

Eugenia brachypoda, New Host of *Cylindrocladium pteridis* in the State of Pará, Brazil

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RESUMO

Eugenia brachypoda, novo hospedeiro de *Cylindrocladium pteridis* no Estado do Pará, Brasil

Cylindrocladium pteridis é relatado pela primeira vez infetando plantas de socoró (*Eugenia brachypoda*) no Estado do Pará, Brasil.

The socoró (*Eugenia brachypoda* DC) belongs to the Myrtaceae family and voluntarily grows on the margins of rivers and lakes in the micro-region of mid-Amazon. The mature fruits are round and orange to purple in color; the sweet and sour pulp is highly appreciated by the local population, especially of Monte Alegre and Alenquer in the State of Para. In June 1996, seedlings were raised from seeds obtained from the fruits collected from the margin of the Lake Arariquara in Alenquer-PA, and planted on uplands in the experimental fields of Embrapa in the eastern Amazon, in Belém, Pará. Leaf spots of irregular size and shape (Figure 1), resulting in leaf desiccation and defoliation were observed in May 2002. The fragments from diseased leaf tissues were cut from the margins of the leaf spots, surface disinfected in 1% sodium hypochlorite for 1 min, rinsed in sterile water and plated on 2% water agar. The colonies that developed after three days of incubation at room condition were transferred to PDA, where the fungus showed morphological characteristics typical of *Cylindrocladium pteridis* Wolf (Figure 1B), teliomorph *Calonectria pteridis* Crous, Wingfield & Alfenas. The cylindrical, hyaline, uniseptate conidia measuring 65 - 76 µm x 4.6 - 5.4 µm (av. 70 x 4.9 µm) were characterized by a clavate vesicle. The fungus has been reported from Brazil as causing lesions on *Pinus caribaea* Moroleto var. *hondurensis* Barr. & Golfari (Hodges *et al.* Brasil florestal 6:8-11. 1975), coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.) (Silva & Souza, Fitopatol. bras. 6:515-517. 1981; Ponte & Silveira Filho. Fitopatol. bras. 22:567. 1997; Trindade *et al.* Fitopatol. bras. 23:412. 1998), in buritizeiro (*Mauritia flexuosa* L.) (Silva Fitopatol. bras. 21:523. 1996) and in *Eucalyptus* spp. (Ferreira *et al.*, 1992. Fitopatol. bras. 17:226.1992). The pathogenicity test was done by inoculating the host leaves with a PDA culture disc of *C. pteridis*, and incubating in a

moist chamber at 26 ± 2°C. The disease symptoms appeared five days after inoculation. Disease etiology was confirmed by reisolating the fungus on PDA. This is the first report of the *C. pteridis* on socoró in Brazil.

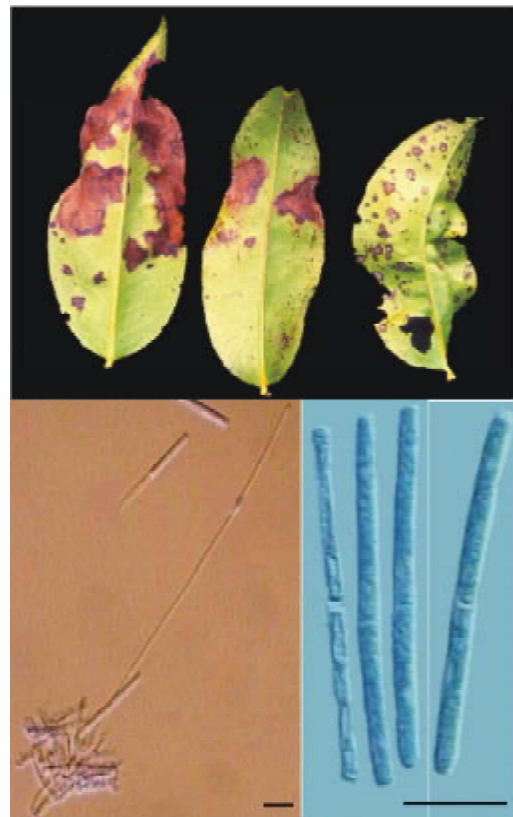


FIG. 1 - A - *Cylindrocladium pteridis* leaf spot on socoró (*Eugenia brachypoda*) and B - Conidiophores, conidia and a vesicle of *C. pteridis* under light microscope. The bar measures 20 µm.