NOTES ON SOME NEW OR NOTEWORTHY FUNGI IN KYUSHU (3)

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15. Coleroa crepitis Tagashii et Katsuki sp. nov. (Fig. 2)
Peritheciis epiphyllis, dispersis vel subgregaris, punctiformibus, sphaericis vel subglobosis, superficialibus, membranaceis, nigro-brunneis, 56~126 μ diametrīs; setulis copiosis, acicularibus, ferrugineis simplicibus, 17~50×2~4 μ; ascis clavatis, apice paulum obtusis, 17~20×7~9 μ, octosporis; ascosporis mutūris fusoides vel ellipsoideis, utrinque rotundatis vel subacutis, 1-septatis, ad septa interdum constrictis, 7~10×4~5 μ, pallide brunneis vel griseo-brunneis.

Hab. On Crepis japonica BENTH. (Onitabirako).
Pref. Saga: Mt. Tara (May 24, 1942, S. Katsuki).

As far as the writer is aware no fungus belonging to Coleroa has yet been reported on the species of Crepis. Therefore, the present fungus seems to be new to science.

16. Septoria celastri Henn. et Naito
Hab. On Celastrus orbiculatus THUNB. (Tsurumemodoki).

17. Septoria cyanus HODÁK

Hab. On Centaurea cyanus L. (Yagurumagiku).

18. Septorium justicioe Naito
Hab. on Justicia procumbens L. (Kitsunenomago).

19. Phaceloma araliae Jenkins

Hab. On Fatsia japonica DIHRK. et PLANCH. (Yatsude).

20. Cylindrosporium oxalidis Traill

Hab. On Oxalis martiana Zuo. (Murasaki-katabami).


This fungus was first found on Oxalis acetosella by Trail in Scotland and newly described by him in 1887. The fungus is new to Japan, and Oxalis martiana is a new host plant for it. The conidia of the fungus under consideration measure somewhat longer in length than those in the Trail's original description. However, their essential characteristics of the two fungi are apparently coincident each other. The general characters of my fungus are as follows:—Spots amphigenous, roundish, scattered or confluent, brownish or dark brownish in color with a purplish border, 3—10 mm. in diameter; acervuli amphigenous, mostly hypophyllous; conidiophores slender, 5—26 × 1.0—1.5 μ; conidia filiform, curved or straight, continuous to several septate, hyaline, 52—104 × 1.0—1.5 μ.

21. Helicostilbe simplex Petch (Fig. 3)


Hab. On Daphniophyllum glaucescens Blume (Hime-yuzuriha).


In 1922, Petch described originally the present species basing on the specimens of Daphniophyllum glaucescens from Ceylon. In 1943, Sawada reported Helicosporus fungus on the same host plant naming newly of Curvidigitus daphniophylli Sawada. Unfortunately, the writer has not yet had an opportunity to compare these materials, but the latter species seems to be synonymous to the former, judging from the Sawada's description. Another Helicosporus fungus which occurs on Daphniophyllum macropodum Mia. in Japan has hitherto been identified as Helicosporum simplex Sydow (Herb. Boiss. Mem. 4: 7, 1900) by some authors. Later, this species was transferred to Helicoma simplex (Sydow) Linder (Mo. Bot. Gard. 16: 315—316, 1929) by Linder. The type collection of this species was made by Kusano at Nishigahara, Tokyo. The fungus in question differs distinctly from Helicoma simplex (Sydow) Linder, but it coincides well with the Helicostilbe simplex Petch. The general characters of the writer's material are as follows:—Spots amphigenous, chiefly hypophyllus, angular or irregular in outline 2—4 mm., often limited by the veins, dark brown to black in color; synnemata hypophyllous, effuse; conidiophores arising from disk of coalescent hyphae, erect, simple or rarely branched, mostly 8—12-septate, pale grayish brown, terminal cells generally inflated; conidia acrogenous, mostly cold, rarely curved or straight, pale grayish brown, 20—25 × 3—4 μ, 1—4-septate, diameter of cold conidia 10—11 μ.