

假尾孢属二新种

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摘要 本文报导了良姜(*Alpinia officinarum* Hance)上二个由假尾孢属引起的叶斑病,病原均为新种:*Pseudocercospora alpiniae* sp. nov., *P. alpinicola* sp. nov. 对此二菌的形态做了描述。标本存华南农业大学植保系标本室。

关键词 良姜假尾孢; 良姜生假尾孢

1 良姜假尾孢

Pseudocercospora alpiniae S. Q. Chen et P. K. Chi sp. nov. fig. 1

Maculae amphiphyllae, irregulares, margine brunneae, centro cinereo—albidae, aliquot striolis brunneis praeditae; Caespituli amphiphylli; Mycelium immersum; Stroma parvum, semi—globosum, olivaceo—brunneum, 17~33 (27) μm in diam.; Conidiophora 5~15 (9) fasciculata vel dense fasciculata, sed facile dispersa, olivaceo—brunnea, simplica, 3~16 (7) septata, sursum olivacea vel pallide olivacea, gradatim decrescens flexuosa vel annellida, conico—truncata, minute indistincte cicatricosa, 66.6~143.2 (106.6) $\times$ 4.7 μm ; Cellulae conidiogae sympodiales; Conidiae pallide olivaceae, obclavatae, erectae vel leviter curvulae, ad apicem obtusae, ad basin conico—truncatae, 5~16 (8) septatae, 40.0~73.3 (59.6) $\times$ 3.3 μm

Hab. in foliis vivis *Alpinia officinarum* Hance, Yunan, Guangdong Provincia, X 1986, S. Q. Chen, 105 (Typus)

Species similis *Pseudocercospora costina* (H. & P. Syd.) Deighton sed a qua differt conidiophoris atrobrunneis, apex annellidis, non flexuosis; Conidiis cylindricis, basi decrescentibus; septibus parvis, latoribus

叶片上为不规则病斑,边缘褐色,中央灰白色,有时有褐色轮纹,多发生于叶尖部,使叶片局部枯死。

子实体叶两面生。菌丝体内生。子座表生,半球状,榄褐色,直径17~33 (27) μm ; 分生孢子梗5~15 (9) 根簇生,或密集成束而易散开,榄褐色,不分枝,3~16

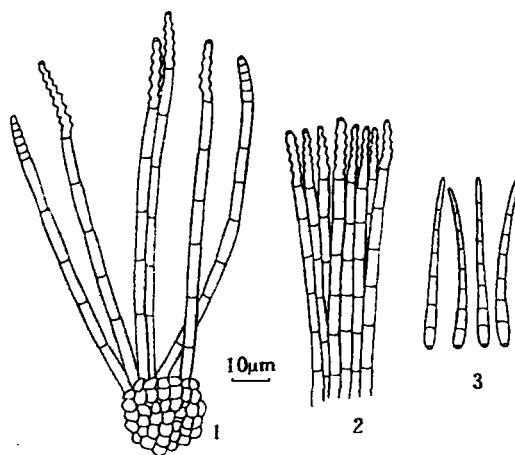


图1

良姜假尾孢

①子座及分生孢子梗

②密集成束的分生孢子梗

③分生孢子

(7) 个隔膜,顶端榄色至淡榄色,渐狭并多屈折或呈假环痕状,圆锥截形,着孢点不

1989年11月20日收稿。

明显,产孢细胞合轴式产孢 $66.6 \sim 143.2$ (106.6) $\times 4.7 \mu\text{m}$;分生孢子倒棍棒形,淡榄色,直或微弯,基部圆锥截形,顶端钝,5~16 (8)个隔膜, $40.0 \sim 73.3$ (59.6) $\times 3.3 \mu\text{m}$ 。(图1)

寄主:良姜。产地:广东郁南,1987年10月,陈少勤 105 (模式标本)

本菌不同闭鞘姜 (*Costus speciosus*) 上的 *Pseudocercospora costina* (H. & P. Syd.) Deighton, 后者分生孢子梗暗褐色,顶部假环痕状,无屈折,分生孢子圆筒形,基部细窄,且分隔少,宽度大。良姜上迄今尚无假尾孢菌的报导。

