Section 4

Discussion and Conclusions

During this study, over 1100 collections have been examined including 70 type collections. One hundred and fourteen taxa including ten new species are distinguished and are placed in the genus *Septoria*. The distribution and listing of species by host plant family as a result of this study are to be found in Appendices A and B. Most of the collections examined are currently held in herbaria within Australia and no systematic collecting has been undertaken by the author. Comparison with type material or authentic material available has been invaluable in establishing the identity of a number of species previously misidentified. Keys are presented for species on hosts in the families Apiaceae, Asteraceae, Caryophyllaceae, Fabaceae, Mimosaceae and Poaceae.

Five taxa still need to be redisposed to other genera based on non-pycnidial conidiomatal morphology, these being *S. paeoniae* var *berolinensis* on *Paeonia*, *S. pisi* on *Pisum*, *S. selenophomoides* on various hosts in the Orchidaceae, *S. transversalis* on *Aspidistra* and *S. unedonis* on *Arbutus*. In the absence of examination of the type collection those taxa are placed under their currently available name in *Septoria*. In addition, six taxa recognised in this study are at present un-named since there are either several potential names that appear to be available or the available collections do not fit an established taxon on that host or on a closely related host in the family. These include *Septoria* sp. aff. *associata* on *Carduus*, *Septoria* sp. aff. *carthamicola* on *Carthamus*, *Septoria* sp. aff . *cocoina* on *Arecastrum* and "Kentia", *Septoria* sp. cf. *noli-tangere* on *Impatiens*, *Septoria* sp. on *Lathyrus* and *Septoria* sp. on various hosts including *Boronia*, *Coleonema*, *Hedera*, *Lonicera*, *Ligustrum*, *Prunus*, *Rosa* and *Stephanotis*. This last taxon is regarded as having a possible saprophytic or endophytic mode of existence from its occurrence on hosts in several plant families and being associated with dead, dying or incubated leaf tissue, and, being almost impossible to separate morphologically on any of the hosts. At this time, any attempt to apply a name to this taxon is fraught with difficulty, several names being available that could be applicable to the taxon based on a brief glance at Saccardo's *Sylloge Fungorum* where several species described from languid or dried leaves with very similar morphological characters are to be found.

In Section 1 two hundred and thirty records and reports of species of *Septoria* occurring in Australia were presented. In addition to the one hundred and fourteen taxa recognised in this study, eighty one records of *Septoria* are unconfirmed on the basis of lack of herbarium collections being available or, in several cases, a misinterpretation of the literature. This large number of unconfirmed records serves to emphasise to need for specimens to be placed in systematic reference collections for future study. In the ever increasing international trade in agricultural commodities, quarantine decisions are made on accurate knowledge of pest organisms within the country. Published records without the availabilty of reference material on which such records are based can only hamper the decision-making process.

Ten species of *Septoria* dealt with in this study have already been redisposed to other genera or have been reclassified in this treatment. Those previously redisposed are *S. avenae*, *S. nodorum*, *S. chenopodii* and *S. atriplicis* which have been transferred to the genus *Stagonospora*, *S. lepidospermatis* transferred to *Clypeopycnis* (Sutton & Pascoe 1989) and *S. martiniana* transferred to *Cytostagonospora* (Sutton & Swart 1986). In this treatment a further four species are transferred to other genera based on type examination or redisposed to other genera. *Septoria azaleae* is transferred to *Phloeospora* based on the acervular nature of the conidioma and enteroblastic percurrent conidiogenesis, *Septoria martiniae* is transferred to *Septocyta* based on the multi-locular nature of the conidioma and holoblastic sympodial conidiogenesis, *Septoria thelymitrae* is transferred to *Selenophoma* based on the enteroblastic percurrent conidiogenesis and lunate aseptate conidia. The un-named species of *Septoria* reported on *Matthiola incana* is identified as *Ascochyta matthiolae* based on the non-proliferating enteroblastic conidiogenesis and the mostly 1-septate conidia.

Septoria lagenophorae is recognised as a hyperpararsite, occurring mainly in association with rusts but occasionally other fungi. Such a mode of existence is not unusual, there being several genera of hyperparasitic fungi. The only other species of *Septoria* described as a possible hyperparasite is *S. ficareoides*, described originally from rusts of the Ranunculaceae and possibly reported by Jorstad (1967). The possible conspecificity of *S. lagenophorae* and *S. ficaraeoides* is still to be investigated.

The typification and history of the development of taxonomic concepts, and current morphological criteria used to distinguish *Septoria* have been discussed previously (*Section 1*). All taxa accepted in this study as species of *Septoria* are based on the presence of pycnidial conidiomata and filiform septate conidia. Morphologically similar species on hosts in different families are retained as separate

species at present. Considerable variation in conidiogenesis is observed across the taxa studied but is accepted as being intrinsic to the current concept of the genus. Based on the premise of Minter (1987) and the recent confirmation by Verkley (1998a, 1998b) of the plasticity of conidiogenesis and that enteroblastic non-progressive, enteroblastic percurrent and sympodial holoblastic conidiogenesis are merely differences in development and do not represent taxonomic characters at the generic level, the use of conidiogenesis at that level is now regarded as an interim measure in the systematics of anamorphic fungi.

In this study, the primary criterion for delimitation of species has been scrutiny of named taxa at the host plant family level. Conidial width has been determined to be one of the more stable characters that can be used when delimiting species and has been used in the construction of keys to recognised species in many families. Examination of a large number of collections has shown that variation in conidium width is small and varies less as the conidium gets narrower. Over the large number of species and collections examined, variation of 0.5μm appears to be normal for most conidia measured, with variation up to 1μm being more common as conidia get wider. Secondary characters such as length and septation have also proven to be useful particularly for separating several species in the Poaceae, such as *S. halophila* (1-septate) from *S. passerinii* (1-3 septate), and *S. bromi* (2-septate) from *S. calamagrostidis* (3-4 septate).

Sutton (1980) suggested that three subgroupings within *Septoria* could possibly be distinguished based on conidiogenesis as follows: (i) mainly holoblastic sympodial species as in the type species *S. cytisi* e.g. *S. chrysanthemella,* (ii) species with phialidic conidiogenesis e.g. *S. apiicola* and *S. tritici,* and (iii) simple holoblastic species without proliferation e.g. *S. adanensis*. However, Farr (1992) noted that both sympodial and percurrent proliferation of conidiogenous cells could be found in the type species *S. cytisi*.

The Australian species of *Septoria* recognised in this study have exhibited variation in mode of conidiogensis and five groups based on observed proliferation of the conidiogenous locus can be recognised. These groupings are presented below. Within the recognised groupings, species are arranged in alphabetical order.

Group I: *Holoblastic (non-proliferating)*

S. adanensis	*S. confluens*	*S. hydrocotyles*	*S. schizeilematis*
S. aesculi	*S. crataegi*	*S. ixodiae*	*S. silybi*
S. agropyrina	*S. crytpica*	*S. lamiicola*	*S. tabacina*
S. anaxaea	*S. cymbopogonis*	*S. lavandulae*	*S. wahlenbergii-australiensis*
S. anenomes	*S. cucurbitacearum*	*S. obesa*	*S. williamsiae*
S. antirrhini	*S. cymbopogonis*	*S. paradisi*	*Septoria* sp. aff. *cathamicola*
S. betae	*S. dianthi*	*S. passifloricola*	*Septoria* sp. aff. *cocoina*
S. betulae	*S. erigerontis*	*S. perforans*	*Septoria* sp. cf. *noli-tangere*
S. canberrica	*S. ficariae*	*S. phyllodorum*	
S. carthami	*S. grampianensis*	*S. podolepidis*	
S. centellae	*S. helichrysicola*	*S. roemeriana*	

Group II: *Holoblastic Sympodial +/- Percurrent Proliferation*

S. aciculosa	*S. galinsogae*	*S. lycopersici*	*S. sambucina*
S. armeriae	*S. gerberae*	*S. macalpinei*	*S. sonchi*
S. australiae	*S. goodeniicola*	*S. malvicola*	*S. stellariae*
S. centaureae	*S. hardenbergiae*	*S. menyanthes*	*S. suaedae-australis*
S. cerastii	*S. helianthi*	*S. menyanthicola*	*S. tetrathecae*
S. chrysamthemella	*S. humuli*	*S. minima*	*S. thuemeniana*
S. citri	*S. lactucae*	*S. passerinii*	*S. urens*
S. colensoi	*S. lamentana*	*S. petroselini*	*S. verbenae*
S. convolvuli	*S. lepidii*	*S. phlogis*	*S. vignae*
S. divaricata	*S. linicola*	*S. ribis*	*Septoria* sp. (various hosts)
S. exotica	*S. lobeliae*	*S. rubi*	

Group III: *Enteroblastic (non-proliferating)*

S. apiicola	*S. elymi*	*S. polygonati*	*S. varia*
S. aureocorona	*S. halophila*	*S. polygonorum*	*S. violae* f. *odoratae*
S. bromi	*S. hydrocotylicola*	*S. triseti*	*Septoria* sp. aff. *associata*
S. calmagrostidis	*S. gaurina*	*S. tritici*	*Septoria* sp. (*Lathyrus*)
S. cyclaminis	*S. lagenophorae*	*S. urticae*	

Group IV: *Enteroblastic Percurrent*

S. gladioli	*S. silenicola*	*S. zeicola*
S. pisoniae	*S. sisymbrii*	

Group V: *Holoblastic (non-proliferating) + Enteroblastic (non-proliferating)*

S. geranii

The forty three Australian species placed in Group II belong in the genus *Septoria* sensu sticto as defined by Sutton (1980) and emended by Farr (1992). All these species have conidiogenesis which has been observed to be holoblastic with sympodial proliferation and in several cases enteroblastic percurrent proliferation as well.

Forty one species have been placed in Group I where conidiogenesis is observed to be holoblastic without proliferation. One Australian species in this group (*S. ixodiae*) has a teleomorph currently identified as *Mycosphaerella ixodiae* and one other species, *S. crataegi* has a reported *Mycosphaerella* teleomorph (Jørstad 1965) suggesting that the placement in *Septoria* (of some species at least) found in this group is appropriate at present.

The nineteen species placed into Group III have enteroblastic conidiogenesis without proliferation. Whether the situation observed under the light microscope is one of cryptic percurrent proliferation or simple phialidic conidiogenesis without proliferation is yet to be shown but phialidic conidiogenesis may prove to be the basis of a segregate group as suggested by Sutton (1980) and Verkley (1998b). At the limit of the light microscope, the observation of thickening and the presence of a collarette seem to indicate proliferation but it requires electron microscopy to truly elucidate the process involved.

Only in three plant families is there observed consistent conidiogenesis of the species recognised there. The species in the Menyanthaceae (*S. menyanthes* and *S. menyanthicola*) and Polemoniaceae (*S. divaricata* and *S. phlogis*) exhibit holoblastic conidiogenesis with sympodial proliferation. All three species in the Ranunculaceae (*S. anenomes*, *S. ficariae* and *S. williamsiae*) exhibit holoblastic conidiogensis without proliferation. In all other plant families the species are placed into several of the groups.

There still remains the possibility of segregation of *Septoria* into recognisable groups based on conidiogenesis with sympodial and percurrent proliferation, simple holoblastic and simple enteroblastic (phialidic) groups providing the framework. One species, *S. geranii,* exhibits both non-proliferating enteroblastic and holoblastic conidiogenesis (Group V). Further study is required to ascertain if proliferation in this species does occur which would place the species in *Septoria* sensu stricto.

