Graminicolous Fungi of Virginia:  
Fungi in Collections 2004-2007

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ABSTRACT

Fungus-grass associations recognized in Virginia from 2004 to 2007 are recorded. Many associations are new to the United States (U), eastern United States (EU), and Virginia (V); other associations extend the known distribution of those previously discovered. These reports contribute further to knowledge of the mycoflora of Virginia.

INTRODUCTION

Fungi identified on members of the plant family Poaceae since 2003 (Roane 2004) are catalogued here. The objectives were to collect grasses growing in diverse environments and determine which fungi were present or emerged from them. There was no attempt to demonstrate parasitism but merely to establish their presence. Thus, the catalogue becomes a contribution to the natural history of Virginia. As before, any fungus or grass-fungus association not listed by Farr et al. (1989) nor in the web-site (Farr and Rossman date unknown) is considered a new United States record (NR, U). Those not listed east of the Mississippi River are designated NR, EU; those new for Virginia are designated NR, V.

In previous publications, brief descriptions of collection sites were provided; in this publication, elevation and geographic coordinates of collection sites were also provided if feasible by using a hand-held Etrex® GPS receiver (Mfd. by Garmin Ltd., Olathe, Kan.). The instrument provided repeatable coordinate readings but elevations sometimes varied plus or minus 100'.

An acquisition number is provided for each collection. Each is preceded by R, Roane, the last two digits of the year followed by the acquisition number for the year (ex, R07-1). If the specimen originated from the Plant Disease Clinic, i.e., specimens sent in for identification, the Clinic acquisition number is also included (ex, Pl.Cl. 07-1). Collections of ample material will be deposited in the herbarium of the Systematic Mycology and Microbiology Laboratory, ARS, USDA, Beltsville, Md.

Several literature citations appear repeatedly; three that appear in the text are as follows: Ellis and Ellis, E and E; Roane and Roane, R and R; Shoemaker and Babcock, S and B. In text, N.S.R.R. = Norfolk Southern Railroad.

There have been several changes in the binomials of grasses since the publication of the catalogue by Farr et al. (1989). It is simpler to use the binomials listed by them.
and recognize in synonymy the names appearing in the Flora of North America (1993), especially since the book by the former is more readily available to plant pathologists than the latter.

2004-2007 COLLECTIONS

Agropyron repens (L.) Beauv., Syn., Elytrigia repens (L.) Nevski, Elymus repens (L) Gould, quackgrass

Ascomycotina:


Basidiomycotina – Uredinales:

Puccinia recondita Rob. ex Desm., II, III – Collected at Walton, R04-25 (details above), and Burkes Garden, West end, Tazewell Co. along Rt. 625, July 10, 2005, El. 3161', N37° 05.730', W81° 18.528' R05-13, along Rt. 666, and at east end El. 3197', N37° 14.460', W80° 24.525', R05-14. These collections merely extend the known range in Virginia. Note: P. recondita was originally described as P. triticina Erikss., later as P. rubigo-vera by Winter in Rabenh., still later as P. recondita and recently back to P. tritici (Szabo et al. 2004). Since P. recondita was used in previous publications in this series, its use will be continued (R and R 1994, 1996, 1997; Roane 2004).

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

Rhynchosporium secalis (Oud.) J. J. Davis – Collected at both Burkes Garden sites above, causing scald, R05-13-14, NR, V.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:

Phaeoseptoria festucae R. Sprague – Collected on White Top Mt., Grayson Co. below roadside spring, June 27, 2004, as described for R04-20 above (P. luctuosa). P. festucae var. Muhlenbergia is listed on A. repens in Wisconsin (Farr et al. 1989). However, this collection while fitting the concept of P. festucae in Sprague’s key (Sprague 1950) does not clearly fit into a described variety. R04-20, NR, EU.

Stagonospora maculata Castellani and Germano – Collected at both Burkes Garden sites above, R05-13-14. Spores 25-34 X 3.0-3.5µm, slightly constricted at the 3-5 septa, mostly 4 septa. NR, U.
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Stagonospora nodorum (Berk.) Cast. and Germ. – Mixed with *S. maculata* on foliage of Burkes Garden (R05-13) collection. Spores measured 17-21 X 2.5-3.0 µm, with 3 septa, not constricted at septa. Reported only once before on *A. repens* in Giles Co. (Roane 2004).

**Agrostis** spp., bentgrass

Collections were made from only two species of *Agrostis*; they are cited by number in the entries below. *Agrostis gigantea* encompasses several species in grass literature but is used here as in the “Atlas of Virginia Flora. III” (Harvill et al. 1992).


Ascomycotina:


Basidiomycotina:


Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:


*Colletotrichum graminicola* (Ces.) G. W. Wils. - Was collected on 1 in the west end of Burkes Garden, Tazewell Co. (El. 3090'), Aug. 29, 2004, R04-40, and on 2 at the Havens W. M. Area July 25, 2004, R04-28. These associations were reported by R and R (1996); they extend their known range.

*Dilophospora alopecuri* (Fr.:Fr.) Fr. – Collected at Butt Mt. Lookout Area, Giles Co. on 1, Aug. 17, 2004. El. 4186', N37° 22.189', W80° 37.199'. It was found on plants with symptoms of bentgrass seed gall nematode [*Anguina agrostis* (Steinbuch, 1799) Filipjev, 1936] infection (Eisenback and Roane 2006). NR, U.

*Septoria secalis* Prill. and Delacr. – Collected on 2 on Gap Mt. along Forest Service Rd. ¼ mi. W. from highway U.S. 460, Montgomery Co., Aug. 14, 2005, El. 2377', N37° 16.743', W80° 29.022', R05-33. Although collected from three other locations, this is the first from Montgomery Co.
Andropogon spp., beardgrass

1. Andropogon gerardii Vitman, big bluestem.
2. A. scoparius Michx. = Schizachyrium scoparium (Michx.) Nash, little bluestem.

Ascomycota:


Basidiomycota:

Puccinia andropogonis Schwein. III. – Collected on 2 at N. side of N.S. R.R. off Rt. 660, 0.2 mi W. of underpass, Montgomery Co., Sept. 8, 2005, R05-41a, El. 1845', N37° 09.548', W80° 28.310'. NR, V.

Deuteromycota – Hyphomycetes:

Curvularia brachyspora Boedijn – Collected on 1 at a lot, SW corner Giles and Hearthstone Rds., Blacksburg, Montgomery Co., Oct. 9, 2006, R06-28, El. 2123', N37° 14.288', W80° 24.983'. Conidia are 3-septate, end cells lighter colored than two inner cells, 22-29 X 8-9µm, as described and illustrated by Ellis (1971). This fungus is described as being tropical by Ellis (1971) and Farr et al. (1989). NR, U.

Nigrospora sphaerica (Sacc.) E. Mason – Collected on 1 and 2 at site of Puccinia andropogonis above, Sept. 8, 2005, R05-41a, R05-42. It was collected on 1 at site of C. brachyspora above, Oct. 9, 2006, R06-28. Fungus is described as a weak parasite and common saprophyte. On 2, NR, U.

Deuteromycota – Coelomycetes:

Phaeoseptoria festucae var. andropogonis R. Sprague – Collected on 1 at the site of Puccinia andropogonis above, Sept. 8, 2005, R05-42. Apparently causing leaf spots. The fungus was described in a publication by Greene (1949); there are no other records of this fungus. Spores measured 105-190 X 5-7µm, with 6-10 septa, usually constricted at the septa. NR, EU.

Stagonospora arenaria (Sacc.) Sacc.–Collected on 2 at the Puccinia andropogonis site above, R05-41a. This is a common graminicolous pathogen causing a purple brown leaf blotch. Farr et al. (1989) list no Deuteromycotinae in Virginia. NR, V.

Stagonospora simplicior Sacc. and Briard – Collected on 2 along with S. arenaria above, R05-41a. They are very different; S. arenaria spores are 1-4, usually 3-4-septate, measure 25-60 X 3-5µm; those of S. simplicior are 3-septate, 24-44 X 9-11µm, characterized by blunt ends, and conspicuous vacuoles. Both are illustrated by Sprague (1950). NR, EU.
Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

*Drechslera dematioides* (Bubák and Wróbl.) Subr. and P. C. Jain – Collected at Butt Mt. lookout and transmitter area, Giles Co., El. 4100', N37° 22.140', W80° 37.403', June 15, 2004, R04-13. This fungus is a common cause of leaf spots and wilted leaves on *A. odoratum* (R and R 1996) but this is the first report from Giles Co.

*Aristida* spp., three-awn

1. *Aristida dichotoma* Michx., triple-awn grass
2. *A. oligantha* Michx., prairie three-awn
3. *A. purpurascens* Poiret, arrowfeather


Ascomycotina:

*Physalospora* sp. – Large, black, erumpent, papillate ascocarps; no paraphyses; asci bitunicate; spores biseriate, hyaline, granular, ellipsoid, 25-35 X 8-9µm. On leaves of 1 (R06-32) and 3 (R06-31). Sprague (1950) listed four *Physalospora* spp. on grasses none of which fits these Giles Co. collections; the closest is *P. rhodina* (Berk. And Curt.) Cooke having spores measuring 24-42 X 7-17µm. This is now *Botryosphaeria rhodina* (Cooke) Arx (Farr et al. 1989). Either *P. rhodina* or *B. rhodina* is an uncertain choice for this fungus. NR, U.

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

*Curvularia protuberata* Nelson and Hodges – Found on incubated spikelets of 2, R06-30. Fits description and illustration by Ellis (1971); spores 4-septate, slightly curved, protruding hilum, measuring 27-35 X 10-14µm. It has been previously collected on 2 (R and R 1996), *Tripsacum* and *Paspalum* (R and R 1997), and *Eragrostis* and *Sporobolus* (Roane 2004).

*Exserohilum halodes* (Drechs.) Leonard and Suggs – Produced on incubated spikelets of 1 and 2; R06-32 and R06-31. Sometimes included in *E. rostratum* (Drechs.) Leonard and Suggs (Farr et al. 1989) but retained as a distinct species by Ellis (1971). 1 and 2. NR, U.


