

## Taxonomic notes on some species of the *Cercospora* complex (IV)

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*Mycovellosiella asprellae* sp. nov. is described and 10 species of *Cercospora* are reassessed and placed in *Mycovellosiella*, *Passalora*, *Prathigada* and *Pseudocercospora*, respectively.

Keywords: *Mycovellosiella asprellae* sp. nov., new combinations, *Mycovellosiella*, *Passalora*, *Prathigada*, *Pseudocercospora*.

*Cercospora s.lato* is one of the largest hyphomycetous genera. Deighton (1967, 1974, 1976) and some other authors reassessed *Cercospora* ss. Chupp (1954) and separated this genus into smaller, more natural units. Numerous species of *Cercospora* have been reexamined and referred to various other genera of this complex. There is, however, a large number of species not reassessed. In the present paper, a series dealing with reexaminations of type collections of *Cercospora* species is continued (Braun, 1992; 1993a, 1993b). Braun (1995) published a comprehensive key to the cercosporoid genera and discussed the particular genera of this complex. This treatment is the basis for the generic concept used in this paper.

***Mycovellosiella anomala*** (Ell. & Halst.) U. Braun, comb. nov. – Fig. 1.  
Bas.: *Cercospora anomala* Ell. & Halst., *J. Mycol.* 4: 8 (1888).

Description. – Chupp (1954: 121).

Leaf spots lacking or only diffuse, angular-irregular, yellowish brown discolorations. – Colonies hypophyllous, 2–10 mm diam., ferruginous, effuse. – Primary mycelium internal; hyphae pale. – Stroma absent, occasionally with small stromatic hyphal knots. – Secondary mycelium superficial; hyphae creeping, sometimes climbing leaf hairs, septate, branched, subhyaline to brownish, 2–5 µm wide, smooth. – Conidiophores solitary, arising from creeping hyphae, lateral, occasionally terminal, straight, subcylindric

to slightly geniculate-sinuuous, simple,  $10-60 \times 3-5 \mu\text{m}$ , 0-1(-2)-septate, subhyaline to pale yellowish, olivaceous or brownish, smooth. – Conidial scars conspicuous, slightly thickened, darkened. – Conidia solitary or in short chains, cylindrical,  $20-55 \times 3-6 \mu\text{m}$ , 1(-3)-septate, concolorous with the conidiophores, smooth, apex rounded to truncate, base obconically truncate; hila somewhat thickened and darkened.

**Holotype.** – On *Verbesina alternifolia* (L.) Britt. ex Kearm. (Asteraceae), USA, Iowa, Aug. 1887, A. S. Hitchcock (NY).

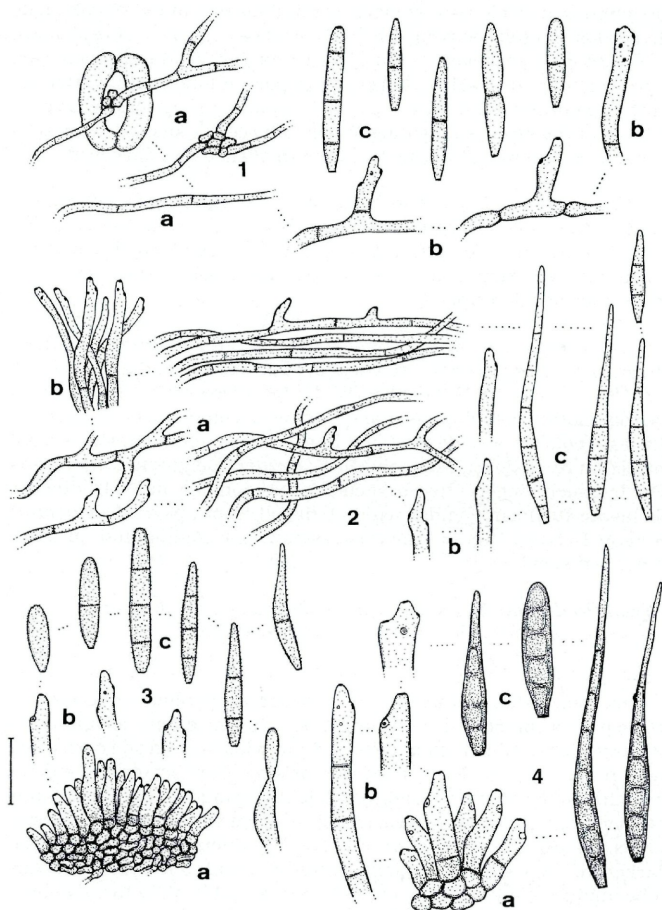
Chupp (l.c.) supposed that this species could be a member of the genus *Cladosporium*, but on account of the secondary mycelium with solitary conidiophores and the structure of the conidial scars and hila, it must be referred to *Mycovellosiella*.

