

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service

Systematic Mycology and Microbiology Laboratory - Nomenclature Fact Sheets

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Phaeosphaeria fuckelii (Niessl) L. Holm 1957 (Ascomycetes, Pleosporales)

≡ *Leptosphaeria fuckelii* Niessl 1882

Notes: *Leptosphaeria lycopodiicola* Peck (= *Phaeosphaeria lycopodiicola* (Peck) Shoemaker & C.E. Balc. 1989) was listed as a synonym by Leuchtmann (1984) but interpreted as a distinct species by Shoemaker (1989). Anamorph is a *Stagonospora* sp. ITS sequence analysis places *P. fuckelii* in clade B3, with other *Phaeosphaeria* spp. from monocots and fern allies (Camara 2002).

Distribution: Europe, North America (Canada, USA (NY, VA)). Unsubstantiated report in New Zealand.

Substrate: Leaves.

Host: Multiple genera, primarily Poaceae, also *Equisetum* (Equisetaceae). Reports on *Lycoperdon* spp. may be *Phaeosphaeria lycopodiicola*.

Supporting Literature:

Camara, M.P.S., Palm, M.E., van Berkum, P., and O'Neill, N.R. 2002. Molecular phylogeny of *Leptosphaeria* and *Phaeosphaeria*. *Mycologia* 94: 630-640.

Leuchtmann, A. 1984. Über *Phaeosphaeria* Miyake und andere bitunicate Ascomyceten mit mehrfach querseptierten Ascosporen. *Sydowia* 37: 75-194.

Shoemaker, R.A., and Babcock, C.E. 1989. *Phaeosphaeria*. *Canad. J. Bot.* 67: 1500-1599.

Verified By: Erica On Jun 29, 2005

This fungus was first described as *Leptosphaeria fuckelii* by Niessl in 1882. It was transferred to *Phaeosphaeria* by L. Holm in 1957, creating the currently accepted name, ***Phaeosphaeria fuckelii* (Niessl) L. Holm.**

Leptosphaeria lycopodiicola Peck, described on a *Lycopodium* sp., was formerly considered to be a synonym (i.e., Leuchtmann 1984). Shoemaker & Babcock (1989) judged it to be a distinct species, and created the new combination *Phaeosphaeria lycopodiicola* (Peck) Shoemaker & C.E. Balc. 1989. *Lycopodium* sp. is no longer considered to be a host of *Phaeosphaeria fuckelii* under the current species concept.

P. fuckelii occurs on a wide range of plant hosts, primarily grasses (Poaceae), but also horsetails, *Equisetum* spp. (Equisetaceae). It has also been reported in Romania on a woody plant, *Alia caespitosa* (= *Sorbus alia* ???). The fungus is common in Europe and widespread in Canada (Shoemaker & Babcock 1989). In the USA, it has been reported from New York on *Melica purpurescens* and *Phalaris arundinacea* (Shoemaker & Babcock 1989) and from Virginia on ricegrass, *Leersia* spp. (Poaceae) (Roane & Roane 1997).

Additional Literature

Farr, D.F., Bills, G.F., Chamuris, G.P., and Rossman, A.Y. 1989. *Fungi on Plants and Plant Products in the United States*. American Phytopathological Society, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1252 pages.

Written by Erica Cline, June 29, 2005.