*Nigrospora sphaerica* (Sacc.) E. Mason – Produced on incubated spikelets of 2 and 3; probably a saprophytic association. NR, U.

*Periconia byssoides* Pers. ex Mérat – Produced on incubated spikelets of 2, R06-30. No doubt this fungus is saprophytic. For morphology, see Ellis (1971). NR, U.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:

*Colletotrichum caudatum* (Sacc.) Peck – Produced on incubated spikelets of 2, R06-30. This fungus was collected at the same site in 1995 (R and R 1996); it was listed under its synonym, *Ellisiella caudatum* Sacc.
Phoma sorghina (Sacc.) Boerma and VanKest. – Produced on incubated spikelets of 2, R06-30. NR, U.

Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Presl., tall oatgrass

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:
Stagonospora arenaria (Sacc.) Sacc. – Collected on Butt Mt. in tower area, Giles Co., June 15, 2004, R04-11, El. 4200', N37° 22.14', W80° 37.403', previously collected on Augusta-Nelson Co. line; new for Giles Co.

Arthraxon hispidus (Thunb.) Makino, small carpgrass

Ascomycotina:
Mycosphaerella holci Tehon – Collected at the parking area, Pandapas Pond, Montgomery Co., Sept. 4, 2005, R05-37, and along Peak Ck. at N.S. R.R. below Gatewood Dam, Pulaski Co., Aug. 19, 2007, R07-13, El. 2244', N37° 1.879', W80° 50.958'. Ascospores were 11-13 X 6-7µm. NR, U.

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:
Nigrospora sphaerica (Sacc.) E. Mason – In the same collection at the site above, R07-28, on the same foliage. NR, U.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:
Microsphaeropsis olivacea (Bonord.) Höhn – A fungus on A. hispidus which keyed to Coniothyrium in several works (Barnett and Hunter 1998; Clements and Shear 1931; Sprague 1950; Stevens 1913) but to Microsphaeropsis olivacea (Bonord.) Höhn in Sutton’s works (1973, 1980). It fits nicely into this taxon. Sutton (1980) lists a broad range of hosts, Paspalum distichum being the only grass host. This collection, R07-13, came from the Peak Ck., Pulaski site above. Spores were brown 1-celled, oval to ellipsoid, smooth, measuring 4-6 X 3-4µm. NR, U.

Arundo donax L., giant reed

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

Nigrospora sphaerica (Sacc.) E. Mason – In the same collection at the site above, R07-28, on the same foliage. NR, U.
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*Deuteromycotina – Other:*

*Rhizoctonia solani* Kühn = *Thanatephorus cucumeris* (A. B. Frank) Donk – Found on a Plant Clinic specimen (Pl. Cl. 07-353) from Orange Co., May 16, 2007, causing sharp eyespot of cereals, R07-1. The identification of *Rhizoctonia* spp. on grasses is difficult. See discussion by R and R 1994, p. 284. This is the first report of *R. solani* on oats in a commercial field in Virginia; it had been found only in experimental plantings.

*Bouteloua curtipendula* (Michx.) A. Gray, side-oats grama

One colony of *B. curtipendula* was visited; all entries below are from that colony. The site is on a shelf about 0.2 mi W. of Rt. 660, N. of N.S. R.R., Montgomery Co., El. 1845', N37° 9.548', W80° 28.310', collected Sept. 8, 2005, R05-40. None of the fungi identified correlated with leaf spots.

*Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:*

*Bipolaris zeicola* (Stout) Shoem. – Brown conidia measuring 44-88 X 6-10µm, 6-10 septa. A frequent pathogen of maize. NR, U.

*Nigrospora sphaerica* (Sacc.) E. Mason – Emerged on incubated leaves and stems; no doubt, saprophytic. NR, U.

*Periconia atra* Cda. – On incubated leaves and stems. Illustrated and described by Ellis (1971). NR, U.

*Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:*

*Amerosporium atrum* (Fkl.) Höhn – On incubated material; illustrated by von Arx (1981). Spores measured 7-9 X 2µm. NR, U.

*Heteropatella* sp. – A fungus keying to *Heteropatella* sp. with 1-3- (mostly 3-) septate conidia measuring 33-41 X 5-6µm (Sutton 1980). Most species of this genus are not broader than 4µm. This collection fits fairly well into *H. antirrhini* Buddin and Wakefield but that taxon is highly unlikely to be a grass fungus.

*Brachyelytrum erectum* (Schreb.) Beauv., long-awned wood grass

*Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:*

*Stagonospora brachyelytri* Greene – Collected on Taylor’s Hollow Road, Rt. 712, 1.3 mi. From Rt. 723, July 17, 2005, R05-18, and Oct. 1, 2006, R06-22, Montgomery Co., El. 1505', N37° 12.418', W80° 21.035'. This fungus has been collected from three other counties (R and R 1996), in each case it appeared to cause spectacular, elongated leaf spots. Spores measured 30-35 X 5-6µm, were 1-3-septate, constricted at septa, rounded both ends. See Sprague (1950) for a description.

*Amerosporium atrum* (Fkl.) Höhn – Produced on incubated spikelets of *Cynodon* and *Danthonia* (R and R 1996), and *Glyceria, Leersia,* and *Muhlenbergia* (R and R 1997), but not on *Aristida*. Illustrated by von Arx (1981). NR, U.
Bromus spp., brome grass

2. *B. pubescens* Willd. including *B. purgans* L., Canada brome.

See Harvill et al. (1992) for synonymy.

Ascomycotina:

*Blumeria graminis* (DC) E. O. Speer (formerly *Erysiphe graminis* DC) – The cause of powdery mildew on grasses has a broad host range. This collection, R07-20, was sent to the Plant Clinic (Pl. Cl. 07-384) on 1 from Shenandoah Co., May 17, 2007. NR, EU.

*Paraphaeosphaeria michotii* (West.) O. Erikss. – Found on inflorescences of *Bromus* 1 at the Pembroke quarry, Rt. 623, Giles Co., El. 1660', N37° 18.761', W80° 39.401', Sept. 2, 2007, R07-20. It is described and illustrated by S and B (1985), and E and E (1985). It has been collected on several grasses but no *Bromus* spp. (R and R 1996; Roane 2004). Ascospores are dark brown, constricted at the two septa, rounded both ends, measuring 16-24 X 4-5µm. See notes on *Coniothyrium* below. NR, U.

*Phaeosphaeria nodorum* (E. Müller) Hedj. – Present on inflorescences of *Bromus* 2 in collection above, R07-20. It is described and illustrated by S and B (1989), and E and E (1985). Ascospores were 5-septate, measured 22-25 X 4-5µm. It has been found on *Bromus* in several northcentral states. NR, EU.

*Phaeosphaeria luctuosa* (Niessl) Otani and Mikawa – Collected on senescent foliage of *Bromus* 2, behind upper cabin at Claytor L. State Pk., edge of woods, Pulaski Co., El. 1860', N37° 3.105', W80° 37.51', Oct. 15, 2007, R07-29. It is described and illustrated by S and B (1989), and E and E (1985). Note: *B. purgans* was the original identity of this collection. This taxon is now included in *B. pubescens* (Harvill et al. 1992). NR, U.

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:


Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:


*Coniothyrium* sp. – A fungus producing small (5 X 2-3µm), brown pycnidiospores appeared on incubated spikelets collected on *Bromus* 1 at the Pembroke quarry site above, R07-
20 S and B (1985) allude to *C. scirpi* = *C. zeae* as being the anamorph of *P. michotii*. The spores in this collection were too small to be accommodated by this taxon.

*Stagonospora bromi* A. L. Smith and Ramsb. – Appeared on incubated inflorescences of 1 collected at the Pembroke quarry site above, R07-20. The fungus was found on 1 in Montgomery Co. in 1955 (R and R 1996). See Sprague (1950) for a description. New only for Giles Co.

*Calamagrostis* spp., reedgrass

1. *Calamagrostis X acutiflora* (Schad.) Rehb. var. ‘Karl Foerster’, a patented Hort. var. of feather reedgrass.
2. *C. arundinacea* Roth, Foerster’s feather reedgrass.
3. *C. porteri* Gray, no common name.

Ascomycota:

*Phyllachora graminis* (Pers.:Fr.) Nitschke – The tar spot fungus was prevalent on lower foliage of 1 collected at the Virginia Tech Horticultural Garden, Blacksburg, Montgomery Co., Oct. 7, 2007, El. 2100', N13°18.8', W80°25.465', R07-26. *P. graminis* is unreported on *Calamagrostis* spp. in Virginia (Farr et al. 1989), but was rampant on the lower half of all plants of 1 in the Garden. NR, U.

Deuteromycota – Hyphomycetes:

*Curvularia inaequalis* (Shear) Boedijn – Collected on 3 growing among rock outcrops at the towers, Butt Mt., Giles Co., El. 4200', N37°22.137', W80°37.413', Aug. 17, 2004, R04-34. Conidia were both straight and curved, 3-4-, mostly 4-septate, measuring 30-31 X 9-11µm. In 5-celled spores, the third cell was enlarged. Farr et al. (1989) do not list this host. NR, U.

Deuteromycota – Coelomycetes:

*Ascochyta graminea* (Sacc.) Sprague and A. G. Johnson – Collected on 3 at the Butt Mt. site above, Apr. 24, 2004, R04-2. Spores measured 14-17 X 4-5µm. See note in next entry. NR, U.

*Ascochyta sorghi* Sacc. – Collected on 2 at the Community Arboretum, Va. Western Community College, Roanoke, Roanoke Co., El. 1094' N37°14.695', W79°58.455', Sept. 5, 2004, R04-43, and Sept. 9, R04-48. Sprague (1950) shows *A. sorghi* spores to be slenderer (11-21 X 1.6-4.0µm) than *A. graminea* (11-20 X 3.9-9.0); Punithalingam (1979) shows *A. sorghi* to measure 16-20 X 6-8µm and *A. graminea* 14-15 X 4-5µm, or virtually reverse to those of Sprague. I cannot resolve these differences so I have assigned these taxa as described by Sprague (1950). NR, U.