***Mycovellosiella asprellae*** U. Braun, sp. nov. – Fig. 2.  
= *Cercospora asprellae* Ell. & Galloway, nom. nud. (in herb.).

Maculae amphigenae, anguste oblongae,  $1-2 \times 0.5 \text{ mm}$ , deinde confluentes, lineares, ad ca. 10 mm longae, subnigrae, margine indistincto. Coloniae amphigenae, saepe hypophyllae, densae, velutinae, sordide griseo-brunneae. Mycelium primarium immersum. Stromata minuta, brunnea. Mycelium secundarium superficiale; hyphae ramosae, septatae, leviae,  $2-6 \mu\text{m}$  latae, subhyalinae vel olivaceo-brunneae, ex hyphis primariis vel ex cellulis stromatibus oriundae, dense implexae vel funiculares. Conidiophora primaria laxe fasciculata, ex cellulis stromaticis oriunda; conidiophora secundaria solitaria, ex hyphis secundariis lateraliter vel terminaliter oriunda, erecta, simplicia, ca.  $10-70 \times 3-6 \mu\text{m}$ , recta, subcylindrica, geniculata-sinuosa, continua vel septata, levia, pallide olivacea vel olivaceo-brunnea. Cicatrices conidiales conspicuae, incrassatae, fuscae. Conidia solitaria, fusiformia, obclavata, apicem versus attenuata, interdum subflagelliformia,  $20-75 \times 3-5 \mu\text{m}$ , 2-6-septata, raro constricta, subhyalina vel pallide olivacea, levia, ad apicem subacuta, basi obconice truncata; hila incrassata, fusca.

**Holotype.** – On *Hystrix patula* Moench ( $\equiv$  *Asprella hystrix* (L.) Humb.), USA, Oregon, Ill., 10-9-1889, M. B. Waite 199 (NY).

**Leaf spots** amphigenous, narrow, oblong,  $1-2 \times 0.5 \text{ mm}$ , later confluent, forming long narrow lines, up to about 10 mm, dark, blackish, margin indefinite. – **Colonies** amphigenous, mostly hypophyllous, dense, velvety, dull greyish brown. – **Primary mycelium** internal, forming brown stromatic hyphal aggregations; secondary mycelium superficial; hyphae branched, septate, smooth,  $2-6 \mu\text{m}$  wide, subhyaline to olivaceous brown, arising from internal hyphae or stromata, densely intertwined or often forming ropes. – **Primary conidiophores** in loose fascicles, arising from stromatic hyphal aggregations; secondary conidiophores solitary, arising from creeping hyphae; conidiophores erect, simple, about  $10-70 \times 3-6 \mu\text{m}$ , straight,



Figs. 1-4. - 1. *Mycovellosiella anomala*. - a. superficial hyphae. - b. conidiophores. - c. conidia. - 2. *M. asprellae*. - a. superficial hyphae. - b. conidiophores. - c. conidia. - 3. *Passalora daleae*. - a. sporodochium. - b. conidiophores. - c. conidia. - 4. *Prathigada gymnocladi*. - a. fascicles of conidiophores. - b. conidiophores. - c. conidia. - Bar = 20  $\mu$ m. U. Braun del.

subcylindric to geniculate-sinuuous, continuous to septate, smooth, pale olivaceous to olivaceous brown. – Conidial scars conspicuous, thickened and darkened. – Conidia solitary, fusiform, obclavate, narrowed towards a subacute tip, upper part in long conidia often almost flagelliform, 20–75 x 3–5 µm, 2–6-septate, rarely somewhat constricted at the septa, subhyaline to pale olivaceous, smooth, apex subacute, base obconically truncate; hilum thickened and darkened.

