Many *Valsa* and *Cytospora* species were described based on occurrence on a single host species or a narrow host range. More recently, the application of a morphological species concept has resulted in many of these species being considered synonyms of a few species with a wide host range. Morphological characters of *Valsa* species appear to be highly variable, resulting in widespread taxonomic confusion for some species.

**Valsa spp. with a wide host range:**

Several *Valsa* species (anamorph *Cytospora*) have been recorded as occurring on *Rosa* species. Of these, *Valsa ceratosperma*, *Valsa ambiens* subsp. *ambiens* and *Valsa coronata* have a wide host range, occurring on woody plants from multiple families including various members of the Rosaceae.

*Valsa ceratosperma* was reported in the literature on *Rosa* in Pennsylvania (Spielman 1985) and SBML has a specimen on *Rosa* from New York (1893, as *Valsa ceratophora*). Other specimens on *Rosa* from outside the United States include *Valsa ceratophora* var. *maxima* (possibly an invalid herbarium name). On other hosts, *Valsa ceratosperma* is globally distributed, and has been widely reported in the United States.

*Valsa rhodophila* Berk. & Broome 1859 is apparently a synonym of *Valsa ceratosperma*. *Valsa rhodophila* Berk. & Broome 1859 (not *[Valsa rhodophila* Nitschke 1870], a later illegitimate homonym, see below) was listed by Winter (1887) as a synonym of *Valsa ceratophora* = *Valsa ceratosperma* (see also Urban 1958). This fungus is listed on the Index Fungorum website as a synonym of *Valsa ambiens* subsp. *ambiens*, but I could not locate any sources to confirm this synonymy.

*Valsa ambiens* subsp. *ambiens* was reported on *Rosa* in Florida (Alfieri et al. 1984) and Iowa (Gilman et al. 1957). SBML has specimens of *Valsa ambiens* subsp. *ambiens* on *Rosa* from North Dakota (1914, as *Valsa ambiens*) and Pennsylvania (1827, as *Sphaeria expers*). Under the name [*Valsa ambiens* f. *rosae* Rehm], it was also reported from North Dakota in 1913 (Brenckle 1917); no other record of this name could be located, and it is possibly an invalid herbarium name (nom. nud.). On other hosts, *Valsa ambiens* subsp. *ambiens* is globally distributed, and has been widely reported in the United States.

*Valsa coronata* also has a wide host range, occurring on multiple plant families in addition to the Rosaceae. It has been reported from Europe, Asia (China), and North America (Canada, USA: OR, WV, GA), although the reports from North America are listed as questionable by Farr et al. (1989). It has only been reported on *Rosa* spp. in China (Tai 1979, Teng 1996, Chen 2002).

**Valsa spp., varieties and forms occurring mostly or only on Rosa spp.:**

Several other *Valsa* species are apparently confined to *Rosa* spp., although most of these have been surrounded by taxonomic and nomenclatural controversy.

The illegitimate homonym [*Valsa rhodophila* Nitschke 1870 nom. illeg.] (anamorph *Cytospora rhodophila*) was listed as an accepted species by Urban (1958) (as *Valsa rhodophila* Berk. & Broome sensu Nitschke), but did not receive attention in other recent taxonomic treatments (e.g., Kobayashi 1970, Gvritishvili 1982, Spielman 1985). The taxonomic status of this species should be
evaluated. There is currently no legitimate name for the teleomorph of *Cytospora rhodophila*. If this is indeed a distinct species, the teleomorph should be given a replacement name. This species is apparently confined to Europe, although confusion surrounding the existence of a homonym may have prevented its occurrence from being accurately documented. SBML has several European specimens from *Rosa* spp. under the name *Valsa rhodophila* f. *rosae* (two identified by Rehm in 1912). No record of publication of this name could be located; it may be an invalid herbarium name.

Considerable taxonomic controversy has surrounded *Valsa rosarum* (anamorph *Cytospora rosarum*). Some authors recognize it as a distinct species (e.g., Gvritishvili 1982), while others consider it a synonym of *Valsa ceratosperma* (e.g., Urban 1958; Kobayashi 1970—*Cytospora rosarum* only). This fungus has been reported from Europe and Asia (India, Pakistan). It has not been reported from the United States.

A variety of *Valsa leucostoma* has also been described on *Rosa*; *Valsa leucostoma* var. *rosarum*. This may have also been referred to by the apparently unpublished herbarium name [*Valsa leucostoma* f. *rosarum*]. Hayova & Minter (1998) considered *Valsa leucostoma* to be a synonym of *Valsa ceratosperma* (or f. *rosarum*) in their synonymy. The taxonomic status of var. *rosarum* requires research evaluation.

*Valsa sepincola* f. *rosaecola* was described from a European *Rosa* collection. The name was published as *Valsa sepincola* a. *Rosaecola*. It is listed here as a form, but could also be considered a variety. Saccardo (Syll. Fung. I:134, 1882) included both the *Rosa* form and the *Rubus* form in his description under *Valsa sepincola*. Urban (1958) listed *Valsa sepincola* as an accepted species, but included only the type specimen of the *Rubus* form described by Fuckel, *Valsa sepincola* b. *rubicola*. (F. rh. ed. I, 2457), therefore *Valsa sepincola* Fuckel sensu Urban does not include *Rosa* as a host.