*Colletotrichum graminicola* (Ces.) G. W. Wilson – This fungus occurred on all three *Calamagrostis* species at all three locations. On 1, 2. NR, U.

*Pseudoseptoria obtusa* (Sprague and A. G. Johnson) Sutton – Found on overwintered culms and foliage of 3 at the Butt Mt. site, R04-2. Pycnidiospores were lunate, 22-25 X 4-5µm, with blunt ends, enclosing a single oil globule. While this fits the description of *P. obtusa* in Sprague’s (1950) book, it also seems out of place; most of his records are from western grasses and the easternmost collection is from North Dakota. On the other hand, in Virginia *C. porteri* grows in high altitudes amid Canadian flora. NR, U.
Septoria oudemansii Sacc. – Collected on 3 at the Butt Mt. site Aug. 17, 2004, R04-34. Although having 1- and 3-septate pycnidiospores as described by Sprague (1950), this fungus seems to be a misfit for *Septoria*. Spores measured 13-14 X 3.0-3.5µm for 2-celled, and 12-16 X 3-4µm for 4-celled. NR, U.

Stagonospora nodorum (Berk.) Cast. and Germ. – Collected on 2 Sept. 2 (R04-43) and Sept. 9, 2007 at the Roanoke Arboretum site above. On foliage, pycnidiospores are mostly 3-septate, measuring 15-20 X 2-4µm. This fungus causes leaf spots, glume blotch, and node rot of *Triticum* in Virginia and has been found on several other grasses (R and R 1994, 1996, 1997; Roane 2004). NR, U.

Wojnowicia hirta Sacc. – Collected on 3 at Butt Mt. site above. Pycnidia on overwintered culms; spores yellow-brown, usually 7-septate, 35-40 X 4-5µm; a weak pathogen on grasses (Sprague 1950). NR, U.

Chasmanthium latifolium (Michx.) Yates = Uniola latifolia Michx., wild oats

Ascomycotina:

Phaeosphaeria eustoma (Fkl.) L. Holm – Occurring on incubated leaves collected along Walker Ck. on Rt. 708 near Rt. 622, Giles Co., Oct. 22, 2006, R06-33, El. 1634', N37° 17.777', W80° 42.387'. From ascospore measurements, 13-16 X 5-6µm, 3-septate, this fungus fits *P. eustoma* but like collections on *Leersia virginica* (Roane 2004, p. 149), the cells contained a globoid vacuole or oil globule. This character is not noted in available descriptions of *P. eustoma* (S and B 1989). Thus, this collection is dubiously placed in *P. eustoma*. NR, U.

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

Fusarium semitectum Berk. and Ravn. – Produced on incubated stems and leaves. Not known to inhabit grasses; more than likely a saprophyte. Collected at the Walker Ck. site above, R06-33. Identified from keys of Nelson et al. (1983).

Nigrospora sphaerica (Sacc.) E. Mason – Appeared on incubated leaves, stems, and spikelets collected at the Walker Ck. site above (R06-33). NR, U.

Periconia atra Cda. – Appeared on incubated leaves collected at the Walker Ck. site above (R06-33). Identified from keys of Ellis (1971). NR. U.

Tricocothecium roseum (Pers.:Fr.) Link – Appeared on incubated stems collected at the Walker Ck. site above. It causes a pink head mold of sorghum and wheat. It is described and illustrated by Kendrick and Carmichael (1973), Carmichael et al. (1980), von Arx (1981), and E and E (1985). In older literature it is listed at Cephalothecium roseum (Stevens 1913; Heald 1933). NR, U.

Chloris verticillata Nutt., windmill grass

Collections were made from a colony of windmill grass growing in a traffic island at Avenham Ave. and Franklin Rd. in Roanoke, Aug. 17, 1994 (R and R 1996). The site was revisited on Sept. 9, 2004, R04-49, and some new fungi were found.

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

Bipolaris spicifera (Bainier) Subr. – Appeared on incubated leaves and stems; conidia were cylindrical with rounded ends, consistently 3-septate, measuring 19-30 X 8-10µm, end cells lighter colored than the two central cells. It was also found in the
1994 collection (R and R 1996). Ellis (1971) makes no mention of cell color differences (under *Drechslera spicifera*) in four-celled species; this is more commonly a trait of *Curvularia* spp. They also list *Chloris* spp. as a host of *D. australiensis* (= *B. australiensis*) which is similar to *B. specifera* but *D. australiensis* conidia are more elliptical and are 3-5 septate.

*Fusarium oxysporum* Schlecht.:Fr. – On incubated leaves. Identification was facilitated by the keys of Booth (1971) and Nelson, et al. (1983). *F. oxysporum* typically colonizes roots of various hosts; occurrence on aerial plant parts suggests it functioned as a saprophyte on *C. verticillata*. NR, U.

*Idriella lunata* Nelson and Wilhelm – Sporulated on incubated leaves and stems. The one-celled, lunate, hyaline conidia measured 11-13 X 2µm. This fungus is a cause of strawberry root rot. Thus, its identity on *Chloris* must be accepted with caution. NR, U.

*Cinna* spp., woodreed

1. *Cinna arundinacea* L., stout woodreed.
2. *C. latifolia* (Goepp.) Grisebach, drooping woodreed.

**Ascomycotina:**

*Phaeosphaeria nigrans* (Rob. ex Desm.) L. Holm – Occurred on 1 collected along wooded road behind barns at Glen Alton, Giles Co., Sept. 20, 2005, El. 2620', N37° 26.035', W80° 26.736', R05-45 and was collected on 2 off Rt. 725 at confluence of Toms and Poverty Creeks, Montgomery Co., Aug. 14, 2005, El. 1785', N37° 13.937', W80° 31.438', R05-34. *P. nigrans* is characterized by yellow brown 5-septate ascospores, the penultimate cell enlarged, measuring 17-24 X 3-4µm. It was collected previously in Washington (S and B 1989). NR, EU.

*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers., Bermudagrass

**Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:**

*Bipolaris cynodontis* (Marig.) Shoem. – Collected at Montgomery Tunnels, Montgomery Co., June 11, 2004, R04-09. Conidia measure 30-75 X 10-16µm (commonly 50 X 13µm), 3-9-septate (7-8) (Ellis 1971). This is a common leaf spotting fungus on *C. dactylon*.

*Bipolaris sorokiniana* (Sacc.) Shoem. – Occurred on specimens sent to the Plant Clinic (Pl. Cl. 04-1306) from the Virginia Beach Co. Agt., Oct. 21, 2004, R04-61. Spores measured 40-120 X 17-28µm (commonly 60-100 X 18-23µm), were 3-12-septate, dark brown (Ellis 1971). This is a common graminicolous fungus but has not been found on Bermudagrass in eastern U.S.A. before. NR, EU.

*Bipolaris spicifera* (Bainier) Subr. – Occurred on collections from the Montgomery Tunnels site above. Conidia measured 20-40 X 9-14µm (commonly 30-36 X 11-13µm) were consistently 3-septate (Ellis 1971).

*Curvularia intermedia* Boedijn – Occurred on the Pl. Cl. 04-1306 collection above. It is illustrated and described by Ellis (1971). Its was reported previously in Alabama on Bermudagrass. NR, V.
Ascomycotina:

**Claviceps purpurea** (Fr.:Fr.) Tul. – Collected along Rt. 666 W., Burkes Garden, Tazewell Co., July 10, 2005, R05-15, El. 3082', N37° 6.418', W81° 21.514'. This collection merely extends the known range of orchardgrass ergot in Virginia.

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

**Cercosporidium graminis** (Fkl.) Deighton – The cause of leaf streak, this collection was sent to the Plant Clinic (Pl. Cl. 06-67) from Cumberland Co., Feb. 22, 2006, R06-2. It was causing leaf blades to wilt from tips downward in overwintering foliage. It is common on *D. glomerata*.

**Drechslera dictyoïdes** (Drechs.) Shoem. – This collection was sent to the Plant Clinic from Pennington Gap, Lee Co. (Pl. Cl. 06-395), May 15, 2006, associated with large areas of dead plants, R06-3. Conidia measured 100 X 15-17µm, had 6-11 septa; they may be as long as 240µm (Ellis 1971). This fungus frequently damages foliage of *Festuca elatior* (tall fescue) in Virginia but is previously unrecorded on *D. glomerata* (Farr et al. 1989). NR, U.

**Fusarium roseum** Link:Fr. – This fungus appeared on incubated leaves of plants sent to the Plant Clinic from Prince Edward Co., Aug. 10, 2004 (Pl. Cl. 04-962) from Prince Edward Co., R04-53. Farr et al. (1989) list three *Fusarium* spp. on *Dactylis* but none had conidia matching the morphology of *Fusarium* in this collection. *F. roseum* provided the best match (Booth 1971; Nelson et al. 1983). NR, U.

**Nigrospora sphaerica** (Sacc.) Mason – appeared on incubated leaves of collection R04-53 above and on Pl. Cl. 04-1324 specimen from Pennington Gap, Lee Co., R04-62. It had been identified only once before on *Dactylis* (R and R 1996).

**Rhynchosporium orthosporum** Cald. – This specimen came from a field in Shenandoah Co. (Pl. Cl. 07-790) causing scald on about 80% of plants in a 10-acre field. The fungus has been found previously on orchardgrass in several locations (R and R 1996) but no such damaging occurrence has been observed, R07-11.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:

**Colletotrichum graminicola** (Ces.) G. W. Wils. – Was present on leaves of specimens R04-53 and –62 sited above. It appeared to be causing death of some plants in the Lee Co. sample, and spotting and dying of leaves in the Prince Edward Co. sample. *C. graminicola* is saprophytic on many grasses but is sometimes an aggressive pathogen.

