

Reassessment of the name *Pseudocercospora bonjeanae*

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Abstract: Braun, U. 2023: Reassessment of the name *Pseudocercospora bonjeanae*. *Schlechtendalia* **40**: 278–279.

The name *Cercospora bonjeanae* turned out to be invalid [Art. 36.1(a), published as ‘ad interim’], so that the combination *Pseudocercospora bonjeanae* is also not valid [Art. 6.1]. Furthermore, the name *P. bonjeanae* did not meet the conditions for the introduction of a new species [Art. 40.1]. However, a second name in the context of this species, *Cercospora bonjeanae-rectae*, is available. Therefore, the new combination *Pseudocercospora bonjeanae-rectae* is introduced.

Zusammenfassung: Braun, U. 2023: Neubewertung des Namens *Pseudocercospora bonjeanae*. *Schlechtendalia* **40**: 278–279.

Der Name *Cercospora bonjeanae* hat sich als ungültig erwiesen [Art. 36.1(a), publiziert als ‚ad interim‘], so dass die Kombination *Pseudocercospora bonjeanae* ebenfalls nicht gültig ist [Art. 6.1]. Darüber hinaus erfüllt der Name *P. bonjeanae* nicht die Bedingungen für eine gültige Einführung einer neuen Art [Art. 40.1]. Ein zweiter Name, der im Zusammenhang mit dieser Art steht, *Cercospora bonjeanae-rectae*, ist jedoch verfügbar. Deshalb wird die neue Kombination *Pseudocercospora bonjeanae-rectae* eingeführt.

Key words: *Mycosphaerellaceae*, cercosporoid fungi, nomenclature, new species, *Lotus rectus*.

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Maire (1917) proposed the name *Cercospora bonjeanae* [as ‘*bonjeaniae*’], including Latin description, but he added ‘ad interim’, so that this name has not been validly published [Art. 36.1(a)]. Crous & Braun (2003) pointed out that this species pertains to the genus *Pseudocercospora* and introduced the new combination *P. bonjeanae*. However, this combination was based on an invalid basionym, which conflicts with Art. 6.1. Furthermore, this combination did not fulfil the conditions for the introduction of a new species. Crous & Braun (2003) provided a reference to Maire’s (1917) Latin description, but a type was not cited, which was necessary in 2003 (Art. 40.1). There is another name cited as synonym of *Cercospora bonjeanae*, viz., *C. bonjeanae-rectae* Caball. (see Petrak 1956). This name is available for this fungus. Holotype material of *C. bonjeanae-rectae*, deposited at herbarium MA, has been examined. Braun et al. (2017) reported a collection of this species from Greece and distributed it in ‘U. Braun, Fungi selecti exsiccati ex Herbario Universitatis Halensis’ under no. 233.

A few explanations to the nomenclature and taxonomy of the host plant are necessary. *Lotus rectus* is the currently accepted name for this host in “Plants of the World Online”, Kew [https://powo.science.kew.org/?checklist=selected_families%40%40076160320201450962], but this species has previously mostly been assigned to another genus name with two orthographic variants, viz., *Bonjeaniae* and *Bonjeanae*, which is the explanation for the different spellings of the epithets of *Cercospora/Pseudocercospora bonjeaniae/bonjeanae*. However, *Bonjeanea* is the currently accepted orthographic variant in “Plants of the World Online” and “www.tropicos.org/home.” Hence, the correct spellings are now *Cercospora bonjeanae* and *C. bonjeanae-rectae* (Art. F.9.1).

***Pseudocercospora bonjeanae-rectae* (Caball.) U. Braun comb. nov.**

Fig. 1

Mycobank, MB849379.

Basionym: *Cercospora bonjeanae-rectae* Caball., *Fac. Sci. Univ. Barcelona, Publ. Secc. Sci. Nat.* **12**: 104, 1920.

