

BLACK CRUST (*Phyllachora schizolobiicola* subsp. *schizolobiicola*) ON *Schizolobium amazonicum* IN BRAZIL

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RESUMO

Crosta negra (*Phyllachora schizolobiicola* subsp. *schizolobiicola*) em *Schizolobium amazonicum* no Brasil

O paricá, *Schizolobium amazonicum* Huber também conhecido por guapuruvú amazônico é uma espécie florestal utilizada como matéria prima na produção de laminados no Estado do Pará. Através de levantamentos realizados em plantios comerciais foram encontradas plantas apresentando sintomas de crosta negra associada a queda dos folíolos.

Amostras com sintomas foram enviadas ao Departamento de Micologia da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, tendo sido identificado o ascomiceto *Phyllachora schizolobiicola* subsp. *schizolobiicola* associado às lesões. Este é o primeiro relato dessa espécie de fungo atacando paricá no Brasil.

Schizolobium amazonicum L. (paricá) also known as Amazon guapuruvú, is a forest tree species cultivated in areas modified by shifting cultivation, in the state of Pará, Brazil. It is an important crop because it supplies raw material for plywood industries. Over the last few years, young plants have presented lesions on the leaflets caused by a dark crust ($\varnothing = 1-2$ mm). The increasing number of lesions and the coalescence among them, occupying almost 100% of leaf area, causes yellowing and the falling off of leaflets. Laboratory examination of the material collected directly on the crusts showed clavated asci with short pedicels, containing hyaline nonseptated cylindrical or elliptical ascospores. These morphological characteristics associated with the presence of ascogonia, forming black crusts on the leaflet tissues, are typical of *Phyllachora* (IMI - Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria, set 91, 901-910, 1986). The pathogenicity test was performed according to methodology adapted from Junqueira & Bezerra (Fitopatol. bras., 15:24-28, 1990). The inoculum was prepared using previously disinfected stroma of the fungus from paricá leaflets, which were then incubated in a humid chamber at 12 °C, for two hours, to

induce ascospore liberation. The gelatinous ascospore mass was diluted in sterilized distilled water + chloramphenicol (50 ppm) and inoculated on the abaxial side of two-month-old paricá leaflets. The inoculated plants were incubated in a Biotron (RH= 95%; T= 24 °C) during ten days, and then removed to a greenhouse. The symptoms and signs showed up 30 days after inoculation, confirming the pathogenicity of the inoculated fungus. As that fungus acts as an obligate parasite, isolating it is difficult on synthetic culture media, samples of diseased leaflets were sent to the Mycology Department of The Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, where the species *Phyllachora schizolobiicola* subsp. *schizolobiicola* was identified. The characteristics of *P. schizolobiicola* subsp. *schizolobiicola* are ascospores measuring 15-18 x 6,5-8 μ , besides those referred above (Cannon, P.F. Mycological Papers, 163: 168-170, 1991). This is the first report of *Phyllachora schizolobiicola* subsp. *schizolobiicola* in *S. amazonicum* in Brazil. However, the fungus was previously reported in a related species, *Schizolobium paratyba* (Mendes, M. A.S. et al., 1998. Fungos em Plantas no Brasil. Embrapa Cenargen).

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