NOTES ON PARASITIC FUNGI IN WISCONSIN. XVII

J. J. DAVIS

H. Sydow has proposed that Phacidium balsameae Davis ("Notes" VIII, p. 424) be made the type of a new genus Stegopezizella. (Ann. Mycol. 22: 392)

To the description of Peziza (Mollisia) singularia Pk., afterwards referred to Pseudopeziza, was added the suggestion "Perhaps a form of Pseudopeziza ranunculi Fckl." (35th Report, p. 142). This is doubtless the case and that is a form of Fabraea ranunculi (Fr.) Karst. Septate spores have been seen in Wisconsin material. The common host in Wisconsin is Ranunculus pensylvanicus but it occurs also on R. septentrionalis.

Marsonia baptisiae E. & E. on Baptisia leucantha, founded on a specimen from Iowa, was published in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 24: 291 [1897] with the statement that the conidia become "faintly uniseptate". In "Notes" II, p. 103, this was recorded as occurring in Wisconsin with the statement that "septation of the sporules seems doubtful". In "Notes" XIV p. 186 Ascochyta baptisiae n. sp. was described with conidia uniseptate or occasionally with 2 or 3 septa. In 1928 a collection was made at Mazomanie in which the sporules are predominately 2–3 septate. Re-examination of the specimen referred to Marssonina baptisiae (E. & E.) shows that the sporules are borne in pycnidia with walls about two cells thick. It is evident that the three collections represent degrees of development of the same parasite. I have not seen an authentic specimen of Marsonia baptisiae E. & E., but the description indicates that it is the same as the Wisconsin species. I am therefore labeling all of the specimens Stagonospora baptisiae (E. & E.) n. comb.

A parasite of Shepherdia canadensis was recorded in "Notes" II, p. 105, under the name Cylindrosporium shep-
Septoria shepherdiae Sacc. After examination of a collection from Idaho Dearness changed the name to 

*Septoria shepherdiae* (Sacc.) Dearn. (*Mycologia* 20: 238). With the Wisconsin record was a suggestion that this is close to *Septoria argyraea* Sacc.

In the 29th Report of the State Botanist of New York a fungus on living leaves of *Trillium erythrocarpum* was described under the name *Vermicularia concentrata* P. & C. n. sp. The description was followed by the statement that Judge Clinton had sent in a variety on *Viola rotundifolia*. In the *Sylloge Fungorum* 3: 232, Saccardo changed the name to *Vermicularia peckii* Sacc. and designated the form on *Viola var. violae-rotundifoliae*. In the Report of the State Botanist for 1919 the variety was raised to specific rank as *Vermicularia violae-rotundifoliae* (Sacc.) House. In the *Botanical Gazette* 26: 96–97 Miss Stoneman described and figured *Volutella violae* n. sp. on *Viola cucullata*. In the Wisconsin "Notes" XI, p. 297 *Colletotrichum violarum* n. sp. was recorded on *Viola scabriuscula*. This has since been found on other species of *Viola* in Wisconsin. Examination of authentic material from Dr. House and of Miss Stoneman's description and figures indicates that the Wisconsin species is not distinct and that all of them should be referred to *Colletotrichum* because of their acervulous character. I am therefore labeling them *Colletotrichum violae-rotundifoliae* (Sacc.) n. comb. This accords with the results of Miss Duke's investigation in which she found that Vermicularia is not distinct from *Colletotrichum* (*Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc.* 13). I quite agree with her that Colletotrichum, which was properly described, should be retained instead of Vermicularia as the name of the genus.

In "Notes" III, p. 263 a collection on *Streptopus roseus* was referred to *Vermicularia liliacearum* West. There are also Wisconsin specimens on *Uvularia grandiflora* (Nelson Dewey State Park and Maiden Rock), *Oakesia sessilifolia* (Plover and White Lake) and *Smilacina stellata* (Woodman). All of these are on leaf spots and I am now designating them *Colletotrichum peckii* (Sacc.) n. comb.

Of Ellis & Everhart *North American Fungi* 2778, *Vermicularia helianthi* E. & K. n. sp. on *Helianthus rigidus*,
Manhattan, Kan. autumn 1887, W. T. Swingle I have seen no description.

_Colletotrichum helianthi_ Davis, “Notes” I, p. 88 is apparently the same parasite.