The five species placed in Group IV, which exhibit only enteroblastic percurrent proliferation, could easily be accommodated within the genus *Stagonospora* as defined by Sutton (1980) but, given the

difficulty in now defining these two genera using conidiogenesis as a basis for generic separaration, the placement of these species in *Septoria* is open to interpretation. The placement of *Septoria nodorum* and *S. avenae* into *Stagonospora* is based on the knowledge of their respective teleomorphs. In the anamorphic state both of those species have only been observed to be holoblastic without proliferation and in the absence of knowledge of any teleomorphic connection would be placed into *Septoria* (Group I) as defined here. Association with a teleomorph is lacking for nearly all species in this study but where it is recognised it does not correlate with the conidiogenesis observed in the anamorph. In this study five species of *Mycosphaerella* are described with their anamorphs including *M. aureocorona* sp. nov. associated with *Septoria aureocorona* on *Acacia*. The anamorph-teleomorph association is summarised in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Australian species of *Septoria* and their *Mycosphaerella* teleomorphs related to conidiogenesis

Teleomorph	**Anamorph**	**Conidiogenesis**
Mycosphaerella sp. (*Centella*)	*S. centellae*	Holoblastic (non-proliferating)
Mycosphaerella graminicola	*S. tritici*	Enteroblastic (non-proliferating)
Mycospherella suaedae-australis	*S. suaedae-australis*	Holoblastic (sympodial)
Mycosphaerella ixodiae	*S. ixodiae*	Holoblastic (non-proliferating)
Mycosphaerella aureocorona	*S. aureocorona*	Enteroblastic (non-proliferating)

Since Sutton (1980), the recognition of variation in conidiogenesis in many species has appeared to make the genus heterogenous. However, the realisation that this variation is natural and intrinsically developmental has led to the situation where anateleomorphic species are consequently difficult to place in any genus with absolute certainty. The differences between pycnidial genera such as *Stagonospora* and *Septoria*, with hyaline multi-septate conidia is negligible at the anamorphic level. The current reliance on small differences in conidial morphology (bacilliform in *Stagonospora*) and, as at Sutton (1980), percurrent conidiogenesis in *Stagonospora* vs. sympodial holoblastic conidiogenesis in *Septoria*, is a separation now in considerable doubt with enteroblastic percurrent proliferation now known from the type species, *S. cytisi*. This leaves only minor conidial differences and known teleomorphic connections in *Leptosphaeria* (with its segregates) and *Mycosphaerella* as the distinguishing features. However, the problem of separating morphologically close anamorphic

genera is not new in the study of the anamorphic fungi and finding a workable generic concept is the current challenge.

The correlation with teleomorph genera can also present further complications as there can often be difficulty separating apparently indistinguishable teleomorphs, one example of which is *Mycosphaerella fijiensis* and *M. musicola* which, although capable of being distinguished at the molecular level, at the morphological level can only be distingushed by their anamorphs and the symptoms they produce on banana leaves (Samuels & Seifert 1995). The morphologically similar anamorphic genera *Drechslera*, *Bipolaris* and *Exserohilum* (formerly all placed in *Drechslera*) are found to be separable based on certain characters such as conidial germination patterns, hilum characters and the quite morphologically separate teleomorphs *Pyrenophora*, *Cochliobolus* and *Setosphaeria* (Alcorn 1988). The research into *Drechslera* was driven by a need by both mycologists and plant pathologists working with the genus (which includes plant pathogens common on many cultivated Poaceae) to identify anamorphs due to the rare occurrence of the teleomorphs in nature.

A similar situation now exists in *Septoria* and other septorioid genera. The use of conidiogenesis as a generic separation character is now shown to be mostly unworkable, and has left few characters to separate morphologically similar genera, particularly where the teleomorph is unknown. Conidiomatal morphology, conidiogenesis, conidial morphology and host specificity are still the only characters which can be used to recognise anamorphs at the generic level. Sutton (1996) suggested that groupings according to conidiogenous events and conidiomatal structure offered the prospect of a more rational means of separation of taxa within *Mycosphaerella* at the sub-generic level due to the gross heterogeneity exhibited by the genus. Thirty two anamorphic genera connected to *Mycosphaerella* (including *Septoria*) are keyed out by von Arx (1983), and twenty two anamorphs are listed by Sivanesan (1984). However, that does not offer an immediate solution for anamorphic recognition. The gathering of other taxonomic characters such as correct interpretation of conidiogenesis based on ultrastructure, conidial germination and teleomorph production *in-vitro*, appear to be possible areas for further research.

In Australia the species of *Septoria* recognised occur on hosts in fifty five plant families (Appendix A). The largest numbers of species occur on hosts in the families Asteraceae and Poaceae, two of the largest and most cosmopolitan families. There are no species as yet confirmed on hosts in the family Myrtaceae, the report of a species of *Septoria* on *Leptospermum* in Western Australia being unconfirmed due to lack of an available collection. The reasons for the absence of *Septoria* spp. on

Eucalyptus and the Myrtaceae generally in Australia probably relate to the origins of the genus. *Eucalyptus* in particular appears to be of Australian origin and evolved in isolation, being not very closely related to the shrubby myrtaceous elements of the flora although they share a common ancestry (Barlow 1981). Several other pathogenic genera such as *Mycosphaerella* and the anamorphic *Sonderhenia* and *Kirramyces* (now *Phaeophleospora*) have obviously evolved with *Eucalyptus* and appear to occupy the niche of *Septoria*. On the myrtaceous genus, *Callistemon,* is found *Lecanosticta gaubae*, an acervular genus with brown verrucose conidia being produced sympodially and percurrently (analagous to *Phloeospora*) with a teleomorph currently placed as *Mycosphaerella gaubae* v. Arx & O. Constaninescu, but appears to be a candidate for the genus *Eruptio* (Barr 1996).

In contrast, there have been four species of *Septoria* described from *Acacia*, another conspicuous member of the Australian flora. Only one species of *Septoria* has been described from *Acacia* outside Australia, this being the curious example of *Septoria acaciae*, described from commercial plantings of *A. paradoxa* (given as *A. armata*) in Denmark but not been collected from its host in Australia (Sutton & Pascoe 1987). The recognition of *S. anaxaea* on *Senecio* spp. in Australia is also curious since it has not been reported elswhere from outside Italy (the type locality) since its description. Also there is as yet no species of *Septoria* known from the family Proteaceae in Australia, or in South Africa where the family is well represented. The spread of taxa across broad groupings of plants shows that thirty one taxa occur on native plants, thirty two on introduced ornamental plants, twenty on food and fibre crop plants, and twenty seven on weeds. Twenty five of the recognised species are regarded as endemic, fifteen of these being already known before this study, occurring on native plant hosts and distinct from species already recognised on those genera or families elsewhere throughout the world. An additional ten new species have been recognised on native hosts as a result of this study.

The Australian flora is derived from immigration on several fronts (Barlow 1981). It is suggested that a subtropical migration from South Africa via India and Madagascar may have persisted until the middle-late Cretaceous. After this route was broken by continental drift there still existed a southern migratory route from South America via Antarctica until the Oligocene when forests of *Nothofagus*, Proteaceae and Myrtaceae were in existence. At the beginning of the Tertiary the Gondwanan flora in existence was derived from these migrations. Under conditions of geographical separation, the flora differentiated from the existing original Gondwanan stock from the early Tertiary (when Australia separated from Antarctica) until its contact with the Sunda plate in the Miocene. The subsequent introduction of the Indomalayan flora occurred during the late Tertiary. In addition, this contact with

the Indomalayan region allowed for immigration of a number of typically northern temperate genera via the uplifted mountain systems in Malaya and New Guinea; some of these genera include *Hydrocotyle*, *Ranunculus* and *Viola* (Barlow 1981, Burbridge 1960).

Two species of *Septoria* recognised in this study show some interesting mycogeographical features. The recognition of the occurrence of *S. halophila* on species of *Hordeum* and *Poa* (Poaceae) across much of Australia suggests that it occupies a niche in the Southern Hemisphere similar to that of *S. passerinii* in the Northern Hemisphere. *Septoria apiicola* presents a much more confused picture, the original type host being *Apium australe*, a species with a Southern Hemisphere distribution along with *A. prostratum*, found in Australia and New Zealand. The conidial width found in *A. prostratum* collections as well as those given by authors for the type collection of *S. apiicola* is 1-2μm, which is narrower than most authors give for *S. apiicola* found on cultivated *Apium* spp. (2-2.5μm). This suggests that two taxa are involved which although cross-infective can be distinguished morphologically. Given that the cultivated *Apium* spp. come from northern temperate areas it is more likely that the name *S. apiicola* should be used for the narrow spored taxon with a southern temperate distribution and possibly *S. apii* for the wider spored taxon found commonly on cultivated *Apium* spp.

Most of the species of *Septoria* recognised in this study are temperate in distribution, occurring across the cool southern temperate to northern warm temperate regions of Australia. Few species are recognised from the tropical regions, none being recorded from the tropical areas of northern Queensland, and the only species recorded at present from the Northern Territory being *Septoria lactucae*. This probably reflects the difficulty and, hence, lack of systematic collecting in these areas. Shaw (1984) lists only sixteen species of *Septoria* for Papua New Guinea and at least thirteen of these are from cultivated crop or ornamental plants, only one record of a *Septoria* sp. occurring on a native grass (*Polytoca macrophylla* Benth.), and *Septoria australiae* on *Viola betonicifolia*. *Viola betonicifolia* is known throughout Australia and extends into Malesia and Asia. However, the records of plant parasitic fungi throughout the Indomalayan region are few and are usually biased toward crop plants, very little having been published on the occurrence of native host pathogens.

Species such as *S. gaurina* on *Oenothera* (Onagraceae) and *S. sambucina* on *Sambucus* (Sambucaceae) appear to have been introduced from the U.S.A. where they occur on their native hosts and are quite distinct from their European counterparts. Some introduced species have extended their host range onto native host plants, two examples of which are *S. tritici* which has been identified

on the native grass hosts *Danthonia* and *Dichelachne* and, *S. stellariae* on *Drymaria*. In essence, the species of *Septoria* recognised in Australia reflect in part the origins of its vascular plant flora, having both endemic and introduced elements.