**Danthonia compressa** Austin, mountain oatgrass

Basidiomycotina:

**Ustilago residua** G. P. Clinton – Cause of panicle smut, this specimen was collected at the Butt Mt. towers site, Giles Co., El. 4200', N37° 22.140', W80° 37.403', June 15, 2004, R04-08. Spores measure 5-7 X 7-10µm, are prominently verrucose, mostly globose. It has been collected before on *D. compressa* and *D. spicata* (R and R 1996). Smutted inflorescences and spores are illustrated by Fischer (1953).
Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:
  Curvularia inaequalis (Shear) Boedijn – Collected at the Butt Mt. site above, April 22, 2004, R04-3. This fungus has been collected once before on Aristida oligantha (R and R 1996) but is new for Danthonia spp. Conidia are relatively straight, measure 36-42 X 9-13µm, 3-4-septate, middle cell is widest in 5-celled conidia. Sprague (1950) describes it well, Ellis (1971) illustrates it. NR, U.

Another Curvularia also fruited in this collection; conidia had protruding hyla, measured 38-47 X 9-12µm, were 2-4-septate. It keyed out to C. cymbopogonis (Ellis 1971). It has been reported previously only on Rottboellia cochinchinensis in Louisiana (Farr et al. 1989). It seems unlikely that a fungus of tropical habitat would be present among Canadian flora in Virginia. However, it was identified on collections from Bothriochloa before (Roane 2004). NR, U.

Myrothecium verrucaria (Albertini and Schwein.) Ditmar:Fr. – This fungus fruited in a collection from the Butt Mt. site above, R04-3. Conidia were 1-celled, measured 10 X 3µm, most possessed two conspicuous vacuoles and perfectly fitted the description and illustrations by Ellis (1971). It was found on Zoysia in a collection from James City Co. in 2003 (Roane 2004). NR, U.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:
  Colletotrichum graminicola (Ces.) G. W. Wils. – Collected at the Butt Mt. site above, June 15, 2004, R04-10. This fungus is characterized by brown, 3-celled ascospores biseriately arranged in the ascus, constricted at the septa, rounded ends, measuring 16-17 X 4-5µm. It is described and illustrated by E and E (1985), and S and B (1985).

Deuteromycotinia – Hyphomycetes:
  Bipolaris spicifera (Bainier) Subr. – Collected at the Butt Mt. site above, June 15, 2004, R04-10. See under Chloris for discussion. NR, U.

Deuteromycotinia – Coelomycetes:
  Colletotrichum graminicola (Ces.) G. W. Wils. Also from the Butt Mt. collection above, June 15, 2004, R04-10, this common fungus has not been previously associated with Deschampsia spp. (Farr et al. 1989). NR, U.

Ascomycotina:
  Paraphaeosphaeria michotii (West.) O. Eriks. – Collected at the Butt Mt. site above, June 15, 2004, R04-10. This fungus is characterized by brown, 3-celled ascospores biseriately arranged in the ascus, constricted at the septa, rounded ends, measuring 16-17 X 4-5µm. It is described and illustrated by E and E (1985), and S and B (1985).

Deuteromycotinia – Hyphomycetes:
  Bipolaris spicifera (Bainier) Subr. – Collected at the Butt Mt. site above, June 15, 2004, R04-10. See under Chloris for discussion. NR, U.

Deuteromycotinia – Coelomycetes:
  Colletotrichum graminicola (Ces.) G. W. Wils. Also from the Butt Mt. collection above, June 15, 2004, R04-10, this common fungus has not been previously associated with Deschampsia spp. (Farr et al. 1989). NR, U.

Dichanthelium spp.
  1. D. boscii (Poir.) Gould and Clark, no common name.
Ascomycotina:


Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

*Curvularia lunata* (Wakk.) Boedijn – Occurred on leaves of 3 collected Aug. 15, 2004, R04-31, 1/8 mi below Gatewood dam, on Peak Ck., Pulaski Co. Although common on other grass species in Virginia (Farr et al. 1989; Roane 2004; R and R 1994, 1996), including *Dichanthelium* spp., it has not been found on 3 before. The specimen was inadequate for an herbarium. NR, U.

*Nigrospora sphaerica* (Sacc.) E. Mason – Collected on 3 at the south end of the bridge at Pandapas Pond, Montgomery Co. Sept. 4, 2005, El. 2106', N37° 16.926', W80° 27.951', R05-35. This fungus has not been found on any *Dichanthelium* spp. before (Farr et al. 1989). NR, U.

*Tetraploa aristada* Berk. and Broome – Collected on 3 at the Pulaski site above, R04-31. Although according to Farr et al. (1989) *T. ellisii* has been recorded more often in temperate North America, this specimen fits *T. aristata*. It is illustrated by Ellis (1971) and E and E (1985). NR, U.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:

*Cylindrosporium glyceriae* Ell. and Everh. – was collected on 3 at the Pulaski Co. site above, R04-31. The slender conidia were 0-3-septate, measured 15-28 X 2.0-2.5µm. It is described by Sprague (1950). NR, U.

*Stagonospora simplicior* Sacc. and Briard – A cause of leaf spots on several *Dichanthelium* spp., this fungus is easily identified by its broad, vacuolate, pycnidiospores (see Sprague, 1950). It was collected on 1 off the Forest Service road ½ mile W. of U.S. 460 on Gap Mt., Montgomery Co., July 20, 2005, El. 2446', N37° 16.740', W80° 29.011', R05-21; on 2 upstream from entry bridge at Glen Alton, Giles Co., Sept. 20, 2005, El. 2577' N37° 25.798', W80° 33.065', R05-46; on 3 at south end of long bridge at Pandapas Pond site above, R05-35. It has been collected before on 1 and 2 but not 3. On 3, NR, V.

Basidiomycotina – Uredinales:

*Puccinia substriata* Ellis and Barth. – Collected at the Butt Mt. Tower site, Giles Co., Aug. 17, 2004, El. 4200' N37° 22.137', W80° 37.413', R04-36. This rust fungus was determined by eliminating those rusts listed on *Digitaria* spp. by Farr et al. (1989) which did not fit the descriptions given by Cummins (1971); only the *P. substriata* description fit. Urediniospores were ellipsoid to obovate, echinulate, 2-4-pored, measuring 26-35 X 26-33µm. Scarce, pedicellate teliospores measured 31-44 X 20-
24µm. The northermost occurrence on *Digitaria* spp. in our region is on *D. cognata* = *Leptoloma cognatum* in North Carolina (Farr et al. 1989). NR, V.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:

*Stagonospora carcinella* Brun. – Collected at the Butt Mt. towers site above, R04-36. This fungus is listed on *Carex* and *Juncus* by Farr et al. (1989). Spores measured 13-17 X 5-6µm, were 3-celled, guttulate, fusiform, rounded but sometimes pointed at end. It is described and illustrated by Sutton (1980). Several graminicolous fungi are hosted by sedges and rushes. NR, V.

*Echinochloa crusgalli* (L.) Beauv., barnyardgrass

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:


*Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn., goosegrass

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

*Bipolaris cynodontis* (Marig.) Shoem. – Collected on Crab Ck. side of N.S. R.R. between Rt. 663 and R.R., Montgomery Co., July 20, 2004, El. 1740', N37° 9.175', W80° 31.01', R04-26. Conidia were mostly 5-8-septate, measured 42-56 X 12-14µm. A cause of leaf spot on *Cynodon dactylon*, it is widespread in Virginia but this is the first collection on goosegrass outside of Florida. NR, V.

*Myrothecium carmichaelii* Grev. – Occurred on incubated leaves collected from site R04-26 above. *M. roridum* is more likely to be found here but the conidial dimensions, 11-12 X 2µm, set it aside from *M. roridum* (6-8 X 1.5-2.5µm). Ellis (1971) in side by side illustrations clearly distinguishes the two species. However, Farr et al. (1989) do not list *M. carmichaelii* and Ellis does not list a grass host. NR, EU.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:

*Colletotrichum graminicola* (Ces.) G. W. Wils. – This was the predominant fungus in this collection, R04-26. This collection merely extends the known range of the association.

*Phoma sorghina* (Sacc.) Boer., Doren., and VanKester. – Present on foliage from site R04-26 above. Spores measured 5-7 X 2-3µm. It keyed to *Phyllosticta sorghina* (Synonym of *Phoma sorghina*) in Sprague’s (1950) keys. NR, U.

*Elymus* spp., wild rye

1. *Elymus riparius* Wieg., river bank wild rye
2. *E. virginicus* L., Virginia wild rye
Basidiomycotina – Uredinales:

*Puccinia montanensis* Ellis – Collected on 1 along Walker Ck., Rt. 708, above bridge on Rt. 622, Giles Co., El. 1634', N37° 17.777', W80° 42.387', Oct. 22, 2006, R06-37. Pedicels on teliospores were absent or very short; however, no paraphyses were observed. Teliospores were photographed, to be included with specimen. Spores matched well with those shown by Cummins (1971). The fungus usually occurs on western *Elymus* spp., but is known in Kentucky and West Virginia. NR, V.

Ascomycotina:

*Phaeosphaeria eustoma* (Fkl.) L. Holm – Collected on 1 at two locations: R04-33, along the road to Gatewood Dam, Pulaski Co., Aug. 15, 2004, El. 2192', N37° 2.341', W80° 50.07', R04-32; at Falls Ridge at edge of field between parking area and waterfall, Fagg, Montgomery Co., Aug. 20, 2006, El. 1495', N37° 11.523', W80° 31.166', R06-11. The 3-septate spore dimensions on R06-11 fit well within those published, 20-30 X 7-8µm (Ellis 1985); those from R04-32 had the proper morphology, but were smaller, 13-16 X 3-4µm and this morphology did not match any other 4-celled *Phaeosphaeria*. NR, U.

*Phaeosphaeria nigrans* (Rob. ex Desm.) L. Holm. – Collected on spikes of 1 at the Falls Ridge site, R06-25, above, Oct. 1, 2006. Ascospores measured 20-28 X 5µm were mostly 6-celled, the penultimate cell larger than others. The fungus fruited on incubated florets; illustrated by Ellis and Ellis (1985) and S and B (1989). NR, U.