Chupp (1954: 256) discussed the status of this fungus, but did not validate the name *C. asprellae* because he was not able to find sufficient fructification for a full description. I reexamined the material concerned and found some lesions with rich colonies sufficient for a comprehensive description.

The present species is a typical *Mycovellosiella* with superficial secondary mycelium and thickened, darkened conidial scars. *M. asprellae* is close to *M. koepkei* (W. Krüger) Deighton, but differs in having shorter conidiophores and narrower conidia. The features of the leaf spots are also distinct and flagelliform conidial apices are not formed in *M. koepkei*. *M. vaginae* (W. Krüger) Deighton is characterized by much longer, often branched conidiophores and subcylindric, obclavate-fusiform conidia without flagelliform apex. *M. imperatae* (Syd. & P. Syd.) Goh & Hsieh possesses wider conidia and quite distinct leaf spots.

***Passalora daleae*** (Ell. & Kellerm.) U. Braun, comb. nov. – Fig. 3.  
Bas.: *Cercospora daleae* Ell. & Kellerm., J. Mycol. 4: 6 (1888).

Leaf spots absent. – Conidiomata sporodochial, punctiform, blackish. – Mycelium immersed; hyphae pigmented. – Stromata immersed, very large, 40–120 µm diam., composed of brown, thick-walled hyphal cells, 3–9 µm wide. – Conidiophores very numerous, in dense fascicles, arising from stromata, simple, straight, subcylindric to slightly geniculate-sinuuous, 6–25 x 4–6 µm, 0–1-septate, olivaceous brown, smooth. – Conidial scars conspicuous, almost unthickened or only slightly thickened, but somewhat darkened. – Conidia solitary, ellipsoid-ovoid, obclavate-fusiform, subcylindric, 15–45 x 3.5–6 µm, 0–3-septate, subhyaline to pale olivaceous, almost smooth to verruculose, apex obtuse or subacute, base obconically truncate; hilum hardly thickened, somewhat darkened.

Holotype. – On stems of *Dalea enneandra* Nutt. (Fabaceae), USA, Kansas, 1887, Kellerman 954 (NY).

Because of the structure of the conidial scars and the small, 0–3-septate conidia, this species must be placed in *Passalora* (incl. *Cerco-*



*sporidium*). It is allied to *Passalora caracasana* Syd., known on *Dalea vulneraria* var. *barbata* Oerst. (= *Parosela barbata* (Oerst.) Rydb.) from Venezuela. The latter species differs, however, by having much longer conidiophores and obovoid to subcylindric-obovoid conidia (cf. Deighton, 1967). Chupp (1954: 300) excluded *C. daleae* from *Cercospora*.

***Prathigada gymnocladi*** (Ell. & Kellerm.) U. Braun, comb. nov. – Fig. 4.

Bas.: *Cercospora gymnocladi* Ell. & Kellerm., Bull. Torrey bot. Club 11: 121 (1884) and J. Mycol. 1: 23 (1885).

= *Cercospora superflua* Ell. & Holw., J. Mycol. 2: 2 (1886) [Syntypi: on *Gymnocladus dioica* (L.) K. Koch (sub *Fraxinus* ?), USA, Iowa, Decorah, Aug. 1885, Holway, Ell. & Ev., N. Am. Fungi 1525, e.g. NY].

