# 拟茎点霉属的新种和新纪录

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摘要 本文报导了拟茎点霉属 (Phomopsis) 的 4 个新种及 3 个国内新纪录。新种是寄生于肉桂和锡兰肉桂的樟拟茎点霉 (P. ciecutonomi sp. nov.),寄生于泰国大枫子的大枫子拟茎点霉 (P. hydnocorpi sp. nov.),寄生于胖大海的苹婆拟茎点霉 (P. sterculice sp. nov.)及寄生于龙眼和荔枝的龙眼拟茎点霉 (P. longamae sp. nov.)。新纪录是可拉拟茎点霉 (P. colae Bond.—Mont.),薯蓣拟茎点霉 (P. dioecoreae sacc.)及棕榈拟茎点霉槟榔生理型 (P. palmicola (Wint.) sacc. f. areaae Sacc.)。

关键词 拟茎点霉,樟拟茎点霉,大枫子拟茎点霉,苹婆拟茎点霉,龙眼拟茎点霉,可 拉拟茎点霉,薯蓣拟茎点霉,棕榈拟茎点霉槟榔变种

#### 1 樟拟茎点霉 Phomopsis cinnamomi S. M. Lin et P. K. Chi, sp. nov.

Maculae saepe ellipticae et irregulares, centro pallide griseo—albidae, margine fusco—brunneae, aliquot undulato—striolatis praeditae. Pycnidia eliphylla, punctiformia, sparsa, solitaria, primo tecta, demum erumpentia, fusco—brunea, triangulata vel compresso—globosa, unilocularia, ostiolata papilliformia, 150~300 (230) μm lata, 100 ~150 (130) μm alta. Conidiophora hyalina, graciles, ramosa. Cellulae conidiogenae phialidicae, enteroblasticae, α—conidia hyalina, unicellularia, ellipsoidea vel cylindricea, 2—guttulata, 4.8~7.2 (5.5) μm×1.2~2.9 (2.4) μm, β—conidia hyalina, unicellularia, filiformes, curvula, 15.5~21.6 (18.2) μm×0.7~1.0 (0.8)

Species similis *Phomopsis tezpatae* Singh, sed a qua differt  $\alpha$ —conidia utrinque subacuta vel rotunda,  $\beta$ —conidia nulli.

Hab. in foliis vivis Cienamomum cassia Presl. (Lauraceae), Wannin, Provincia Hainan, Sinica, 1988 V leg. S. M. Lin No. 150 (Typus), C. zeplanicum Nees. Wannin, Provincia Hainan, Sinica, 1988 V leg. S. M. Lin No. 151

叶片上初为暗褐色小点,后扩展为椭圆形或不规则形的病斑,中央灰白色,边缘有暗褐色波浪状的坏死线,上生许多黑色小点,即病原菌的分生孢子器。此病在苗圃中特别严重,引起大量叶片干枯而落叶,12月至翌年5月发生。

分生孢子器叶正面生,点状,散生,

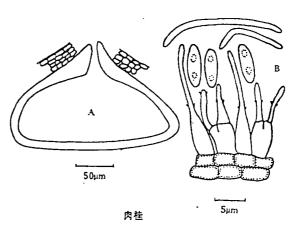


图 1 樟拟茎点霉

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单生,后期突破表皮外露,暗褐色,三角形至扁球形,单腔,具乳突状孔口,大小为 150~ 300 (230)  $\mu m \times 100 \sim 150$  (130)  $\mu m$ ; 分生孢子梗无色,细长,分枝,产孢细胞瓶梗型,内壁 芽殖;甲型分生孢子无色单胞,椭圆形或圆柱形,内含 2 个油滴,4.8~7.2 (5.5)  $\mu m \times 1.2 \sim 2.9$  (2.4)  $\mu m$ ; 乙型分生孢子线形,弯曲,无色单胞,15.5~21.6 (18.2)  $\mu m \times 0.7 \sim 1.0$  (0.8)  $\mu m$ 。

本菌不同于 Phomopsis tempatae Singh 后者分生孢子末端近尖至圆形,无乙型分生孢子<sup>[2]</sup>。 寄主:肉桂,产地:海南万宁,1988年5月,林石明采集 150号(模式标本);锡菌玉桂,产地:海南万宁,1988年5月,林石明采集 151号

