Fungi on Mango in India, but not found in the U.S.A.

Discosia hiptages occurs on leaves of various trees including mango (*Mangifera indica*), and is reported only from India. *Macrophoma mangiferae* occurs primarily on leaves, but also on stems and fruit, especially when stored. It is reported in the literature as occurring only in India, but has been intercepted in shipments from Nigeria (BPI 360207, 360208) and Mexico (BPI 1107979). *Cytosphaera mangiferae* is another disease-causing fungus on mango in India not reported as occurring in the U.S.A. *Hendersonia creberrima* occurs on ripe fruit, causing a fruit rot. It has been reported only from India. Reports from South Africa are erroneous. A fungus from South Africa which Sutton & Dyko (1989) later found to be *Neoscytalidium dimidiatum* (as *Nattrassia mangiferae*) was misidentified as *Hendersonia creberrima* by Brodrick & van der Westhuizen (1976) resulting in some confusion. Johnson (1994) reported *H. creberrima* as a synonym of *Dothiorella mangiferae*, which has been transferred to *Neofusicoccum* as *Neofusicoccum mangiferae* (Crous et al. 2006). *Neoscytalidium dimidiatum* has been reported from the U.S.A. *Neofusicoccum mangiferae*, a synonym of *Dothiorella mangiferae*, has not been reported from the U.S.A.

See below for nomenclature reports for these fungi.

**Discosia hiptages** Tilak 1960 (Ascomycetes, Incertae sedis)

**Notes:** The type was not available for examination, but based on the description, Subramanian (1974) and Nag Raj (1993) felt that it is doubtful that this is a *Discosia*.

**Distribution:** Asia (India).

**Substrate:** Living leaves.

**Host:** Trees of multiple plant families, including *Mangifera indica* (mango, Anacardiaceae), and *Psidium guajava* (guava, Myrtaceae).

**Supporting Literature:**


Verified By: Erica On Mar 28, 2006

**Macrophoma mangiferae** Hing. & Sharma 1957 [1956] (Ascomycetes, Dothideales)

**Notes:** The genus *Macrophoma* is not currently in use; it has been placed in synonymy with *Sphaeropsis*. This species should be reclassified.

**Distribution:** Asia (India).

**Substrate:** Living leaves, rarely stems, fruit.

**Disease Note:** Leaf spot, blight. Stem lesions are uncommon but may girdle the stem. Fruit rot rarely occurs in nature, but commonly develops under storage.

**Host:** *Mangifera indica* (mango, Anacardiaceae).
Cytosphaera mangiferae Died. 1916 (Ascomycetes, Incertae sedis)

≡Aplosporella mangiferae (Died.) Petr. & Syd. 1926 [1927]  Note: Originally published as Aplosporella, but Haplosporella is a common orthographic variant.

  Variant spelling Haplosporella mangiferae (Died.) Petr. & Syd. 1926 [1927]

Notes: Teleomorph is an unnamed Cryptodiaporthe sp. (Johnson 1992).

Distribution: Africa (Guinea), Australia, Asia (Malaysia, Pakistan, India, Papua New Guinea).

Substrate: Living leaves. Less commonly on twigs, stems, branches, fruit.

Disease Note: Leaf spot; less commonly associated with twig die back, stem and limb canker, and stem end rot of fruit.. Endophyte.

Host: Mangifera indica (Anacardiaceae) and other trees from multiple plant families.

Supporting Literature:


Hendersonia creberrima Syd., P. Syd. & E.J. Butler 1916 (Ascomycetes, Pleosporales)

Notes: According to Sutton & Dyko (1989), the soft brown rot of mango from South Africa described by Brodrick & van der Westhuizen as H. creberrima is actually Fusicoccum dimidiatum (as Natrassia mangiferae). The genus Hendersonia is in need of revision; placement of this species requires reexamination.

Distribution: Asia (India, type).

Substrate: Ripe fruit.

Disease Note: Fruit rot. This is not the same as the soft brown rot of mango reported from South Africa (=Fusicoccum dimidiatum, see Sutton & Dyko 1989, Farr et al. 2005).

Host: Mangifera indica (mango, Anacardiaceae)

Supporting Literature:


Potentially confused with Hendersonia creberrima:
Neoscytalidium dimidiatum (Penz.) Crous & Slippers 2006 (Incertae sedis, Incertae sedis)
≡ Torula dimidiata Penz. 1882
≡ Fusicoccum dimidiatum (Penz.) D.F. Farr 2005
≡ Scytalidium dimidiatum (Penz.) B. Sutton & Dyko 1989
≡ Exosporina fawcettii E.E. Wilson 1947
≡ Scytalidium hyalinum C.K. Campb. & J.L. Mulder 1977
≡ Hendersonula toruloidea Nattrass 1933

Notes: Per Phillips (personal communication), the oldest epithet is provided by Torula dimidiata Penz., making N. hyalinum a synonym of N. dimidiatum (Penz.) Crous & Slippers. Additionally, Exosporina fawcettii belongs to N. dimidiatum and not to Neofusicoccum mangiferae based on phylogenetic analysis.

Distribution: Cosmopolitan (common in tropical countries, California).

Substrate: Leaves, branches, fruit, seeds, also human skin and nails.

Disease Note: Gummosis, dieback, branch wilt, decline, leaf spot, tip rot, canker.

Host: Woody plants in various families; also humans.