Leaf spots amphigenous, subcircular to angular-irregular, 1–6 mm diam., centre pale, yellowish-ochraceous to dull greyish white, margin narrow to moderately wide, darker, pale to reddish brown. – Caespituli amphigenous, dark, punctiform. – Mycelium internal; hyphae pigmented. – Stromata 20–40 µm diam., brown, immersed to somewhat erumpent. – Conidiophores in small to moderately large fascicles, mostly fairly dense, simple, erect, subcylindric, geniculate-sinuous, 10–50 × 4–7 µm, yellowish to medium brown, smooth, 0–3-septate. – Conidial scars ca. 1.5–2.5 µm wide, slightly thickened and darkened, often subtruncate and somewhat protuberant. – Conidia solitary, short conidia ellipsoid-subcylindric, longer ones obclavate, 15–80 × 4–8 µm, long conidia attenuated towards the apex, sometimes almost rostrate, 2–12-septate, yellowish brown, smooth, fairly thick-walled, apex obtuse to subacute, base truncate; hilum slightly thickened and darkened.

Holotype. – On *Gymnocladus dioica* (L.) K. Koch (Fabaceae), USA, Kansas, Manhattan, July 1884, Kellerman (NY). Isotypi: Ell. & Ev., N. Am. Fungi 1511.

Numerous additional specimens from NY have been studied. The conidial scars are *Passalora*-like, i.e. hardly or slightly thickened and somewhat darkened, but the pigmented conidia are pluriseptate and thick-walled. These characteristics agree with the concept of *Prathigada* (cf. Sutton, 1994; Braun, 1995). Chupp (1954: 419) excluded this species from *Cercospora*.

***Prathigada maclurae*** (Thüm.) U. Braun, comb. nov. – Fig. 5.

Bas.: *Sporidesmium maclurae* Thüm., Mycoth. Univ., Cent. XXI, No. 2074, Wien 1881.

= *Pseudocercospora maclurae* (Thüm.) Morgan-Jones & Phelps, Mycotaxon 57: 190 (1996).

= *Cercospora maclurae* Ell. & Ev., J. Mycol. 8: 72 (1902) [Holotype: on *Maclura aurantiaca* Nutt., USA, Alabama, Tuskegee, Nov. 1901, Carver 269 (NY)].

Leaf spots absent or only yellowish-ochraceous discolorations, diffuse to angular-irregular. – Caespituli hypophyllous, dark greyish brown, effuse. – Mycelium internal; hyphae subhyaline to pigmented, 1.5–3 µm wide, occasionally with a few superficial, creeping hyphae, arising from stroma cells at the base of conidiophores. – Stroma absent or small, 10–20 µm diam., substomatal, composed of a few swollen, pigmented hyphal cells. – Conidiophores in small to moderately large fascicles, loose to dense, emerging through stomata, straight, subcylindric to somewhat geniculate-sinuous, simple, compact, 10–40 x (4)5–7(–8) µm, 0–1-septate, yellowish brown, smooth. – Conidial scars almost unthickened or only slightly thickened, but usually somewhat darkened, up to 3 µm wide, in front view to be seen as circular, somewhat darkened dots. – Conidia formed singly, obclavate, usually more or less rostrate, 40–100 x 5–8.5 µm, 2–12-septate, yellowish to medium brown, paler towards the apex, verruculose, fairly thick-walled, attenuated and thin-walled towards the apex, tips obtuse to subacute, base obconically truncate; hilum almost unthickened or slightly thickened and somewhat darkened.