Another European *Valsa* described on *Rosa* spp., *Valsa rhodi*, is now considered to be a synonym of *Eutypa lata* var. *lata* (Rappaz 1987). Also described as occurring on *Rosa* spp., *Valsa flavovirens* (anamorph *Cytospora flavovirens*) is now considered to be a synonym of the cosmopolitan fungus *Diatrype flavovirens*. Finally, a *Cytospora* on *Rosa canina* has been reported from Greece under the invalid name [*Cytospora pusilla* Schulz. & Sacc. nom. inval.] (Pantidou 1973); no description or other information could be located to confirm the identity of this fungus.

**Nomenclature Reports by Species:**

**Valsa ceratosperma**

Tode (1790) described *Sphaeria ceratosperma* based on a specimen from *Rosa canina* (as *Sphaeria ceratospernum a strigosa*), referencing the pre-Linnaean name *Ceratospermum nigrum minimum discoides* Micheli. Fries sanctioned the name *Sphaeria ceratosperma* (Syst. Mycol. II: 364, 1823), referencing Tode but based on examination of Mougeot's 1818 exsiccati specimen on *Quercus*. While Fries expanded the species concept to include the fungus on *Quercus*, the type should properly be that of Tode's original specimen described from *Rosa*.

Tulasne (1863) referred Mougeot's specimen to the new species *Valsa ceratophora* Tul. & C. Tul. 1863, citing *Sphaeria ceratosperma* sensu Fries as a synonym pro parte (partial synonym), stating, “here we are citing particularly those synonyms which refer to the fungus growing on Oak...*Sphaeria ceratospernum* Tode, although it is not much different, is said to live on the bark of *Rosa canina* L.” He thereby explicitly excluded the type of *Sphaeria ceratosperma* Tode:Fr. (Art. 48.1), and therefore *Valsa ceratophora* should not be considered a nomenclatural synonym of *Valsa ceratosperma* (Tode:Fr.) Maire (= *Sphaeria ceratosperma*).

Hubbes (1960) listed Mougeot's specimen as the type of *Valsa ceratosperma* (Tode:Fr.) Maire, even
though it was on _Quercus_ and not _Rosa_, the host of the fungus originally described by Tode in 1790. As a result, _Valsa ceratophora_ Tul. & C. Tul. (described on _Quercus_) has been listed variously as a taxonomic synonym (Hubbes 1960) or nomenclatural synonym (Adams et al. 2005) of _Valsa ceratosperma_ (Tode:Fr.) Maire (neotypified on _Quercus_). Spielman (1985) accepted Mougeot's specimen as the neotype of _Valsa ceratosperma_ but did not list _Valsa ceratophora_ as a synonym.

Urban (1958) listed _Torsellia dolosa_ as the anamorph of _Valsa ceratosperma_, while Kobayashi listed _Cytospora rosarum_ as the accepted name of the anamorph, with _Torsellia dolosa_ as a synonym. Gvritishvili (1982) disagreed, listing _Cytospora sacculus_ as the anamorph of _Valsa ceratosperma_, followed by Spielman (1985).


It is not clear that any recent taxonomic treatments have examined _Valsa ceratosperma_ from the originally described hosts, _Rosa_ species. Adams et al. (2005) showed that the ITS sequence of _Valsa ceratophora_ (as _Cytospora ceratophora_?) was included in the clade with several isolates of _Valsa ceratosperma_, but none of these isolates were from _Rosa_ spp.

**Cytospora ceratosperma** (Tode) G.C. Adams & Rossman 2015 (Ascomycetes, Diaporthales)

≡ _Sphaeria ceratosperma_ Tode 1791

Variant spelling _Sphaeria ceratospernum_ Tode : Fr.

≡ _Diatrype ceratosperma_ (Tode) Fr. 1849

≡ _Valsa ceratosperma_ (Tode) Maire 1937

≡ _Valsa agnostica_ Cooke & Harkn. 1884

≡ _Valsa americana_ Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1876

≡ _Valsa caryigena_ Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1876

Variant spelling _Valsa caryogenae_ Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1876

≡ _Sphaeria ceanothi_ Schwein. 1832 [1834]

≡ _Valsa ceanothi_ (Schwein.) Cooke 1877  Note: Not _Valsa ceanothi_ Rehm 1911.

≡ _Valsa ceanothi_ Rehm 1911

≡ _Valsa ceratophora_ Tul. & C. Tul. 1863

≡ _Valsa chlorodisca_ Cooke & Ellis 1879

≡ _Engizostoma chlorodiscum_ (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898

≡ _Valsa clavigera_ Dearn. & Barthol. 1917

≡ _Sphaeria conspurcata_ Schwein. 1832 [1834]

≡ _Valsa conspurcata_ (Schwein.) Cooke 1877
= Valsa decidua Cooke & Ellis 1877
  = Engizostoma deciduum (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898

= Sphaeria decorticans Fr. : Fr. 1817
  = Valsa decorticans (Fr. : Fr.) Fr. 1849  Note: Synonymy based on Hayova (1998).