REFERENCES

Aderdeen, J.E.C. (1945). Diseases of Tomato and their control. *Queensland Agricultural Journal* **60**: 277-299

Aberdeen, J.E.C. (1946). Seasonal notes on the control of vegetable diseases. *Queensland Agricultural Journal* **63**: 344-345

Alcorn, J.L. (1972). Some new records of Queensland Fungi. *Queensland Journal of Agriculture and Animal Sciences* **29**: 71-77

Alcorn, J.L. (1988). The taxonomy of "*Helminthosporium*" species. *Annual Review of Phytopathology* **26**: 37-56

Andrionova, T.V. (1992). On the taxonomic position of some species of *Septoria* Sacc. described by von Moesz & Hollos. I. *Mikologiya i Fitopatologiya* 26: 425-441

Anon. (1938). *Plant Disease Survey (1937-38)*. Biology Branch, New South Wales Department of Agriculture

Anon. (1940). *Plant Disease Survey (1939-1940)*. Biology Branch, New South Wales Department of Agriculture

Anon. (1941). New Plant Diseases. *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* **52**: 483

Anon. (1943). Plant Diseases and Pests. Notes by the Biological Branch. *Journal of the Department of Agriculture Victoria* **41**: 29-35

Anon. (1944). *Plant Disease Survey (1943-44)*. Biology Branch, New South Wales Department of Agriculture

Anon. (1945). Diseases of Lettuce. *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* **56**: 251-254, 272

Anon. (1946). *Plant Disease Survey (1944-45)*. Biology Branch, New South Wales Department of Agriculture

Anon. (1948). New Plant Diseases. *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* **59**: 530, 536

Anon. (1948a). *Plant Disease Survey (1947-1948)*. Biology Branch, New South Wales Department of Agriculture

Anon. (1949). New Plant Diseases. *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* **60**: 141-142

Anon. (1949a). *Plant Disease Survey (1947-48)*. Biology Branch, New South Wales Department of Agriculture

Anon. (1950). New Plant Diseases. *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* **61**: 80-81

Anon. (1951). *Leaf Spot of Gerberas*. New South Wales Department of Agriculture, Biological Branch, Division of Science Services, Plant Disease Leaflet No. 64

Anon. (1951a). *Plant Disease Survey (1950-1951)*. New South Wales Department of Agriculture, Biological Branch, Division of Science Services

Anon. (1953). New Plant Diseases. *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* **64**: 434-435

Anon. (1954). New Plant Diseases. *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* **65**: 102-103

Anon. (1954a). New Plant Diseases. *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales*. **65**: 497

Anon. (1955). New Plant Diseases. *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* **66**: 312

Anon. (1956). Diseases of Azalea. *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* **67**: 583-584

Anon. (1960). New Plant Diseases. *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* **71**: 156-157

Anon. (1962). *Plant Disease Survey (1961-1962)*. New South Wales Department of Agriculture, Division of Science Services, Biology Branch

Anon. (1963). New Plant Diseases. *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* **74**: 716-720

Anon. (1964). *Late Blight of Celery*. New South Wales Department of Agriculture, Biology Branch Plant Disease Leaflet, No. 63 (Third Edition)

Anon. (1965). *Diseases of Gladiolus*. New South Wales Department of Agriculture, Biology Branch Plant Disease Leaflet No. 68, Second Edition

Anon. (1966). *Tomato Diseases*. New South Wales Department of Agriculture, Plant Disease Bulletin no. 84, Seventh Edition

Anon. (1969). *Diseases of Barley*. New South Wales Department of Agriculture, Biology Branch Plant Disease Bulletin No. 111

Anon. (1970). New Plant Disease Records. *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* **81**: 452-458

Anon. (1971). *Diseases of Lettuce*. New South Wales Department of Agriculture, Biological and Chemical Research Institute, Rydalmere, Plant Disease Bulletin No. 105, Fifth Edition

Anon. (1972). *41st Annual Plant Disease Survey for the year ended 30 June 1971*. Biology Branch, N.S.W. Department of Agriculture

Anon. (1974). *New Records of Plant Diseases in New South Wales*. In 43rd Annual Plant Disease Survey for the year ending 30 June 1973. Biology Branch, New South Wales Department of Agriculture

Anon. (1975). *44th Annual Plant Disease Survey for the year ended 30 June 1974*. Biology Branch. New South Wales Department of Agriculture

Anon. (1976). Septoria diseases of wheat. *Journal of Agriculture South Australia* **79**(2), un-numbered

Anon. (1977). *Plant Disease Survey 1975-76*. Biology Branch, Department of Agriculture New South Wales

Arx, J.A. von (1949). Beitrage zur kenntnis der gattung *Mycosphaerella*. *Sydowia* **3**: 28-100

Arx, J.A. von (1983). *Mycosphaerella* and its anamorphs. *Proceedings of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Series* C86, 15-54

Arx, J.A. von & Müller, E. (1975). A re-evaluation of the bitunicate ascomycetes with keys to families and genera. *Studies in Mycology* **9**: 1-159

Bailey, L.H. & Bailey, E.Z. (1976). *Hortus Third*. Macmillan Publishing Company, New York

Barr, M.E. (1979). A classification of Loculoascomycetes. *Mycologia* **71**: 935-957

Barr, M.E. (1992). Additions to and notes on the Phaeosphaeriaceae (Pleosporales, Loculoascomycetes). *Mycotaxon* **43**: 371-400

Barr, M.E. (1996). Planistromellaceae, a new family in the Dothideales. *Mycotaxon* **60**: 433-442

Barlow, B.A.(1981). The Australian Flora: Its Origin and Evolution. *Flora of Australia* **1**: 25-75

Beach, W.S.(1919). Biologic specialization in the genus *Septoria. American Journal of Botany.* **6**(1):1-33.

Bertus, A.L. (1979). *Diseases of Azaleas.* New South Wales Department of Agriculture, Biology Branch Plant Disease Bulletin No. 134, Third Edition

Bertus, A.L. (1982). *Septoria spot of Citrus.* Department of Agriculture New South Wales, Agfact H2.AB.1, First Edition

Bertus, A.L. (1983). *Diseases of Carnations.* Department of Agriculture New South Wales, Agfact H9.AB.9, First Edition

Bertus, A.L. (1984). *Diseases of Gladioli.* Department of Agriculture New South Wales, Agfact H9.AB.7, First Edition

Bissett, J.(1982a). *Stagonospora avenae.* Fungi Canadenses No. 239. National Mycological Herbarium, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa

Bissett, J.(1982b). *Stagonospora nodorum.* Fungi Canadenses No.240. National Mycological Herbarium, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa

Bissett, J.(1983). *Septoria tritici.* Fungi Canadenses. No. 244. National Mycological Herbarium, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa

Blackford, F.W. (1944). Downy mildew and Septoria leaf spot of lettuce. *Queensland Agricultural Journal* **54**: 221-223

Blair, I.D. (1962). Studies on some diseases of plants indigenous to New Zealand. II. *Septoria myopori* Cooke & Massee. *Transactions of the Royal. Society of New Zealand* **1**: 231-233

Boerema, G.H. (1963). Baldvlekken en schorsbranden bij rozezaadsrtuiken resp. rozeonderstamen en andre botanische rozen, veroozaakt door *Sphaerulina rehmiana* (stat. con. *Septoria rosae*). *Netherlands Journal of Plant Pathology* **69**: 67-1-3

Boerema, G.H. (1964). *Phoma herbarum* Westend., the type-species of the form-genus *Phoma* Sacc. *Persoonia* **3**: 9-16

Boerema, G.H. & Verhoven, A.A. (1972). Checklist of scientific names of common parasitic fungi. Series 1a. Fungi on trees and shrubs. *Netherlands Journal of Plant Pathology* **78** (Suppl.1):111-163

Bonde, M.R., Peterson, G.L., Emmett, R.W., and Menge, J.A. (1991). Isozyme comparisons of *Septoria* isolates associated with citrus in Australia and the United States. *Phytopathology* **81**:517-521.

Brentzel, W.E. (1926). The Pasmo disease of Flax. *Journal of Agricultural Research* **32**: 25-37

Brittlebank, C.C. (1924). Tomato Diseases. *Journal of the Department of Agriculture Victoria* **22**: 433-434

Brittlebank, C.C. (1937-1940). *List of Australian Fungi.* Manuscript list, issued as blueprint copies by the Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organisation, Australia.

Brown, J.F. (1975). Diseases of wheat - their incidence and control. In *Australian Field Crops Vol. I. Wheat and other Temperate Cereals*, Angus and Robertson, Sydney. pp. 304-363

Brown, J.S. (1975). The ascigerous state of *Septoria tritici* found in Victoria. *Australian Plant Pathology Society Newsletter* **4**: 37

Brown, P. & Stratton, G.B. (1963-1965). *The World List of Scientific Periodicals Published in the Years 1900-1960.* 4th Edition. Butterworths, London

Brummitt, R.K. & Powell, C.E. (1992). *Authors of Plant Names*. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Buchanan, P. (1987). A reappraisal of *Ascochytula* and *Ascochytella* (Coelomycetes). Mycological Papers No. 156, C.A.B. International Mycological Institute, Kew

Burbridge, N.T. (1960). The phytogeography of the Australian region. *Australian Journal of Botany* **8**: 75-211

Butler, F.C. (1949). Pasmo disease of Linseed. *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* **60**: 291-293

Butler, F.C. (1950). Diseases of Wheat in N.S.W.- 1949/50. *The Australian Plant Disease Recorder* **2**(1): 1-2

Carne, W.M. (1924). Report of the Economic Botanist and Plant Pathologist. *Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture Western Australia for the year ended 30th June 1924*, pp 19-20

Carne, W.M. (1925). Preliminary Census of the Plant Diseases of South Western Australia. *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia* **11**: 43-68

Carne, W.M. (1927). Additions to the Plant Diseases of South Western Australia. *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia* **14**: 23-28

Cass Smith, W.P. (1963). Wheat Stem Rust and Septoria losses in Western Australia- 1963 Season. *The Australian Plant Disease Recorder* **15**(4): 25

Castellani, E. & Germano, G. (1975-76). Le Stagonosporae Graminicole. *Annali Fac. Sci. Agr. Univ. Torino* **10**: 1-110

Cejp, K. (1969). Contribution to the knowledge of the species of the genus *Septoria* from Western Bohemia. *Ceska Mykologie* **23**: 35-36

Cejp, K. & Dolejs, K. (1967). Rare species of the genus *Septoria* from Czechoslovakia. *Ceska Mycologie* **21**: 213-219

Chambers, S.C. (1962). Septoria Blotch of Oats. *The Australian Plant Disease Recorder* **14**(2): 9

Chambers, S.C. (1982). *List of Diseases recorded on Ornamentals, Native Plants and Weeds in Victoria before 30 June 1980.* Victoria Department of Agriculture. Technical Report Series No. 61

Chapman, A.D. (1991). *Australian Plant Name Index.* Australian Flora and Fauna Series No. 12. Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra

Ciferri, R. (1932). The criteria for definition of species in mycology. *Annales Mycologici* **30**: 122-136

Ciferri (1938). Mycoflora domingensis exsiccata (Cent. III, No. 210-300). *Annales Mycologici* **36**: 198-245

Cobb, N.A. (1893). *Host and Habitat Index of the Australian Fungi.* Department of Agriculture New South Wales, Miscellaneous Publication No. 16.

Cochrane, L.C. (1932). A study of two leaf spots of Celery. *Phytopathology* **22**: 791-812

Colenso, W. (1886). An enumeration of fungi recently discovered in New Zealand, with brief notes on the species nova. *Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute* **19**: 310-319

Conroy, R.J. (1949). Pasmo Disease of Linseed. *The Australian Plant Disease Recorder* **1**(1): 6

Constaninescu, O. (1984). Taxonomic revision of *Septoria*-like fungi parasitic on Betulaceae. *Transactions of the British. Mycological Society* **83**: 383-398

Cook, R.P. & Dube, A.J. (1989) *Host-Pathogen Index of Plant Diseases in South Australia.* South Australian Department of Agriculture.

Cooke, M.C. (1892). *Handbook of Australian Fungi.* Williams & Northgate, London

Costin, A.B. (1954). *A study of the ecosystems of the Monaro Region of New South Wales.* Soil Conservation Service of New South Wales, Government Printer, Sydney.

Costin, A.B., Gray, M., Totterdell, C.J. & Wimbush, D.J. (1980). *Kosciusko Alpine Flora.* CSIRO/ Collins, Australia

Cribb, A.B. & Cribb, J.W. (1985). *Plant life of the Great Barrier Reef and adjacent shores.* University of Queensland Press.