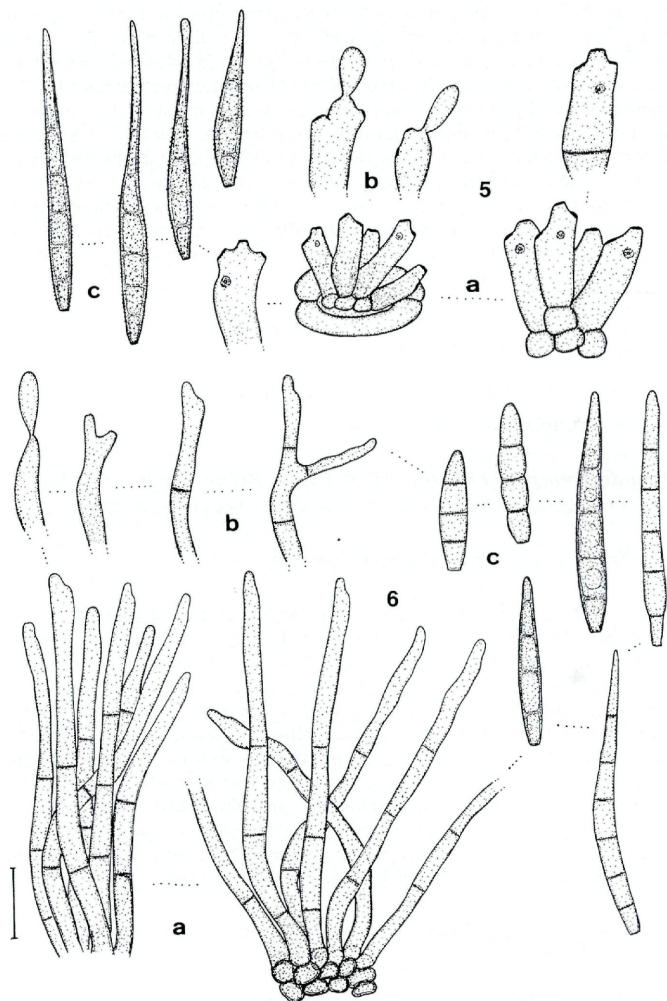
Syn type. – On *Maclura aurantiaca* Nutt. (Moraceae), USA, S. Carolina, Aiken, July 1876, Ravenel, Thüm., Mycoth. Univ. 2074 (HAL).

The investigation of type material of *Sporidesmium maclurae* and *Cercospora maclurae* showed that these species are identical. On account of the obclavate, rostrate, pluriseptate, thick-walled conidia and the structure of the conidial scars, this species can also be placed in *Prathigada*. A second collection on *Maclura pomifera* (Raf.) C. K. Schneid. has been examined (USA, Jerseyville, Ill., 14.8.1933, Boewe 24256, NY). Chupp (1954: 398) excluded this species from *Cercospora*. Morgan-Jones and Phelps (1996) placed this species in *Pseudocercospora*. The conidial scars are, however, not quite inconspicuous. In front view, they are seen as small, circular, somewhat darkened dots. The conidia resemble those of *Prathigada crataevae* (Syd.) Subram., the type species, and *P. terminaliae* (Syd.) B. Sutton (1994: 45). Deighton (1976) referred the latter species to *Pseudocercospora*. Morgan-Jones & Phelps (l.c.) described long conidiophores, up to 146 µm, but I did never observe conidiophores exceeding 40 µm in length.

***Pseudocercospora diervillae*** (Ell. & Ev.) U. Braun, comb. nov. – Fig. 6. Bas.: *Cercospora diervillae* Ell. & Ev., Univ. Orono, Maine, Stud. 3: 22 (1902).

Description. – Chupp (1954: 101).

Leaf spots amphigenous, subcircular-angular, 1–5 mm diam., brownish or dull greyish, with reddish to purplish-violet margin. –



Figs. 5-6. - 5. *Prathigada macluriae*. - a. fascicles of conidiophores. - b. conidiophores. - c. conidia. - 6. *Pseudocercospora diervillae*. - a. fascicles of conidiophores. - b. conidiophores. - c. conidia. - Bar = 20  $\mu$ m. U. Braun del.

*Caespituli* amphigenous. – *Mycelium* internal; hypae pigmented. – *Stromata* immersed, dark brown, subglobose, 20–70  $\mu\text{m}$  diam. – *Conidiophores* in moderately rich fascicles, dense, sometimes almost synnematosus, arising from stromata, erect, straight, subcylindric to slightly geniculate-sinuuous, simple, occasionally branched, 60–130 x 4–6  $\mu\text{m}$ , uniformly olivaceous brown, usually 1–5-septate, smooth. – *Conidial scars* neither thickened, nor darkened, occasionally subdentate. – *Conidia* solitary, obclavate (-subcylindric), 30–100 x 5–6.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 2–6-septate, olivaceous brown, smooth, wall thin to somewhat thickened, occasionally guttulate, apex rounded or conidia attenuated towards a subacute tip, base obconically truncate; hila unthickened, not darkened.