# 2 大枫子拟茎点霉 Phomopsis hydrocarpi

#### S. M. Lin et P. K. Chi, sp. Nov.

Maculae ellipticae et irregulares, pallide rubro — brunneae, atromarginata. Pycnidia epiphylla, punctiformia, solitaria, immersa, fusco-brunnea, triangulata et ampulliformia, unilocularia, ostiolata papillaformia,  $200\sim350~(250)~\mu m$  in diam. Contextus crassati. Conidiophora ramosa, graciles, hyalina, septata. Cellulae conidiogenae phialidicae, enteroblasticae. o- conidia fusiformes vel elliptica, unicellularia, hyalina, biguttalata,  $4.8\sim9.6~(6.7)~\mu m\times2.4\sim3.6~(2.6)~\mu m$ ,  $\beta$ —conidia filiformes, curvula, unicellularia, hyalina,  $16.8\sim26.4~(20.6)~\mu m\times0.5~\mu m$ ,

Species similis *Phomopsis flacourtiae* sed a que differt uconidia parvi, 8-conidia nulli.

Hab in foliis vivis *Hydrocarpus authelmintia* Pierre (*Flacourtiaceae*) Tunchang, Provincia Hainan, Sinica, 1988 V leg. S. M. Lin No. 143 (Typus)

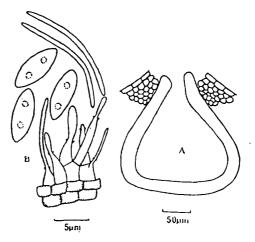


图 2 大枫子拟茎点霉

叶片上初为褪色浅黄褐色小斑,后扩展为椭圆形或不规则形的病斑,中央浅红褐色,边缘黑色,病界明显,多个病斑可融合成大块枯斑,引起叶缘,叶尖干枯。病斑正面产生大量小黑点即病原菌的分生孢子器。

分生孢子器点状,单生、埋生,暗褐色,三角形或烧瓶形,单室,器壁厚,孔口乳突状,直径  $200\sim350~(250)~\mu m$ ,分生孢子梗细长,具分隔,分枝,产孢细胞瓶梗型,无色,内壁芽殖,甲型分生孢子无色单胞,纺锤形或椭圆形,内含 2 个油球, $4.8\sim9.6~(6.7)~\mu m$   $\times$   $2.4\sim3.6~(2.6)~\mu m$ ,乙型分生孢子线状,无色单胞,弯如拐杖, $16.8\sim26.4~(20.6)~\mu m$   $\times$   $0.5~\mu m$ .

本菌不同于印度 Singh 报道的 P. flacourtice 后者无乙型分生孢子,且孢子小[2.3]。

寄主:泰国大枫子。产地:海南屯昌,1988年5月 林石明采集 143号(模式标本)

# 3 苹婆拟茎点霉 Phomopsis sterculiae S. M. Lin et P. K. Chi, sp. nov.

Maculae saepe irregulares, griseo-brunneae, annulatae, margine conspicuae. Pycnidia punctiformia, epiphylla, solitaria, immersa, atro-brunnea, ostiolata, unilocularia, triangulata,  $140 \sim 250$  (210) µm lata,  $160 \sim 350$ 

(240) μm alta. Conidiophora cylindricea, hyalina, ramosa. Cellulae conidiogenae hyalinae, phialidicae, enteroblasticae. α-conidia hyalina, unicellularia, elliptica et fusiformes, biguttalata, 4.8~7.2 (5.4) μm×1.2~
 1.7 (1.4) μm; β-conidia hyalina, unicellularia, filiformes, curvula, 11.7~24 (16.3) μm×0.8 μm.

Hab. in foliis vivis Sterculia uniliolii Schott. et Endl. (Sterculiaceae) Danxian, Provincia Hainan, Sinica, 1988. XII leg. S. M. Lin No. 146 (Typus)

叶片上病斑不规则形,大,褐色,轮纹 状病界明显,常发生于叶尖或叶缘,叶正面 产生大量小黑点状的分生孢子器。

分生孢子器单生,埋生于表皮下,暗褐色,三角形,单室,器壁厚,孔口突起,宽140~250 (210) μm,高 (包括颈高) 160~350 (240) μm;分生孢子梗圆柱形,无色,分枝,具隔膜,产孢细胞瓶梗型,无色,内壁芽殖;甲型分生孢子椭圆形至纺锤形,单胞,无色,内含 2 个油球, 4.8~7.2 (5.4)μm×1.2~1.7 (1.4) μm; 乙型分生孢子线