*Phyllachlora graminis* (Pers.:Fr.) Nitschke – The cause of tar spot, common on *Elymus* spp., this fungus was found on 1 along Walker Ck., Giles Co., site R06-37 above; at the Falls Ridge site, R06-25 above; at Rt. 600 and 1st N.S. R.R. underpass, Parrott, Pulaski Co., El. 1688', N37° 12.197', W80° 36.600', Nov. 2, 2007, R07-34. This last collection had been colonized by *Fusarium sambucinum* Fkl. (R and R 1997, p. 22); on 2 at Roane’s Wharf, Gloucester Co. off Rt. 686, July 23, 2005, El. 5', N37° 21.902', W76° 27.783', R05-22. *P. graminis* is encountered in Virginia wherever *Elymus* spp. grow.

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

*Bipolaris cynodontis* (Marig.) Shoem - Fruited on senescent leaves of 1 from site R07-34 above. Conidia measured 45-55 X 12-15µm were 6-9-, mostly 6-septate; the morphology fitted published descriptions very well (Sprague 1950; Ellis 1971). It has been found only once previously in Virginia (Roane 2004).

*Bipolaris sorokiniana* (Sacc.) Shoem. – Also fruited on leaves of 1 from the Pulaski Co. site above, R07-34. Conidia are much larger and darker than those of *B. cynodontis*, measuring 85-105 X 17-21µm, mostly 9-septate. It has been found previously on 1 in Virginia. (R and R 1997).

*Fusarium moniliforme* J. Sheld. – Occurred on incubated spikelets of 1 collected at site R06-25 above. This is a common maize pathogen that also is facultative on many plants. It was found in an effort to seek seed-borne fungi. NR, U.

*Fusarium roseum* Link:Fr. – Also occurred on spikelets of 1 in the same collection, R06-25. *Fusarium* species were identified with the aid of keys by Boothe (1971) and Nelson et al. (1983). NR, V.
**Nigrospora sphaerica** (Sacc.) E. Mason – Occurred on foliage of 1 collected along Walker Ck., Oct. 22, 2006, site R06-37 above. It had been collected previously in Montgomery Co. (R and R 1997).

**Periconia atra** Cda. – Found on incubated spikelets and foliage of 1 at site R06-37 above. It is characterized by tight terminal clusters of brown, spherical, conidia measuring 5-9 µm diameter (Ellis 1971). Probably saprophytic. NR, U.

**Periconia lateralis** Ellis and Everh. – Characterized by a terminal, sterile projection of the conidiophore, with brown, spherical conidia measuring 8-15 µm produced laterally, subterminally. Collected on 1 at three locations: Along Walker Ck., Giles, Oct. 22, 2006, R06-37, on incubated spikelets and foliage; at Falls Ridge, Montgomery Co., Oct. 1, 2006, on incubated spikelets R06-25, and foliage Aug. 20, 2006, R06-11; at Parrott, Pulaski Co., R07-34, on incubated foliage. Ellis (1971) lists several grass hosts, but Farr et al. (1989) list only two. NR, U.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:

**Colletotrichum graminicola** (Ces.) G. W. Wils. - On culms and leaf sheaths of 1 collected at Parrott, Pulaski Co., Nov. 2, 2007, R07-34. This merely extends the range of this association in Virginia.

**Stagonospora nodorum** (Berk.) Cast. and Germ. – This is the glume blotch fungus of wheat that also occurs on many other grasses. It was found on 1 along the road to Gatewood Dam, Pulaski Co., Aug. 15, 2004, R04-32. Farr et al. (1989) list several *Elymus* spp. as hosts but not *E. riparius*. NR, U.

**Eragrostis** spp., lovegrasses

2. *E. pectinacea* (Michx.) Nees, tufted lovegrass.
3. *E. pilosa* (L.) Beauv., India lovegrass.

Basidiomycotina – Ustilaginales:

**Ustilago spermophora** Berk. and Curtis – Causing seed smut, characterized by enlargement of scattered ovaries into sori 1-2 mm diam. Collected on 1 in a field, N.E. corner of Clay and Jefferson St., Blacksburg, Montgomery Co., Oct. 7, 2004, R04-57, El. 2170′, N37° 13.97′, W80° 24.02′, and on 2 between N.S.R.R. and Rt. 663, Crab Ck. side, Walton, Montgomery Co. Aug. 14, 2004, R04-33, El. 1740′, N37° 9.173′, W80° 31.01′. In each case, 1% or less of spikelets were infected. It has been collected previously on 1 in Montgomery Co. (R and R 1997) and on 2 in Giles and Pulaski Cos. (Roane 2004). This is a first report for this association on 2 in Montgomery Co.

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

**Bipolaris cynodontis** (Marig.) Shoem. – Collected on 2 at the Walton, Montgomery site above, R04-33. Conidia were 5-8-septate, 34-70 X 10-17 µm, as depicted by Ellis (1971). This is the first collection in Montgomery Co. but was collected in Pulaski Co. (R and R 1997).

**Bipolaris nodulosas** (Berk. and Curtis) Shoem. – Causing leaf spots on 1 in Roane’s Garden, 607 Lucas Dr., Blacksburg, Montgomery Co., Sept. 2, 2004, R04-42, El. 2167′, N37° 14.465′, W80° 24.686′. Conidia were 4-9-septate, measured 45-61 X 14-16 µm,
slightly narrower than published by Ellis (1971) but conforming to width published by Sprague (1950). This is a new record on 1 only in Montgomery Co.

**Bipolaris sorokiniana** (Sacc.) Shoem. – Also collected on 1 from Roane’s garden site above, but on Sept. 11, 2006, R06-18. Conidia were dark brown, 5-9-septate, 50-105 X 17-24µm, well within published dimensions (Ellis 1971; Sprague 1950). Although the fungus has a very broad host range, this is the first report on 1 in eastern U.S.A. NR, EU.

**Bipolaris zeicola** (Stout) Shoem. – Collected on 1 from Roane’s garden, Sept. 11, 2006 site R06-18. Although first described on maize by Stout (1930), this fungus remained obscure until 1941, when Ullstrup (1944) rediscovered it and named it *Helminthosporium carbonum*. With 6-12 septa, conidia measure 30-100 X 14-16µm (Ellis 1971; Sprague 1950) may be dark brown, more cylindrical than for *B. sorokiniana* with which it may be confused. This is the first collection on 1. NR, U.

**Curvularia lunata** (Wakker) Boedijn – This fungus occurred on senescing leaf tips of 3 in a parking area between New R. and N.S.R.R., Glen Lyn, Giles Co., July 31, 2005, El. 1510’ N37° 22.251’ W80° 28.107’. Conidia were asymmetrical, 3-septate, measuring 18-24 X 8-10µm, end cells hyaline, others dark. Fits well with description by Ellis (1971); known on other *Eragrostis* spp. but not on 3 (R and R, 1997). NR, U.

**Curvularia protuberata** Nelson and Hodges – Collected on 3 at Walton, Montgomery Co. in a parking area between N.S.R.R. and Rt. 683, creek side, El. 1824’, N37° 9.176’, R05-28, Aug. 2, 2005. Conidia with protruding hila, were 4-septate, end cells mostly hyaline, measuring 27-35 X 10-14µm. Not reported on 3 before. NR, U.


**Exserohilum halodes** (Drechs.) Subr. and Jain – Collected on 1 at Roane’s garden site R06-18 above, Sept. 11, 2006. Conidia cylindrical to ellipsoidal, with protruding hila, measured 68-75 X 16-19µm, had 6-8 septa, characterized by a dark septum for each end cell (Ellis, 1971). NR, U.

**Exserohilum monoceras** (Drechs.) Leonard and Suggs – Collected on 3 at the Walton site above, Aug. 2, 2005, R05-28. Conidia were more fusiform than those of *E. halodes* above, measuring 70-110 X 15-20µm, were 6-9 septate. NR, U.

**Fusarium avenaceum** (Fr.:Fr.) Sacc. – Collected on 1 in Roane’s garden, R06-18, cited above; appeared on incubated leaves and spikelets. Determined from keys of Boothe (1971) and Nelson et al. (1983). NR, U.

**Myrothecium roridum** Tode:Fr. – Collected on 2 at the Walton site above, R04-33, Aug. 14, 2004. Characterized by sessile sporodochia subtended by fringes of white hyphae. Conidia measured 8-11 X 3.0-3.5µm (longer than published by Ellis 1971), were cylindrical, hyaline (but black in mass). It has been collected on *Glyceria* and *Poa* (this publication) but not on *Eragrostis* spp. NR, U.

**Nigrospora sphaerica** (Sacc.) E. Mason – Fruited on incubated spikelets of 4 collected at the Pembroke quarry site above, R06-27, Oct. 8, 2006. This fungus has been found on many grasses in Virginia but not on *Eragrostis* spp. NR, U.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:

**Colletotrichum caudatum** (Sacc.) Peck – Fruited on foliage and spikelets of 4 collected at the Pembroke quarry site above, R06-27, collected Oct. 8, 2006 and on
foliage from the same site, R02-18, collected Sept. 2, 2007. Macroscopic appearance is similar to that of *C. graminicola*, but conidia terminate in an unbranched, filiform appendage 10-16µm long (Sutton 1980). It is reported on 4 in Oklahoma (Farr et al. 1989). NR, EU.


*Stagonospora montagnei* Cast. and Germ. = *S. graminella* (Sacc.) Sacc. – Occurred on foliage of 3 collected at the Walton site above, R05-28. In Sprague’s (1950) key the fungus is *S. graminella* and is considered by him to be definitely saprophytic. Pycnidiospores were pale yellow brown, 1-3-septate, slightly constructed at septa, measuring 15-20 X 3-5µm. Only *S. maculata* on 2 (R and R 1997, p. 16) has been previously reported from *Eragrostis* spp. NR, U.

*Stagonospora* spp. – A fungus resembling *S. simplicior* was collected on 4 at the Pembroke quarry site Oct. 8, 2006, R06-27. *S. simplicior* conidia are described as having 3 septa (Sprague, 1950). The R06-27 collection invariably had 4 septa measured 23-28 X 8µm. From appearances it was a 4-septate version of *S. simplicior*. Each cell was filled with a single large guttule as in *S. simplicior*. Whether or not it is *S. simplicior*, it seems unique and is reported for the first time. NR, U.