= Valsa delicatula Cooke & Ellis 1877
  = Engizostoma delicatulum (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898

= Valsa diospyri Ellis & Everh. 1894

= Valsa etherialis Ellis & Everh. 1894
  = Engizostoma etheriale (Ellis & Everh.) Kuntze 1898

= Valsa excorians Cooke & Ellis 1879
  = Engizostoma excorians (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898

= Valsa exigua Nitschke 1870

= Valsa floriformis Ellis & Everh. 1891 [1890]
  = Engizostoma floriformis (Ellis & Everh.) Kuntze 1898

= Sphaeria frustum-coni Schwein. 1832 [1834]
  = Valsa frustum-coni (Schwein.) M.A. Curtis 1867
  = Cytospora frustum-coni (Schwein.) Starbäck 1894  Note: Teleomorph in anamorph genus?

= Valsa fuckelii Nitschke 1870

= Valsa gossypina Cooke 1878

= Valsa hoffmannii Nitschke 1870
  Variant spelling Valsa hoffmanni Nitschke 1870  Note: Original spelling.

= Valsa horrida Nitschke 1870

= Valsa leiphaemioides Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1876

= Valsa ligustrina Cooke 1879

= Valsa lutescens Ellis 1882
  = Eutypella lutescens (Ellis) Sacc. 1883
  = Engizostoma lutescens (Ellis) Kuntze 1898

= Diatrype maclurae Ellis & Everh. 1892

= Valsa maclurae Cooke & Ellis 1879
  = Eutypella maclurae (Cooke & Ellis) Ellis & Everh. 1892  Note: Author changed from ()Ellis; checked source.
≡ Engizostoma maclurae (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898
≡ Valsa macrocarpa Ellis & Everh. 1897
≡ Valsa minutella Peck 1884
≡ Valsa morgena Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1885
≡ Valsa multiplex Cooke & Ellis 1879
≡ Valsa nyssae Cooke 1878
≡ Valsa praestans Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1877
≡ Sphaeria radicum Schwein. 1832
  ≡ Valsa radicum (Schwein.) Cooke 1877
≡ Sphaeria rhizina Schwein. 1832 [1834]
  ≡ Valsa rhizina (Schwein.) Cooke 1877
≡ Valsa rhodophila Berk. & Broome 1859
≡ Valsa rhoiphila Cooke & Ellis 1878
  ≡ Engizostoma rhoiphilum (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898
Variant spelling Valsa rhoophila Cooke & Ellis Note: Saccardo's Syll. fung. I: 127
≡ Sphaeria ramicola Schwein. 1832 [1834]
  ≡ Valsa ramicola (Schwein.) Cooke 1877
  ≡ Calosphaeria ramicola (Schwein.) Ellis & Everh. 1892
[≡ Valsa rubi Peck 1877 - illegitimate later homonym, not included in search]
≡ Valsa rugiella Cooke & Ellis 1877
  ≡ Eutypella rugiella (Cooke & Ellis) Sacc. 1882
  ≡ Engizostoma rugiellum (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898
≡ Valsa schweinitzii Nitschke 1870

conspurcata Wallr. 1833 = Massaria conspurcata Sacc. From Sphaeria rhizina - Spielman has rhizinia. From Sphaeria ceanothi - Not Sphaeria ceanothi Cooke & Harkness 1884. From Sphaeria decorticans - Not the illegitimate later homonym Sphaeria decorticans Lib. 1837 = Diaporthe padi. Synonymy based on Hayova (1998); see also Adams (2005). From Sphaeria ceratosperma - Originally described on Rosa spp.; sanctioned by Fries (Syst. Mycol. II: 364, 1823), expanding the species concept to include the fungus on Quercus. From Valsa ceratosperma - Tode (1790) described Sphaeria ceratosperma based on a specimen from Rosa canina (as Sphaeria ceratospernum alpha strigosa), referencing the pre-Linnaean name Ceratospermum nigrum minimum discoides Micheli. Fries sanctioned the name Sphaeria ceratosperma (Syst. Mycol. II: 364, 1823), referencing Tode but based on examination of Mougeot's 1818 exsicati specimen on Quercus. Tulasne (1863) referred Mougeot's specimen to the new species Valsa ceratophora Tul. & C. Tul. 1863, citing Sphaeria ceratosperma sensu Fries as a synonym pro parte (partial synonym), but explicitly excluding the type of Sphaeria ceratosperma Tode by stating: Here we are citing particularly those synonyms which refer to the fungus growing on Oak...Sphaeria ceratospernum Tode, although it is not much different, is said to live on the bark of Rosa canina L. Hubbes (1960) listed Mougeot's specimen as the type of Valsa ceratosperma (Tode:Fr.) Maire, even though it was on Quercus and not Rosa, the host of the fungus originally described by Tode in 1790. As a result, Valsa ceratophora Tul. & C. Tul. (described on Quercus) has been listed variously as a taxonomic synonym (Hubbes 1960) or nomenclatural synonym (Adams et al. 2005) of Valsa ceratosperma (Tode:Fr.) Maire (neotypified on Quercus). Spielman (1985) accepted Mougeot's specimen as the neotype of Valsa ceratosperma but did not list Valsa ceratophora as a synonym. Urban (1958) listed Torsellia dolosa as the anamorph of Valsa ceratosperma, while Kobayashi listed Cytospora rosarum as the accepted name of the anamorph, with Torsellia dolosa as a synonym. Gvritishvili (1982) disagreed, listing Cytospora sacculus as the anamorph of Valsa ceratosperma, followed by Spielman (1985). From Valsa maclurae - Published Sept. 1879 not Valsa maclurae Fabre Oct. 1879. From Valsa horrida - Synonymy based on Hayova (1998).