2 良姜生假尾孢

Pseudocercospora alpinicola S. Q. Chen et P. K. Chi sp. nov. fig. 2

Maculae amphiphyllae, irregulares, margine brunneae, centro cinereo—albidae; Caespituli amphiphylli; Mycelium primum immersum; Stroma globosum, olivaceum, $17 \sim 60$ (35) μm in diam.; Conidiophora 7~18 (11) fasciculata, olivacea vel pallide olivacea, erecta, raro ramosa, 1~7 septata, non geniculata, superam conico—denticulata, conico—truncata, $33.3 \sim 133.2$ (60) $\times 4.0 \mu\text{m}$; Cellulae conidiogenae sympodiales; Mycelia secundaria e stomatibus vel stomatibus prodeuntes, ipsa cum conidiophoris mixte insertis, Pallide olivacea vel hyalina, septata, ramosa, $1.7 \sim 3.3 \mu\text{m}$ in diam.; Conidiophora secundaria laterala; Conidiae pallide olivaceae, obclavatae, erectae vel leviter curvulae, ad apicem obtusae, ad basin conico—truncatae, 5~19 (8) septatae, $50.0 \sim 83.3$ (68.1) $\times 3.3 \mu\text{m}$.

Hab. in foliis vivis *Alpinia officinarum* Hance, Yunan, Guangdong Provincia, x 1987, S. Q. Chen, 106 (Typus)

Species similis *Pseudocercospora alpiniae* et *P. costina* sed a quibus differunt conidiophoris superam dense serrulatis.

叶片上病斑不规则形,边缘褐色,中央灰白色,与良姜尾孢引起的病斑极相似。子实体叶两面生。初生菌丝体内生。子座表生,球形,榄色,直径 $17 \sim 60$ (35) μm ;分生孢子梗7~18 (11)根簇生,榄色至淡榄色,直立,偶而分枝,1~7个隔膜,无膝状曲折,顶部密生圆锥状细齿,圆锥截形,产孢细胞合轴式产孢, $33.3 \sim 133.2$ (60.0) $\times 4.0 \mu\text{m}$;次生菌丝体外生,从气孔或子座长出,与分生孢子梗混生在一起,无色至淡榄色,具分隔,有分枝,可侧生分生孢子梗,分生孢子淡榄色,倒棍棒形正直或稍弯,基部圆锥截形,顶端钝,5~29 (8)个隔膜, $50.0 \sim 83.3$ (68.1) $\times 3.3 \mu\text{m}$ (图2)。

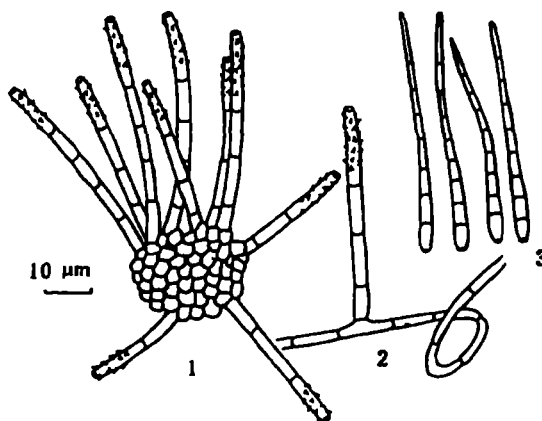


图2 良姜生假尾孢

①子座及分生孢子梗

②自外生菌丝体上侧生的分生孢子梗

③分生孢子

寄主：良姜。产地：广东郁南，1987年10月，陈少勤，106（模式标本）

本菌以其分生孢子梗顶部密生细齿而区别于 *Pseudocercospora alpiniae* 及 *P. costina*。

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TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *Pseudocercospora*

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Abstract Two new species of the genus *Pseudocercospora*, i. e. *Pseudocercospora alpiniae* S. Q. Chen et P. K. Chi and *P. alpinicola* S. Q. Chen et P. K. Chi causing leaf spot of *Alpinia officinarum* Hance are described respectively. Type specimens are deposited in the Department of Plant Protection, South China Agricultural University, Guangdong, China.

Key words *Pseudocercospora alpiniae*; *P. Alpinicola*.