by R. Urtiaga between 1966 and 1996 and later deposited at IMI as *Cercospora* sp. (recently completely transferred to K). These specimens have recently been sent on loan to the first author to be determined and for further treatment. Additional Venezuelan collections made between 2006 and 2012 have been directly sent to the first author and are now deposited at HAL.

Results of these examinations supplement hitherto existing contributions to the knowledge of cercosporoid fungi of Cuba

(Arnold 1986, Castañeda & Braun 1989, Braun & Castañeda 1991, Vilaró Carmino et al. 2006) and Venezuela (Chupp 1934, Dennis 1976, Pons 1984, 1988, 1993, 2004, 2007, Urtiaga 1986, García et al. 1996, Itturiaga & Minter 2006). Older data are also summarized in Crous & Braun (2003).

Methods

Sporulating structures were mounted in distilled water without any staining, and examined using oil immersion (bright field and phase contrast), with standard light microscopy (Olympus BX 50, Hamburg, Germany). Thirty measurements ($\times 1000$ magnification) of conidia and other structures were made, with the extremes given in parentheses. All drawings have been prepared by the first author.

Results and discussion

New records of cercosporoid hyphomycetes from Cuba and Venezuela and descriptions of new species are listed in alphabetical order by genus and species. Discussions and comments are added to each taxon.

Cercospora ageraticola Goh & W.H. Hsieh (= *C. apii* complex [s. lat.])

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Lara, Villanueva, on leaves of *Chromolaena laevigata* (Lam.) R.M. King & A. Rob. [= *Eupatorium laevigatum* Lam.] (Asteraceae), Nov. 2008, R. Urtiaga (HAL 2350 F); Carabobo, Chirgua, Hacienda Mnte Sarco, on *Condylidium iresinoides* (Kunth) R.M. King & H. Rob. [= *Eupatorium iresinoides* Kunth] (Asteraceae), May 2001, R. Urtiaga 357 (HAL 2576 F).

Notes – The collection on *Chromolaena laevigata* was originally identified as *Calea* sp. and recorded by Braun et al. (2010) as *Cercospora caleifolia* Bat., J. Upadhyay & Netto. Morphological differences between the collection from Venezuela and the type collection from Brazil were discussed. The identity of the host plant was checked by botanists from the herbarium in Maracay and corrected to *Chromolaena laevigata*. The present collection belongs to the *C. apii* complex (*C. apii* s. lat.) in the sense of Crous & Braun (2003). The name *C. ageraticola* is available for collections on *Eupatorium* and allied genera (see Guo et al. 2005). The collection on *Condylidium iresinoides* is characterized by having small, brown stromata, 10–40 µm diam., fasciculate conidiophores, 30–150 × 3–6 µm, up to 8 µm wide near the base, pluriseptate, pale to medium brown, paler towards the tip, conidogenous cells integrated, terminal and often also intercalary, conidogenous loci 2–3 µm diam., conidia aciculate, hyaline, up to 100 × 3–4 µm. *C. ageraticola* is new to Venezuela, and the two hosts are also new for this species.

Cercospora apii Fresen. s. lat. (*C. apii* complex, sensu Crous & Braun 2003)

Material examined – CUBA, Bayamo, on living leaves of *Cananga odorata* (Lam.) Hook. f. & Thomson (Annonaceae), 12 Oct.

1967, R. Urtiaga 962 (IMI 129576 = K(M) 173073); Bayamo, on living leaves of *Dianthus caryophyllus* L. (Caryophyllaceae), 28 Sep. 1967, R. Urtiaga 904 (IMI 129454 = K(M) 173053). VENEZUELA, Lara, Duaca zone, on living leaves of *Milleria quinqueflora* L. (Asteraceae), Nov. 1993, R. Urtiaga (IMI 361861 = K(M) 180152); on living leaves of *Philodendron* sp. (Araceae), Guanare, Corozal, June 1990, R. Urtiaga (IMI 344203 = K(M) 180154).

Notes – *Milleria quinqueflora* and *Philodendron* sp. are new host species for *C. apii* s. lat. *Cananga odorata* and *Dianthus caryophyllus* were recorded from Cuba as hosts of *Cercospora* sp. (Urtiaga 1886, Mercado Sierra et al. 1997, Vilaró Camino et al. 2006). Collections on *Dianthus* were described as *Cercospora dianthi* A.S. Mull. & Chupp. However, this name is invalid and was reduced to synonym with *C. apii* s. lat. by Crous & Braun (2003).

Cercospora brachiata Ellis & Everh.

Material examined – CUBA, Bayamo, on living leaves of *Amaranthus crassipes* Schlttdl. (Amaranthaceae), 12 Nov. 1966, R. Urtiaga (IMI 123565 = K(M) 173069).

Notes – *Amaranthus crassipes* was recorded from Cuba as host of *Cercospora* sp. in Urtiaga (1986).

Cercospora echinochloae Davis

Material examined – VENEZUELA, without locality, on living leaves of *Echinochloa colona* (L.) Link (Poaceae), 14 Mar. 1969, R. Urtiaga 201 (IMI 139295 = K(M) 180150).

Notes – Known from Venezuela (Dennis 1970, Crous & Braun 2003).

Cercospora oxalidis A.S. Mull. & Chupp ex U. Braun & Crous

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Lara, Sanare, Sabana Redonda Arriba, on living leaves of *Oxalis corniculata* L. [= *Xanthoxalis corniculata* (L.) Small] (Oxalidaceae), June 2009, R. Urtiaga 281 (HAL 2582 F).

Notes – New to Venezuela on a new host species (hitherto only known from Brazil and USA on *Oxalis* sp., see Crous & Braun (2003).

Cercospora rottboelliigena Y.L. Guo & Y. Jiang

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Yaracuy, on living leaves of *Rottboelia exaltata* L. f. (*Poaceae*), 29 Mar. 1969, R. Urtiaga 272 (IMI 139322 = K(M) 180151).

Notes – New to Venezuela. Recorded in Urtiaga (1986) as *Cercospora* sp.

Cercospora syngoniicola U. Braun & Urtiaga, sp. nov. Fig. 1

Mycobank, MB xxxx.

Etymology – derived from the host genus, *Syngonium*.

Cercosporae xanthosomatis similis sed maculis distinctis, ad 18 mm diam., conidiis brevioribus, ad 120 µm longis, hyalinis.

Leaf spots amphigenous, subcircular to angular-irregular, 2–18 mm diam., brownish, olivaceous-brown, greyish to medium brown, later with paler centre, greyish brown to greyish white, with a narrow darker border or diffuse brownish halo, occasionally somewhat zonate. Caespituli amphigenous, mostly epiphyllous, finely punctiform, dark. Mycelium internal. Stromata lacking or small immersed aggregations of swollen hyphal cells, 10–25 mm diam., olivaceous-brown, cells 2.5–11 µm diam. Conidiophores solitary or in small fascicles, 2–15, arising from immersed hyphae or stromata, erumpent, loose to dense, erect, straight, subcylindrical or attenuated towards the tip, geniculate-sinuous, unbranched, 10–90 × 3–9 µm, 0–5-septate, pale to medium olivaceous-brown or yellowish brown, thin-walled, smooth; conidiogenous cells integrated, terminal or conidiophores reduced to conidiogenous cells, 10–30 µm long, conidiogenous loci inconspicuous, occasionally subdenticulate, but always unthickened and not darkened. Conidia solitary, acicular to distinctly oblate, 30–120 × 3–6 µm, 3–10-septate, colourless, thin-walled, smooth, apex obtuse to subacute, base truncate to distinctly obconically truncate, hila 2–3.5 µm wide, thickened and darkened.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Lara, Duaca, on living leaves of *Syngonium* sp. (*Araceae*), Nov. 1993, R. Urtiaga (IMI 361860 = K(M) 180153, **holotype**).