**Distribution:** Cosmopolitan.

**Substrate:** Bark of dead or dying twigs and branches.

**Disease Note:** Opportunistic pathogen, canker.

**Host:** Woody angiosperms from multiple plant families. Pathogen of apple trees.

**Internal Note:** NPDN.

**Supporting Literature:**


Verified By: cavan On Aug 09, 2018

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Valsa ambiens subsp. ambiens (Pers. : Fr.) Fr. 1849 (Ascomycetes, Diaporthales)

**Notes:** Collections from *Acer saccharum* and *Acer platanoides* are referred to *Valsa ambiens* subsp. *leucostomoides*. Spielman (1985) recognized the collections of Cooke & Ellis on *Acer rubrum* and *Acer saccharinum* (under the name *Valsa pauperata*) as a morphologically distinct but geographically limited maple form within *Valsa ambiens* subsp. *ambiens*.

**Distribution:** Cosmopolitan (Spielman 1985).

**Substrate:** Wood, dying twigs.

**Disease Note:** Probably a weak parasite (Hayova 1998).

**Host:** Woody angiosperms from multiple plant families. Collections from *Acer saccharum* and *Acer platanoides* are referred to *Valsa ambiens* subsp. *leucostomoides*.

**Supporting Literature:**


Verified By: Erica On Dec 21, 2005

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Cytospora leucosperma (Pers. : Fr.) Fr. 1823 (Ascomycetes, Diaporthales)

≡ Naemaspora leucosperma Pers. : Fr. 1796

≡ Valsa acericola G.H. Otth 1870

≡ Cytospora ambiens Sacc. 1879  Note: Published as *Cytispora*.

≡ Sphaeria ambiens Pers. : Fr. 1801  Note: From Valsa ambiens - See type subspecies.

  ≡ Valsa ambiens (Pers. : Fr.) Fr. 1849

≡ Valsa ambiens f. elaeagni Rehm 1918

≡ Valsa ambiens var. shepherdiae Sacc. 1917

≡ Valsa amorphae Ellis & Everh. 1897

≡ Cytospora annulata Ellis & Everh. 1893

≡ Cytospora boreella Earle 1901  Note: Author changed from Tracy & Earle, checked source.

≡ Cytospora carphosperma Fr. 1823  Note: Published as *Cytispora*.

≡ Cytospora celastrina Ellis & Barthol. 1896  Note: Published as *Cytispora*.

≡ Cytospora celtidis Ellis & Everh. 1894  Note: Published as *Cytispora*.

[≡ Valsa celtidis Ellis & Everh. 1897 - illegitimate later homonym, not included in search]