Crous, P.W. & Wingfield, M.J. (1997). New species of *Mycosphaerella* occurring on *Eucalyptus* leaves in Indonesia and Africa. *Canadian Journal of Botany* **75**: 781-790

Cruickshank, I.A.M. (1949). Studies on a fungus (*Septoria pisi* Westend.) causing a foliage disease of peas (*Pisum sativum* L.). *New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology* A **31**: 17-23 (abstract in *Review of Applied Mycology* **30**: 400, 1951)

Darnell-Smith, G.P. (1912). Report on plant diseases coming under notice during the years 1910-1911, in *Second Report of the Government Bureau of Microbiology dealing with work performed during the years 1910 and 1911*, pp. 168-172, Government Printer, Sydney

Demaree, J.B. & Wilcox, M.S. (1943). The fungus causing the so-called " *Septoria* leaf-spot disease" of Raspberry. *Phytopathology* **33**: 986-1003

Diedecke, H. von (1912). Die Gattung *Septoria. Annales Mycologici* **10**: 478-487

Dingley, J.M. (1959). New Records of Fungous Diseases in New Zealand 1957-1958. *New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research* **2**: 380-386

Dingley, J.M. (1960). New Records of Fungous Diseases in New Zealand 1958-59. *New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research* **3**: 461-467

Dingley, J.M., Fullerton, R.A., & McKenzie, E.H.C. (1981). *Survey of Agricultural Pests and Diseases. Technical Report Vol. II. Records of Fungi, Bacteria, Algae and Angiosperms pathogenic on plants in Cook islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu and Western Samoa.* UNDP and FAO

Doidge, E.M. (1950). The South African Fungi and Lichens to the end of 1945. *Bothalia* **5**: 1-1094

Donk, M.A. (1964). Nomina conservanda proposita. Deuteromycetes (prop. nos. 106-115). *Regnum Vegetabile* **34**: 7-15

Durbin, R.D. (1966). Comparitive gel-electrophoretic investigation of the protein patterns of *Septoria* species. *Nature* **210**: 1186-1187

Dyko, B.J. & Sutton, B.C. (1979). A revision of *Linodochium, Pseudocenangium, Septopatella* and *Sirocyphella. Canadian Journal of Botany* **57**: 382-385

Ellis, M.B. & Ellis, J.P. (1985). *Microfungi on Land Plants: an identification handbook.* Croom Helm, London

Eriksson, O. (1981). The families of bitunicate ascomycates. *Opera Botanica* **60**: 1-209

Eriksson, O. & Hawksworth, D.L. (1993). Outline of the Ascomycetes-1993. *Systema Ascomycetum* **12**: 51-257

Evans, H.C. (1984). The genus *Mycosphaerella* and its anamorphs *Cecoseptoria, Dothistroma* and *Lecanosticta* on Pines. *Mycological Papers No. 153*, Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew.

Farr, D.F. (1991). *Septoria* species on *Cornus*. *Mycologia* **83**: 611-623

Farr, D.F. (1992). Species of *Septoria* on the Fabaceae, subfamily Faboidae, tribe Genistae. *Sydowia* **44**: 13-31

Farr, D.F., Bills, G.F., Chamuris, G.P. & Rossman, A.Y. (1989). *Fungi on Plants and Plant Products in the United States*. American Phytopathological Society, St. Paul, Minnesota

Fischer, G.W. & Shaw, C.G. (1953). A proposed species concept in the smut fungi, with application to North American species. *Phytopathology* **43**: 181-188

Fisher, E.E. & Freeman H. (1959). *Plant Diseases recorded in Victoria, Section 1. Fruits, Berries, Vines and Nuts*. Biology Branch, Department of Agriculture Victoria, Publication No. 862.

Flachs, S. (1926). *Septoria azaleae*, a dangerous Azalea disease. *Blumen- und Pflanzenbau* **41**: 166-167 (abstract only in *Review of Mycology* 5: 613, 1926)

Fransden, N.O. (1943). Septoria-arten des getreides und anderes graser in Denmark. *Medd. Plantepat. Afd. K. Vet.-Landbohojsk. Kopenhagen* **26**, 92pp.

Fraser, L. R. (1957). A *Mycosphaerella* associated with *Septoria depressa*. *The Australian Plant Disease Recorder* **9**(3): 19

Freeman, H. (1964). *Plant Diseases recorded in Victoria. Section 2. Cereals and Flax*. Biology Branch, Department of Agriculture Victoria, Publication No. 977.

Gabrielson, R.L. & Grogan R.G. (1964). The Late Blight organism *Septoria apiicola*. *Phytopathology* **54**: 1251-1257

Garman, P. & Stevens, F.L. (1920).The genus *Septoria* presented in tabulation with discussion. *Transactions of the Illinois State Academy of Science* **13**: 176-219

Goss. O.M. (1953). Corm Rots of Gladiolus. *Journal of Agriculture Western Australia* (Ser. 3) **2**: 245, 247, 249-253

Goss, O.M. (1964). A revised list of diseases of ornamental plants recorded in Western Australia. *Journal of Agriculture Western Australia* (Series 4) **5**: 2-12

Greuter, W. and others (1988). International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. *Regnum vegetabile* **118**: 1-328

Grove, W.B. (1919). Mycological Notes. IV. *Journal of Botany, London* **57**: 206-210

Grove, W.B. (1935). *British Stem and Leaf Fungi. Vol. 1. Sphaeropsidales*. Cambridge University Press

Grove, W.B. (1937). *British Stem and Leaf Fungi. Vol. 2. Melanconiales*. Cambridge University Press

Hall, B.H., Jones, M.K., Wicks, T.J., Walker, G. & Barth, G. (1996). First report of diseases of *Ixodia achillaeoides* in South Australia. *Australasian Plant Pathology* **25**: 215

Hall, R. (1969). Molecular approaches to taxonomy of fungi. *The Botanical Review* **35**: 285-304

Halliday, P. (1989). *A Dictionary of Plant Pathology*. Cambridge University Press, Great Britain

Hansford, G.C. (1954). Australian Fungi. II. New Records and Revisions. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* **74**: 97-141

Hansford, G.C. (1956). Australian Fungi. III. New Record and Revisions. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* **81**: 23-51

Hansford, G.C. (1957). Australian Fungi. IV. New Records and Revisions. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* **82**: 209-229

Harris, H.A. (1935). Morphologic studies of *Septoria lycopersici*. *Phytopathology* **25**: 790-799

Harrison, D.E., Wimaljeewa, D.L.S. & Chambers, S.C. (1975). *List of Diseases recorded on Vegetables in Victoria before June 30, 1974*. Department of Agriculture, Victoria, Technical Bulletin No. 25

Harrower, K.M. (1976a). The micropycnidiospores of *Leptosphaeria* (*Septoria*) *nodorum*. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* **67**: 335-336

Harrower, K.M. (1976b). Studies on spore forms of *Septoria tritici* from New South Wales. *Australian Plant Pathology Society Newsletter* **5**: 33-34

Hawksworth, D.L., Sutton, B.C. & Ainsworth, G.C. (1983). *Ainsworth and Bisby's Dictionary of the Fungi. Seventh Edition*. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Hawksworth, D.L., Kirk, P.M., Sutton, B.C. & Pegler, D.N. (1995). *Ainsworth and Bisby's Dictionary of the Fungi. Eighth Edition*. CAB International

Hedjaroude, G.-A. (1968). Etudes taxonomiques sur les *Phaeosphaeria* Miyake et leurs formes voisines (Ascomycetes). *Sydowia* **22**: 57-107

Hemmi, T. & Nakamura H. (1927). Studies on Septorioses of Plants. I. Comparison of the two different species of *Septoria* causing the leaf-spot diseases of the cultivated *Chrysanthemum*. *Memoirs of the College of Agriculture, Kyoto Imperial University* No.3, Art. 1 : 1-24

Hemmi, T. & Kurata, S. (1931). Studies on Septorioses of Plants. II. *Septoria azaleae* Voglino causing the Brown-Spot Disease of the Cultivated Azaleas in Japan. *Memoirs of the College of Agriculture, Kyoto Imperial University*, No. 13, Art. 1.: 1-22

Henrick, J.O. (1938). Late Blight of Celery (*Septoria apii-graveolentis* Dorogin). *Tasmanian Journal of Agriculture* (N.S). **9**: 211-213

Heywood, V.H., Harbonne, J.B. & Turner, B.L. (1977). *The Biology and Chemistry of the Compositae Vol. II.* Academic Press, London

Hirayama, S. (1931). Studies on Septorioses of Plants. IV. New or noteworthy species of *Septoria* found in Japan. *Mem. of the College of Agriculture, Kyoto Imperial University*, No.13, Art.3 : 33-40

Hnatiuk, R.J. (1990). *Census of Australian Vascular Plants*. Australian Flora & Fauna Series No. 11. Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra

Holliday, P. & Punithalingam, E. (1970). *Septoria helianthi*. CMI Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria No. 276. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Hynes, H.J., Magee, C.J., Edwards, E.T., Wilson, R.D., Brown, H.P., Kiely, T.B., Milthorpe, F.L. & Fraser, L.R. (1941). *Plant Diseases recorded in New South Wales*. New South Wales Department of Agriculture Science Bulletin No. 46 (Supplement No. 2)

Jacobs, S.W.L. & Pickards, J. (1981). *Plants of New South Wales*. N.S.W. Government Printer

Johnson, T. (1952). Cultural variability in *Septoria avenae* Frank. *Canadian Journal of Botany* **30**: 318-330

Johnston, H. (1910). Fungoid diseases met with during the year, in *Report of the Government Bureau of Micobiology for 1909*, pp. 55-57, Government Printer, Sydney

Jørstad, I. (1965). *Septoria* and Septorioid fungi on Dicotyleones in Norway. *Skrifter utgitt av Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi i Oslo I. Mat.-Naturv. Klasse*. Ny Serie. No 22.

Jørstad, I. (1967). *Septoria* and Septorioid fungi on Gramineae in Norway. *Skrifter utgitt av Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi i Oslo I. Mat.-Naturv. Klasse*. Ny Serie. No 24.

Kalchbrenner, K. & Cooke, M.C. (1880). South African Fungi. *Grevillea* **9**: 17-34

Kendrick, B. (1989). "Subdivision Deuteromycotina" - a fungal chimera. *Sydowia* **41**:6-14.

Kerr, H.B. & Shaw, D.E. (1951). Pasmo disease of Linseed (*Sphaerella linorum*). *The Australian Plant Disease Recorder* **3**(1): 5-6

Kiely, T.B. & Long J.K. (1960). *Market Diseases of Citrus*. New South Wales Department of Agriculture, First Edition

Kohn, L.M. (1992). Developing new characters for fungal systematics: an experimental approach for determining the rank of resolution. *Mycologia* **84**: 139-153

Korf, R.P. (1951). A monograph of the Arachnopezizeae. *Lloydia* **14**: 129-180

Korf, R.P. (1973). Discomycetes and Tuberales. In *The Fungi, an advanced treatise*. Vol. IV A. Eds Ainsworth, G.C., Sparrow, F.K. and Sussman, A., Academic Press, New York

Korf, R.P. & Hennebert, G.L. (1993). A disastrous decision to suppress the terms anamorph and teleomorph. *Mycotaxon* **48**: 539-542

Kovachevsky, I.C. (1938). Parasitic fungi new for Bulgaria, Fifth contribution. *Revue de institutes de recherches agronomiques en Bulgarie* **8**: 3-13 (abstract in *Review of Applied Mycology* **18**: 413, 1939)

Kuhnholtz-Lordat, M. (1944). Notes de pathologie vegetale (suites). *Annales des Epiphyties* N.S. **10**: 55-63

Langdon, R.F.N. & Parbery, D.G. (1963). Some fungi on Gramineae. *The Australian Plant Disease Recorder* **15**(2): 17

Laundon, G.F. (1973). Records and taxonomic notes on plant disease fungi in New Zealand. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* **60**: 317-337

Laundon, G.F. (1978). *Septoria exotica*. *Mycotaxon* **7**: 419-422

Lazarides, M. & Hince, B. (eds.). (1992). *CSIRO Handbook of Economic Plants of Australia*. CSIRO Publishing, Australia.