Notes – There are several morphologically similar species on other hosts of the *Araceae*. *Pseudocercospora xanthosomatis* Gonz.Frag. & Cif. is rather similar, but the

conidiophores are much longer (up to 300 µm) and the conidia are 50–250 µm long (Chupp 1954). *C. alocasiae* Goh & W.H. Hsieh, *C. aracearum* Firdousi, A.N. Rai & K.M. Vyas, *C. caladii* Cooke, *C. colocasigena* S. Narayan, Kharwar, R.K. Singh & Bhartiya, and *C. monsterae* S. Narayan, Kharwar & R.K. Singh are characterized by their consistently acicular, narrower conidia and belong to the *C. apii* complex (Chupp 1954, Firdousi et al. 1991, Hsieh & Goh 1990, Narayan et al. 1997, 2001), *C. pistiae* has very long conidiophores, up to 250 µm (Nag Raj et al. 1971), *C. chevalieri* Sacc. differs in having very long conidiophores, up to 250 µm, and broader conidia, 5–7 µm wide (Chupp 1954, Ellis 1976), *C. amorphophallicola* U. Braun has narrower conidia, 2–3.5 µm (Braun 2001a), and the conidia of *C. arisematis* F.L. Tai turn pale olivaceous with age (Chupp 1954, Guo et al. 2005).

Fig. 1 – *Cercospora syngoniicola*. Based on type material. **a** Conidiophore fascicles. **b** Solitary conidiophores arising from superficial hyphae. **c** Conidiophores. **d** Conidia. – Bar = 10 µm.

Cercospora virgaureae (Thüm.) Allesch.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Lara, Sanare, Sabana Redonda Arriba, on living leaves of *Conyza bonariensis* (L.) Cronquist (*Asteraceae*), May 2009, R. Urtiaga 343 (HAL 2575 F).

Notes – Braun & Urtiaga (2013) published a first record of this species from Venezuela, but on *Conyza canadensis*.

Passalora calotropidis (Ellis & Everh.) U. Braun

≡ *Cercospora calotropidis* Ellis & Everh.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Lara, Quidor, Guadalupe, on living leaves of *Calotropis procera* (Aiton) Dryand. (*Apocynaceae*), June 2006, R. Urtiaga 9 (HAL 2159 F)

Notes – Known from Venezuela (Crous & Braun 2003, Iturriaga & Minter 2006).

Passalora cajani (Henn.) U. Braun & Crous

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Lara, Sanare, Sabana Redonda Arriba, on living

leaves of *Cajanus cajan* (L.) Huth (*Fabaceae*), May 2009, R. Urtiaga 350 (HAL 2583 F).

Notes – Known from Venezuela (Crous & Braun 2003, Iturriaga & Minter 2006).

Passalora liabi (Syd. & P. Syd.) U. Braun & Crous

≡ *Cercospora liabi* Syd. & P. Syd.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Lara, Moran, Villanueva, on living leaves of *Munnozia hastifolia* (Poepp.) H. Rob. & Brettell [≡ *Liabum hastifolium* Poepp.] (*Astera-ceae*), June 2009, R. Urtiaga 283 (HAL 2577 F).

Notes – New to Venezuela and on a new host species (Crous & Braun 2003, Iturriaga & Minter 2006). This species was described from Colombia on *Munnozia senecionidis* Benth. (= *Liabum hastatum* Britton, nom. inval.).

Passalora sidigena U. Braun & Urtiaga, **sp. nov.** Fig. 2

Mycobank, MB xxxxx.

Passalora *sidae-mysorensis* valde similis sed fasciculis conidiophorum bene evolutis, conidiophoris brevioribus, 10–65 µm longis.

Leaf spots amphigenous, subcircular to irregular, 1–10 mm diam. or diffuse, on the upper leaf surface mostly rather inconspicuous or formed as diffuse yellowish or pale brownish discolorations, on the lower side mainly caused by brown fungal colonies. Caespituli hypophyllous, punctiform to effuse, brown, loose to rather dense. Mycelium internal. Stromata lacking or small, usually substomatal, 10–25 µm, brown. Conidiophores in small to mostly well-developed fascicles, loose to dense, arising from substomatal hyphae or stromata, emerging through stomata, erect, straight to somewhat geniculate-sinuous, unbranched or often branched, sometimes branched near the base, 10–65 × 3–7 µm, 0–3-septate, pale to medium olivaceous or olivaceous-brown, thin-walled, smooth; conidiogenous cells integrated, terminal or conidiophores aseptate, i.e. reduced to conidiogenous cells, 10–30 µm long, conidiogenous loci conspicuous, somewhat thickened and darkened, 1–2 µm diam. Conidia in simple or branched chains, ellipsoid-fusiform, cylindrical, occasionally almost obclavate, 12–50 × 4–8 µm, 0–3-septate, subhyaline to pale oliva-

ceous or olivaceous-brown, wall thin, smooth or almost so, ends rounded to short obconically truncate, hila 1–1.5 µm wide, slightly thickened and darkened.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Lara, Sanare, Sabana Redonda Arriba, on living leaves of *Sida rhombifolia* L. (*Malvaceae*), June 2009, R. Urtiaga 255 (HAL 2584 F, **holotype**).

Fig. 2 – *Passalora sidigena*. Based on type material. **a** Hyphae. **b** Solitary conidiophores arising from superficial hyphae. **c** Conidia. – Bar = 10 µm.

Notes – *Pseudocercospora sidae-mysorensis*, described from Thailand on *Sida mysorensis* Wight & Arn., is morphologically close to *P. sidigena* but differs in having much longer conidiophores, about 80–110 µm long, formed in small fascicles of only 5–12 conidiophores (Meeboon et al. 2007). *P. sidigena* is a *Phaeoramularia*-like species of *Passalora*, i.e. superficial mycelium with solitary conidiophores is not developed, and the conidia are formed in chains. In *Passalora sidae-cordifoliae* Crous, U. Braun & Alfenas and *P. althaeigena* (J.M. Yen & S.K. Sun) U. Braun & Crous, two other *Passalora* species on malvaceous hosts, the conidia are formed singly (Yen & Sun 1983, Crous et al. 1999). All other *Passalora* species on hosts belonging to the *Malvaceae* are *Mycovellosiella*-like, i.e. they are characterized by forming superficial hyphae with solitary conidiophores: *Passalora bastardi* (Petr. & Cif.) U. Braun & Crous, *P. hughesii* (Munt.-Cvetk.) U. Braun & Crous, *P. malvacearum* (B. Rai & Kamal) U. Braun & Crous and *P. pavoniicola* U. Braun & F.O. Freire (Muntañola 1960, Braun 1998, Rai & Kamal 1985, Braun & Freire 2004).

Pseudocercospora angraeci (Feuilleaub. & Roum.) U. Braun & Urtiaga, **comb. nov.** Fig. 3
Mycobank, MB xxxxx.

Bas.: *Cercospora angraeci* Feuilleaub. & Roum., Rev. Mycol. 5: 177, 1883.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Barquisimeto, on living leaves of *Cattleya* sp. (*Orchidaceae*), 10 Jan. 1996, R. Urtiaga (IMI 370119 = K(M) 180170).

Fig. 3 – *Pseudocercospora angraeci*. Based on K(M) 180170. **a** Conidiophore fascicle. **b** Conidio-phores. **c** Conidia. – Bar = 10 μ m.