Supporting Literature:
Neofusicoccum mangiferae (Syd. & P. Syd.) Crous, Slippers & A.J.L. Phillips 2006 (Icertae sedis, Incertae sedis)

- Variant spelling Neofusicoccum mangiferum (Syd. & P. Syd.) Crous, Slippers & A.J.L. Phillips 2006
- ≡ Dothiorella mangiferae Syd. & P. Syd. 1916
- ≡ Nattrassia mangiferae (Syd. & P. Syd.) B. Sutton & Dyko 1989
- ≡ Fusicoccum mangiferum (Syd. & P. Syd.) Johnson, Slippers, & M.J. Wingf. 2005
- ≡ Hendersonula cypria Nattrass 1937

**Distribution:** Africa, Asia (China, India, Iran, Pakistan), Caribbean (Puerto Rico), Europe (Cyprus), Australia, South America (Uruguay).

**Substrate:** Inflorescences, rachis, branches

**Disease Note:** Blight, dieback.

**Host:** Agathis spp. (Araucariaceae), Dioscorea rotundata (Dioscoreaceae), Eucalyptus grandis (Myrtaceae), Mangifera indica (Anacardiaceae), Manihot esculenta (Euphorbiaceae), Prunus armeniaca (Rosaceae), Phoenix dactylifera (Arecaceae), Cupressus (Cupressaceae), Tibouchina urvilleana (Melastomataceae), Vitis vinifera (Vitaceae).

**Supporting Literature:**


Also potentially confused with *Hendersonia creberrima*:

**Neofusicoccum mangiferae** (Syd. & P. Syd.) Crous, Slippers & A.J.L. Phillips 2006 (Icertae sedis, Incertae sedis)

- Variant spelling Neofusicoccum mangiferum (Syd. & P. Syd.) Crous, Slippers & A.J.L. Phillips 2006
- ≡ Dothiorella mangiferae Syd. & P. Syd. 1916
- ≡ Nattrassia mangiferae (Syd. & P. Syd.) B. Sutton & Dyko 1989
- ≡ Fusicoccum mangiferum (Syd. & P. Syd.) Johnson, Slippers, & M.J. Wingf. 2005
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**Supporting Literature:**


Verified By: cavan On Dec 07, 2018

Also potentially confused with Hendersonia creberrima:

Botryosphaeria dothidea (Moug. : Fr.) Ces. & De Not. 1863 (Ascomycetes, Dothideales)

≡ Sphaeria dothidea Moug. : Fr. 1823
≡ Fusicoccum aesculi Corda 1829
≡ Botryosphaeria berengeriana De Not. 1863 [1864]
≡ Sphaeria coronillae Desm. 1840
  ≡ Macrophomopsis coronillae (Desm.) Petr. 1924
  ≡ Fusicoccum coronillae (Desm.) Vanev & Aa 2002
  ≡ Macrophoma coronillae (Desm.) Höhn. 1910
  ≡ Dothiorella coronillae (Desm.) Petr. 1963
≡ Phyllosticta dalmatica Thüm. 1883  Note: From Camarosporium dalmaticum - as 'dalmatica'
  Camarosporium dalmaticum (Thüm.) Zachos & Tzav.-Klon. 1979
  ≡ Macrophoma dalmatica (Thüm.) Berl. & Vogl. 1886
  ≡ Phoma dalmatica (Thüm.) Sacc. 1884
≡ Phyllosticta divergens Sacc. 1891
≡ Physalospora superumpens Ellis & Everh. 1897

Notes: Slippers et al. (2004) selected an epitype, and demonstrated that Botryosphaeria ribis and Botryosphaeria parva are distinct species. Botryosphaeria berengeriana f. sp. pyricola Kogan & Sakuma is morphologically identical but causes distinct disease symptoms. Some authors consider it a taxonomic synonym, see EPPO 1993 p. 420-421. From Sphaeria coronillae - Synonymy based on Pennycook & Samuels 1985 From Phyllosticta divergens - Synonym of Fusicoccum coronillae based on van der Aa 2002.

Distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Substrate: Twigs, branches, foliage, fruit; all plant parts.

Disease Note: Canker, stem blight, dieback, fish-eye spot, fruit rot.

Host: Woody plants in multiple families.

Internal Note: NPDN

Supporting Literature:


Verified By: cavan On Dec 07, 2018

Also potentially confused with Hendersonia creberrima:

Dothiorella dominicana Petr. & Cif. 1930 (Ascomycetes, Dothideales)

Notes: Teleomorph is a Botryosphaeria sp. The type species of Dothiorella has been transferred to Diplodia; the status of remaining species in Dothiorella requires reevaluation. According to Slippers et al. (2005), most reports of Dothiorella dominicana on mango actually refer to Fusicoccum parvum Pennycook & Samuels 1985 (teleomorph Botryosphaeria parva Pennycook & Samuels 1985). Slippers et al. argue that Dothiorella dominicana may be synonymous with Fusicoccum parvum, but the type is ambiguous; in contrast, Johnson (1992) places Dothiorella dominicana in synonymy with Fusicoccum aesculi Corda 1829 (teleomorph Botryosphaeria dothidea (Moug.:Fr.) Ces. & De Not. 1863).

Distribution: Central America (Dominican Republic, type). Reports on mango trees in Australia are Fusicoccum parvum (Slippers et al. 2005). Presence in South America (Brazil), North America (USA:FL), Asia (China), and Africa (South Africa) should be confirmed.
**Substrate:** Fruits, flowers, leaves, twigs.

**Disease Note:** In association with other fungi, causes mango decline; bud necrosis, tip dieback, gummosis, and vascular discoloration.

**Host:** *Mangifera indica* (Anacardiaceae).

**Supporting Literature:**


Verified By: Erica On Nov 30, 2005

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