In a collection of _Cladosporium humile_ Davis on _Acer saccharinum_ the development is on the peripheral portion of _Rhytisma_ spots sometimes extending on to the ascocarp. The collection was made at Sauk City September 6, 1928.

In the description of _Cercospora viciae_ Ell. & Hol. (*Journ. Mycol.* 1: 5 & 39) the conidiophores are said to be “short, 25–30×3–4μ”. The Wisconsin specimens that have been referred to this species bear conidiophores up to 80μ long and the conidia sometimes attain 70μ in length. The parasite is rather common on _Lathyrus venosus, L. ochroleucus_ and to a less extent on _L. palustris_ in the northern part of the state. There is but one specimen on _Vicia_ (_V. caroliniana_) which is from southeastern Wisconsin and bears equally long conidiophores.

The smut of _Polygonum sagittatum_ recorded in the provisional list under the name _Sphacelotheca hydropriperis_ (Schum.) DBy. is separated from that species by Liro and given the name _Sphacelotheca granosa_ Liro. He gives as a distinguishing character the more prominent verrucosity of the spore wall. (*Ustilagineen Finnlands I*: 148–150)

In one of the “Notes” reference was made to an Aecidium on _Linaria canadensis_ with the suggestion that as the host is a Scrophulariaceae the Aecidium is probably connected with _Puccinia andropogonis_ Schw. Attempts to infect _Andropogon furcatus_ with the aeciospores in the greenhouse have failed, however, when the conditions appeared to be favorable for infection.

In June, 1928 plants of _Amphicarpa monoica_ and _Polygala Senega_ were exposed to infection from _Puccinia_ on _Andropogon furcatus_ in the greenhouse. Abundant aecia were produced on the Polygala but none on the Amphicarpa. The telia were obtained at New Glarus near _Polygala Senega_ plants that had borne aecia earlier in the season. As far as the experiments have gone they suggest
that *Puccinia andropogonis* Schw. is specialized as to aecial hosts but perhaps not as to telial.

**ADDITIONAL HOSTS**


*Claviceps purpurea* (Fr.) Tul. Sclerotia on *Glyceria borealis*. Haugen.

*Phyllachora graminis panici* Shear. On *Panicum tennesseense*. Sauk County.

*Septoria bromi* Sacc. On *Bromus inanutus*. Couderay. In this collection the more or less depressed pycnidia are 100–165 x 60–100μ, the sporules filiform, straight or but little curved, 37–60×1–1½μ.

*Septoria astragali* Rob. On *Vicia americana*. Radisson. In this collection the pycnidia are very imperfect and the sporules grow out to a length of 120–200μ resembling Cylindrosporium. This appears to be but the second collection in the state, the first having been reported by Trelase in 1884.

Of a collection on leaves of *Solidago altissima* made at Mazomanie, Sept. 20, 1928 the following notes were made: Spots subcircular, brown becoming cinereous above, 3–5 mm. in diameter, forming large areas through death of the intervening tissue; pycnidia epiphyllous, not prominent, succineous, globose, wall thin, of thin flat polygonal cells, 80–100μ in diameter; sporules hyaline, straight, cylindrical with rounded ends, developing a median septum, 20–27×6–7μ. Shorter continuous sporules are assumed to be immature. This is referred to *Ascochyta compositarum* Davis (*Trans. Wis. Acad. 19*: 700).

A collection of the aecial stage of *Puccinia bartholomaei* Diet. on *Acerates longifolia* made by Pammel at La Crosse in 1883 appears to be the only one of that stage that has been made in Wisconsin. [This was collected in 1929 on *Acerates lanuginosa* near Prairie du Sac.]
Puccinia rubigo-vera (DC.) Wint. (P. elymi West., P. agropyri E. & E.). On Bromus inaeus. Couderay. In this collection the sori are epiphyllous and small and most of the teliospores distorted.


**ADDITIONAL SPECIES**

Dothichloe atramentaria (B. & C.) Atk.

On culms of Calamagrostis canadensis in a cranberry marsh at Cranmoor (E. E. Honey).

Phyllosticta limitata Pk.

On Pyrus Malus. Lancaster. (V. H. Young & J. J. Davis.)

Phleospora mori (Lev.) Sacc.

On Morus alba. Madison. In all of the specimens of this parasite that I have seen the conidia are borne externally on a stroma of subcuticular origin and they might be referred to Cylindrosporum.