Lee, G.B. (1996). Reaction of *Glycine* species and other legumes to *Septoria glycines*. *Plant Disease* **80**: 90-94

Letham, D.B. (1981). *Diseases of Peas*. Department of Agriculture New South Wales, Agfact H8.AB. 23, First Edition

Letham, D.B. (1985). *Late Blight of Celery*. Department of Agriculture New South Wales, Agfact H8.AB.2, First Edition

Leuchtmann, A. (1984). Uber *Phaeosphaeria* Miyake und andere bitunicate ascomyceten mit mehrfach querseptierten ascosporen. *Sydowia* **37**: 75-184

Lind, J. (1913). Danish Fungi as represented in the herbarium of E. Rostrup. *Arbejder fra den botaniske Have i Kobenhavn* Nr. 71. Copenhagen

Lindau, G. (1922). *Kryptogamenflora fur anfanger. Zweiter band, II. Abteilung. Die mikroskopischen pilze*. Reprint (1971), O. Koeltz, Koenigstein, Germany

Lindau, G. & Sydow, P. (1908-1917). *Thesaurus litteraturae mycologicae et lichenoligicae*. Vols. I-IV. Fratres Borntraeger, Leipzig, Germany

Lobik, A.I. (1928). Materials for mycological flora of the Terek district. *Morbi Plantarum* **17**: 157-199

Luttrell, E.S. (1963). Taxonomic criteria in *Helminthosporium*. *Mycologia* **55**: 643-674

Mabberley, D.J. (1997). *The Plant-Book*. 2nd Edition, Cambridge University Press, United Kingdom

MacMillan, H.G. & Plunkett, O.A. (1942). Structure and germination of *Septoria* spores. *Journal of Agricultural Research* **64**: 547-559

Magee, C.J. (1951). Glume Blotch of Wheat. *The Australian Plant Disease Recorder* **3**(1): 4

Mäkelä, K. (1975). Occurrence of *Septoria* species on cereals in Finland in 1971-1973. *J. Sci. Agric. Soc. Finland* **47**: 218-244

Mäkelä, K. (1977). *Septoria* and *Selenophoma* species on Gramineae in Finland. *Ann. Agric. Fenn.* **16**: 256-276

McAlpine, D. (1895). *Systematic Arrangement of Australian Fungi*. Government Printer, Melbourne, Australia.

McAlpine,D. (1898). The fungi on the wheat plant in Australia. *Ag. Gazette, N.S.W.* **9**: 1009-1015

McAlpine, D. (1901). The "Shot-hole" fungi of Stone-fruit trees in Australia. *Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W.* **26**: 221-232

McAlpine, D. (1902a). Australian Fungi, new or unrecorded. Decades I-II. *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **27**: 373-379

McAlpine, D.(1902b). *Fungous Diseases of Stone-Fruit Trees in Australia and their Treatment.* Government Printer, Melbourne.

McAlpine, D. (1903). Australian Fungi, new or unrecorded. Decades V-VI. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* **28**: 553-563

McDonald, B.A. & Martinez, J.P. (1990). DNA Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphisms among *Mycosphaerella graminicola* (anamorph *Septoria tritici*) isolates collected from a single wheat field. *Phytopathology* **80**: 1368-1373

McKnight, T. (1950). Pasmo Disease of Linseed. (*Septoria linicola*: *Sphaerella linorum*). *The Australian Plant Disease Recorder* **2**(2): 14

Martin, G. (1887). Enumeration and description of the Septorias of North America. *Journal of Mycology* **3**: 37-41, 49-53, 61-69, 73-82, 85-94

Micales, J.A., Bonde, M.R. & Peterson G.L. (1986). The use of isozyme analysis in fungal taxonomy and genetics. *Mycotaxon* **27**: 405-449

Michaelides, J., Hunter, L., Kendrick, B. & Nag Raj, T.R. (1979). *Icones Generum Coelomycetum, supplement; synoptic key to 200 genera of Coelomycetes*. Department of Biology, University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

Millikan, C.R. (1951). *Diseases of Flax and Linseed.* Department of Agriculture, Victoria, Biological Branch, Technical Bulletin No. 9

Minter, D.W., Kirk, P.M. & Sutton, B.C. (1982). Holoblastic phialides. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* **79**: 75-93

Minter, D.W., Kirk, P.M. & Sutton, B.C. (1983). Thallic phialides. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* **80**: 39-66

Minter, D.W., Sutton, B.C. & Brady, B.L. (1983). What are phialides anyway? *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* **81**: 109-120

Minter, D.W. (1987). *The significance of conidiogenesis in Pleoanamorphy.* In *Pleomorphic Fungi: The Diversity and its Taxonomic Implications*, Ed. Sugiyama, J, Elsevier & Kodansha, Tokyo.

Monod, M. (1983). Monographie taxonomique des Gnomoniacees ascomycetes del'ordre des Diaporthales. *Annales Mycologici Ser. II*, IX Beihefte

Morgan-Jones, G. (1971a). Conidium ontogeny in Coelomycetes. I. Some amerosporus species which possess phialides. *Canadian Journal of Botany* **49**: 1921-1929

Morgan-Jones, G. (1971b). Conidium ontogeny in Coelomycetes. II. Some Melanconiales which possess phialides. *Canadian Journal of Botany* **49**: 1931-1937

Morgan-Jones, G., Nag Raj, T.R. & Kendrick, B. (1972). Conidium ontogeny in Coelomycetes. III. Percurrently proliferating phialides. *Canadian Journal of Botany* **50**: 2009-2014

Morschel, J. (1951). Celery Diseases in the M.I.A. *The Australian Plant Disease Recorder* **3**(3): 37

Morschel, J. (1952). Septoria spot of Citrus. *The Australian Plant Disease Recorder* **4**(2): 19

Müller, E. & Arx, J.A. von (1962). *Die gattungen der didymosporen Pyrenomyceten.* Beitrage zur Kryptogamenflora der Schweiz, Band 11, Hefte 2

Murray. G.M. (1978). Distribution of *Septoria* species on Wheat in New South Wales. *Australasian Plant Pathology* **7**: 44-45

Nag Raj, T.R. (1975). Genera Coelomycetum. XI. *Hyalotia, Hyalotiella,* and *Hyalotiopsis. Canadian Journal of Botany* **53**: 1615-1624

Nag Raj, T.R. (1981). *Coelomycete Systematics.* In *Biology of the Conidial Fungi*, Vol. I, Eds. Cole, G.T. & Kendrick, B., Academic Press, New York

Naito, N. (1940). Studies on Septorioses of Plants. VII. New or noteworthy species of *Septoria* found in Japan. *Memoirs of the College of Agriculture, Kyoto Imperial University* No.47, Art. 3 : 31-43

Newhook, F.J. (1942). Pasmo (*Sphaerella linorum*) on Flax in New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Sciience and Technology* **24**: 102A-106A

Noble, R.J., Hynes, H.J., McCleery,F.C. & Birmingham, W.A. (1935). *Plant Diseases recorded in New South Wales.* New South Wales Department of Agriculture Science Bulletin No. 46

Noble, R.J., Hynes, H.J., Magee, C.J., McCleery, F.C., Birmingham, W.A., Edwards, E.T., Wilson, R.D. & Brown, H.P. (1937). *Plant Diseases recorded in New South Wales*. New South Wales Department of Agriculture Science Bulletin No. 46 (Supplement No.1)

Norse, D. (1974). *Plant Diseases in Barbados*. Phytopathological Papers No. 18. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Osborn, T.G.B. (1924). Annual Report of the Consulting Botanist and Vegetable Pathologist. *Reptort of the Ministry of Agriculture of South Australia for the year ended 30th June 1923*, pp. 66-68

Osborn, T.G.B. & Samuel, G. (1922). Some new records of fungi for South Australia. Part II, together with a description of a new species of *Puccinia*. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* **46**: 166-180

Oudemans, C.A.J.A. (1919-1924). *Enumeratio Systematicus Fungorum*. Vols. I-V. Martin Nijhoff, Hague.

Pascoe, I.G. & Sutton, B.C. (1986). Terms for the Disposition of Lesions and Fungal Structures on Laminar Leaves and Phyllodes. *Australasian Plant Pathology* **15**: 78-80

Patil, B.V., Sukapore, R.S. & Thirumalachar, M.J. (1968). Studies on some *Septoria* species from India. III. *Sydowia* **20**: 179-182

Patouillard (1918). Quelques champignons de Madagascar. *Bulletin of the Mycological Society of France* **34**: 86-91

Pennycook, S.R. (1989). *Plant Diseases recorded in New Zealand*. (3 Vols.). Plant Diseases Division, DSIR, New Zealand

Petrak, F. (1924). Mykologische Notizen. VII. *Annales Mycologici* **22**: 1-182

Petrak, F. (1925). Mykologische Notizen. VIII. *Annales Mycologici* **23**: 1-143

Petrak, F. (1929). Mykologische Notizen. X . *Annales Mycologici* **27**: 324-410

Petrak, F. (1955). Neue Mikromyceten der Australischen Flora. *Sydowia* **9**: 559-570

Petrak, F. (1958). Uber die *Septoria*-Arten auf *Geranium*. *Sydowia* **11**: 323-326

Petrak, F. (1958a). Mykologische Bemerkungen. *Sydowia* **11**: 337-353

Petrov, M. & Arsjenovic, M. (1996). Septoria Leaf Speck, a new disease of Sunflower, caused by *Septoria helianthina* sp. nov. *Journal of Phytopathology* **144**: 337-346

Pitkethley, R.N. (1970). *A preliminary list of Plant Diseases in the Northern Territory*. Technical Bulletin No. 2, Primary Industries Branch, Northern Territory Administration, Darwin, Australia.

Pons, N. & Sutton, B.C. (1996). *Cercospora* and similar fungi on *Heliotropium* weeds. *Mycological Research* **100**: 815-820

Priest, M.J. & Walker, J. (1987). *New records of Plant Diseases*. In Plant Disease Survey of New South Wales (1985-1986), pp. 6-11

Punithalingam, E. (1966). Development of the pycnidium in *Septoria*. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* **49**: 19-25

Punithalingam, E. (1967). *Septoria adanensis*. CMI Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria No. 136. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Punithalingam, E. (1967a). *Septoria chrysanthemella*. CMI Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria No. 137. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Punithalingam, E. (1980). *Septoria carthami*. CMI Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria No. 669. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Punithalingam, E. (1982). *Septoria cucurbitacearum*. CMI Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria No. 740. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Punithalingam, E. (1985). *Septoria humuli*. CMI Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria No. 829. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Punithalingam, E. (1985a). *Septoria vignae*. CMI Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria No. 830. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Punithalingam, E. (1988). *Ascochyta* II. *Species on Monocotyledons (Excluding Grasses), Cryptogams and Gymnosperms*. Mycological Papers No. 159. CAB International Mycological Institute

Punithalingam, E. & Holliday, P. (1972). *Septoria lactucae*. CMI Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria No. 335. Comonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Punithalingam, E. & Wheeler, B.E.J. (1965). *Septoria* spp. occuring on species of *Chrysanthemum*. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* **48**: 423-439

Rayss, T. (1950). Nouvelle contribution a l'etude de la mycoflore de Palestine. *Palestine Journal of Botany* (J. Ser.) **5**: 17-27

Rogers, D.P. (1949). Nomina conservanda proposita and nomina confusa - fungi. *Farlowia* **3**(4):425-493.