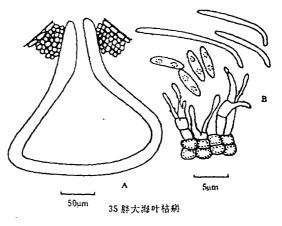


图 3 胖大海拟茎点霉

形,弯曲,无色,单胞,11.7~24 (16.3) μm×0.8 μm。

寄主: 胖大海。产地: 海南儋县, 1988年 12月, 林石明采集, 146号(模式标本)

### 4 龙眼拟茎点霉 Phomopsis longanae P. K. Chi sp. nov.

Phomopsis longomoe P. K. Chi et Z. D. Jiang, sp. nov.

Maculae "V" formes , brunneae, ab apice usque ad imum. Pycnidia epiphylla, eustromata, compresso-globosa vel leviter irrgulares, saepe unilocularia, bilocularia, raro trilocularia, contextus crassati, fusco-brunnea,  $259\sim777\mu m \times 181 \sim 581 \ \mu m$ . Coniophora ramosa, septata, hyalina, Cellulae conidiogenae graciles, phialidicae, et subcylindriceae, hyalinae, enteroblasticae.  $\alpha$ -conidia elliptica vel fusiformes, hyalina, unicellularia, biguttalata,  $4.3\sim8.1 \ \mu m \times 1.6 \times 2.5 \ \mu m$ .  $\beta$ —conidia filiformes, unicellularia, hyalina, curvula,  $8.2\sim11.6 \ \mu m \times 0.8\sim1.2 \ \mu m$ .

Hab. in foliis vivis Dimocurpus longon Lour. (Sapindaceae) Guangzhou, Provincia Guangdong, 1988 X leg. P. K. Chi No. 63 (Typus), Litchi chinensis Sonn. Guangzhou Provingcia Guangdong 1988 X leg. P. K. Chi No. 78

叶片上病斑褐色,先发生于叶片端部,迅速向下延伸,中央比二旁扩展快而呈"V"字形,后期长出许多小黑点状的分生孢子器。

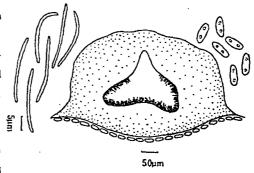


图 4 龙眼拟茎点霉

分生孢子器为真子座状,扁球形或稍不规则形,黑色,多数单腔或双腔,偶有 3 腔的,器壁很厚,暗褐色,259~777  $\mu$ m×181~581  $\mu$ m;分生孢子梗分枝,有隔膜,无色,产孢细胞细长,瓶梗型或近圆柱形,无色,内壁芽殖;甲型分生孢子椭圆形至纺锤形,无色单胞,内含 2 个油球,4. 3~8. 1  $\mu$ m×1. 5~2. 5  $\mu$ m;乙型分生孢子丝状,一端弯,无色单胞,

8.  $2\sim11.6 \mu m \times 0.8\sim1.2 \mu m_{\bullet}$ 

寄主: 龙眼。产地: 广东广州, 1988年10月, 威佩坤采集, 63号(模式标本) 荔枝。 产地: 广东广州, 1988年10月, 威佩坤采集, 78号。

### 5 薯蓣拟茎点霉 Phomopsis dioscoreae Sacc.

叶片上病斑椭圆形或不规则形,中央灰白 色,边缘暗褐色,病界明显,后期长出许多小 黑点状的分生孢子器。

分生孢子器叶面生,初埋生,暗褐色,分散,扁球形至三角形,单腔,器壁厚,上半部 二色略深;分生孢子梗分枝,有隔膜,无色;产孢细胞瓶梗形,无色,自分生孢子梗及其分枝上长出,内壁芽殖产孢,围领小;甲型分生孢子纺锤形,无色单胞,内含 2 个油球,3. 7~6. 7(5. 0)μm×2. 3 μm~3. 0(2. 6)μm;乙型分生孢子未发现<sup>[1]</sup>。本菌为国内新纪录。

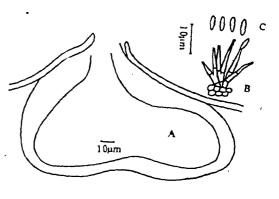


图 5 薯顶拟茎点霉

寄主: 山药 (Dioscorea opposita Thunb.)。产地: 广东五华, 1988 年月, 章桂明采集, 201号

6 棕榈拟茎点霉槟榔生理型 Phomopsis palmicola (Wint.) Sacc. f. arecae Sacc.