In August 1928 small collections were made at Platteville and Shullsburg of a parasite on leaves of Abutilon Theophrasti from which the following notes were made: Spots circular, alutaceous with a dark border, alike on both surfaces of the leaf; when young 1–3 mm. in diameter, with maturity becoming more irregular in outline, up to 6 mm. in length and becoming lacerate; pycnidia epiphyllous, depressed-globose, variable in size up to 200μ in diameter with a black bordered pore up to 30μ across; sporules hyaline, straight, continuous, 6–16 × 2–3½μ. It may be that this is Ascochyta abutilonis Hollos, in which the separation of the sporules is said to come late, of which I have not seen an authentic specimen.

Leptostroma pinastri Desm.


Sphaeloma symphoricarpi Barrus & Horsfall. (Phytopath. 18:799.)

On Symphoricarpos racemosus (Cult.). Madison. The spots are abundant on the fruit but acervuli are rare.
The preservation of specimens of the more delicate Hypoales is often unsatisfactory because of the falling away of the conidia and to a much less extent, the conidiophores. When on flat leaves and carefully treated the pressure tends to hold them in place and the detached ones do not wander far. From cylindrical surfaces, however, they disappear. This is by way of apology for calling attention to two species of which the material in hand leaves something to be desired.

**Cercospora eleocharidis** n. sp.

Globose, black, subepidermal, stromatoid bodies which sometimes extend into the epidermis from which spring fascicles of fuligenous fertile hyphae which reach the surface and usually extend 3–15 μ beyond; conidia apical, hyaline, narrow cylindrical, straight or somewhat curved, 30–70 × 2.5 μ. On more or less extensive dying and dead areas on culms of *Eleocharis palustris*. Brill, Wisconsin, July 23, 1928. This has been observed in Wisconsin for a number of years but the collections have hitherto been discarded when they came from the press because the conidia had fallen away.

**Cercospora junici** n. sp.

Black, scattered, intraepidermal, stromatoid bases 20–30 μ wide; conidiophores fuligenous tinted, nodulose, 15–30 × 3–4 μ; conidia subolivaceous, obclavate-cylindrical, acute, straight, 60–75 × 4–5 μ. On dying and dead areas or entire leaves of *Juncus brevicaudatus*. Brill, Wisconsin, July 23, 1928.

**Cercospora setariae** Atk.

On *Setaria glauca*. Browntown.

**Cercospora parvimaculans** n. sp.

Spots brown, angular, ½–1½ mm., often confluent and sometimes with a white center on the upper surface; conidiophores in small scattered fascicles or solitary, hypophyllous, more or less fuligenous, becoming tortuous, denticulate, and septate, 50–100 × 3–5 μ; conidia subhyaline, straight or curved, cylindric-obclavate to flagelliform, 100–180 × 4–6 μ. On leaves of *Solidago serotina*. Sauk City,
Wisconsin, September 6, 1928, type. Other collections are from Lone Rock, Blue River and Wauzeka July and August 1921, but no description was published.

*Cercospora silphi* Ell. & Ev.

On *Silphium laciniatum*, Shullsburg. *Silphium terebinthinaceum*, Madison. In these collections the spots are purplish-brown to black and the tufts inconspicuous. The conidiophores are often shorter than those of the type as described. A form on the former host was designated var. *laciniatae* by Tehon & Daniels (*Mycologia* 19: 128).

*Coleosporium terebinthinaceae* (Schw.) Arth.

Uredinia and a few telia on *Silphium perfoliatum*, Lancaster. In this collection the uredospores are 23–40µ in length. That this species is a permanent member of the Wisconsin flora is questionable.

*Uromyces alopecuri* Seym.

On *Alopecurus geniculatus aristatus*. Haugen.

*Puccinia physostegiae* Pk. & Cl.

On *Physostegia parviflora*. Abundant at a station in the bottom lands opposite Sauk City in 1928 attacking especially the upper leaves and the inflorescence, destroying the flowers.

While the fungous growths on “honey dew” on leaf surfaces are not parasites their effects are probably ill. An interesting form that occurs in Wisconsin on leaves of various plants is apparently the one to which Woronochin gave the name *Sclerotiomyces colchicus* (*Ann. Mycol.* 24: 234). The orbicular flattened sclerotia strongly resemble perithecia.

Herbarium,
University of Wisconsin,
April, 1929.
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