Saccardo, P.A. (1878). Fungi Veneti novi vel critici. *Michelia* **1**: 133-221

Saccardo, P.A. (1880). Fungi gallici. Series II. *Michelia* **2**: 39-135

Saccardo, P.A. and others (1882-1927). *Sylloge Fungorum*, 26 Vols. Padua and Johnson Reprint Corporation, New York

Saccardo, P.A. (1884). *Sylloge Fungorum. Vol. III.* Padua

Sameva, E.F. (1987). Contribution to the study of fungi from the genus *Septoria* Sacc. (Sphaeropsidales, Deuteromycetes) in Bulgaria. II. *Fitologiya* **33**: 44-49

Sameva, E.F. (1991). A contribution to the study of the fungi from the genus *Septoria* Sacc. (Sphaeropsidales, Deuteromycetes) in Bulgaria. III. *Fitologiya* **39**: 66-71

Sampson, P.J. & Walker, J. (1982). *An Annotated List of Plant Diseases in Tasmania.* Department of Agriculture, Tasmania

Samuels, G.J. & Seifert, K.A. (1995). The impact of molecular characters on systematics of filamentous ascomycetes. *Annual Review of Phytopathology* **33**: 37-67

Sanderson, F.R. (1976). *Mycosphaerella graminicola* (Fuckel) Sanderson comb. nov., the ascogenous state of *Septoria tritici* Rob. apud Desm. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* **14**: 359-360

Schenk, P.K. (1960). Hardrot van Gladiolen, veroorzaakt door *Septoria gladioli*. *T. Pl.zeikten* **66**: 205-227

Shaw, D.E. (1949). Septoria leaf spot of *Erodium cygnorum*. *The Australian Plant Disease Recorder* **1**(4): 60

Shaw, D.E. (1950). Speckled leaf blight of wheat. *The Australian Plant Disease Recorder* **2**(4): 46

Shaw, D.E. (1950a). Glume Blotch of Wheat. *The Australian Plant Disease Recorder* **2**(4): 46

Shaw, D.E. (1951). A *Septoria* disease of *Euphorbia peplus* L. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* **76**: 7-25

Shaw, D.E. (1953). Studies on species of *Septoria*, *Stagonospora*, *Selenophoma* and related *Leptosphaeria* on the Gramineae in Australia, Msc. Agr. thesis, University of Sydney.

Shaw, D.E. (1984). *Microorganisms in Papua New Guinea*. Research Bulletin No. 33, Department of Primary Industry, Port Moresby.

Sheridan, J.E. (1968). The causal organism of Celery leaf spot, *Septoria apiicola*. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* **51**: 207-213

Shipton, W.A. (1966). Septoria leaf spot and glume blotch of wheat. *Journal of the Department of Agriculture Western Australia* **7** (4): 160-163

Shipton, W.A. & Tweedie, W.R. (1968). Wheat diseases in Western Australia. *Journal of the Department of Agriculture Western Australia* **9**(5): 117-123

Shivas, R.G. (1989). Fungal and Bacterial Diseases of plants in Western Australia. *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia* **72**: 1-62

Shoemaker, R.A. & Babcock, C.E. (1989). *Phaeosphaeria*. *Canadian Journal of Botany* **67**: 1500-1599

Simmonds, J.H. (1951). Science Branch. *Report of the Department of Agriculture Queensland (1950-1951)*, pp. 46-49

Simmonds, J.H. (1952). Science Branch. *Report of the Department of Agriculture Queensland (1951-1952)*, pp. 66-70

Simmonds, J.H. (1956). Science Branch. Plant Pathology Section. *Report of the Department of Agriculture Queensland (1955-1956)*, pp. 65-66

Simmonds, J.H. (1966). *Host Index of Plant Diseases in Queensland.* Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, Australia

Singh, S.J. & Heather, W.A. (1981). Report of *Phyllosticta* sp. and *Septoria* sp. on *Populus alba* L. *Australasian Plant Pathology* **10**: 37

Sivanesan, A. (1971). *Leptosphaeria avenaria* f.sp. *avenaria.* CMI Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria No. 312. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Sivanesan, A. (1984). *The bitunicate ascomycetes and their anamorphs.* J. Cramer, Germany

Sivanesan, A. (1990). *Mycosphaerella graminicola.* CMI Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria. *Mycopathologia* **109**: 51-53

Sivanesan, A. & Holliday, P. (1981). *Mycosphaerella linicola.* CMI Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria No. 709. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Smith, A.L. & Ramsbottom J. (1914). New or rare microfungi. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* **4**: 165-185

Spegazzini, C. (1882). Fungi Argentini additis nonnullis Brasiliensibus Montivideensibusque. Pugillus IV. *Anales del Sociedad Cientifica Argentina* **13**: 11-35.

Spegazzini, C. (1908). Fungi aliquot Paulistani. *Revista del Museo de La Plata* **15**: 7-48

Spegazzini, C. (1910). Mycetes Argentinenses. Ser. V. *Anales del Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires* (Ser.3) **13**: 329-467

Sprague, R. (1938). The status of *Septoria graminum. Mycologia* **30**: 672-678

Sprague, R. (1946). Additions to the Fungi Imperfecti on grasses in the United States. *Mycologia* **38**: 52-64

Sprague, R. (1950). *Diseases of Cereals and Grasses in North America.* Ronald Press Company. New York

Stafleu F.A. & Cowan, R.S. (1976-1997). *Taxonomic Literature.* Vols. I-VII & Supplements I-IV. Bonn, Scheltema & Holkema, Utrecht

Stone, O.M. (1958). Some observations on *Septoria gladioli*. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* **41**: 505-518

Stone, R.E. (1916). Studies in the life histories of some species of *Septoria* occurring on *Ribis*. *Phytopathology* **6**: 419-427

Sukapore, R.S. & Thirumalachar, M.J. (1964). Studies on some *Septoria* species from India. *Sydowia* **17**: 1-11 (1963)

Sukapore, R.S. & Thirumalachar, M.J. (1966). Studies on some *Septoria* species from India. II. *Sydowia* **19**: 165-170

Sutton, B.C. (1977). *Coelomycetes VI. Nomenclature of Generic Names Proposed for Coelomycetes*. Mycological Papers, No. 141. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Sutton, B.C. (1980). *The Coelomycetes*. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Sutton, B.C. (1986). Improvizations on conidial themes. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* **86**: 1-38

Sutton, B.C. (1993). Mitosporic Fungi (Deuteromycetes) in the Dictionary of the Fungi. In *The Fungal Holomorph: mitotic, meiotic and pleomorphic speciation in fungal systematics*. Eds. Reynolds D.R. & Taylor, J., C.A.B. International, United Kingdom

Sutton, B.C. (1996). *Conidiogenesis, classification and correlation*. In *A Century of Mycology*, Ed. Sutton, B.C., Cambridge University Press, Great Britain

Sutton, B.C. & Pascoe. I.G. (1987). *Septoria* species on *Acacia*. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* **89**: 521-532

Sutton, B.C. & Pascoe, I.G. (1989). Some *Septoria* species on native Australian plants. *Studies in Mycology* **31**: 177-186

Sutton, B.C.. and Sandhu, D.K. (1969). Electron microscopy of conidium development and secession in *Cryptosporiopsis* sp., *Phoma fumosa, Melanconium bicolor*, and *M. apiocarpum*. *Canadian Journal of Botany* **47**:745-749

Sutton, B.C. and Swart H.J. (1986). Australian leaf-inhabiting fungi XXIII. *Colletogloeum* species and similar fungi on *Acacia*. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* **87**: 93-102

Sutton,B.C. & Waterston, J.C. (1966a). *Leptosphaeria nodorum.* C.M.I. Descriptions of Fungi & Bacteria No. 86. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Sutton, B.C. & Waterston, J.C. (1966b). *Septoria apiicola.* C.M.I. Descriptions of Fungi and Bacteria. No. 88. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Sutton, B.C. & Waterston, J.C. (1966c). *Septoria lycopersici.* C.M.I. Descriptions of Fungi and Bacteria No. 89. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew

Sydow, H. (1924). Beitrage zur Kenntnis der Pilzflora Neu-Seelands. I. *Annales Mycologici* **22**: 299-317

Sydow, H. von (1937). Neue oder bemerkenswerte australische Micromyceten II. *Annales Mycologici* **35**: 350-361

Sydow, H. von (1938). Neue oder bemerkenswerte australische Micromyceten. III. *Annales Mycologici* **36**: 295-313

Sydow, H. von & Sydow, P. (1912). Beschreibungen neue sudafrikanischer Pilze. II. *Annales Mycologici* **10**: 437-444

Teterevnikova-Babayan, D.N. & Anastasyan, B.G. (1967). On species of *Septoria* on edible Umbelliferous plants in the USSR. *Mikologiya i Fitopatologiya* **1**: 472-479

Teterevnikova-Babayan, D.N. & Bokhjan, M.V. (1970). Review of causal organisms of *Septoria* spot of wheat-grass in the Soviet Union. *Mikologiya i Fitopatologiya* **14**: 18-27

Tweedie, W.R. & Shipton, W.A. (1969). *Oat Diseases in Western Australia.* Western Australian Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 3656

Tyrrell, D. (1969). Biochemical systematics and fungi. *The Botanical Review* **35**: 305-316

Vassilievsky, N.I. (1924). Contribution to the biology of *Septoria ribis* Desm. on Black Currants. *Morbi Plantarum* **13**: 12-21 (abstract in *Review of Applied Mycology* **5**: 41, 1926)

Verkley, G.J.M. (1998a). Ultrastructural evidence for two types of proliferation in a single conidiogenous cell of *Septoria chrysanthemella. Mycological Research* **102**: 368-372

Verkley, G.J.M. (1998b). Ultrastructure of conidiogenesis in two species of *Septoria* sensu lato. *Mycologia* **90**: 189-198

Verma, R.K. & Khan, M.K. (1988). Some new species of *Septoria* from India. *Indian Phytopathology* **41**: 25-29

Verreet, J.A., Hoffmann, G.M. & Portner, J. (1990). Nachweis des teleomorph *Mycospharella graminicola* (Fuckel) Schroeter (Anamorph: *Septoria tritici* Rob. apud Desm.) in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. *Journal of Phytopathology* **130**: 105-113

Veitch, R. & Simmonds, J.H. (1929). *Pests and Diseases of Queensland Fruits and Vegetables*. Queensland Department of Agriculture and Stock., Government Printer, Brisbane

Vries, I.M. de & Jarvis, C.E. (1987). Typification of seven Linnean names in the genus *Lactuca* L. (Compositae, Lactuceae). *Taxon* **36**: 142-154

Waddell, H. & Weber, G.F. (1963). Physiology and Pathology of *Septoria* species on *Chrysanthemum*. *Mycologia* **55**: 442-452

Wade, G.C. (1949). *Gloeosporium ribis* on Gooseberry. *The Australian Plant Disease Recorder* **1**(1): 11

Wade, G.C. (1949a). Septoria leaf spot of Blackcurrant. *The Australian Plant Disease Recorder* **1**(2): 25

Wade, G.C. (1951). Pea Diseases in Tasmania. *Tasmanian Journal of Agriculture* **22**: 40-48

Wakefield, E.M. (1940). Nomina generica conservanda. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* **24**: 282-293

Walkden Brown, C. (1975). Oats. In *Australian Field Crops Vol. I. Wheat and other Temperate Cereals*, Angus & Robertson, Sydney, pp. 481-507

Walker, J. (1986). *Miscellaneous Plants*. In New South Wales Department of Agriculture, Biology Branch Plant Disease Survey (1984-85) p. 67

Walker, J. (1996). The classification of the fungi: history, current status and usage in the Fungi of Australia. *Fungi of Australia* **1A**: 1-162

Walker, J., Fahy, P. & McLeod R. (1985). *New Records of Plant Diseases in New South Wales (1983-84)*. In New South Wales Department of Agriculture, Biology Branch Plant Disease Survey (1983-84) pp. 29-36

Walker, J., Fahy, P. & Priest, M.J. (1990). *New Records of Plant Diseases in New South Wales 1986-87*. In NSW Agriculture & Fisheries, Plant Pathology Branch Plant Disease Survey (1986-87) pp. 50-56

Walker, J. & McLeod, R. (1969). New Records of Plant Diseases. *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* **80**: 237-242

Walker, J. & McLeod, R. (1970). New Plant Diseases. *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* **81**: 452-456

Walker, J. & McLeod, R. (1983). *New Records of Plant Diseases in New South Wales 1981-82*. In New South Wales Department of Agriculture, Biology Branch Plant Disease Survey (1981-82) pp. 33-37

Walker, J. & McLeod, R. (1984). *New Records of Plant Diseases in New South Wales 1982-83*. In New South Wales Department of Agriculture, Biology Branch Plant Disease Survey (1982-83) pp. 30-35

Walker, J. & Priest, M.J. (1986). *New records of Plant Diseases 1984-85*. In New South Wales Department of Agriculture, Biology Branch Plant Disease Survey (1984-85) pp. 10-16

Walker, J., Sutton, B.C. & Pascoe, I.G. (1992).*Phaeoseptoria eucalytpi* and similar fungi on *Eucalyptus*, with description of *Kirramyces* gen. nov. (Coelomycetes). *Mycological Research* **96**: 911-924

Warcup, J.H. & Talbot, P.H.B. (1981). Host-Pathogen Index of Plant Diseases in South Australia. Department of Plant Pathology, Waite Agricultural Research Institute, University of Adelaide.