*Festuca* spp., fescue
2. *F. obtusa* Biehler, nodding fescue.
3. *F. rubra* L., red fescue.

Ascomycotina:

*Claviceps purpurea* (Fr.:Fr.) Tul. – The ergot fungus is widely distributed on 1 in Virginia but this collection came from 3 at the parking area for Havens Wildlife Management Area, Rt. 622, = Bradshaw Rd., Roanoke Co., El. 1610’, N37° 19.840’, W80° 9.283’, July 25, 2004, R04-27. This is my first collection on 3, but Farr et al. (1989) list it as occurring in eastern states. NR, V.

Basidiomycotina – Uredinales:


Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

*Periconia atra* Cda. – Occurred on pedicels and spikelets of 1 collected at Walton Montgomery Co., between N.S.R.R. and Rt. 663, creek side, July 20, 2004, R04-24, El. 1740', N37° 9.173', W80° 31.01'. The brown, spherical, verruculose conidia measure 5-9µm (Ellis, 1971). This fungus has been found on several grasses in Virginia (this report); this is the first collection from 1. *P. atra* is not listed by Farr et al. (1989). NR, U.

*Spermospora subulata* (R. Sprague) Sprague – Collected on 2 at the gate to the FAA Center, White Top Mt., Grayson Co., El. 5520', N36° 38.30', W81° 36.33', June 27, 2004, R04-14. Conidia were hyaline, 1-3-septate, the terminal cell tapering into a whip-like projection, measuring 20-25 X 2-3µm. Prior to 1996, *S. subulata* had been reported only from the northern Rocky Mts. West to the Pacific (Farr et al. 1989) but has been collected on *Arrhenatherum*, *Bromus*, and *Danthonia* in Virginia (R and R, 1996), and now, *Festuca*. NR, U.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:

*Colletotrichum graminicola* (Ces.) G. W. Wils. – Numerous associations between *C. graminicola* and *Festuca* spp. have been reported (Roane 2004; R and R 1996; 1997), the following notes simply add to host and pathogen range. On 1, Stromberg collected it Sept. 19, 2006 at the Orange Co. site above, R06-19; it was collected on 3 at the White Top Mt. site June 27, 2004, R04-14.

*Dinemaspormium strigosum* (Pers.:Fr.) Sacc., anamorph of *Phomatospora dinemaspormiorium* J. Webster – Collected on 3 at the Havens Wildlife site above, R04-27, July 25, 2004. It was collected on 4 at the Roanoke Arboretum site above, R04-47, Sept. 9, 2004. Conidiomata are superficial, dark, setose, rounded but becoming cup-shaped. Conidia are slightly curved, setulae at both ends, measuring 8-19 X 1.5-2.5µm, illustrated and described by E and E (1985) and Sutton (1980). 3 and 4, NR, U.

*Phaeoseptoria urvilleana* (Speg.) Sprague – Collected on 1 at the Walton, Montgomery Co. site, R04-24, above. This fungus, determined from Sprague’s (1943, 1950) keys, is originally from Argentina, but fits perfectly with description by Sprague (1943). Pycnidiospores were 5-7-septate, measuring 30-85 X 4-6µm. It has been found previously on *Elymus*, *Holcus*, *Hystrix*, *Phragmites*, *Spartina* (R and R 1997), *Agrostis* and *Digitaria* (Roane 2004). Sprague (1950) describes it as saprophytic. Several of the collections above were found above 4000'. NR, U.
Phoma sorghina (Sacc.) Boer., Doren., and VanKest. – Collected on foliage of 3 at Havens Wildlife Management Site R04-27 above. Spores measured 4-6 X 3µm. The fungus appeared to be associated with leaf spots. NR, U.

Stagonospora avenae (Frank) Bissett – Collected June 20, 2005, R05-7, on 2 at Little Montgomery, Montgomery Co. along Rt. 613 El. 1998', N37° 1.533', W80° 32.475'. Spores were mostly 3-septate, 25-30 X 3-5µm. Fits descriptions and illustrations given by Bissett (1982) and Sprague (1950). NR, U.

Glyceria melicaria (Michx.) Hubb., melic-like managrass

Myrothecium roridum Tode:Fr. – Collected May 8, 2004 at Little Montgomery, Montgomery Co. site above. On incubated foliage; spores in this collection measured 7-8 X 2µm, were bacillar, smooth, occasionally navicular, with rounded ends. See Eragrostis, this publication and Ellis (1971). NR, U.

Hakonechloa macra (Munro) Makino, Japanese forest grass

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

Drechslera poae (Baudys) Shoem. – A cause of eyespots on this grass and Poa spp., was collected on Sept. 2, 2004, at the Roanoke Community Arboretum, Western Virginia Community Coll. Roanoke Co., El. 1094', N37° 14.695', W79° 58.455', R04-46. Conidia were light brown, mostly 6-8-septate, measuring 70-90 X 20-28µm. NR, U.

Exserohilum halodes (Drechs.) Leon. and Suggs – Found on leaf sheaths collected at the site above, R04-46, Sept. 9, 2004. Conidia are cylindrical to ellipsoidal, have protruding hila, end cells delimited by dark septa, usually 6-8 septa, measuring 40-90 X 11-19µm. NR, U.

Nigrospora sphaerica (Sac.) E. Mason – Appeared on incubated foliage from the Arboretum site above, R04-46. NR, U.

Holcus lanatus L., velvetgrass

Basidiomycotina – Uredinales:

Puccinia coronata Cda., II, III. – Collected at the “S” curve on Rt. 723, near north fork of Roanoke R. at Ellett, Montgomery Co., June 19, 2007, R07-9, El. 1550’ N39° 13.179, W80° 21.883. Apparently, P. coronata is common on every colony of H. lanatus. The alternate host, Rhamnus spp., is rare in Virginia so the fungus may have adapted an autoecious form of life, surviving only as uredinia.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:

Colletotrichum graminicol (Ces.) G. W. Wils. – Collected at the gate to the FAA Center, White Top Mt., Grayson Co., June 27, 2004, R04-15, El. 5520’, N36° 38.30’ W81° 36.331’. This report merely provides more specifics about the White Top Mt. site for collection R94-33 (R and R 1997).
Ascomycotina:

Phaeosphaeria eustoma (Fkl.) L. Holm – Collected along road up White Top Mt., Grayson Co., El. 5019', N36° 38.117', W81° 35.314', June 27, 2004, R04-21. Ascospores were 3-septate, measuring 15-24 X 4-5µm. Three fungi are morphologically very similar, P. eustoma, P. nodorum, and P. tritici. From descriptions by S and B (1989), this fungus fits best into P. eustoma. NR, U.


Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:


Periconia atro (Cda.) – Collected on spikelets at the Walker Ck. site above, R06-35. Also collected at the Falls Ridge, Montgomery Co., site above, R06-29. See under Elymus and Festuca, this publication. NR, U.

P. lateralis Ellis and Everh. – Collected on spikelets at the Walker Ck., Giles Co., site above, R06-35. See under Elymus, this publication. NR, U.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:

Phoma sorghina (Sacc.) Boer., Doren., and Van Kest. – An oft-collected fungus, found on spikelets at the Walker Ck., Giles Co., site, R06-35, and at the Falls Ridge, Montgomery Co., site, R06-29. Spores are oval, 4-5 X 1.5-2.0µm. NR, U.

Ascomycotina:

Paraphaeosphaeria michotii (West.) O. Eriks. – Collected on Sept. 20, 2005, on 1, R05-43, at shores of upper pond to the left of entrance, Glen Alton, Giles Co., El. 2627', N37° 25.746', W80° 33.114'; and Oct. 22, 2007 at head of cove between swimming pavilion and superintendent’s residence, Claytor L. State Pk., Pulaski Co., El. 1848', N37° 3.203', W80° 37.46', R07-33. Ascospores are dark brown, 2-septate, constricted at septa, rounded ends, measuring 14-18 X 4-5µm. The fungus is described and illustrated by S and B (1985). It was originally described and illustrated by Stout (1930) from collections on maize as Leptosphaeria zae. NR, V.

filling each cell. This is not mentioned by S and B (1989). For further discussion, see Roane (2004, p. 149). On 1, NR, U.

*P. nigrans* (Rob. and Desm.) L. Holm – Collected on 1 Sept. 20, 2005, at the upper pond, Glen Alton, Giles Co., R05-43 site above, and on 2 Sept. 4, 2005, along the wooded trail south of Pandapas Pond, Montgomery Co., El. 2168', N37° 16.891', W80° 27.924'. Ascospores were 5-septate, second cell enlarged, 15-24 X 3-4µm, associated with bright tan lesions. Farr et al. (1989) report it from Wisconsin and New York. NR, V.

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

*Bipolaris leersiae* (Atk.) Shoem. – Collected on 2 at three locations; at the Forest Service Rd. site above, R05-32, Montgomery Co., Aug. 14, 2005; along the wooded trail of site R05-38, Montgomery Co., at the field where Rt. 703 ends and meets the Forest Service road, Montgomery Co., site R05-32 above, Aug. 14, 2005; and along road below Gatewood Dam, Pulaski Co., El. 2307', N37° 2.376', W80° 51.572', R07-12. Spores were 7-10-septate, measured 50-85 X 10-14µm. The fungus was associated with leaf spots; the Pulaski collection expands its known range for Virginia.


*Tetraploa ellisii* Cke. – Appeared on incubated foliage of 1 collected at the Claytor Lake Park, Pulaski Co., site R07-33 above, Oct. 22, 2007. Conidia had more than 4 cells in their columns. The key by Ellis (1971) distinguishes *T. ellisii* from *T. aristata*; the latter is found more frequently. NR, U.

*Lolium multiflorum* Lam., Italian ryegrass

Basidiomycotina – Uredinales:

*Puccinia coronata* Cda. II, III. – Collected by grower D. Smythers, 163 Fairfield Rd., Woodlawn, Carroll Co., July 23, 2005, R05-23 (Pl. Cl. 05-999). *P. coronata* is widespread on *Lolium* spp. in Virginia but this is the only collection from Carroll Co.

