

THE GENUS DIAPORTHE NITSCHKE  
AND ITS SEGREGATES

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## Conidial connections

*Phoma Ficus* Cast., in Rab., Herb. Viv. Myc. 1870.

*Phoma cinerascens* Sacc., Mich. 1: 521. 1879.

*Libertella ulcerata* Masee, Gard. Mag. July 23, 1898.

*Phomopsis cinerascens* (Sacc.) Trav., Fl. Ital. Crypt. 2: 278. 1906.

*Phoma cinerascens* is given by Saccardo as the conidial stage of *D. cinerascens*.

He describes the conidia as fusoid,  $6-8 \times 2-2.5 \mu$ . Grove (*Kew Bull. Misc.*

*Inf.* 1917: 55) cites *Libertella ulcerata* as a synonym.

## On Fraxinus

*Sphaeria controversa* Desm. (pro parte), Ann. sci. nat., Ser. 2, 17: 102. 1842.

*Sphaeria ciliaris* Curr., Journ. Micr. Soc. 7: 231. 1859.

*Diaporthe scobina* Nit., Pyr. Germ. 293. 1867.

*Diaporthe Fraxini* Fck., in Fung. Rhen. 2258. 1869.

*Diaporthe controversa* (Desm.) Nit., in litt. ad Fck., Symb. Myc., Nachtr.

1: 319. 1871.

*Diaporthe samaricola* Ph. & Plowr., Grev. 3: 126. 1875.

*Diaporthe obscurans* Sacc., Fung. Ven., Ser. 4, 7. 1875.

*Diaporthe ciliaris* (Curr.) Sacc., Syll. 1: 676. 1882.

*Diaporthe priva* Sacc. & Roum., Rev. myc. 6: 27. 1884.

*Diaporthe scobinoides* Schulz & Sacc., Rev. myc. 6: 69. 1884.

Quite variable. On surface as numerous angular pustules. Periderm often exfoliated, especially on smaller twigs, exposing the heavily blackened bark surface. Surface of bark heavily blackened or entirely free from blackening. On small twigs the entostromatic areas are sometimes bounded on the surface by a marginal line, as in *D. pardalota*. Ventral zones usually present, often deep in wood. Perithecia  $240-640 \times 160-480 \mu$ , irregularly scattered, mostly singly, in either bark or wood. Spores  $10-14 (15) \times 2.5-4 \mu$ .

Host: *Fraxinus americana*; *F. excelsa*; *F. excelsior*; *F. Ornus*.

Distribution: Austria; Belgium; England; France; Germany; Moravia; Poland; Switzerland.

Exsiccati: (*Sphaeria controversa*) Desm., Pl. cr. Fr. I, 1255 pro parte (authentic): excl. West. & Wall., Herb. cr. Belg. 910.

(*Diaporthe scobina*) Plowr., Sphaer. Brit. II, 40; Rab., Fung. Eur. 1830; Rehm, Asc. 1417; Petr., Myc. Carp. 93; Petr., Fung. Pol. 354; Syd., Myc. March. 2558; Krypt. Exs. Vind. 2724.

(*Diaporthe Fraxini*) Fck., Fung. Rhen. 2258 (type).

(*Diaporthe controversa*) Fck., Fung. Rhen. 2346; Syd., Myc. March. 3729; Kze., Fung. Sel. 358; Petr., Fl. Boh. et Mor. 976.

(*Diaporthe samaricola*) Plowr., Sphaer. Brit. II, 42 (authentic).

(*Diaporthe priva*) Roum., Fung. Gall. 3234 (authentic).

Collections: (*Sphaeria controversa*) Curtis Herb. 460.5.6 pro parte: excl. Curtis Herb. 460.5.7, 8.

- (*Diaporthe controversa*) Nit. Herb., April, 1865, and Sept., 1868, *Erdmanns*.  
 (*Sphaeria ciliaris*) Kew Herb. (Currey Herb.), Dec., 1881 (type).  
 (*Diaporthe scobina*) Nit. Herb. 38 (type); Höhn Herb. A 3999 (6931), Tablo-  
 wiza, Herzegovina, 1903.  
 (*Diaporthe obscurans*) Höhn. Herb. A 4051 (7003), ex Herb. cr. de la Côte-d'Or,  
 April, 1896 (?).

The specimen of *D. obscurans* in Von Höhnel's herbarium is a mere fragment and shows very little. *Fung. Ital.* 1274 gives figures of *D. obscurans* which appear to be *D. eres*. Saccardo states that *D. obscurans* is not comparable to *D. scobina* and *D. controversa*, which have broad spores ( $12 \times 4.5-5 \mu$ ). If this be true, *D. obscurans* may be the same as *D. congener* Ell. & Ev. No specimens of *D. scobinoides* have been seen, but the original description seems to be that of *D. controversa*. The type of *Sph. ciliaris* shows the accompanying Helminthosporium given by Currey as the conidial stage, but it has no connection with the Diaporthe.

#### Conidial connections

- Phoma controversa* Sacc., Mich. 2: 616. 1882.  
*Phomopsis controversa* (Sacc.) Trav., Fl. Ital. Crypt. 2: 273. 1906.  
 Given by Saccardo as the conidial stage of *D. controversa*, with conidia fusoid,  $7-8 \times 2-3.5 \mu$ , and "basidia" curved,  $12 \times 1 \mu$ .  
*Phoma scobina* Cke., Grev. 13: 92. 1885.  
*Myxolibertella scobina* (Cke.) Höhn., Ann. Myc. 1: 526. 1903.  
*Phomopsis scobina* (Cke.) Höhn., Sitz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 115: 681. 1906.  
 Given as the conidial stage of *D. scobina* by Cooke, who describes the conidia as fusoid to clavate,  $10-12 \times 3-3.5 \mu$ . Von Höhnel cites the alpha conidia of his *Myxolibertella* as bacillar to fusoid and  $8-12 \times 1.5 \mu$ , and the beta conidia as filiform, curved, and  $20-25 \times 1 \mu$ .  
*Sphaeria pterophila* Nit., in litt. ad Fck.  
*Phoma pterophila* Fck., Symb. Myc. 377. 1869.  
*Phomopsis pterophila* (Fck.) Died., Krypt. Mark. Brand. 9, Pilze, 7: 255. 1915.  
 Given by Diedicke as the conidial stage of *Diaporthe samaricola*, with fusoid conidia  $7-8 \times 2.5 \mu$ . Grove (*Kew. Bull. Misc. Inf.* 1917: 61) states that *Phoma samararum* Desm. is not a synonym of *Ph. pterophila* as given by Fuckel.

#### On Fuchsia

*Diaporthe Fuchsiae* Petr., in Fl. Boh. et Mor. 1484. 1921.

Scarcely visible on surface as barely erumpent ostioles. Fine dorsal zone along bark surface. Ventral zone deep in wood. Perithecia scattered singly or adjacent. Pycnidia seen in upper bark layers. Spores  $11-13 \times 2.5-3.5 \mu$ .