Washington, W.S. & Nancarrow, R.J. (1983). *List of Diseases recorded on Fruit and Vegetable crops in Victoria before 30 June 1980*. Victorian Department of Agriculture. Technical Report Series No. 66

Weber, G.F. (1922a). Septoria diseases of cereals. *Phytopathology* **12**: 449-470

Weber, G.F. (1922b).II. Septoria diseases of wheat. *Phytopathology* **12**: 537-585

Weber, G.F. (1923).III. Septoria diseases of rye,barley and certain grasses. *Phytopathology* **13**:1-23

Wellings, C.R. (1981). Pathogenicity of fungi associated with citrus greasy spot in New South Wales. *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* **76**: 495-499

Whiteside, J.O. (1966). A revised list of Plant Diseases in Rhodesia. *Kirkia* **5**: 87-196

Woodcock, T. & Clarke, R.G. (1983). *List of Diseases recorded on Field Crops and Pastures in Victoria before 30 June 1980.* Victorian Department of Agriculture. Technical Report Series No. 65

Wu, W., Sutton, B.C. & Gange, A.C. (1996). Revision of *Septoria* species on *Hebe* and *Veronica* and a description of *Kirramyces hebes* sp. nov. *Mycological Research* **100**: 1207-1217

Zeller, S.M. (1937). Two *Septoria* leaf-spot diseases of *Rubus* in the United States. *Phytopathology* **27**: 1000-1005

Zeller, S.M. (1938). *Septoria brevispora* (Sacc.) Zeller renamed. *Phytopathology* **28**: 523

APPENDIX A : Distribution of Australian species of *Septoria* by host family

Host Family	No. of *Septoria* Species	Host genera	New *Septoria* Species	No. Endemic Species of *Septoria*
Aizoaceae	1	1		1
Apiaceae	6	11		1
Araliaceae	1	1		
Arecaeae	1	2		
Asclepiadaceae	1	1		
Asteraceae	22	22	2	5
Balsaminaceae	1	1		
Betulaceae	1	1		
Brassicaceae	2	3		
Campanulaceae	2	2	1	1
Cannabidaceae	1	1		
Caprifoliaceae	1	1		
Caryophyllaceae	4	5		
Chenopodiaceae	2	2		1
Convolvulaceae	1	1		
Cucurbitaceae	1	3		
Ericaceae	1	1		
Euphorbiaceae	1	1		
Fabaceae	4	6		1
Geraniaceae	2	3		1
Goodeniaceae	1	1		1
Grossulariaceae	1	1		
Hippocastanaceae	1	1		
Iridaceae	1	1		
Lamiaceae	2	2		
Liliaceae	2	2		
Linaceae	1	1		
Malvaceae	1	1		
Menyanthaceae	2	2	1	1
Mimosaceae	4	1		4
Myoporaceae	1	1		
Nyctaginaceae	1	1	1	1
Oleaceae	1	1		
Onagraceae	1	1		
Orchidaceae	1	3		
Paeoniaceae	1	1		
Passifloraceae	1	1		
Plantaginaceae	1	1		1
Plumbaginaceae	1	1		
Poaceae	12	25	3	3
Polemoniaceae	2	1		
Polygonaceae	1	1		
Primulaceae	1	1		
Ranunculaceae	3	3	1	1
Rosaceae	5	5		
Rubiaceae	1	1		
Rutaceae	2	4		

Host Family	**No. of *Septoria* species**	**Host Genera**	**New *Septoria* species**	**No. Endemic species of *Septoria***
Sambucaceae	1	1		
Scrophulariaceae	3	3	1	1
Solanaceae	2	2		1
Thymeleaceae	1	1		
Tremandraceae	1	1		
Urticaceae	1	1		
Verbenaceae	1	1		
Violaceae	2	2		

APPENDIX B : Australian species of *Septoria* listed by host family

AIZOACE	
Carpobrotus aequilaterus	*S. confluens*
APIACEAE	
Apium graveolens	*S. apiicola*
A. garaveolens var. rapaceum	*S. apiicola*
A. prostratum	*S. apiicola*
Centella asiatica	S. *centellae, S. hydrocotyles, S. hydrocotylicola*
Coriandrum sativum	*S. petroselini*
Hydrocotyle acutiloba	*S. hydrocotyles, S. hydrocotylicola*
H. hirta	*S. hydrocotyles*
H. laxiflora	*S. hydrocotyles, S. hydrocotylicola*
H. pedicellosa	*S. hydrocotyles*
Petroselinum crispum	*S. petroselini*
Schizeilema fragoseum	*S. schizeilematis*
ARALIACEAE	
Hedera helix	*Septoria* sp.
ARECACEAE	
Arecastrum romanzoffianum	*Septoria* sp. aff. *S. cocoina*
Howea sp.	*Septoria* sp. aff. *S. cocoina*
ASCLEPIADACEAE	
Stephanotis floribunda	*Septoria* sp.
ASTERACEAE	
Actites megalocarpa	*S. sonchi*
Arctotheca calendula	*S. perforans*
Carduus tenuiflorus	*Septoria sp. aff. S. associata*
Carthamus tinctorius	*S carthami, Septoria* sp. aff. *S. carthamicola*
Centaurea cyanea	*S centaureae*
Chrysanthemum indicum	*S adanensis, S. chrysanthemella, S. obesa*
C. leucanthemum	*S minima*
C. morifolium	*S. adanensis, S. obesa*
Chrysanthemum sp.	*S. chrysanthemella, S. minima*
Conyza albida	*S. erigerontis*
C. bonariensis	*S. erigerontis*
Duchesnea indica/ Frommeella duchesnae	*S. lagenophorae*
Galinsoga parviflora	*S. galinsogae*
Gerbera jamesonii	*S. gerberae*
Helianthus anuus	*S. helianthi*
H. argophyllus	*S. helianthi*
Helichrysum ramosissimum	*S. helichrysicola*
Hypochaeris radicata/ Puccinia	*S. lagenophorae*
H. glabra/ Puccinia	*S. lagenophorae*
Ixodia achilleioides	*S. ixodiae*
I. alata	*S. ixodiae*
Lactuca sativa	*S. lactucae*
L. serriola	*S. lactucae*
Lagenophora billardieri/ Puccinia	*S. lagenophorae*
Lagenophora sp./ Puccinia	*S. lagenophorae*

Leucanthemum maximum	*S. obesa*
Olearia argophylla	*S. paradisi*
O. stellulata	*S. paradisi*
Podolepis jaceoides	*S. podolepidis*
P. neglecta	*S. podolepidis*
Senecio glomeratus x *minimus*	*S. anaxaea*
S. gunnii	*S. anaxaea*
S. quadridentatus	*S. anaxaea*
S. vagans	*S. anaxaea*
Senecio sp.	*S. anaxaea*
Silybum marianum	*S. silybi*
Sonchus oleraceus	*S. silybi*
BALSMINACEAE	
Impatiens sp.	*Septoria* sp. aff. *S. noli-tangere*
BETULACEAE	
Betula papyrifera	*S. betulae*
B. pendula	*S. betulae*
B. platyphylla var. *japonica*	*S. betulae*
B. pubescens	*S. betulae*
Betula sp.	*S. betulae*
BRASSICACEAE	
Cardaria draba	*S. lepidii*
Sinapis arvensis	*S. sisymbrii*
Sisymbrium officinale	*S. sisymbrii*
CAMPANULACEAE	
Pratia purpurascens	*S. lobeliae*
Wahlenbergia gracilenta	*S. wahlenbergii-australiensis*
W. stricta	*S. wahlenbergii-australiensis*
CANNBIDACEAE	
Humulus lupulus	*S. humuli*
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	
Lonicera caprifolium	*Septoria* sp.
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	
Cerastium glomeratum	*S. cerastii*
Dianthus barbatus	*S. dianthi*
D. caryophyllus	*S. dianthi*
Drymaria diandra	*S. stellariae*
Silene gallica	*S. silenicola*
Stellaria media	*S. stellariae*
CHENOPODIACEAE	
Beta vulgaris ssp. *cicla*	*S. betae*
B. vulgaris ssp. *vulgaris*	*S. betae*
Suaeda australis	*S. suaedae-australis*
CONVOLVULACEAE	
Convolvulus arvensis	*S. convolvuli*
CUCURBITACEAE	
Citrullus vulgaris	*S. cucurbitacearum*
Cucumis sativus	*S. cucurbitacearum*

Cucurbita maxima	*S. cucurbitacearum*
Cucurbita pepo	*S. cucurbitacearum*
Cucurbita sp.	*S. cucurbitacearum*
ERICACEAE	
Arbutus unedo	*S. unedonis*
EUPHORBIACEAE	
Euphorbia parvicaruncula	S. thuemeniana
E. peplus	S. thuemeniana
FABACEAE	
Brachysema sericeum	*S. hardenbergiae*
Hardenbergia violacea	*S. hardenbergiae*
Lathyrus odoratus	*Septoria* sp.
Pisum sativum	*Septoria pisi*
Psoralea adscendens	*S. hardenbergiae*
Vigna lanceolata	*S. vignae*
V. unguiculata ssp. *sesquipedalis*	*S. vignae*
V. unguiculata ssp. *unguiculata*	*S. vignae*
GERANIACEAE	
Erodium crinitum	*S. canberrica*
Geranium antrorsum	*S.geranii*
G. homenum	*S. geranii*
G. neglectum	*S. geranii*
G. pilosum	*S. geranii*
G. solanderi	*S. geranii*
Geranium sp.	*S. geranii*
Pelargonium australe	*S. canberrica*
Pelargonium sp. (? *rodneyanum*)	*S. canberrica*
GOODENIACEAE	
Goodenia ovata	*S. goodeniicola*
GROSSULARIACEAE	
Ribes nigrum	*S. ribis*
Ribes rubrum	*S. ribis*
Ribes sp.	*S. ribis*
HIPPOCASTANACEAE	
Aesculus hippocastaneum	*S aesculi*
IRIDACEAE	
Gladiolus sp. cult.	*S gladioli*
LAMIACEAE	
Lamium amplexicaule	*S lamiicola*
Lavandula vera	*S lavandulae*
Lavandula sp.	*S. lavandulae*
LILIACEAE	
Aspidistra elatior var. *variegata*	*S. transversalis*
Polygonatum sp.	*S. polygonati*
LINACEAE	
Linum usitassimum	*S. linicola*

