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A REPORT OF *Pseudoidium* ON LEAVES OF Tulsi (*Ocimum tenuiflorum*) FROM THE THE STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO, R.J., BRAZIL<sup>1</sup> / Relato de *Pseudoidium* sp. em folhas de Tulsi (*Ocimum tenuiflorum*) do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil. J. REMBINSKI<sup>2</sup>; A.L.R.F. SARAIVA<sup>2</sup>; G.A.F. MARTINS<sup>2</sup>; Y.I. NUNES<sup>2</sup>; P.I.R.R. MARTINS<sup>2</sup>; C.A. INÁCIO<sup>2</sup>. <sup>2</sup>Biological Sciences and Healthy Institute, Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology, University Federal Rural of Rio de Janeiro, 23890-000, Seropédica, R.J. E-mail: [analuizafortes92@gmail.com](mailto:analuizafortes92@gmail.com)

The group of *Erysiphales* (*Fungi*, *Ascomycota*) are a cosmopolitan group associated to diseases commonly known as “Powdery Mildews” that is widespread in several areas around the globe, mainly in tropical areas causing losses at several crops. A *Pseudoidium* species was found on leaves of Tulsi (*Ocimum tenuiflorum* L., *Lamiaceae*) in the gardens in front of the Plant Pathology sector at Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology – DENF/UFRRJ. Symptomatic leaves were taken to the laboratories and studied using dissecting, optical and electron microscope techniques. This species form whitish colonies, amphigenous, becoming silver-greyish later. It forms superficial *mycelium*, covering almost all leaf blade with colourless *hyphae* 5-8 µm diam., smooth. *Apressoria* 4-8 × 6-10 µm, variable, slightly nipple-shaped, lobated to multilobated. *Conidiophores* 25-48 × 5-10 (-11) µm diam., colourless, unbranched, smooth. *Conidiogenous cells*, monoblastic, integrated, cylindrical. *Conidia* 23-37 (-45) × 10-15 (-19) µm, colourless, cylindrical-oval to oval, smooth. This fungus will be presented and its taxonomy discussed.

**Key words:** Anamorphic fungi, leaf spot, powdery mildew, hyphomycetes, biotrophic fungi

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