A REPORT OF Pseudoidium ON LEAVES OF Tulsi (Ocimum tenuiflorum) FROM THE THE STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO, R.J., BRAZIL / Relato de Pseudoidium sp. em folhas de Tulsi (Ocimum tenuiflorum) do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil. J. REMBINSKI; A.L.R.F. SARAIVA; G.A.F. MARTINS; Y.I. NUNES; P.I.R.R. MARTINS; C.A. INÁCIO. Biological Sciences and Healthy Institute, Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology, University Federal Rural of Rio de Janeiro, 23890-000, Seropédica, R.J. E-mail: analuizafortes92@gmail.com

The group of Erysiphales (Fungi, Ascomycota) are a cosmopolitan group associated to diseases commonly known as “Powdery Mildews” that is widespread in several areas around the globe, mainly in tropical areas causing losses at several crops. A Pseudoidium species was found on leaves of Tulsi (Ocimum tenuiflorum L., Lamiaceae) in the gardens in front of the Plant Pathology sector at Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology – DENF/UFRRJ. Symptomatic leaves were taken to the laboratories and studied using dissecting, optical and electron microscope techniques. This species form whitish colonies, amphigenous, becoming silver-greyish later. It forms superficial mycelium, covering almost all leaf blade with colourless hyphae 5-8 µm diam., smooth. Apressoria 4-8 × 6-10 μm, variable, slightly nipple-shaped, lobated to multilobated. Conidiophores 25-48 × 5-10 (-11) μm diam., colourless, unbranched, smooth. Conidiogenous cells, monoblastic, integrated, cylindrical. Conidia 23-37 (-45) x 10-15 (-19) μm, colourless, cylindrical-oval to oval, smooth. This fungus will be presented and its taxonomy discussed.

Key words: Anamorphic fungi, leaf spot, powdery mildew, hyphomycetes, biotrophic fungi

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