Notes – Crous & Braun (2003) examined several syntype collections of *C. angraeci* (Roum., Fungi Sel. Exs. 2522, from B, LEP and PC), but failed to find sufficient fructification for the final conclusion about the generic affinity of this species. Chupp (1954) did also not find any conidiophores and conidia in original collections. Chupp (1954) and Crous & Braun (2003) listed records on *Jumenella fragrans* (Thouars) Schltr. (\equiv *Angraecum fragrans* Thouars), *Cattleya* sp., *Laelia* sp., *Oncidium* sp. and *Odontoglossum crispum* Lindl. (= *O. alexandrae* Bateman) from France, Island of Bourbon, UK, and USA (Florida). The present collections from Venezuela is well-developed and agrees very well with Chupp's (1954) concept of this species, which we follow. However, an epitypification (or possibly neotypification) with material on *Jumenella fragrans*, at best from the Island of Bourbon, is necessary. Due to unthickened, not darkened conidiogenous loci and conidial hila, this species has to be reallocated to *Pseudocercospora*. The specimen from Venezuela is characterized as follows: Leaf spots small to large, 1–20 mm diam. or confluent and larger, subcircular to somewhat irregular, dingy grey to blackish, mainly due to abundant colonies; caespituli amphigenous, punctiform, scattered to gregarious, blackish; mycelium internal; stromata immersed, large, 20–90 μ m diam., dark olivaceous-brown; conidiophores in dense fascicles, numerous, arising from stromata, erumpent, straight to somewhat sinuous, but not geniculate, unbranched, subcylindrical to somewhat attenuated towards the tip, apex usually obtuse, 0–3-septate, pale to medium olivaceous or olivaceous-brown, thin-walled, smooth; conidiogenous cells integrated, terminal, 10–25 μ m long, conidiogenous loci inconspicuous; conidia solitary, obclavate-cylindrical, with short obconically truncate base, occasionally subacicular, with truncate base, apex obtuse, 20–85 \times 2.5–4.5 μ m, (0–)2–8-septate, pale oliveceous to olivaceous-brown, thin-walled, smooth, hila 1.5–2.5 μ m diam., neither thickened nor darkened.

Pyseudocercospora apeibae U. Braun & Urtiaga, **sp. nov.** Fig. 4
MycoBank, **MB xxxxx**.

Etymology – epithet derived from the host genus, *Apeiba*.

Pseudocercosporae grewiigenae similis, sed maculis distinctis, conidiophoris longioribus, ad 90 μ m, ad 4-septatis et conidiis angustioribus, (2–)3–4.5(–5) μ m.

Leaf spots amphigenous, subcircular to usually angular-irregular, 1–30 mm diam. or confluent and larger, medium to dark brown, later greyish brown to greyish white with darker border, partly limited by veins and with a diffuse yellowish, ochraceous to yellow-brown halo. Caespituli amphigenous, conspicuous on the upper side, punctiform, scattered, dark brown to blackish, inconspicuous below. Mycelium internal and on the lower side also external. Stromata well-developed, 10–60 μ m diam., only epiphyllous, immersed, medium brown or olivaceous-brown, cells 2–8 μ m diam. Conidiophores in small to moderately large fascicles, divergent to moderately dense, arising from stromata, erumpent, rarely solitary, arising from superficial hyphae (only on the lower side), erect, straight, subcylindrical or somewhat narrowed towards the tip, slightly geniculate-sinuous, unbranched, 10–90 \times 2–7 μ m, 0–4-septate, pale to medium olivaceous-brown, wall thin to somewhat thickened, up to 1 μ m, smooth; conidiogenous cells integrated, terminal or conidiophores occasionally reduced to conidiogenous cells, 10–30 μ m long, conidiogenous loci inconspicuous. Conidia solitary, obclavate to obclavate-cylindrical, (10–)20–85(–110) \times (2–)3–4.5(–5) μ m, (0–)1–4-septate, pale to medium olivaceous or olivaceous-brown, thin-walled, smooth or almost so, apex obtuse to subacute, base obconically truncate, hila 1–2 μ m broad, neither thickened nor darkened.

Fig. 4 – *Pseudocercospora apeibae*. Based on type material. **a** Conidiophore fascicle. **b** Conidiophores. **c** Conidia. – Bar = 10 μ m.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Barinas, Chorrosco, on leaves of *Apeiba tibourbou* Aubl. (*Malvaceae*, *Grewioideae* [=

Grewiaceae]), June 1991, R. Urriaga (IMI 353983 = K(M) 180176, **holotype**).

Notes – The present collection is listed as *Pseudocercospora* sp. in Iturriaga & Minter (2006). There are several species of *Pseudocercospora* on hosts of allied genera belonging to the *Grewioideae* (*Grewiaceae*). *P. grewiicola* Y.L. Guo (Liu & Guo 1998) on *Grewia* in China is very similar, but differs in having different lesions, shorter conidiophores (10–40 µm), only 0–2-septate, and broader conidia, 3–6.5 µm. The African *P. berryae* Deighton (Deighton 1979) on the less closely allied hosts *Berrya cordifolia* (Willd.) Burnet and *Christiana africana* DC. is also comparable, but stromata are lacking and the conidiophores are only up to 40 µm long and 0–1(–2)-septate. *P. grewiicola* (Govindu & Thirum.) Bagyan., U. Braun & Jagad. and *P. tiliacearum* Bhalla, A.K. Sorbhoy, M. Kulshr. & K.P.S. Kushawa, both on *Grewia* sp. in India (Bagyanarayana et al. 1995, Bhalla et al. 2001), and *P. triumfettae* (Syd.) Deighton (Chupp 1954, Deighton 1976) on *Triumfetta* spp. are easily distinguishable by lacking stromata and conidiophores that are consistently formed singly. In addition, the conidia of *P. tiliacearum* are quite distinct (up to about 150 µm long and only 1.5–2.5 µm wide). *P. corchorica* (Petr. & Cif.) Deighton (Deighton 1976) and the Indian *P. mannanorensis* Bagyan., U. Braun & Jagad. (Bagyanarayana et al. 1995) on *Grewia* are well-characterized by forming very large stromata with numerous densely arranged conidiophores. The other species on hosts of allied genera are quite distinct: *P. lueheae* U. Braun & O.F. Freire on *Luehea* in Brazil (conidiophores up to 250 × 8 µm, conidia 25–45 × 7–11 µ, 1–3-septate), *P. macutensis* (Syd.) Deighton on *Corchorus* spp. (stroma non, superficial hyphae lacking, conidia pale olivaceous), and the African *P. triumfettigena* (J.M. Yen & Gilles) Deighton (stromata lacking or poorly developed, conidiophores up to 600 µm long, conidia 4–6 µm wide) [Deighton 1976, Braun & Freire 2006].

Pseudocercospora bradburyae (E. Young) Deighton

≡ *Cercospora bradburyae* E. Young.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Lara, Sanare, Sabana Redonda Arriba, on living

leaves of *Centrosema sagittatum* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Brandegees (*Fabaceae*), June 2009, R. Urriaga 271 (HAL 2578 F).

Notes – *P. bradburyae* is known from Venezuela (Crous & Braun 2003, Iturriaga & Minter 2006), but *C. sagittatum* is a new host species.

Pseudocercospora clematidis-haenkeanae U. Braun & Urriaga, **sp. nov.** Fig. 5
MycoBank, **MB xxxxx**.

Etymology – epithet derived from the host species, *Clematis haenkeana*.

Pseudocercosporae clematidicolae similis, sed maculis foliorum pallide bruneolis vel griseoalbidis, stromatibus majoribus, 20–50 µm diam., conidiophoris brevioribus, 5–30 µm et conidiis item brevioribus, 20–60 µm longis et tantum 2–5-septatis.

