

The nomenclature of *Pseudocercospora smyrnii*

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Abstract: Braun, U. 2023: The nomenclature of *Pseudocercospora smyrnii*. Schlechtendalia **40**: 1–2.

The nomenclature of the names *Cercospora smyrnii* (nom. inval., Art. 36.1, a) and *Pseudocercospora smyrnii* (nom. inval., Art. 40.7) is discussed. The leaf-spotting *Pseudocercospora* on *Smyrniolum olusatrum* is validated under the name *P. smyrnii-olusatri* sp. nov.

Zusammenfassung: Braun, U. 2023: Die Nomenklatur von *Pseudocercospora smyrnii*. Schlechtendalia **40**: 1–2.

Die Nomenklatur von *Cercospora smyrnii* (nom. inval., Art. 36.1, a) und *Pseudocercospora smyrnii* (nom. inval., Art. 40.7) wird diskutiert. Die blattfleckbildende *Pseudocercospora* auf *Smyrniolum olusatrum* wird unter dem Namen *P. smyrnii-olusatri* sp. nov. validiert.

Key words: *Mycosphaerellaceae*, *Smyrniolum*, validation, new species.

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Maire (in Maire & Weiller 1939) described *Cercospora smyrnii* on *Smyrniolum olusatrum* based on a collection from Libya. Later, Braun (1994) reallocated this name to *Pseudocercospora*. However, the name *C. smyrnii* was introduced as ‘ad interim’ what invalidated this name, according to Art. 36.1 (a). This detailed was overlooked when Braun (l.c.) introduced the combination *Pseudocercospora smyrnii*. Braun (l.c.) provided a reference to the original Latin description published in Maire & Weiller (1939) and cited the type details from the latter publication. Nevertheless, the introduction of the name *Pseudocercospora smyrnii*, erroneously published as ‘comb. nov.’, does not fulfil the conditions for the introduction of a new species since the requirements of Art. 40.7 were not met, i.e., the herbarium in which the type is deposited was not specified, which has been required since 1990. Therefore, the leaf-spotting fungus concerned does currently not have a valid name. The morphology of this fungus on *Smyrniolum olusatrum* is similar to *Pseudocercospora pastinacae* (P. Karst.) U. Braun, but differs in having broader conidiophores formed singly or in very small fascicles (Braun 1994). On account of results of phylogenetic analyses, *Cercospora pastinacae* has been placed in the new genus *Filiella* Videira & Crous (Videira et al. 2016). The affinity of *C. smyrnii* to *Filiella* can be expected, but this assumption remains uncertain without cultures and confirming sequence analyses. Nevertheless, this fungus is in need of a valid species name, which can currently only be validly published under *Pseudocercospora* sensu Braun (1995):

***Pseudocercospora smyrnii-olusatri* U. Braun, sp. nov.**

MycoBank, MB847123

Etymol.: Epithet derived from the name of the host plant.

Illustration: Braun (1994: 215, Plate 6, Fig. 36).

= *Cercospora smyrnii* Maire, in Maire & Weiller, Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Afr. N **30**(5): 314, 1939, nom. inval. (Art. 36.1, a).

≡ *Pseudocercospora smyrnii* U. Braun [as ‘(Maire) U. Braun’], Nova Hedwigia **58**: 214, 1994, nom. inval. (Art. 40.7).

Holotype: France, Hérault, Claret, Les Embruscalles, on leaves of *Smyrniolum olusatrum*, 11 Feb. 1979, Bernaux 2258 (MPU).

Forming yellowish, ochraceous to brownish amphigenous discolorations without distinct margin. Mycelium internal. Caespituli amphigenous, delicate, whitish to greyish white. Conidiophores solitary or in very small fascicles, erumpent through the cuticle, erect, straight, subcylindrical-conical, geniculate-sinuous, unbranched, 5–18 × 2.5–6 µm, hyaline, thin-walled, smooth, usually aseptate, i.e., conidiophores reduced to conidiogenous cells, conidiogenous loci inconspicuous, neither thickened nor darkened-refractive. Conidia solitary, subcylindrical-filiform to narrowly obclavate-acicular, straight to somewhat curved, 45–90 × 3–5 µm, 0–3-septate, hyaline, thin-walled, smooth, apex

subacute to subobtuse, base short obconically truncated, 1.5–2(–2.5) µm wide, basal hilum neither thickened nor darkened.

Literature

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