*Holotype*. – On *Diervilla lonicera* Mill. (Caprifoliaceae), USA, Orono, Maine, Oct. 1900, Ricker 133 (NY).

The present species is a typical *Pseudocercospora* with inconspicuous, unthickened conidial scars.

***Pseudocercospora kalmiae*** (Ell. & Ev.) U. Braun, comb. nov. – Fig. 7.  
Bas.: *Cercospora kalmiae* Ell. & Ev., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. I, 43: 88 (1891).

*Description*. – Chupp (1954: 208).

*Leaf spots* amphigenous, subcircular to angular-irregular, usually 4–10 mm diam., brown, centre later greyish brown to greyish white, margin darker. – *Caespituli* amphigenous, often epiphyllous, punctiform, pustulate, dark. – *Mycelium* immersed, pigmented. – *Stromata* large, 40–150  $\mu\text{m}$  diam., brown. – *Conidiophores* very numerous, in dense sporodochial fascicles, simple, subcylindric, straight to flexuous, slightly geniculate-sinuuous, 5–40 x 2–5  $\mu\text{m}$ , continuous or septate, subhyaline to olivaceous, smooth. – *Conidial scars* inconspicuous, unthickened, not darkened. – *Conidia* formed singly, subcylindric (-obclavate), 20–65 x 2–5  $\mu\text{m}$ , subhyaline to pale olivaceous, obscurely septate, mostly 3–5 septa, apex rounded, base truncate; hilum neither thickened, nor darkened.

*Isotypes*. – On *Kalmia latifolia* L. (Ericaceae), USA, Newfield, New Jersey, 1-1-1890, Ell. & Ev., N. Am. Fungi 2591 (GZU, NY).

Several additional specimens of this species have been examined, e.g. Crypt. exs. 3701 and Reliquiae Petrakianae 556 (GZU). The conidial scars in *C. kalmiae* are unthickened, not darkened. Hence, this species is a typical *Pseudocercospora*.

***Pseudocercospora kennedyae*** (Cooke & Masee) U. Braun, comb. nov.  
– Fig. 8.

Bas.: *Cercospora kennedyae* Cooke & Masee, Grevillea 19: 90 (1891).

Description. – Chupp (1954: 313).

Leaf spots amphigenous, brown, angular-irregular, size and shape variable, small, 1–4 mm diam., sometimes larger, confluent, forming large necrotic areas or entire leaves becoming brown, dry. – Caespituli amphigenous, punctiform, greyish brown. – Mycelium internal; hyphae pigmented. – Stromata immersed, large, 20–100 µm diam., olivaceous brown. – Conidiophores in rich, dense fascicles, arising from stromata, geniculate-sinuous, 10–35 x 2–3.5 µm, usually aseptate, subhyaline to pale yellowish green, olivaceous or yellowish brown. – Conidial scars obscure, neither thickened, nor darkened. – Conidia solitary, acicular, narrowly obclavate, 20–75 x 2–4 µm, indistinctly pluriseptate, subhyaline to pale olivaceous, apex subacute, base truncate; hilum unthickened, not darkened.

Holotype. – On *Kennedya prostrata* R. Br. in Ait. (Fabaceae), Australia, Victoria, Martin 603 (K).

The conidial scars and hila in this species are inconspicuous, unthickened. Therefore, it must be referred to *Pseudocercospora*. There is a second collection on the same host [Australia, N.S.W., Durras Lake, 6.5.1956, Gauba, Reliquiae Petrakianae 1353 (GZU)].

***Pseudocercospora kurimensis*** (Fukui) U. Braun, comb. nov. – Fig. 9 A.  
Bas.: *Cercospora kurimensis* Fukui, Bull. Mie Imp. Coll. Agric. Forest. 3: 13 (1933).  
= *Cercospora neri-indici* Yamamoto, J. Soc. Trop. Agric. 6: 605 (1934).