Leaf spots amphigenous, subcircular to angular-irregular, 1–15 mm diam., pale brownish to greyish white, with a narrow darker and somewhat raised margin. Caespituli amphigenous, rather inconspicuous, greyish white to brownish, indistinctly punctiform, scattered. Mycelium internal and external, superficial hyphae emerging through stomata, branched, septate, 1–2.5 µm wide, subhyaline to very pale olivaceous, thin-walled, smooth. Stromata well-developed, substomatal or immersed, subcircular to somewhat irregular in outline, 20–50 µm diam., somewhat erumpent, medium olivaceous to brown, composed of swollen hyphal cells, 2–6 µm diam. Conidiophores in moderately large, dense fascicles, arising from stromata or conidiophores solitary, arising from superficial hyphae, erect, straight to curved or sinuous, but not distinctly geniculate, unbranched, usually subcylindrical, sometimes clavate (width increasing towards the apex), attenuated towards the tip, conical, 5–30 × 1.5–5 µm, aseptate, occasionally with a single basal septum, subhyaline to pale olivaceous or olivaceous-brown, thin-walled, smooth, apex usually blunt, rounded; conidiophores usually reduced to conidiogenous cells, conidiogenous loci inconspicuous. Conidia solitary, subcylindrical, subclavate or somewhat obclavate-cylindrical, straight to somewhat curved, 20–60 × 4–5 µm, 2–5-septate, subhyaline to pale olivaceous, thin-walled, smooth, apex obtuse, base short obconically truncate to rounded, hila

1.5–2 µm diam., neither thickened nor darkened.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, without locality, on leaves of *Clematis haenkeana* C. Presl (*Ranunculaceae*), 1 June 1970, R. Urtiaga 1146 (IMI 149403 = K(M) 180144).

Notes – Urtiaga (1986) and Iturriaga & Minter (2006) listed the type collection of this species as *Cercospora* sp. Among several *Pseudocercospora* species described on *Clematis* spp., *P. clematidis* P.N. Singh, Kharwar & H.S.G. Rao (Singh et al. 1997) has similar, relatively broad conidia and forms superficial hyphae with solitary conidiophores, but the latter species differ from *P. clematidis-haenkeanae* in having blackish brown leaf spots, much smaller stromata, about 20 µm diam., much longer, pluriseptate conidiophores, 15–83 µm, and much longer conidia, up to 148 µm, with up to 25 septa. *P. clematidis* Goh & W.H. Hsieh (Hsieh & Goh 1990) is characterized by having short, fasciculate conidiophores giving rise to long, pluriseptate conidia, only 2–3 µm wide. *P. clematidigena* U. Braun & Crous (Braun & Crous 2005) [= *Cercospora clematidis* Boedijn, non *Pseudocercospora clematidis* Goh & W.H. Hsieh] is close to *P. clematidis*, but distinguished by its formation of abundant superficial mycelium with solitary conidiophores. Guo & Hsieh (1995) assigned such collection to *Pseudocercospora clematidis*, and Guo & Liu (in Guo 1989) as well as Liu et al. (1998) to *P. squalidula* (Peck) Y.L. Guo & X.J. Liu. However, the latter name is misapplied. The new combination was based on Chinese material, but not on the examination of type material. Braun & Mel'nik (1997) re-examined type material of *Cercospora squalidula* Peck and found in this species thickened and darkened conidiogenous loci. Later, this species was reallocated to *Passalora* (Crous & Braun 2003). In *Pseudocercospora ranunculacearum* C. Gupta, Abbasi & Kamal (Gupta et al. 1987) on *Clematis* sp. in India, long, broad conidiophores (about 40–130 × 4.5–6 µm) are formed in small fascicles (up to 6). The conidia are obclavate-cylindrical, up to 125 × 7 µm, with 4–10 septa.

Key to *Pseudocercospora* species on *Clematis*

1. Conidiophores fasciculate; superficial mycelium lacking 2
- 1* Conidiophores fasciculate as well as solitary, arising from superficial hyphae 3
2. Conidiophores short, 8–25 µm, 0–2-septate; conidia 2–3 µm wide; on *Clematis gouriana*, Taiwan *P. clematidis*
- 2* Conidiophores longer, up to 130 µm, up to 4-septate; conidia up to 7 µm wide; on *Clematis* sp., India *P. ranunculacearum*
3. Conidia narrow, 2–4 µm, often attenuated towards the apex, tips often pointed; on various *Clematis* spp. in Asia *P. clematidigena*
- 3* Conidia broader, 3.5–5 µm, apex usually obtuse, rounded 4
4. Leaf spots blackish brown; stromata small, about 20 µm diam.; conidiophores up to about 80 µm long and up to 9-septate; conidia up to 150 µm long, with up to 25 septa; on *Clematis* sp. in India *P. clematidicola*
- 4* Leaf spots pale brownish to greyish white; stromata larger, 20–50 µm diam.; conidiophores only 5–30 µm long, usually aseptate; conidia 20–60 µm long, 2–5-septate; on *Clematis haenkeana*, Venezuela *P. clematisis-haenkeanae*

Fig. 5 – *Pseudocercospora clematidis-haenkeanae*. Based on type material. **a** Conidiophore fascicles. **b** Conidiophores arising from superficial hyphae. **c** Conidiophores. **d** Conidia. – Bar = 10 µm.

Pseudocercospora clitoriae (G.F. Atk.) Deighton

≡ *Cercospora clitoriae* G.F. Atk.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Yaracuy, Cumaripa, on leaves of *Clitoria falcata* Lam. [= *C. rubiginosa* Juss. ex Pers.] (*Fabaceae*), Jul. 1988, R. Urtiaga (IMI 333653 = K(M) 180177).

Notes – This species is known from Venezuela on *Clitoria ternatea* L. (Chupp 1934, 1954, Dennis 1970, Crous & Braun 2003, Iturriaga & Minter 2006). The present collection on the new host plant *C. falcata* was recorded as *Pseudocercospora* sp. in Dennis (1970). Superficial hyphae with solitary conidiophores were described for this species by Deighton (1976), but not in Chupp (1954).

In the present collection from Venezuela superficial mycelium is not developed.

Pseudocercospora erythrinicola U. Braun & Urtiaga, **sp. nov.** Fig. 6

Mycobank, MB xxxxx.

Etymology – epithet referring to the host genus (inhabitant of *Erythrina*).

Pseudocercosporae diversisporae valde similis, sed maculis foliorum distinctis, stromatibus minoribus, 10–60 µm diam., et conidiophoris latioribus, 2–6.5 µm.

Leaf spots amphigenous, almost lacking or only with small vein-limited specks, 0.5–2 mm diam., occasionally confluent and larger, brownish, greyish brown to dingy grey. Caespituli amphigenous, punctiform, scattered to gregarious, dark brown to blackish. Mycelium internal. Stromata small to well-developed, substomatal to intraepidermal below, intraepidermal above, 10–60 µm diam., brown, cells 2–6 µm diam. Conidiophores in small to moderately large fascicles, loose to dense, arising from stromata, erumpent or emerging through stomata, erect, straight to curved or somewhat sinuous-geniculate, subcylindrical to attenuated towards the tip, 5–25 × 2–6.5 µm, 0–2(–3)-septate, pale olivaceous to olivaceous-brown, thin-walled, smooth; conidiogenous cells integrated, terminal or conidiophores aseptate, i.e. reduced to conidiogenous cells, 5–15 µm long, conidiogenous loci inconspicuous or subdenticulate, but always unthickened and not darkened. Conidia solitary, narrowly obclavate-cylindrical, 15–70 × (1.5–)2–3(–3.5) µm, 2–7-septate, subhyaline to very pale olivaceous, thin-walled, smooth, apex obtuse to mostly subacute, base short to usually longer

obconically truncate, 1–1.5 µm wide, hila neither thickened nor darkened.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, without locality, on leaves of *Erythrina berteroana* (Jacq.) Urb. (*Fabaceae*), 14 Mar. 1969, R. Urtiaga 238 (IMI 139313 = K(M) 180149).