≡ Valsa clausa Cooke & Ellis 1879

  ≡ Engizostoma clausum (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898

≡ Valsa conscripta Cooke & Ellis 1878
≡ Engizostoma conscriptum (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898
≡ Cytospora exasperans Ellis & Everh. 1894  Note: Published as Cytispora.
≡ Sphaeria exaspera Schwein. 1832
  ≡ Valsa exaspera (Schwein.) Cooke 1877
  ≡ Calosphaeria exaspera (Schwein.) Ellis & Everh. 1892
≡ Valsa grisea Peck 1884
[≡ Cytospora juglandicola Ellis & Barthol. 1896 - illegitimate later homonym, not included in search]  Note: Published as Cytispora. Not Cytospora juglandicola Sacc. 1881. Published as Cytispora.
≡ Valsa laurina Cooke & Ellis 1878
  ≡ Engizostoma laurinum (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898
≡ Valsa leucostomoides Peck 1885  Note: From Valsa ambiens subsp. leucostomoides - Valsa pseudoplatani and Valsa platanoidis were listed by Spielman (1985) as possible taxonomic synonyms. No type or authentic material could be located to confirm the synonymy (Spielman 1985).
  Valsa ambiens subsp. leucostomoides (Peck) Spielman 1985
≡ Valsa menispermi Ellis & Holw. 1885
≡ Valsa mesoleuca Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1876
≡ Valsa myinda Cooke & Ellis 1878
  ≡ Diaporthe myinda (Cooke & Ellis) Sacc. 1882
  ≡ Cryptodiaporthe myinda (Cooke & Ellis) Wehm. 1933
≡ Cytospora negundinis Ellis & Everh. 1894
≡ Cytospora nyssae Fairm. 1922
≡ Valsa obtecta Cooke & Ellis 1878
  ≡ Engizostoma obtectum (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898
≡ Valsa pauperata Cooke & Ellis 1881
  ≡ Engizostoma pauperatum (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898
≡ Cytospora phomopsis Sacc. 1915
≡ Sphaeria pseudoplatani Fr. 1823
  ≡ Valsa pseudoplatani (Fr.) Nitschke 1870
≡ Valsa rhodospora Sacc. 1906
≡ Valsa ribicola Ellis & Everh. 1894
  ≡ Engizostoma ribicola (Ellis & Everh.) Kuntze 1898
Notes: Fries sanctioned both *Cytospora leucosperma* and *Cytospora carphosperma*, but the epithet *leucosperma* has priority, dating from *Naemospora leucosperma* Pers. 1796. Spielman (1985) has designated a lectotype. Collections from *Acer saccharum* and *Acer platanoides* are referred to *Valsa ambiens* subsp. *leucostomoides*. Spielman (1985) recognized the collections of Cooke & Ellis on *Acer rubrum* and *Acer saccharinum* (under the name *Valsa pauperata*) as a morphologically distinct but geographically limited maple form within *Valsa ambiens* subsp. *ambiens*. From Sphaeria ambiens - Sanctioned by Fries, Syst. Mycol. II:403, 1823. From Valsa myinda - Emend. Reid & Cain 1962 (see Spielman 1985). From Valsa ambiens f. elaeagni - Erroneously cited by Spielman (1985) as elegani. From Valsa celtidis - Not Valsa celtidis Cooke 1876 = Valsaria insitiva. From Sphaeria pseudoplatani - Listed by Spielman (1985) as a possible synonym. Based on Adams et al. (2005), *V. ambiens* and *V. leucostomoides* are synonyms. From Cytospora annulata - Published as Cytispora.

**Distribution:** Cosmopolitan (Spielman 1985). From Cytospora annulata - Europe, North America (Canada, USA).

**Substrate:** Wood, dying twigs. From Cytospora annulata - Bark of twigs and branches.

**Disease Note:** Probably a weak parasite (Hayova 1998). From Cytospora annulata - Probably a weak parasite (Hayova & Minter 1998).

**Host:** Woody angiosperms from multiple plant families. From Cytospora annulata - *Acer* spp. (Aceraceae), *Fraxinus* spp. (Oleaceae).

**Internal Note:** NPDN.

**Supporting Literature:**


Verified By: cavan On Aug 14, 2017

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**Valsa coronata** (Hoffm. : Fr.) Fr. 1849 (Ascomycetes, Diaporthales)

≡ Sphaeria coronata Hoffm. : Fr. 1787
**Distribution:** North America (Canada, USA: OR, WV, GA), Europe, Asia (China). According to Farr et al. (1989) reports from North America are questionable.

**Substrate:** Twigs and dead limbs.

**Host:** Hardwood trees from multiple plant families.

**Internal Note:** Valsa coronata Sowerby is cited in IF but no record was found of this name in Sowerby's English Fungi (1797).

**Supporting Literature:**


Verified By: Erica On Jan 10, 2006

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**Cytospora ceratosperma** (Tode) G.C. Adams & Rossman 2015 (Ascomycetes, Diaporthales)

≡ Sphaeria ceratosperma Tode 1791

  Variant spelling Sphaeria ceratospernum Tode : Fr.

≡ Diatrype ceratosperma (Tode) Fr. 1849

≡ Valsa ceratosperma (Tode) Maire 1937

≡ Valsa agnostica Cooke & Harkn. 1884

≡ Valsa americana Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1876

≡ Valsa caryigena Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1876

  Variant spelling Valsa caryogenae Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1876

≡ Sphaeria canothi Schwein. 1832 [1834]

  ≡ Valsa canothi (Schwein.) Cooke 1877  Note: Not Valsa canothi Rehm 1911.

≡ Valsa canothi Rehm 1911

≡ Valsa ceratophora Tul. & C. Tul. 1863

≡ Valsa chlorodisca Cooke & Ellis 1879

  ≡ Engizostoma chlorodiscum (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898

≡ Valsa clavigera Dearn. & Barthol. 1917

≡ Sphaeria conspurcata Schwein. 1832 [1834]