Leaf spots amphigenous, subcircular to irregular or effuse, 3–10 mm diam., brown, margin indefinite. Caespituli amphigenous, punctiform, dark brown, scattered. Mycelium internal. Stromata absent or almost so to well-developed, (10–)20–60(–70) µm diam., intraepidermal, brown, cells rounded in outline to somewhat angular or irregular. Conidiophores in small to large, dense fascicles, arising from stromata, erumpent, erect, straight to somewhat curved or sinuous, unbranched, subcylindrical to mostly somewhat narrowed towards the tip, pale olivaceous to olivaceous brown, wall thin to slightly thickened, almost smooth to verruculose, 5–50 × 3–7 µm, mostly aseptate, i.e., reduced to a conidiogenous cell, occasionally with a single septum near the base, conidiogenous loci inconspicuous to conspicuous by being denticle-like, but always unthickened and not darkened-refractive. Conidia

solitary, cylindrical or obclavate-subcylindrical, small aseptate conidia sometimes obovoid, $15\text{--}90 \times 4\text{--}8 \mu\text{m}$, 0–10-septate, subhyaline, olivaceous to olivaceous brown, wall thin to slightly thickened, almost smooth to verruculose-rugose, apex obtuse, base rounded, short obconically truncated, sometimes abruptly attenuated in a peg-like hilum, $1.5\text{--}2.5 \mu\text{m}$ wide, but hila always unthickened and not darkened-refractive.

Holotype: Spain, Barcelona, La Planas, on *Lotus rectus* (\equiv *Bonjeanea recta*), Oct. 1919, A. Caballero 4315 (MA-FunHist 6514).

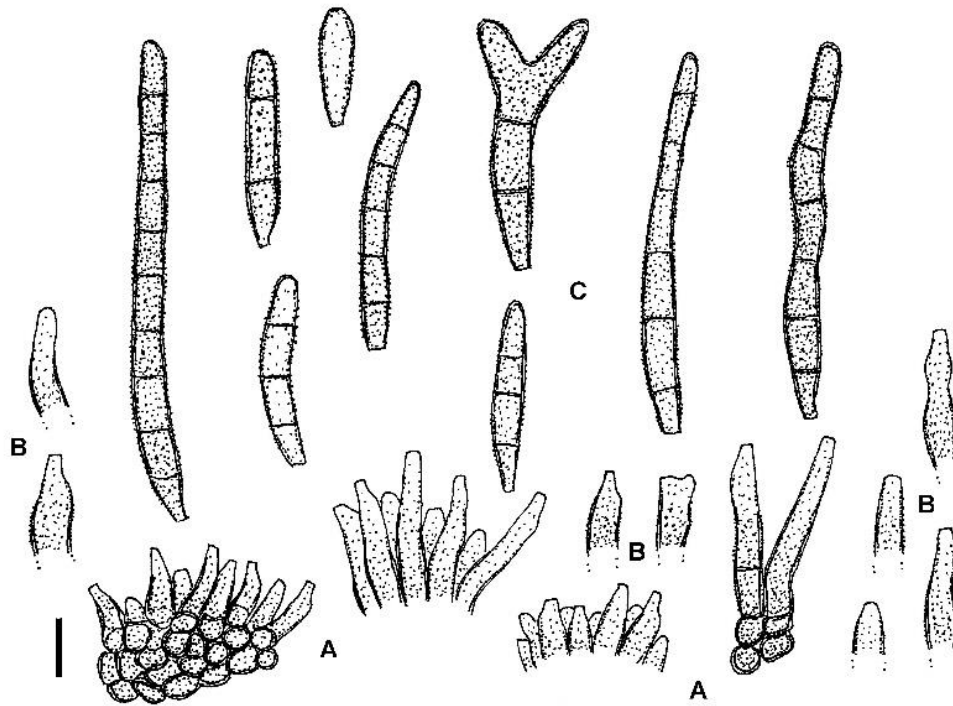


Fig. 1 (based on holotype material): *Pseudocercospora bonjeaneae-rectae* comb. nov. **A.** Conidiophore fascicles. **B.** Conidiophores. **C.** Conidia. Scale bar: $10 \mu\text{m}$. U. Braun del.

Literature

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