Notes – The Asian *Pseudocercospora diversispora* Goh & W.H. Hsieh, described from Taiwan on *Erythrina corallodendron* L., is morphologically close to *P. erythrinicola*, but differs in having quite distinct leaf spots, larger stromata, up to 90 µm diam., and narrower conidiophores, 1.5–3 µm wide (Hsieh & Goh 1990). *P. erythrinigena* J.M. Yen, described from Taiwan on the same host, is also similar but distinct by its quite distinct leaf spots, somewhat narrower subcylindrical-filiform conidia, 1.5–2 µm wide, pale oli-vaceous brown, with truncate or very short obconically truncate base (Yen 1978, Hsieh & Goh 1990). *P. kaiseri* M.D. Mehrotra (Meh-rotra 1991), described from India on *Erythrina stricta* Roxb., is morphologically barely distinguishable from *P. erythrinigena* and possibly conspecific. *P. pulviniformis* (Kranz) Deighton on *Erythrina senegalensis* DC. in Sierra Leone is quite distinct by lacking stromata and its very long conidiophores, 70–220 × 4–7 µm, and much broader conidia, 7–8 µm wide (Kranz 1968). *P. pittieri* (Syd.) Deighton, widespread on various *Erythrina* spp., is characterized and distinguished by the formation of superficial hyphae with solitary conidiophores on the lower leaf surface (Chupp 1954).

Fig. 6 – *Pseudocercospora erythrinicola*. Based on type material. **a** Superficial hyphae with solitary conidiophores. **b** Conidiophore fascicles. **c** Conidiophore tips. **d** Conidia. **e** Conidia. – Bar = 10 µm.

Pseudocercospora erythroxylicola U. Braun & Urtiaga, **sp. nov.** Fig. 7

Mycobank, MB xxxxxxx.

Etymology – epithet derived from the host genus, *Erythroxyton* (inhabitant of *Erythroxyton*).

Pseudocercosporae erythroxyli similis, sed maculis foliorum majoribus, 1–15 mm diam., caespitulis saepe hypophyllis, conidiis

significanter angustioribus, 2–3.5 µm latis, hilis angustioribus, 1–2 µm diam.

Leaf spots amphigenous, subcircular to usually angular-irregular, 1–15 mm diam. medium to medium dark brown, margin indefinite or sometimes surrounded by a narrow ochraceous to pale yellowish brown halo or limited by veins. Caespituli epiphyllous, punctiform scattered to aggregated, dark brown

to blackish (rarely amphigenous, inconspicuous below, only with a few hyphae or conidiophores emerging through stomata). Mycelium internal; stomata well-developed, immersed, later somewhat erumpent, 30–80 µm diam., medium to dark olivaceous-brown, composed of swollen hyphal cells, 3–7 µm diam. Conidiophores in large fascicles, loose to usually dense, arising from stomata, forming sporodochial conidiomata, erect, straight, subcylindrical to conical, barely geniculate, unbranched, 5–20 × 2–4 µm, aseptate, i.e. conidiophores reduced to conidiogenous cells, subhyaline to usually pale olivaceous, thin-walled, smooth or almost so; conidiogenous loci inconspicuous or only visible as truncate tip, 1–2 µm diam., but wall of the loci always unthickened and not darkened. Conidia formed singly, narrowly obclavate to subcylindrical, (15–)30–70(–80) × 2–3.5 µm, (1–)3–7(–8)-septate, subhyaline to pale olivaceous, thin-walled, smooth to faintly rough-walled, apex obtuse to subacute, base usually short obconically truncate, occasionally truncate, 1–2 µm wide, hila unthickened, not darkened.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Guanare, Papelon, on leaves of *Erythroxylum* sp. [“*hieronimina*”] (*Erythroxylaceae*), Feb. 1989, R. Urtiaga (IMI 333105 = K(M) 180175, **holotype**).

Notes – *Pseudocercospora erythroxyli* (Govindu & Thirum.) U. Braun, Bagyan. & Jagad. (Vasudeva 1963, Braun et al. 1992), described from India on *Erythroxylum monogynum* Roxb., is the only comparable species and hitherto the only species of *Pseudocercospora* on a host of the *Erythroxylaceae* at all. Sporodochial conidiomata, short conidiophores and conidia with a similar shape are reminiscent of *P. erythroxylicola*, but the leaf spots are smaller, only 1–5 mm diam., caespituli are hypophyllous, and the conidia are much wider, 3–7 µm and have broader hila, exceeding 2 µm (Braun et al. 1992). The type collection of the new species was cited as *Pseudocercospora* sp. in Iturriaga & Minter (2006). The species name of the host plant, *E. hieronimina*, has not been found in pertinent databases and is probably no validly published name.

Fig. 7 – *Pseudocercospora erythroxylicola*. Based on type material. **a** Superficial hypha. **b** Conidiophores arising from superficial hyphae and swollen hyphal cells. **c** Conidiophore tips. **d** Conidia. – Bar = 10 µm.

Pseudocercospora guanarensis U. Braun & Urtiaga, **sp. nov.** Fig. 8

MycoBank, MB xxxxxxx.

Etymology – epithet derived from the region of the type locality in Venezuela, Guanare.

Speciebus comparabilibus ad hospites Musioidearum nullis. *Pseudocercosporae* myriactidis (Asteroideae) valde similis sed conidiis latioribus, 3.5–5.5 µm. Differt a *P. blumeae-balsamiferae* (Asteroideae) conidiophoris angustioribus, 2–5 µm, non ramosis, conidiis angustioribus, ad 90 µm.

Leaf spots amphigenous, 2–8 mm diam., subcircular to angular-irregular, yellowish brown to medium brown on the upper leaf surface, less conspicuous below, margin indefinite or with a darker centre surrounded by a yellowish brown halo. Caespituli amphigenous, inconspicuous. Mycelium internal and external; superficial hyphae emerging through stomata, branched, straight to sinuous, occasionally subgeniculate, septate, 1.5–4 µm wide, subhyaline, pale olivaceous to olivaceous-brown, thin-walled, smooth. Stomata lacking. Conidiophores solitary, arising from superficial hyphae, occasionally with a few conidiophores in loose fascicles, arising from substomatal hyphae, emerging through stomata, conidiophores erect, straight to curved or somewhat sinuous, barely geniculate, unbranched, subcylindrical or somewhat attenuated towards the tip, 5–100 × 2–5 µm, 0–6-septate, pale olivaceous to olivaceous-brown, smooth, thin-walled; conidiogenous cells integrated, terminal or conidiophores aseptate, i.e. conidiophores reduced to conidiogenous cells, 5–30 µm long, conidiogenous loci inconspicuous. Conidia solitary, obclavate-cylindrical, short conidia sometimes subcylindrical-fusoid, 25–90 × 3.5–5.5 µm, 2–9-septate, pale olivaceous to olivaceous-brown, thin-walled, smooth, apex obtuse, occasionally subacute, base short obconically truncate, 1–1.5 µm wide, hila neither thickened nor darkened.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Guanare, Papelon, on living leaves of *Trixis* sp., Feb. 1989, R. Urtiaga (IMI 333097 = K(M) 180168, **holotype**).

Notes – Morphologically comparable species of *Pseudocercospora* on hosts belonging to the *Asteraceae* subfam. *Mutisioideae* are unknown. Among other species there are a few similar taxa, e.g. the Asian *P. blumeae-balsamiferae* Goh & W.H. Hsieh on *Blumea* (*Asteroideae*, *Inuleae*), distinguished by broader conidiophores, 4–6 µm, and longer conidia, up to 120 µm, and *P. myriactidis* Goh & W.H. Hsieh on *Myriactis* (*Asteroideae*, *Astereae*), which has much narrower conidia, 2.5–3.5 µm (Hsieh & Goh 1990).

Fig. 8 – *Pseudocercospora guanarensis*. Based on type material. **a** Superficial hypha. **b** Conidiophores arising from superficial hyphae and swollen hyphal cells. **c** Conidiophore tips. **d** Conidia. – Bar = 10 µm.

Pseudocercospora helicteris U. Braun & Urtiaga, **sp. nov.** Fig. 9
MycoBank, MB xxxxxx.