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

*Drechslera dictyoides* (Drechs.) Shoem. – Collected with the same material as R05-23 above. Conidia characterized by tapering from widest first and second basal cell to tip; 5-6–septate, 92-103 X 12-15µm Ellis (1971). Associated with wilted, necrotic leaf tips. NR, V.

*Miscanthus sinensis* and varieties, Eulalia

2. *M. sinensis* var. ‘purpurescens’
3. *M. sinensis* var. ‘zebrinus’ Beal, zebragrass

Note: It may not be necessary to list varieties of *M. sinensis* separately but they seem to support different fungi. *M. sinensis* is not listed in Farr et al. (1989) perhaps because no fungi had been listed on it before 1989. Variety *purpurescens* is listed by Still (1994) but without an author of the trinomial. Variety *zebrinus* is listed in most comprehensive treatments of Poaceae.
Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:


*Epicoccum nigrum* Link – Generally considered as one of the sooty mold saprophytes, and therefore usually ignored but on 1 appeared to be associated with purple-margined leaf spots. A description appears in Ellis’ (1971) book under *E. purpurascens*, synonym for *E. nigrum*. Collected on Plant Clinic specimen 04-289 (R04-05), dated May 12, 2004 from Saunders Bros. Nursery, Piney River, Nelson Co. NR, U.


Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:

*Colletotrichum graminicola* (Ces.) G. W. Wils. – Collected on 3 at the Community Arboretum site above in a different area, El. 1082' N37° 14.699', W79° 58.448', Sept. 9, 2004, R04-45. The white or yellow bands of zebragrass are very much more susceptible to colonization by *C. graminicola* than the green leaf area, to the extent that banded areas on lower leaves are almost universally colonized. On 3, NR, V.

*Stagonospora culmicola* (Sacc.) Cast. and Germ. – Collected on 3 at the R04-45 site immediately above, Sept. 9, 2005. In old literature, this fungus is assigned to *Hendersonia* (Sprague 1950). Pycnidiospores were 3-7-, mostly 5-septate, measuring 30-38 X 3-5µm, often accompanying *C. graminicola*. NR, U.

*Stagonospora simplicior* Sacc. and Briard. – Appeared on incubated leaves of 1 collected at the Va. Tech Horticultural Garden site, El. 2166', N37° 13.188', W80° 25.466', R07-27; associated with leaf spots. This fungus has short, broad, 3-septate spores with large globules in each cell, measuring 24-44 X 9-11µm; they are easily distinguished from other *Stagonospora* spores. NR, U.

Muhlenbergia spp., muhly

1. *Muhlenbergia mexicana* (L.) Trinius, Mexican muhly, wirestem muhly.

Ascomycotina:


*Sordaria fimicola* (Rob. ex Desm.) Ces. and DeNot. – Typically a dung fungus, also known on *Zea*; collected on 2 at Wind Rock on Appalachian Trail 1/8 mi. N. of Rt. 613, Giles Co., El. 4125', W37° 24.855', W80° 31.166', Aug. 27, 2006, R06-17. The fungus has black, one-celled ascospores measuring 25-28 X 17-20µm. It is discussed and illustrated in many mycology textbooks. NR, U.

Basiidiomycotina – Uredinales:


Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

*Bipolaris cynodontis* (Marig.) Shoem. – Collected on 1 in the town park area behind 607 Lucas Dr., Montgomery Co. site R04-63, Nov. 1, 2004, R04-63; on 2 at the Claytor L. State Pk. site above, Nov. 20, 2004, R04-64, and at the Pandapas Pond site above, Oct. 16, 2005, R05-49; on 3 at the Gatewood Dam site above, Aug. 15, 2004, R04-30; on 4 along Peak Ck. below Gatewood Dam, at N.S.R.R. bridge, Pulaski Co., El. 2110', N37° 1.879', W80° 50.968', R07-14. Conidia were mostly straight, cylindrical or slightly elliptical, widest near middle, 5-8-septate, measuring 40-65 X 5-8µm. On 4, NR, U.

*Curvularia brachyspora* Boedijn – Appeared on incubated leaves and stems of 2 collected Aug. 27, 2006 at the Wind Rock, Giles Co. site above, R06-17. Conidia were nearly straight, 3-septate, middle septum median, second or third cell may be enlarged, measuring 23-30 X 9-10µm. See Ellis (1971). NR, U.

*Drechslera dematioides* (Bubák and Wróbl.) Subr. and Jain – Appeared on incubated leaves of 3 collected along Walker Ck., Rt. 708 near Rt. 622, Giles Co., Oct. 22, 2006, El. 1634', N37° 17.777', W80° 42.387', R06-34. Conidia were yellow-brown, straight or slightly curved, cylindrical to clavate, widest at middle, rounded ends, 3-6-septate, mostly 35-45 X 9-12µm. See Ellis (1971) and Sprague (1950). NR, U.

*Exserohilum halodes* (Drechs.) Leonard and Suggs – Appeared on incubated leaves and stems of 2 collected Aug. 27, 2006, at the Wind Rock, Giles Co. site above (R06-17). Conidia were yellow-brown, widest near middle, end cells usually delimited by a thick, dark septum, had a protruding hilum, were 7-9-septate, 55-80 X 14-15µm. See Ellis (1971) and Sprague (1950). NR, U.

*Nigrospora sphaerica* (Sacc.) Mason – Collected on 3 below Gatewood Dam, Pulaski Co. site R04-30 above, Aug. 15, 2004. It was reported on 3 from Montgomery Co. by R and R (1997).

Periconia byssoides Pers. – Collected on 1 at Claytor L. State Pk., Pulaski Co., on point uplake from swim beach, Nov. 20, 2004, R04-64. Conidia are spherical, larger (10-12 µm) than for P. atra above and have morphologically different conidiophores. See Ellis (1971). NR, V.


Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:

Colletotrichum graminicola (Ces.) G. W. Wils. – Collected on 2 on point uplake from swim beach, Claytor L. State Pk., Pulaski Co., Nov. 20, 2004, R04-64.

Stagonospora montagnei Cast. and Germ - = S. graminella Sacc. – Collected on 2 at the Claytor L. State Pk. site immediately above, R04-64. Sprague (1949) provides a description under S. graminella and a comparison with other similar species. Farr et al. (1989) list it on Muhlenbergia spp. only from New Mexico. Pycnidiospores measured 20-22 X 3-4 µm, were usually constricted at the 3 septa. It was collected on 2 at another site in the park (R and R 1997).

Deuteromycotina – Other:
Rhizoctonia solani Kühn, cause of summer blight – Collected on 2 in field next to parking area Aug. 20, 2006, at Falls Ridge, Fagg, Montgomery Co., El. 1455' N37° 11.523', W80° 19.247', R06-07. Summer blight also occurred on plants of Festuca elatior close by. Farr et al. (1989) have a long list of hosts for this fungus, including many grasses. On 2, NR, V.

Panicum spp., panic grass
1. Panicum anceps Michx., flat-stemmed panic grass.
2. P. virgatum L., switchgrass.

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

Nigrospora sphaerica (Sacc.) E. Mason. – Collected on 2, Oct. 7, 2007, at the Horticultural Garden site above, R07-25. This fungus has been reported numerous times on grasses in this report, yet is not reported on 2. NR, U.
Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:


*Stagonospora simplicior* Sacc. and Briard – Collected on 1 during a revisit to site R05-20 above, Aug. 5, 2005, R05-31. It is characterized by easily recognized broad, 3-septate conidia measuring 24-44 X 9-11µm, usually having a single large globule in each cell (Sprague 1950). NR, U.

**Paspalum spp.**

2. *P. laeve* Michx., smooth or field paspalum.

Ascomycotina:

*Claviceps paspali* Stevens and Hall, in honeydew or *Sphacelia* (conidial) stage – Collected on 1, Oct. 15, 2007, at the head of the cove between the swim beach and Supt. residence, Claytor L. State Pk., Pulaski Co., El. 1848', N37° 3.203', W80° 37.460', R07-31. I could find only one paper describing the conidia of the honeydew stage (Brown and Ranck 1915). Stevens and Hall (1910) who described the sclerotia and ascomata did not describe conidia. In this collection, R07-31, conidia were hyaline, 1-celled usually cylindrical, with rounded ends 7-14 X 4-6µm. Brown and Ranck (1915) described them as, “single celled, about 5µ wide and 15µ long, oblong, hyaline, with contents homogeneous except for a cluster of granules at each end”. This description fits the Claytor L. State Pk. collection. No name has been applied to this anamorphic stage as it has for *C. purpurea*, *Sphacelia segetum* Lév. *C. paspali* is very common on *P. dilatatum* but by Oct. 15 it is usually in the sclerotial stage or the host has been killed by frost.

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

*Curvularia lunata* (Wakk.) Boed. – Collected on 2, Sept. 14, 2007, along the sloping lawn south of the Solitude parking lot, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Montgomery Co., El. 2037', N37° 13.560', W80° 25.553', R07-22. The fungus was abundantly present on necrotic blades, Conidia are asymmetrical, end cells light, 3-septate, middle septum not median, measuring 20-32 X 9-15µm (Ellis 1971). On 2, NR, U.


**Pennisetum glaucum** (L.) R. Br., pearl millet

Ascomycotina:

*Gibberella zeae* (Schw.) Petch, the cause of scab and head blight. – Sent to the Plant Clinic (Pl. Cl. 04-1301) Oct. 10, 2004, by Carl Stafford, Co. Agt., collected on Mt. Pony Farm, Culpeper Co., R04-59. Nearly all kernels on several heads were covered by ascomata bearing asci with hyaline, 3-septate ascospores measuring 18-25 X 3-4µm.
Conidia of the *Fusarium graminearum* anamorph were also prevalent. A 5-acre crop being produced for bird seed was totally destroyed. Farr et al. (1989) do not list *Pennisetum* as a host. NR, U.