  ≡ Valsa conspurcata (Schwein.) Cooke 1877

≡ Valsa decidua Cooke & Ellis 1877

  ≡ Engizostoma deciduum (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898

≡ Sphaeria decorticans Fr. : Fr. 1817

  ≡ Valsa decorticans (Fr. : Fr.) Fr. 1849  Note: Synonymy based on Hayova (1998).
= Valsa delicatula Cooke & Ellis 1877
  = Engizostoma delicatulum (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898
= Valsa diospyri Ellis & Everh. 1894
= Valsa etherialis Ellis & Everh. 1894
  = Engizostoma etheriale (Ellis & Everh.) Kuntze 1898
= Valsa excorians Cooke & Ellis 1879
  = Engizostoma excorians (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898
= Valsa exigua Nitschke 1870
= Valsa floriformis Ellis & Everh. 1891 [1890]
  = Engizostoma floriformis (Ellis & Everh.) Kuntze 1898
= Sphaeria frustum-coni Schwein. 1832 [1834]
  = Valsa frustrum-coni (Schwein.) M.A. Curtis 1867
  = Cytopsora frustum-coni (Schwein.) Starbäck 1894  Note: Teleomorph in anamorph genus?
= Valsa fuckelii Nitschke 1870
= Valsa gossypina Cooke 1878
= Valsa hoffmannii Nitschke 1870
  Variant spelling Valsa hoffmanni Nitschke 1870  Note: Original spelling.
= Valsa horrida Nitschke 1870
= Valsa leiphaemioides Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1876
= Valsa ligustrina Cooke 1879
= Valsa lutescens Ellis 1882
  = Eutypella lutescens (Ellis) Sacc. 1883
  = Engizostoma lutescens (Ellis) Kuntze 1898
= Diatrype maclurae Ellis & Everh. 1892
= Valsa maclurae Cooke & Ellis 1879
  = Eutypella maclurae (Cooke & Ellis) Ellis & Everh. 1892  Note: Author changed from ()Ellis; checked source.
  = Engizostoma maclurae (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898
= Valsa macrocarpa Ellis & Everh. 1897
= Valsa minutella Peck 1884
= Valsa morigena Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1885
= Valsa multiplex Cooke & Ellis 1879
= Valsa nyssae Cooke 1878  
= Valsa praestans Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1877  
= Sphaeria radicum Schwein. 1832  
  ≡ Valsa radicum (Schwein.) Cooke 1877  
= Sphaeria rhizina Schwein. 1832 [1834]  
  ≡ Valsa rhizina (Schwein.) Cooke 1877  
= Valsa rhodophila Berk. & Broome 1859  
= Valsa rhoiphila Cooke & Ellis 1878  
  ≡ Engizostoma rhoophilum (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898  
Variant spelling Valsa rhoophilica Cooke & Ellis  
Note: Saccardo's Syll. fung. I: 127  
= Sphaeria rimenica Schwein. 1832 [1834]  
  ≡ Valsa rimenica (Schwein.) Cooke 1877  
  ≡ Calosphaeria rimenica (Schwein.) Ellis & Everh. 1892  
[= Valsa rubi Peck 1877 - illegitimate later homonym, not included in search]  
= Valsa rugiella Cooke & Ellis 1877  
  = Eutypella rugiella (Cooke & Ellis) Sacc. 1882  
  ≡ Engizostoma rugiellum (Cooke & Ellis) Kuntze 1898  
= Valsa schweinitzii Nitschke 1870  
minimum discoides Micheli. Fries sanctioned the name Sphaeria ceratosperma (Syst. Mycol. II: 364, 1823), referencing Tode but based on examination of Mougeot's 1818 exsicati specimen on Quercus. Tulasne (1863) referred Mougeot's specimen to the new species Valsa ceratophora Tul. & C. Tul. 1863, citing Sphaeria ceratosperma sensu Fries as a synonym pro parte (partial synonym), but explicitly excluding the type of Sphaeria ceratosperma Tode by stating: Here we are citing particularly those synonyms which refer to the fungus growing on Oak...Sphaeria ceratospermum Tode, although it is not much different, is said to live on the bark of Rosa canina L. Hubbes (1960) listed Mougeot's specimen as the type of Valsa ceratosperma (Tode:Fr.) Maire, even though it was on Quercus and not Rosa, the host of the fungus originally described by Tode in 1790. As a result, Valsa ceratophora Tul. & C. Tul. (described on Quercus) has been listed variously as a taxonomic synonym (Hubbes 1960) or nomenclatural synonym (Adams et al. 2005) of Valsa ceratosperma (Tode:Fr.) Maire (neotypified on Quercus). Spielman (1985) accepted Mougeot's specimen as the neotype of Valsa ceratosperma but did not list Valsa ceratophora as a synonym. Urban (1958) listed Torsellia dolosa as the anamorph of Valsa ceratosperma, while Kobayashi listed Cytospora rosarum as the accepted name of the anamorph, with Torsellia dolosa as a synonym. Gvritishvili (1982) disagreed, listing Cytospora sacculus as the anamorph of Valsa ceratosperma, followed by Spielman (1985). From Valsa maclurae - Published Sept. 1879 not Valsa maclurae Fabre Oct. 1879. From Valsa horrida - Synonymy based on Hayova (1998).