Pseudocercosporae melochiae et *P. melochiigenae* similis sed conidiophoris brevioribus, 5–25 µm, et conidiis item brevioribus, 25–80 µm, 2–9-septatis.

Leaf spots amphigenous, subcircular to irregular, 2–15 mm diam., or confluent and larger, on the upper side medium to medium dark brown, later greyish brown, paler on the lower side, margin indefinite, sometimes with a diffuse yellowish to light brownish halo or surrounded by larger diffuse discolorations. Caespituli hypophyllous, rather inconspicuous. Mycelium internal and external; superficial hyphae emerging through stomata, branched, 1–4 µm wide, septate, subhyaline to pale olivaceous-brown, thin-walled, smooth. Stromata small, substomatal to intraepidermal, 10–30 µm diam., brown, cells 2–6 µm diam. Conidiophores in small to moderately large fascicles, arising from stomata, through stomata or erumpent, or solitary, arising from superficial hyphae, lateral, rarely terminal, erect, straight to somewhat geniculate-sinuous, unbranched, subcylindrical to somewhat attenuated towards the tip, short, 5–25 × 2–4.5 µm,

0–1-septate, pale olivaceous to olivaceous-brown, thin-walled, smooth; conidiogenous cells integrated, terminal or conidiophores often aseptate, reduced to conidiogenous cells, 5–20 µm long, conidiogenous loci inconspicuous, unthickened and not darkened. Conidia solitary, narrowly obclavate-cylindrical, 25–80 × (2–)2.5–4(–4.5) µm, 2–9-septate, subhyaline to pale olivaceous or brownish, thin-walled, smooth, apex obtuse to subacute, base short obconically truncate, 1–1.5 µm wide, hila neither thickened nor darkened.

Fig. 9 – *Pseudocercospora helicteris*. Based on type material. **a** Superficial hypha. **b** Conidiophores arising from superficial hyphae and swollen hyphal cells. **c** Conidiophore tips. **d** Conidia. – Bar = 10 µm.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, without locality, on living leaves of *Helicteres guazumifolia* Kunth (*Malvaceae*, *Sterculioideae* = *Sterculiaceae*), without date, R. Urtiaga 1832 (IMI 3344202 = K(M) 180173, **holotype**).

Notes – There are several similar *Pseudocercospora* species on hosts belonging to the former family *Sterculiaceae* (now *Malvaceae* subfam. *Sterculioideae*). *P. melochiae* (Henn.) Deighton and *P. melochiigena* H.S.G. Rao, Archana Singh & Kamal on *Melochia* spp. are similar but easily distinguishable by having much longer conidiophores, up to 80 µm, and longer conidia, up to 165 µm, with up to 15 septa (Chupp 1954, Rao et al. 1998). *P. isorae* R.K. Verma & N. Sharma on *Helicteres isora* L. in India is quite distinct, differing in having fasciculate, longer conidiophores, up to 60 µm (superficial hyphae with solitary conidiophores lacking) and much longer and broader conidia, up to 155 × 5–7.5 µm (Verma et al. 2008). *P. guazumae* (Syd.) Deighton is also similar but forms well-developed epiphyllous caespituli and immersed stromata, 20–50 µm diam. (Chupp 1954).

Pseudocercospora heliotropii U. Braun & F.O. Freire

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Guanare, Ospino, on leaves of *Heliotropium*

procumbens Mill. [= *H. inundatum* Sw.] (*Boragiaceae*), Feb. 1989, R. Urtiaga (IMI 333652 = K(M) 180172).

Notes – This species, described from Brazil on *Heliotropium* sp. (Braun & Freire 2002), is new to Venezuela.

Pseudocercospora jahnii (Syd.) U. Braun & Crous

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Carabobo, Chirgua zone, Monte Sacro farm, on leaves of *Godmania aesculifolia* (Kunth) Standl. [≡ *Tabebuia aesculifolia* (Kunth) Hemsl., = *Godmania macrocarpa* (Benth.) Hemsl.], Nov. 1997, R. Urtiaga (IMI 381675 = K(M) 180165); Lara, la Pastora, on leaves of *Tabebuia chrysea* S.F. Blake, June 1992, R. Urtiaga (IMI 357424 = K(M) 180167).

Notes – The well-developed collection on *Godmania aesculifolia* agrees well with *P. jahnii*. *G. aesculifolia* is a new host for this species. The specimen on *Tabebuia chrysea*, which would also be a new host for *P. jahnii*, is immature, poorly developed and contains above all stromata without any conidiophores or only with initials. It seems to belong to *P. jahnii*, but can only be assigned to this species tentatively. The latter collection is cited in Iturriaga & Minter (2006) as *Pseudocercospora* sp.

Pseudocercospora perseae-americanae U. Braun & Urtiaga, **sp. nov.** Fig. 10
Mycobank, MB xxxxxxx

Etymology – epithet derived from the host species, *Persea americana*.

Fig. 10 – *Pseudocercospora perseae-americanae*. Based on type material. **a** Conidiophore fascicles. **b** Conidiophores. **c** Conidia. – Bar = 10 µm.

Pseudocercosporae lauracearum similis, sed conidiophoris brevioribus, 3–20(–40) µm, saepe aseptatis, conidiis saepe irregularibus, curvatis-sinuosis, geniculatis, constrictis-nodulosis vel furcatis.

Leaf spots amphigenous, on the upper side subcircular to angular-irregular, 2–15 mm diam. or confluent and larger, dingy brown, greyish brown or centre paler dingy yellowish

to ochraceous with darker border, below less conspicuous or almost lacking, spots mainly formed by dense fungal colonies. Caespituli hypophyllous, rarely amphigenous, effuse, loose to usually dense, brownish, dingy olivaceous-brown. Stromata lacking. Mycelium internal and external; superficial hyphae emerging through stomata, between leaf hairs, branched, septate, 2–5 µm wide, pale olivaceous to olivaceous-brown, thin-walled, smooth or almost so. Conidiophores solitary, arising from superficial hyphae, lateral, occasionally terminal, fascicles lacking, erect, straight to curved or somewhat geniculate-sinuuous, subcylindrical to attenuated towards the tip, unbranched, mostly formed as short peg-like lateral protuberance of hyphae or short branchlet, 3–20 × 2.5–5 µm, aseptate, occasionally somewhat longer, up to about 40 µm, and 1–2-septate, pale olivaceous to olivaceous-brown, thin-walled, smooth. Conidia solitary, obclavate-cylindrical, often strongly irregular, curved, sinuous, geniculate, with constrictions and swellings, or even forked, 20–70 × 3–5.5 µm, 1–7-septate, pale olivaceous to olivaceous-brown, thin-walled, smooth, apex obtuse, base short obconically truncate, hila 1–2(–2.5) µm wide, neither thickened nor darkened.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Lara, Barquisimeto, on living leaves of *Persea americana* Mill. (*Lauraceae*), Sep. 2012, R. Urtiaga 464 (HAL 2585 F, **holotype**).