MALVACEAE	
Malva neglecta	*S. malvicola*
MENYANTHACEAE	
Nymphoides crenata	*S. menyanthis*
N. exiliflora	*S. menyanthicola*
Villarsia exaltata	*S. menyanthicola*
Villarsia sp.	*S. menyanthicola*
MIMOSACEAE	
Acacia harpophylla	*S. phyllodiorum*
A. myrtifolia	*S. grampianensis*
A. retinodes	*S. aureocorona*
A. saligna	*S. aureocorona*
A. verniciflua	*S. lamentana*
Acacia sp. (? *suaveolens*)	*S. aureocorona*
Acacia sp.	*S. phyllodiorum*
MYOPORACEAE	
Myoporum debile	*S. colensoi*
M. insulare	*S. colensoi*
M. montanum	*S. colensoi*
M. viscosum	*S. colensoi*
NYCTAGINACEAE	
Pisonia grandis	*S. pisoniae*
OLEACEAE	
Ligustrum ovalifolium	*Septoria* sp.
Ligustrum sp.	*Septoria* sp.
ONAGRACEAE	
Oenothera spp.	*S. gaurina*
ORCHIDACEAE	
Bulbophyllum sp.	*S. selenophomoides*
Cattleya sp.	*S. selenophomoides*
Dendrobium attenuatum	*S. selenophomoides*
D. biggibum	*S. selenophomoides*
D. canaliculatum	*S. selemophomoides*
D. discolor	*S. selenophomoides*
D. kingianum	*S. selenophomoides*
D. semifuscum	*S. selenophomoides*
D. schneiderae	*S. selenophomoides*
D. smilliae	*S. selenophomoides*
D. speciosum	*S. selenophomoides*
Dendrobium sp.	*S. selenophomoides*
PAEONIACEAE	
Paeonia lactiflora	*S. paeoniae* var. *berolinensis*
P. officinalis	*S. paeoniae* var. *berolinensis*
PASSIFLORACEAE	
Passiflora edulis	*S. passifloricola*
P. edulis x flavicarpa	*S. passifloricola*
P. flavicarpa	*S. passifloricola*
P. quadrangularis	*S. passifloricola*

PLANTAGINACEAE	
Plantago debilis	*S. varia*
P. gaudichaudiana	*S. varia*
P. hispidus	*S. varia*
P. varia	*S. varia*
PLUMBAGINACEAE	
Armeria sp. cult.	*S. armeriae*
POACEAE	
Agrostis capillaris	*S. triseti*
Aira caryophylla	*S. elymi*
Avena fatua	*S. calamagrostidis*
A. ludoviciana	*S. calamagrostidis*
A. sativa	*S. calamagrostidis*
A. sterilis	*S. calamagrostidis*
Avena sp.	*S. calamagrostidis, S. tritici*
Briza maxima	*S. elymi*
Bromus arenarius	*S. bromi*
B. hordeaceus	*S. bromi*
B. molliformis	*S. bromi*
B. racemosus	*S. bromi*
Capillepedium spicigerum	*S. capillepedii*
Cymbopogon refractus	*S. cymbopogonis*
Danthonia caespitosa	*S. tritici*
Deyeuxia quadriseta	*S. bromi*
Dichelachne micrantha	*S. tritici*
D. rara	*S. tritici*
D. sciurea	*S. calamagrostidis, S. tritici*
Digitaria ciliaris	*S. capillepedii*
Echinopogon caespitosus	*S. calamagrostidis*
Ehrharta longiflora	*S. triseti*
Elymus scabrus	*S. agropyrina, S. elymi*
E. scabrus var. pleurinerve	*S. agropyrina*
Eulalia tricuspata	*S. capillepedii*
Glyceria sp.	*S. bromi*
Holcus lanatus	*S. tritici*
Hordeum glaucum	*S. halophila, S. passerinii*
H. leporinum	*S. halophila, S. passerinii*
H. murinum	*S. halophila, S. passerinii*
Lolium rigidum	*S tritici*
Lophochloa pumila	*S triseti*
Paspalum distichum	*S capillepedii*
Phragmites australis	*S cryptica*
Poa annua	*S halophila*
Poa sp.	*S halophila*
Triticum aestivum	*S tritici*
Zea mays	*S zeicola*
POLEMONIACEAE	
Phlox drummondii	*S. phlogis, S. divaricata*
P. paniculata	*S. phlogis*
POLYGONACEAE	
Polygonum lapathifolium	*S. polygonorum*
Polygonum sp. (? *minus*)	*S. polygonorum*

PRIMULACEAE	
Cyclamen sp.	*S. cyclaminis*
RANUNCULACEAE	
Anenome nemorosa	*S. anenomes*
Clematis aristata	*S. williamsiae*
Ranunculus lappaceus	*S. ficariae*
Ranunculus sp.	*S. ficariae*
ROSACEAE	
Cratageus monogyna	*S. cratagei*
Fragaria x ananassa	*S. aciculosa*
Prunus dulcis	*Septoria* sp.
Rosa sp. cult	*Septoria* sp.
Rubus fruticosus	*S. rubi*
R. hillii	*S. rubi*
R. idaeus	*S. rubi*
R. loganobaccus	*S. rubi*
R. moluccanus	*S. rubi*
R. parvifolius	*S. rubi*
R. rosifolius	*S. rubi*
R. vulgaris	*S. rubi*
R. ulmifolius	*S. rubi*
R. ursinus	*S. rubi*
Rubus x cult.	*S. rubi*
RUBIACEAE	
Galium sp. (? *aparine*)	*S urens*
RUTACEAE	
Boronia muelleri	*Septoria* sp.
Citrus aurantium	*S citri*
C. limon	*S citri*
C. sinensis	*S. citri*
C. paradisi	*S. citri*
C. limonia	*S. citri*
Citrus sp.	*S. citri*
Coleonema sp.	*Septoria* sp.
Correa sp.	*S. citri*
SCROPHULARIACEAE	
Antirrhinum majus	*S. antirrhini*
Derwentiana derwentiana	S macalpinii
D. derwentiana ssp. *derwentiana*	*S. exotica*
Hebe imperialis	*S. exotica*
H. speciosa	*S. exotica*
Hebe x speciosa	*S. exotica*
Hebe x veronica	*S. exotica*
SOLANACEAE	
Lycopersicon esculentum	*S. lycopersici*
Nicotiana rosulata	*S. tabacina*
N. suaveolens	*S. tabacina*
N. velutina	*S. tabcina*
Nicotiana sp.	*S. tabacina*
THYMELEACEAE	
Daphne sp.	*S. roemeriana*

URTICACAE

Urtica incisa	*S. urticae*
U. urens	*S. urticae*

VERBENACEAE

Verbena officinalis	*S.. verbenae*

VIOLACEAE

Hymenanthera dentata	*S. australiae*
Viola betonicifolia	*S. australiae*
V. caleyana	*S. australiae*
V. hederacea	*S. australiae*
V. odorata	*S. violae* f. *odoratae*

Fungal Index

Index to main reference only. Un-named taxa are followed by host given in brackets.

Ascochyta
matthiolae 103
Cylindrosporium 13
Cytostagonospora 14
Jahniella 14
Mycosphaerella 16
aureocorona 165
graminicola 211
ixodiae 81
lepidospermatis 126
suaedae-australis 122
sp. (Centella) 49
sp. (Rhododendron) 130
Phaeosphaeria 17
Phloeospora 13
azaleae 128
Phloeosporella 14
Rhabdospora 14
Septocyta
martiniae 86
Septoria
acaciae 164
acanthi 43
aciculosa 225
adanensis 64
aesculi 148
agropyrina 189
allescheri 256
alyxiae 57
amygdali 226
anaxaea 65
anenomes 221
antirrhini 240
apiicola 45
aquilegiae 222
armeriae 187
armoraciae 102
asiatica 48
atriplicis 119
aureocorona 165
australiae 253
avenae 191
azaleae 128
bambusae 215
bellidis 68
berberidis 100
betae 120
betulae 100
bromi 193
calamagrostidis 195
calami 58
canberrica 141
carotae 48
capillepedii 197
carpobroti 43
carthami 68
centaurae 70
centellae 48
cerastii 112
ceratoniae 135
ceuthosporioides 173
cheiranthi 102
chenopodii 119
chrysanthemella 71
citri 234
colensoi 171
confluens 171
convolvuli 123
coprosmae 232
cratagei 226
cryptica 198
cucurbitacearum 124
cyclaminis 219
cymbopogonis 200
daphnes 248
daturae 245
daucina 50
depressa 234
dianthi 113
diospyri 128
divaricata 215
elymi 201
epiphylloidea 167
erigerontis 73
eucalypti 173
exotica 241
ficariae 222
flaccescens 234
fuchsiae 178
galinsogae 75

gaurina 177
geranii 143
gerberae 76
gladioli 150
gomphocarpi 60
gomphrenae 44
goodeniicola 148
grampianensis 167
halophila 203
hardenbergiae 135
hederae 58
helianthi 77
helichrysicola 79
holci 215
hoyae 60
humuli 109
hydrocotyles 50
hydrocotyles var spegazzinii 51
hydrocotylicola 52
hyperici 149
intermedia 80
iridis 151
ixodiae 80
japonica 118
lactucae 82
lagenophorae 84
lamentana 168
lamiicola 152
lavandulae 154
lepidospermatis 126
lepidii 102
limnanthemi 161
linicola 158
lobeliae 106
lolii 215
lycopersici 245
macalpinei 243
malvicola 159
martiniae 86
martiniana 169
medicaginis 136
meliloti 136
menyanthicola 161
menyanthis 163
minima 88
mortolensis 173
myopori 171
nesodes 50
nigro-maculans 151
nodorum 205
normae 173
oleandrina 57
obesa 89
olivae 176
orchidearum 178
oxyspora 207
paeoniae var. berolinensis 181
paradisi 91
passerinii 207
passifloricola 182
pastinacina 54
pelargonii 145
pepli 132
perforans 92
petroselini 54
phlogis 217
phyllodiorum 170
phytolaccae 184
pisi 137
pisoniae 174
plantaginea 185
plantaginis 195
podolepidis 93
polygonati 155
polygonorum 218
primulae 220
pruni 227
pyrethri 95
ranunculacearum 223
rhapontici 219
rhododendri 131
ribis 146
roemeriana 249
rosae 227
rubi 228
sambucina 238
schizeilematis 56
selenophomoides 179
silenicola 115
silybi 95
sisymbrii 104
sonchi 96
spergulae 116
stachydis 155
stellariae 116
suaedae-australis 121
syringae 176
tabacina 247
tassiana 256
tetrathecae 250
thelymitrae 180
thuemeniana 132
transversalis 156
triseti 209

tristaniae 174
tritici 210
unedonis 131
urens 232
urticae 250
varia 185
verbenae 252
veronicae 244
viburni 110
vignae 138
violae f. odoratae 254
vitis 256
westraliensis 237
wahlenbergii-australiensis 108
williamsiae 224
zeicola 213
sp. aff. associata 67
sp. aff. carthamicola 69
sp. aff. cocoina 59
sp. cf. noli-tangere 98
sp. (Abutilon) 160
sp. (Avena) 214
sp. (Boronia) 238
sp. (Burchardia) 157
sp. (Carissa) 57
sp. (Coleonema) 238
sp. Cymbonotus) 98
sp. (Cynodon) 134
sp. (Hordeum) 134, 135
sp. (Iris) 91
sp. (Lathyrus) 84
sp. (Leptospermum) 107
sp. (Ligustrum) 108
sp. (Lonicera) 63
sp. (Poa) 134
sp. (Populus) 239
sp. (Prunus) 145
sp. (Rosa) 146
sp. (Samolus) 139
sp. (Solanum) 156
sp. (Stephanotis) 29
sp. (Stipa) 134
sp. (Veronica) 154
sp. (Viola) 162
Sphaerulina 17
Stagonospora
atriplicis 69
avenae 118
nodorum 128