**Distribution:** Cosmopolitan.

**Substrate:** Bark of dead or dying twigs and branches.

**Disease Note:** Opportunistic pathogen, canker.

**Host:** Woody angiosperms from multiple plant families. Pathogen of apple trees.

**Internal Note:** NPDN.

**Supporting Literature:**


Verified By: cavan On Aug 09, 2018

**Cytospora rhodophila** Sacc. 1884 (Ascomycetes, Diaporthales)

= Valsa rhodophila Nitschke 1870

**Notes:** Saccardo described Cytospora rhodophila as the asexual state of Valsa rhodophila Nitschke, apparently intentionally not citing Berk. & Broome 1859. Valsa rhodophila Nitschke is an illegitimate later homonym of Valsa rhodophila Berk. & Broome 1859 = Valsa ceratosperma. Nitschke described this fungus under the name Valsa rhodophila Berk. & Broome, but excluded the type by assigning Berkeley & Broome's type specimen to Valsa ceratophora (= Valsa ceratosperma). He thereby created an illegitimate later homonym (Art. 48.1). The name is also sometimes erroneously cited as Valsa rhodophila Berk. & Broome sensu Nitschke. The taxonomic
status of this species should be evaluated. If it is confirmed that *Valsa rhodophila* Nitschke is a distinct species and not a synonym of *Valsa ceratosperma*, a replacement name will be needed for *Valsa rhodophila* Nitschke; no legitimate name has been published for the teleomorph of *Cytospora rhodophila* Sacc.

**Distribution:** Europe.

**Substrate:** Dead twigs.

**Disease Note:** Made cultivation of certain roses difficult (Grove 1935).

**Host:** *Rosa* spp. (Rosaceae).

**Supporting Literature:**


Verified By: amy On Mar 11, 2015

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**Cytospora rosarum** Grev. 1858 (Ascomycetes, Diaporthales)

[= *Valsa farinosa* Feltgen 1899 - illegitimate later homonym, not included in search]

= *Valsa rosarum* De Not. 1863

  = *Valsa ceratophora* var. *rosarum* (De Not.) Sacc. 1882

  = *Valsa ceratophora* f. *rosarum* (De Not.) Fuckel 1870 [1869]

**Notes:** Urban (1958) considered *Valsa rosarum* to be a synonym of *Valsa ceratosperma*, listing *Cytospora rosarum* as a synonym of *Torsella* dolosa, which he considered to be the anamorph of *Valsa ceratosperma*. He failed to recognize that *rosarum* was the older epithet. Kobayashi (1970) corrected this by listing *Cytospora rosarum* as the anamorph of *Valsa ceratosperma*. Gvritishvili (1982) rejected the anamorphic connection of *Cytospora rosarum* to *Valsa ceratosperma*, instead listing *Cytospora sacculus* as the anamorph of *Valsa ceratosperma*. Recent authors have accepted Gvritishvili’s interpretation (Spielman 1985, Hayova & Minter 1998). From *Valsa rosarum* - This species was assigned by Saccardo as a variety of *Valsa ceratosperma* = *Valsa ceratosperma*. Urban (1958) considered *Valsa rosarum* to be a synonym of *Valsa ceratosperma*, listing *Cytospora rosarum* as a synonym of *Torsella* dolosa, which he considered to be the anamorph of *Valsa ceratosperma*. He failed to recognize that *rosarum* was the older epithet. Kobayashi (1970) corrected this by listing *Cytospora rosarum* as the anamorph of *Valsa ceratosperma*. Gvritishvili (1982) rejected the anamorphic connection of *Cytospora rosarum* to *Valsa ceratosperma*, instead listing *Cytospora sacculus* as the anamorph of *Valsa ceratosperma*. Recent authors have accepted Gvritishvili’s interpretation (Spielman 1985, Hayova & Minter 1998). From *Valsa farinosa* - non Ellis 1882

**Distribution:** Europe, Asia (India, Pakistan).

**Host:** *Rosa* spp. (Rosaceae).

**Supporting Literature:**


Verified By: amy On Mar 11, 2015

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**Valsa leucostoma var. rosarum Sacc. 1913 (Ascomycetes, Diaporthales)**

[Valsa leucostoma f. rosarum in herb.? ] Note: No record of publication of this name could be located.

**Notes:** *Valsa leucostoma* was considered to be a synonym of *Leucostoma persoonii* (Nitschke) Höhn. by Hayova & Minter (1998), but they did not include *Valsa leucostoma var. rosarum* Sacc. in the synonymy.