Notes – *Pseudocercospora perseae-americanae* is well characterized by having superficial mycelium with solitary conidiophores. Stromata and fasciculate conidiophores are lacking. Among numerous *Pseudocercospora* species on various hosts of the *Lauraceae* there are only two morphologically comparable species, namely *P. lauracearum* H.S.G. Rao, A.S. Moses & S. Narayan on *Phoebe* in India (Rao et al. 1996) and *P. litseigena* U. Braun on *Litsea* spp. in Asia (Meenu et al. 1996, Braun 2000). *P. lauracearum* differs in having longer conidiophores, up to 80 µm, and regularly shaped conidia. The conidia in *P. litseigena* are also regularly shaped and they are at least partly formed in chains, much shorter, 8–30 × 3–6 µm and only 0–1-septate. *P. purpurea* (Cooke) Deighton on *Persea* spp., including *P. americana*, is quite distinct by the formation of

well-developed stromata and densely fasciculate conidiophores (Chupp 1954). All other species on lauraceous hosts are distinguished by forming stromata and fasciculate conidiophores: *Pseudocercospora beilschiediae* U. Braun & C.F. Hill, *P. cinnamomi* (Sawada & Katsuki) Goh & W.H. Hsieh, *P. lindericola* (W. Yamam.) Goh & W.H. Hsieh, *P. litseae-cubebae* Y.L. Guo, *P. litseicola* (Boedijn) Y.L. Guo & X.J. Liu, *P. machili* Goh & W.H. Hsieh, *P. ubajarensis* U. Braun & F.O. Freire, *P. unicolor* (Sacc. & Penz.) P.M. Kirk (Chupp 1954, Kirk 1983, Hsieh & Goh 1990, Guo & Hsieh 1995, Braun & Freire 2004).

***Pseudocercospora piperis* (Pat.) Deighton**
≡ *Cercospora piperis* Pat.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Lara, Rio Claro, La Cuchilla, on leaves of *Piper aduncum* L. (*Piperaceae*), Mar. 2006, R. Urriaga 4 (HAL 2157 F).

Notes – This species is known from Venezuela, also on this host (Chupp 1954, Crous & Braun 2003, Urriaga 1986, Iturriaga & Minter 2006).

***Pseudocercospora ranjita* (S. Chowdhury) Deighton var. *amphigena* U. Braun nom. nov.**
Mycobank, MB xxxxx.

Bas.: *Cercospora gmelinae* J.M. Yen & Gilles, Bull. Trimestriel Soc. Mycol. France 91: 99, 1975.

≡ *Pseudocercospora gmelinae* (J.M. Yen & Gilles) J.M. Yen.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Barquisimeto, on leaves of *Gmelina arborea* Roxb. (*Lamiaceae*), 23 Sep. 1985, R. Urriaga (IMI 298014 = K(M) 180174).

Notes – Urriaga (1986) listed *Pseudocercospora gmelinae* as well as *P. ranjita* on *Gmelina arborea* from Venezuela (see also Crous & Braun 2003, Iturriaga & Minter 2006). Yen (1975) introduced *C. gmelinae*, compared it with *C. ranjita* and differentiated the two species on the base of amphigenous and hypophyllous fructification, respectively. Furthermore, *P. ranjita* was described to have small hypophyllous stromata or stromata are lacking, whereas epiphyllous stromata in *P. gmelinae* are larger, 28–60 µm (Yen 1975, Guo & Hsieh 1995, Guo et al. 1998). All other characters, above all conidiophores and conidia,

are indistinguishable between the two taxa. *Pseudocercospora* species with differences between epiphyllous and hypophyllous caespituli are common. Collections with amphigenous caespituli and larger stromata and conidiophore fascicles are barely more than a variety of *P. ranjita*. As *P. ranjita* (var. *ranjita*) also occurs on *Gmelina arborea*, “var. *gmelinae*” is inappropriate as variety name. Therefore, the new name var. *amphigena* is proposed. The collection from Venezuela, belonging to var. *gmelinae*, is characterized as follows: Stromata on the upper side immersed, substomatal below, 10–50 µm diam.; conidiophores fasciculate, arising from stromata or solitary, arising from superficial hyphae, 5–50 × 3–6 µm, 0–3-septate; conidia obclavate-subcylindrical, 20–100 × 3–6.5 µm, 2–11-septate.

***Pseudocercospora simirae* U. Braun, sp. nov.**
Fig. 11

Mycobank, MB xxxxx

Etymology – referring to the host genus, *Simira*.

Pseudocercosporae calycophylli similis sed conidiis brevioribus, 10–55 µm, tantum 1–4-septatis.

Leaf spots amphigenous, subcircular to angular-irregular, 2–20 mm diam. or confluent and larger, finally covering large leaf segments or even leaves, brown, later turning greyish brown to greyish white, margin indefinite or darker. Caespituli amphigenous, conspicuous on the upper side, punctiform, scattered, dark brown to blackish, less conspicuous on the lower side. Mycelium internal and external; superficial hyphae above all hypophyllous, branched, 1–3 µm wide, subhyaline to pale olivaceous, smooth. Stromata 10–60 µm diam., occasionally confluent and larger, immersed on the upper side, substomatal below, olivaceous-brown, cells 2–5 µm diam. Conidiophores in small to usually moderately large fascicles, loose to dense, arising from stromata, through stomata or erumpent, or solitary, arising from superficial hyphae, erect, straight, subcylindrical to curved or somewhat geniculate-sinuous, usually not branched, 5–50 × 2–4.5 µm, 0–1(–2)-septate, subhyaline to pale olivaceous, thin-walled, smooth; conidiogenous cells integrated, terminal or conidiophores

reduced to conidiogenous cells, 5–25 µm long, conidiogenous loci inconspicuous, occasionally subdenticulate, but always unthickened and not darkened. Conidia solitary, obclavate-cylindrical, occasionally fusiform, 10–55 × 2–3.5 µm, 1–4-septate, subhyaline to pale olivaceous, wall thin, smooth, apex obtuse to subacute, base obconically truncate, hila 1–1.5 µm diam., neither thickened nor darkened.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Lara, Barquisimeto, zoological garden, on leaves of *Simira erythroylon* (Willd.) Bremek. (*Rubiaceae*, *Ixorioideae*, *Condamineae*), May 1989, R. Urtiaga (IMI 333092 = K(M) 180171, **holotype**).

Notes – *Pseudocercospora simirae* is characterized by having solitary conidiophores arising from superficial hyphae as well as fasciculate conidiophores arising from well-developed stromata. The conidiophores are relatively short, only 0–1(–2)-septate and pale, and the obclavate-cylindrical conidia are also relatively short and narrow, only with 1–4 septa. Among the numerous *Pseudocercospora* species on rubiaceous hosts there are only few morphologically similar species on hosts of allied genera within the *Ixorioideae*. *P. calycophylli* U. Braun & Urtiaga, described from Venezuela on *Calycophyllum candidissimum* (Vahl) DC. (*Ixorioideae*, *Condamineae* [*Cichonoideae*, *Calycophylleae*]) is morphologically very similar but has much longer conidia, up to 120 µm, with up to 10 septa (Braun & Urtiaga 2013). *P. palicourea* (Petr. & Cif.) U. Braun on *Palicourea* spp. (*Rubioideae*, *Psychotrieae*) is also rather similar, but differs in having small fascicles of conidiophores arising from smaller stromata and broader conidia, 3–4.5 µm (Chupp 1954, Braun 2001b, Braun & Urtiaga 2012). The South African *P. psychotriicola* (Chupp & Doidge) Crous & U. Braun on *Psychotria* (also *Rubioideae*, *Psychotrieae*) is an additional morphologically close species, but the conidia are much longer, up to 120 µm, and pluriseptate (Chupp 1954, Crous & Braun 1994). *P. genipicola* U. Braun & F.O. Freire on *Genipa americana* L. (*Gardenieae*) in Brazil and Venezuela (Braun & Freire 2004, Braun & Urtiaga 2013) is distinguished from *P. simirae* by its very large stromata, up to 100 µm diam., and somewhat wider conidia, 2.5–4.5 µm, and

P. pavettae-indicae (Govindu & Thirum.) J.M. Yen, A.K. Kar & B.K. Das on *Pavetta indica* L. (*Pavetteae*) in India has much smaller leaf spots, 1–4 mm diam., and longer and wider conidia, up to 80 × 3–5(–6) µm (Yen et al. 1982).

Fig. 11 – *Pseudocercospora simirae*. Based on CUP-VZ 2927. **a** Hyphae. **b** Solitary conidiophores arising from superficial hyphae. **c** Conidiophore fascicles. **d** Conidiophores. **e** Conidia. – Bar = 10 µm.