Descriptions. – Chupp (1954: 48), Katsuki (1965: 10), Hsieh & Goh (1990: 25), Guo & Hsieh (1995: 18), sub *P. neriella*.

Chupp (1954: 48) clearly separated *C. neriella* Sacc. and *C. neri-indici*. Deighton (1976: 149) reduced *C. neri-indici* into synonymy with *C. neriella*. I examined various collections of *C. neriella* on *Nerium oleander* L. (e.g., Briosi & Cav., F. paras. 184, HAL; Tunisia, Hammamat, 1968, Poelt, GZU) and compared it with the *Pseudocercospora* on *Nerium indicum* Mill. from Asia. Hsieh & Goh (1990: 25, Fig. 12) as well as Guo & Hsieh (1995: 18, Fig. 18) published detailed descriptions and good illustrations of the latter fungus (sub *Pseudocercospora neriella*). Katsuki (1965: 10) pointed out that *C. kurimensis* is the oldest valid name for this species [type: on *Nerium indicum* Mill., Japan, Kurima-mura, Mie (not available for a reexamination)]. *P. neriella* and *P. kurimensis* are well-distinguished and easily separable:



1. Mycelium internal (secondary mycelium absent); conidiophores very numerous in dense, epiphyllous, sporodochial conidiomata; stromata large, 25-150  $\mu\text{m}$  diam. (occasionally with smaller hypophyllous fascicles); conidia subcylindric, 15-50 x 3-5(-6)  $\mu\text{m}$ , 0-4(-5)-septate, apex obtuse; on *Nerium oleander* (Fig. 9B).....  
..... *Pseudocercospora neriella* (Sacc.) Deighton
  
1. With internal primary and external secondary mycelium; conidiophores in small to moderately large fascicles, hypophyllous, or solitary, arising from secondary hyphae (fascicles sometimes lacking); stromata smaller or sometimes absent; conidia narrowly obclavate (-filiform), longer, 20-115 x 2-5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 3-11-septate, tips subacute; on *Nerium indicum* (Fig. 9A) .....  
..... *Pseudocercospora kurimensis* (Fukui) U. Braun

***Pseudocercospora pampangensis*** (Petr.) U. Braun, comb. nov. – Fig. 10.  
Bas.: *Cercospora pampangensis* Petr., Sydowia 10: 126 (1957).

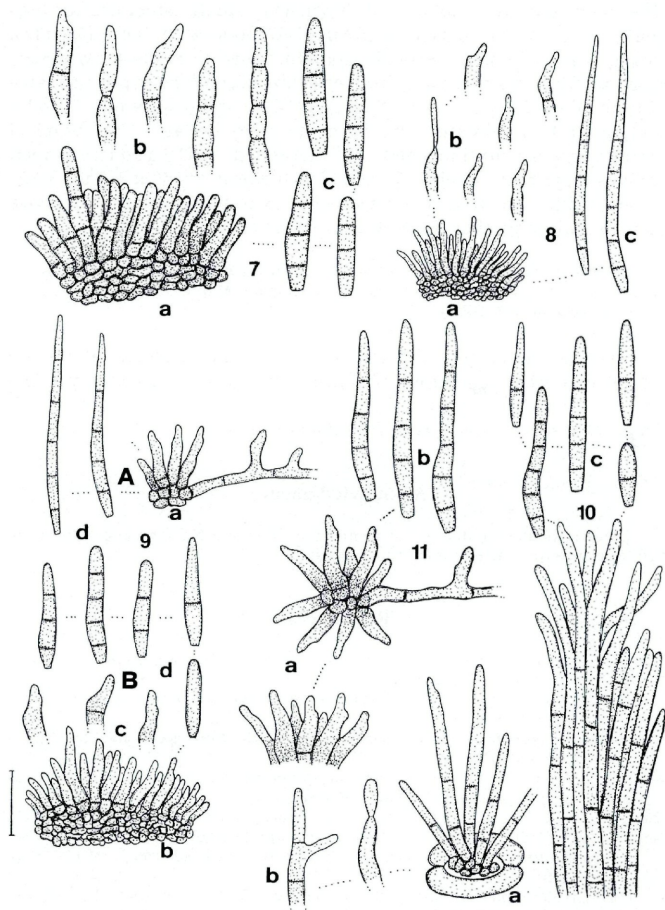
Leaf spots amphigenous, subcircular to angular-irregular, 1-15 mm diam., ochraceous to greyish brown. – Caespituli usually hypophyllous, punctiform, dark. – Mycelium internal; hyphae pigmented. – Stromata substomatal, 20-40  $\mu\text{m}$  diam., pigmented. – Conidiophores in small to moderately large fascicles, arising from stromata, through stomata, erect, divergent to dense, often subsynnematus, filiform, subcylindric to slightly geniculate-sinuuous, 15-250 x 3-6  $\mu\text{m}$ , simple, occasionally branched, pluriseptate, olivaceous to medium brown, smooth. – Conidial scars obscure, neither thickened, nor darkened. – Conidia solitary, subcylindric, 15-50 x 3-6.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 1-6(-7)-septate, subhyaline to pale olivaceous, apex obtuse, base truncate; hilum unthickened, not darkened.