叶片上病斑圆形或不规则形,灰褐色,轮纹状,后期病斑汇合,引起叶尖叶缘干枯,上密生小黑点状分生孢子器。

分生孢子器叶面生,点状,初埋生,成熟 后突露,三角形或烧瓶形,底部凹凸不平,具 乳突状孔口,130~180 (160) μm×90~100

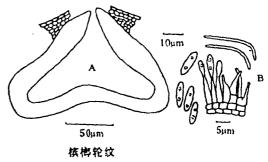


图 6 棕榈拟茎点霉槟榔生理型

(97)  $\mu m$ ; 分生孢子梗长,平行排列,分枝,分隔,无色,产孢细胞瓶梗形,无色,内壁芽殖;甲型分生孢子纺锤形至椭圆形,无色单胞,内含 2 个油球,8.0~9.6 (8.8)  $\mu m \times 1.9$  ~2.9 (2.4)  $\mu m$ ; 乙型分生孢子无色,线形,弯曲,形如拐杖,单胞,14.4~21.6 (18.1)  $\mu m \times 0.6 \sim 0.7$   $\mu m$ .

本菌不同于印度槟榔果壳上的 Phomopsis heteronema Sacc. 和菲律宾槟榔叶柄上的 P. arecae Syd<sup>[1]</sup>。幼苗及成树,老叶及嫩叶均可被客,严重时引起死苗和叶枯,全年均可发现此病,普遍。亦为国内新纪录。

寄主: 槟榔 (Areca catechu L.) 产地: 海南陵水, 1988 年 12 月, 林石明采集, 52 号

#### 7 可拉拟茎点霉 Phomopsis colae Bond. -Mont.

在叶尖和叶缘开始发病,产生多角形或不规则形,呈轮纹状,暗褐色至浅褐色,正中央呈灰白色的病斑,重者使叶尖和叶缘干枯。病斑正面生黑色小点状的分生孢子器。

分生孢子器烧瓶形,初埋生,后期突破表皮而孔口外露,散生,大小:132~168

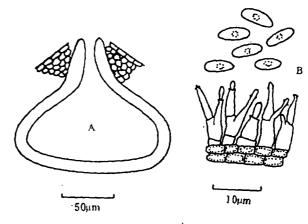
(150)  $\mu$ m×84~144 (114)  $\mu$ m,器壁厚;分生孢子梗圆柱形,分隔,无色,分枝;产孢细胞瓶梗状,无色,内壁芽殖;甲型分生孢子椭圆形,无色单胞,中央 1 个油球,5.0~7.0 (6.2)  $\mu$ m×2.4  $\mu$ m;乙型分生孢子缺[5]。

按 Sutton 的分类。本菌应归入拟茎点 霉属。 Phyllosticta colae Werwoer et Doplessis 很可能亦是本菌的异名。本菌为国内新纪录。

寄主: 可拉 (*Cola acuminata* Schott. et Endl.),产地:海南儋县,1989年5月,林石明采集,173号

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51 可拉叶枯

图 7 可拉拟茎点霉

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#### SOME NEW SPECIES AND NWE RECORDS OF GENUS Phomopsis IN CHINA

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Abstract Seven species of the Genus *Phomopsis* on medicinal plants from China are described in this paper. Four of them including *Phomopsis* circummers. M. Lin et P. K. Chi, P. hydrocarpi S. M. Lin et P. K. Chi, P. stercularine S. M. Lin et P. K. Chi and, P. longanae P. K. Chi et Z. D. Jiang are new to science. *Phomopsis dioscorene* Sacc. (on *Dioscoren opposita* Thunb.), P, color Bond. -Mont. (on Cola acuminata Schott et Endl.), and P. palmicola (Wint.) Sacc. f. arecae Sacc. (on Areca catechu L.) have not been reported before in China.

Type specimens of the new species are deposited in Department of Plant Protection, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou, China.

Key words Phomopsis; Phomopsis cinnamomi; P. hydnocarpi; P. sterculiae; P. longanae; P. colae; P. dioscoreae; P. palmicola f. arecae