Pseudocercospora tamoneae (Chupp) U. Braun & R.F. Castañeda

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Lara; Sanare, Sabana Redonda Arriba, on living leaves of *Miconia theaezans* (Bonpl.) Cogn. (*Melastomataceae*), June 2009, R. Urtiaga 256 (HAL 2581 F).

Notes – New to Venezuela and on a new hosts species.

Pseudocercospora trematigena U. Braun & F.O. Freire

Material examined – VENEZUELA, Lara, Duaca zone, on leaves of *Trema micrantha* (L.) Blume (*Cannabaceae*), Nov. 1993, R. Urtiaga (IMI 361862 = K(M) 180169); l.c., Apr. 2009, R. Urtiaga 203 (HAL 2550 F).

Notes – This species, described from Brazil on *Trema micrantha* (Braun & Freire 2006), is new to Venezuela. The present collection is listed in Iturria & Minter (2006) under *Pseudocercospora* sp. The leaf spots in the collections from Venezuela are up to 10 mm diam., conidiophores are up to 40 µm long and the conidia are up to 120 × 3–4.5 µm, with up to 11 septa. Otherwise it coincides with the type collection from Brazil.

Zasmidium cassiae-grandis U. Braun & Urtiaga, **sp. nov.** Fig. 12

Mycobank, MB xxxxxx

Etymology – derived from the host species, *Cassia grandis*.

Differt ab omnibus speciebus Zasmidii ad species Cassiae et Sennae conidiophoris brevioribus, 5–50 × 2.5–7 µm, et conidiis latoribus, 15–90 × 3–7 µm, valde verrucosis, crassitunicatis.

Leaf spots lacking or only causing slight discolorations on the lower leaf surface. Colonies hypophyllous, rarely epiphyllous, forming sooty patches, 1–10 mm diam., loose to rather dense, later confluent and larger, covering large leaf segments. Mycelium internal and external; superficial hyphae branched, septate, 1.5–5 µm wide, pale olivaceous to medium olivaceous-brown, fertile hyphae around conidiophores often wider and darker, up to 6.5 µm, wall thin to somewhat thickened, verruculose to verrucose. Stromata lacking. Conidiophores solitary, arising from superficial hyphae, lateral, occasionally terminal, erect, straight, distinctly geniculate-sinuous, often with constrictions and swellings, unbranched, subcylindrical or attenuated towards the tip, 5–50 × 2.5–7 µm, rarely longer, 0–3-septate, medium to dark brown or olivaceous-brown, wall somewhat thickened, up to 1 µm, distinctly verruculose to verrucose; conidiogenous cells integrated, terminal or conidiophores aseptate, i.e. conidiophores reduced to conidiogenous cells, 2–20 µm long, conidiogenous loci conspicuous, thickened and darkened, 1.5–2.5 µm diam. Conidia solitary and in simple or branched chains, cylindrical or subcylindrical, 15–90 × 3–7 µm, 0–10-septate, pale olivaceous to medium dark olivaceous-brown, wall thin to somewhat thickened, up to 1 µm, coarsely verruculose-verrucose, cell lumina sometimes reduced, ends rounded to truncate or very short obconically truncate, hila 1.5–2.5 µm diam. somewhat thickened and darkened.

Material examined – CUBA, Bayamo, on living leaves of *Cassia grandis* L. f. (*Fabaceae*), 28 Jan. 1967, R. Urtiaga (IMI 125069 = K(M) 180139, **holotype**).

Notes – Several *Zasmidium* species have been described from India on hosts of the allied genera *Cassia* and *Senna*. All of them are easily distinguishable. *Z. cassiae-fistulae* (U. Braun & Kamal) Kamal & U. Braun [= *Stenella cassiae* Abbasi & D.N. Shukla, nom. inval., = *S. cassiae* Kamal, R.P. Singh & P. Kumar p.p. (nom. confus.)] (Braun et al. 2003, Kamal 2010) differs from *Z. cassiae-grandis* in having longer and narrower conidiophores, up to 150 × 2–4.5 µm, and somewhat narrower, verruculose conidia consistently formed singly. In all other *Zasmidium* species on *Cassia* and

Senna, the conidia are formed in chains. In *Z. cassiicola* (S. Mishra, A.K. Srivast. & Kamal) Kamal (= *Stenella cassiigena* S. Chaudhary & R.K. Chaudhary), the conidiophores are narrower, 1.5–4 µm, and the conidia are shorter and narrower, 20–50 × 1.5–4.5 µm (Mishra et al. 1999, Kamal 2010). *Z. cassiae-occidentalis* Kamal (≡ *Stenella cassiigena* Arv. Kumar, Anju Kumar & Kharwar) is characterized by the formation of small substomatal stromata and solitary as well as fasciculate conidiophore, long, up to 140 µm, and subhyaline to pale olivaceous, 1–4-septate, verruculose conidia (Kumar et al. 2006, Kamal 2010). *Z. cassiae-torae* (S.K. Singh, K. Bhalla & D.J. Bhat) Kamal is very close to *Z. cassiae-occidentalis* and possibly conspecific, but differs in having much shorter conidiophores (Singh et al. 2001, Kamal 2010). Therefore, we prefer to maintain this species tentatively.

Stenella chandleri (Hansf.) Suj. Singh & Kamal was previously applied to Indian collections of *Zasmidium* on *Cassia fistula* based on the misapplication of this name by Singh & Kamal (1979), but the collections concerned belong to *Z. cassiae-fistulae* (= *Stenella cassiae* Abbasi & D.N. Shukla). The true *Stenella chandleri* is an African species on *Pseudospondias microcarpa* Engl., *Anacardiaceae* (see Crous & Braun 2003).

Key to *Zasmidium* species on *Cassia* and *Senna* spp.

1. Conidiophores formed singly, arising from superficial hyphae, and in small fascicles from small substomatal stromata 2
- 1* Conidiophores only solitary, arising from superficial hyphae, stromata and fascicles lacking 3
2. Conidiophores about 50–140 µm long; on *Senna occidentalis*, India *Z. cassiae-occidentalis*
- 2* Conidiophores shorter, about 15–75 µm; on *Senna tora*, India *Z. cassiae-torae*
3. Conidia consistently solitary, 15–100 × 2–6 µm; on *Cassia fistula*, India *Z. cassiae-fistulae*
- 3* Conidia in chains 4
4. Conidiophores relatively short, 5–50 × 2.5–7 µm, coarsely rough-walled; conidia 15–90 × 3–7 µm, pale olivaceous to dark olivaceous-

brown, coarsely verrucose; on *Cassia grandis*, Cuba *Z. cassiae-grandis*
4* Conidiophores longer, 30–90 µm, narrower, 1.5–4 µm; conidia shorter and narrower, 20–50 × 1.5–4.4 µm, faintly verruculose, subhyaline to olivaceous-brown; on *Cassia fistula*, India *Z. cassiicola*

***Zasmidium citri-grisea* (F.E. Fisher) Crous**

≡ *Cercospora citri-grisea* F.E. Fisher.

≡ *Stenella citri-grisea* (F.E. Fisher) Sivan.

= *Mycosphaerella citri* Whiteside.

Material examined – VENEZUELA, without locality, on leaves of *Citrus ×aurantium* var. *sinensis* L. [= *C. ×sinensis* (L.) Osbeck] (*Rutaceae*), 1972, R. Urutiaga (IMI 166609 = K(M) 180143).

Notes – New to Venezuela, neither listed in Crous & Braun (2003) nor in Iturriaga & Minter (2006).

Fig. 12 – *Zasmidium cassiae-grandis*. Based on type material. **a** Hyphae. **b** Solitary conidiophores arising from superficial hyphae. **c** Conidiophores. **d** Conidia. – Bar = 10 µm.

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