Lectotype. – On *Mallotus* spec. (Euphorbiaceae), Philippines, Luzon, Prov. Pampanga, Angeles, Oct. 1923, Clemens, Reliquiae Petrakianae 2148 (GZU).

Original material of this species is distributed under “Reliquiae Petrakianae 2148”. Therefore, it is necessary to select a lectotype. *C. pampangensis* is a typical *Pseudocercospora* with inconspicuous, unthickened conidial scars.

***Pseudocercospora zambalesica*** (Petr.) U. Braun, comb. nov. – Fig. 11.  
Bas.: *Cercospora zambalesica* Petr., Sydowia 10: 127 (1956).

Leaf spots amphigenous, subcircular to angular-irregular, small, yellowish, brownish. – Caespituli hypophyllous, punctiform, dark. – Primary mycelium internal, pigmented; occasionally with some secondary hyphae, arising from stromata, 2-4  $\mu\text{m}$



Figs. 7-11. - 7. *Pseudocercospora kalmiae*. - a. sporodochium. - b. conidiophores. - c. conidia. - 8. *P. kennedyae*. - a. sporodochium. - b. conidiophores. - c. conidia. - 9A. *P. kurimensis*. - 9B. *P. neriella*. - a. fascicles of conidiophores. - b. sporodochium. - c. conidiophores. - d. conidia. - 10. *P. pampangensis*. - a. fascicles of conidiophores. - b. conidiophores. - c. conidia. - 11. *P. zambalesica*. - a. fascicles of conidiophores. - b. conidia. - Bar = 20  $\mu$ m. U. Braun del.

wide, pale, septate, smooth. – *Stromata* small, substomatal, pigmented. – *Conidiophores* in small to moderately large fascicles, arising from stomata, through stomata, loose to moderately dense, occasionally solitary, arising from creeping secondary hyphae as lateral branchlets, flexuous, somewhat geniculate-sinuuous, simple, 10–40 x 3–5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 0–1(–3)-septate, subhyaline to pale brown. – *Conidial scars* obscure, unthickened, not darkened. – *Conidia* formed singly, subcylindric-obclavate, acicular-filiform, 20–60 x 3–5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 1–5-septate, subhyaline to pale olivaceous, apex rounded to subacute, base truncate; hilum neither thickened, nor darkened.

Lectotype. – On *Allophylus* spec. [cf. *A. macrostachys* and *A. filiger*] (Sapindaceae), Philippines, Luzon, Prov. Lambales, Olongapo, March 1924, Clemens, Reliquiae Petrakianae 947 (GZU).

Original material of this species is distributed under „Reliquiae Petrakianae 947“. Therefore, it is necessary to select a lectotype. The conidial scars in *C. zambalesica* are inconspicuous, unthickened. Hence, this species belongs to *Pseudocercospora*.

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