**Distribution:** Europe.

**Substrate:** Bark of dead twigs.

**Host:** *Rosa canina* (Rosaceae, type).

**Supporting Literature:**


Verified By: Erica On Jan 11, 2006

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**Cytospora leucostoma** (Pers.) Sacc. 1881 (Ascomycetes, Diaporthales)

≡ Sphaeria leucostoma Pers. : Fr. 1794

≡*Valsa leucostoma* (Pers. : Fr.) Fr. 1849

≡*Valsa persoonii* Nitschke 1870

≡*Leucostoma persoonii* (Nitschke) Höhn. 1928

**Distribution:** Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South America (Brazil), Australia, New Zealand.

**Substrate:** Dead or dying, attached or fallen twigs.

**Disease Note:** Wound pathogen, causing mass wilting of branches and dieback of young trees, canker.

**Host:** Principal hosts: Rosaceae; also *Alnus* (Betulaceae).

**Supporting Literature:**


Valsa sepincola f. rosaecola Fuckel 1871 (Ascomycetes, Diaporthales)

Notes: This name was published as *Valsa sepincola* a. *Rosaecola*. It is listed here as a form, but could also be considered a variety. Saccardo (Syll. Fung. I:134, 1882) included both the *Rosa* form and the *Rubus* form in his description under *Valsa sepincola*. Urban (1958) listed *Valsa sepincola* as an accepted species, but included only the type specimen of the *Rubus* form described by Fuckel, *Valsa sepincola* b. *rubicola*. (F. rh. ed. I, 2457).

Distribution: Europe.

Substrate: Bark of attached dead branches.

Host: *Rosa rubiginosa* (Rosaceae).

Internal Note: Should be spelled rosicola?

Supporting Literature:


Verified By: Erica On Jan 11, 2006

Eutypa lata var. lata (Pers. : Fr.) Tul. & C. Tul. 1863 (Ascomycetes, Xylariales)

≡ Sphaeria lata Pers. : Fr. 1796  Note: Sanctioned by Fries, Syst. Mycol. II:369, 1823.

≡Diatrype lata (Pers. : Fr.) Fr. 1849

≡Eutypa lata (Pers. : Fr.) Tul. & C. Tul. 1863  Note: See type variety.

≡Stromatosphaeria lata (Pers. : Fr.) Grev. 1824

≡Valsa lata (Pers. : Fr.) Nitschke 1867

≡ Eutypa ambigua J. Kunze ex Sacc. 1882

≡ Eutypa armeniacae Hansf. & M.V. Carter 1957  Note: Determinations of this fungus as a pathogen of grapes in the Pacific Northwest have often been based on isolations of the anamorph state. Rappaz (Mycol. Helv. 2:356. 1987) considered this species to be conspecific with *E. lata* (Pers.:Fr.) Tul . & C. Tu Talbot (C.M.I. Descr. 436. 1974). *Libertella* anamorph.

[≡ Sphaeria capitata Pers. 1801 - illegitimate later homonym, not included in search]  Note: Not Sphaeria capitata Holmsk. 1790 = Cordyceps capitata.

≡ Cryptosphaeria crepiniana Sacc. & Roum. 1883

≡ Valsa fraxini Nitschke 1867
≡ Eutypa fraxini (Nitschke) Sacc. 1882

[≡ Sphaeria fuliginosa Sowerby 1803 - illegitimate later homonym, not included in search] Note: Not Sphaeria fuliginosa Pers.:Fr. 1800 = Godronia fuliginosa.

≡ Eutypa lata var. ribis Barthelet 1938
≡ Eutypa lata var. rimulosa Sacc. 1914
≡ Diatrype macrothecia Speg. 1880
≡ Valsa mauroides Nitschke 1867
  ≡ Eutypa mauroides (Nitschke) Sacc. 1882
≡ Sphaeria milliaria Fr. : Fr. 1817 Note: Sanctioned by Fries, Syst. Mycol. II:370, 1823.
  ≡ Eutypa milliaria (Fr. : Fr.) Sacc. 1875
  ≡ Valsa milliaria (Fr. : Fr.) Nitschke 1867
  ≡ Diatrype milliaria (Fr. : Fr.) Fr. 1849
≡ Valsa myriocarpa Nitschke 1867
  ≡ Cryptosphaeria myriocarpa (Nitschke) Sacc. 1882
≡ Sphaeria papillata Hoffm. 1787 Note: This name appears in Fr. Syst. Mycol. II:461 but is listed as a synonym of Sphaeria lata by Fries on p. 369. Otherwise, the epithet would have priority.
≡ Valsa rhodi Nitschke 1867
  ≡ Eutypa rhodi (Nitschke) Fuckel 1870

**Distribution:** Cosmopolitan.

**Substrate:** Stems.

**Disease Note:** Canker, chlorosis, wilting.

**Host:** Multiple plant families.

**Supporting Literature:**


Diatrype flavovirens (Pers. : Fr.) Fr. 1849 (Ascomycetes, Xylariales)
≡Eutypa flavovirens (Pers. : Fr.) Tul. & C. Tul. 1867
  Variant spelling Eutypa flavo-virens (Pers. : Fr.) Tul. & C. Tul. 1867
≡Valsa flavovirens (Pers. : Fr.) Nitschke
= Cytospora flavovirens Sacc. 1884
   ≡ Cytosporina flavovirens (Sacc.) Grove 1923
  Variant spelling Cytospora flavo-virens Sacc. 1884 Note: Original spelling.

Distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Substrate: On dead wood.

Host: Hardwoods from multiple families.

Supporting Literature:
Verified By: amy On Nov 03, 2014

Additional Literature

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