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**REPORT OF** *Colletotrichum* **sp. ON** *Lundia* **sp.** (*Bignoniaceae*) **IN THE STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.** / Relato de *Colletotrichum* sp. em *Lundia* sp. (*Bignoniaceae*) no Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil. C.M.X. FARIA¹; J. REMBINSKI¹; J.D. ALMEIDA¹; C.C OLIVEIRA¹; T.A. AMORIM²; C.A. INÁCIO¹. ¹Plant Pathology and ²Botanic Departments, UFRRJ, Seropédica, RJ, Brazil. E-mail: cmxfaria@ufrrj.br

Colletotrichum sp. (Glomerellaceae) was found associated to leaf spots of Lundia sp. (Bignoniaceae) collected in the Conservation Unit of the Atlantic Forest - Parque Natural Municipal do Curió, Paracambi, RJ, Brazil. Symptomatic leaves were taken to the laboratories of Plant Pathology / Mycology (DENF/UFRRJ) and studied using optical and dissecting microscope techniques. This species will be described and its taxonomy discussed. Description: Leaf spots, up to 15 mm diam., necrotic, light-brown to brown, amphigenous. Setae absent. Acervuli 38-94  $\mu$ m, subcuticular. Conidiogenous cells 6-10  $\times$  2-3  $\mu$ m, lageniform to cylindrical, hyaline, smooth. Conidia 10-13  $\times$  5-7  $\mu$ m solitary, hyaline, aseptate, cylindrical, guttulate, smooth, thin-walled. In culture (PDA) after 10 days/dark/25°C  $\pm$  2°C]: Colonies up to 40-50 mm diameter, with white aerial mycelium, cottony with darkened areas(more visible as concentric rings) at lower side plate. Appressoria 7-16  $\times$  4-9  $\mu$ m, brown, often irregular, grouped. Conidiophores 20-34  $\times$  2-3  $\mu$ m, hyaline, cylindrical, smooth. Conidia 12-20  $\times$  4-7  $\mu$ m solitary, hyaline, aseptate, cylindrical, guttulate, thin-walled, septate when forming anastomosis tubes.

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