*Phaeosphaeria tritici* (Garev.) Hedj. – Present on the pedicels of the specimen above, R04-59. Ascospores were 3-septate, measured 18-20 X 4-5 μm. (See S and B 1989). NR, U.

*Phalaris arundinacea* L., reed canary grass

Two types of *Phalaris arundinacea* were found on White Top Mt., Grayson Co.; the typical green-leaved type and *P. a.* var. *picta* L., ribbon grass, with white-striped leaves.

Ascomycotina:

*Phyllachora phalaridis* Orton – Found on *P. arundinacea* opposite a spring on road up White Top Mt., Grayson Co., El. 5025′, N36° 38.049′, W81° 36.22′, June 27, 2004, R04-18. Ascospores measured 9-10 X 4-6 μm. For details see Orton (1944) and Sprague (1950). In Farr et al. (1989), *P. phalaridis* is reported only from Mississippi and Massachusetts. NR, V.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:

*Septoria bromi* Sacc. var. *phalaricola* Sprague – Collected on same plants as in R04-18 above. Pycnidiospores usually 3-septate, occasionally 4-septate, 30-55 X 2-3 μm. Sprague (1950) provides a key to *Septoria* spp. Farr et al. (1989) list collections only from Washington and Oregon. NR, EU.

*Stagonospora foliicola* (Bres.) Bubák – Found on same plants in collection R04-18 above and also on *P. a.* var. *picta*, R04-19, at the same White Top Mt. location as above. Pycnidiospores of *S. foliicola* are very different from those of *S. bromi* var. *phalaricola*. The former causes tawny blotch, a widespread disease of *Phalaris*. Spores are blunt at the base, acute at the apex usually constricted at the 6-12 septa, measuring 40-90 X 5-7 μm (Sprague 1950). On *P. a.* var. *picta*, NR, V.

*Phleum pratense* L., timothy

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:

*Bipolaris sorokiniana* (Sacc.) Shoem. – Although *B. sorokiniana* has a very wide host range, it has not been found previously on *Phleum* in eastern U.S.A. This specimen, R06-9, was sent to the Plant Clinic (Pl.Cl. 06-886) from Orange Co., July 27, 2006. The 7-10-septate, dark brown conidia are variously shaped but most are elliptical-ovate, measuring 60-100 X 10-20 μm. NR, EU.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:

*Colletotrichum graminicola* (Ces.) G. W. Wils. – Collected June 27, 2004, at the gate to the FAA Center, White Top Mt., Grayson Co., El. 5510′, N36° 38.30′ W81° 36.331′, R04-16. Acervuli were prevalent on leaf sheaths.

*Stagonospora maculata* Cast. and Germ. – Associated with leaf spots collected July 10, 2005, along Rt. 666 W, Burkes Garden, Tazewell Co., El. 3082′, N37° 6.418′, W81° 21.214′, R05-16. This fungus known primarily for its damage to orchardgrass, *Dactylis*
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*Poa* spp., bluegrass, speargrass
1. *Poa alsodes* Gray, woodland bluegrass.
2. *P. compressa* L., Canada bluegrass.
3. *P. pratensis* L., Kentucky bluegrass.
4. *P. sylvestris* Gray, sylvan or woodland bluegrass.


*Sordaria fimicola* (Rob. ex Desm.) Ces. and DeNot. – Collected on 2, Aug. 27, 2006, on Appalachian Trail 1/8 mi toward Wind Rock from Rt. 613, Giles Co., El. 4125', N37° 24.855', W80° 31.166', R06-14. Ascospores are black, subglobose to elliptical, uniseriate, measuring 19-25 X 10-13µm (Dennis, 1978). It was collected on *Muhlenbergia schreberi* at this same site. It is illustrated in many mycology textbooks. NR, V.


A widespread fungus on grass hosts. This specimen sporulated at the nodes; appeared to be causing a nodal rot. On 4, NR, U.

*Curvularia inaequalis* (Shear) Boedijn – Sporulated on incubated pedicels and spikelets collected on 2 at the Wind Rock, Giles Co. site above, Aug. 27, 2006, R06-14. Conidia are straight or slightly curved, 4-septate, center cell largest, end cells lighter colored, measuring 27-34 X 9-11µm. NR, U.

*Curvularia lunata* (Wakk.) Boedijn – Collected on 4 at the Little Montgomery site above, Aug. 27, 2006, R06-14. Conidia were curved, 3-septate, penultimate cell enlarged, end cells hyaline, measuring 22-30 X 9-11µm (Ellis 1971). NR, U.


*Myrothecium roridum* Tode:Fr. – A specimen of 3 sent to the Plant Clinic (Pl.Cl. 05-1027) from a grower in Albemarle Co., July 28, 2005, who complained that something on the grass was making horses ill. We could not attribute the problem to any fungus. The sporodochia of *M. roridum* lack setae, conidia were pale olive, cylindrical, with rounded ends, measuring 6-8 X 1.5-2.5µm (Ellis 1971). NR, U.

*Nigrospora sphaerica* (Sacc.) E. Mason – Collected on 2 at the Butt Mt., Giles Co. site above, Aug. 17, 2004, R04-35; described and illustrated by Ellis (1971). On 2, NR, U.

*Periconia byssoides* Per. ex Merat – Collected June 11, 2004, on 3 at the Montgomery Tunnels, Montgomery Co. site above, R04-12. Fungus appeared on incubated foliage and inflorescence parts. Conidia were spherical, brown, verrucose, measuring 10-13µm dia. (Ellis 1971). On 3, NR, U.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:


*Ascochyta subalpina* Sprague and Johnson – Collected on nodes of 4 at the Little Montgomery site above R05-10, June 20, 2005. Spores were 1-septate, bacillar, measuring 11-14 X 2µm. Both Sprague (1950) and Punithalingham (1979) devote considerable discussion to distinguishing this species. In keys of Sprague, it is difficult to distinguish it from *Septoria oudemansii* (see below). This material seems to fit best *A. subalpina*. NR, U.


*Coniothyrium scirpi* Trail – Collected on spikelets of 2 at the Butt Mt., Giles Co. site above, Aug. 17, 2004, R04-35. This fungus is the anamorph of *Paraphaeosphaeria*
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michotii (see above) which was present on present of 2 of this collection. For further discussion of the anamorph-teleomorph relations, see C. zea e in Sprague (1950), P. michotii in S and B (1985), and Leptosphaeria michotii in Dennis (1978). On 2, NR, U.

Dinemasporium strigosum (Pers. ex Fr.) Sacc. – Collected on 2 July 8, 2006 along Appalachian Trail, at Wind Rock, 1/8 mi. N. of Rt. 613, Giles Co., site R06-5 above, El. 4125', N37° 24.855', N80° 31.166'. This fungus is described and illustrated by Sutton (1980). On 2, NR, U.

Septoria oudemansii Sacc. – Fruited on leaves and florets of 2 collected Oct. 1, 2006, along Taylor’s Hollow Rd., Rt. 712, Ellett, Montgomery Co., El. 1505', N37° 12.418', W80° 21.035', R06-23; on 2 collected Aug. 8, 2006, at the Wind Rock, Giles Co. site R06-5 above; and on spikelets of 2 collected Aug. 27, 2006 at the Wind Rock site, R06-14 above. This fungus has conidia more like those of Ascochyta. In the collections above they measured 14-17 X 2µm, were widest at the single median septum. See Sprague (1950) for further discussion. On 2, NR, V.

Schizachyrium scoparium (Michx.) Nash, little bluestem – See Andropogon scoparius.

Secale cereale L., rye

Basidiomycotina – Uredinales: Puccinia recondita Rob. ex Desm., II, III – Collected June 12, 2008 at Little Montgomery, Montgomery Co. along Rt. 613, El. 1998', N37° 1.533' W80° 32.475', R05-5. This is a common leaf rust of cereals and grasses. It occurs on rye throughout Virginia.

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes: Bipolaris sorokiniana (Sacc.) Shoem. – A common fungus on cereals in Virginia, it has not been collected on rye before. It was collected on rye growing from straw mulch at the Little Montgomery site above, R05-5. NR, V.

Setaria faberi Herrm., giant foxtail

All fungi on this host were collected at the parking area between Rt. 663 and the N.S.R.R., Walton, Montgomery Co., El. 1824', 37° 9.176', W80° 31.007' on Aug. 2, 2005, R05-30.

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes: Drechslera erythrospila (Drechs.) Shoem. Associated with leaf spots. Conidia measured 62-65 X 11-15µm, were 8-10-septate, cylindrical, with rounded ends. See Ellis (1971) for description and illustrations. NR, U.

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:
*Phoma sorghina* (Sacc.) Boer., Doren., and VanKest. – Pycnidiospores measured 6-7 X 2-3µm. It is widely distributed in Virginia. NR, U.

*Sorghastrum nutans* (L.) Nash, Indian grass

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:
*Stagonospora simplicior* Sacc. and Briard – Collected Sept. 16, 2007 at old garden area, Glen Alton, Giles Co., near Big Stony Ck., El. 2606', N37° 25.860', W80° 33.004', R07-23. The broad 3-septate, globulate spores measuring 24-44 X 9-11µm are readily distinguished from other *Stagonospora* spp. (Sprague 1950). Causes a leaf spot common on *S. nutans*.

*Stenotaphrum secundatum* (Walt.) Kuntze, St. Augustine grass

Ascomycotina:
*Gaeumannomyces graminis* (Sacc.) von Arx and D. Olivier, cause of take-all – Plant Clinic specimen sent in by J. Orband, Ext. Agt., and Joan Ward, grower from Hampton, York Co., Aug. 22, 2006, Pl. Cl. 06-1049, R06-20. Runner hyphae and hyphopodia were clearly evident and are diagnostic. NR, V.

*Sphenopholis intermedia* (Ryd.) Rydb., slender wedgegrass

Note: This species has also been named *S. intermedia* var. *obtusata* (Torrey) K. S. Erdman. (Gould and Shaw 1983). T. F. Wieboldt of the Massey Herbarium at Virginia Tech identified this specimen.

Basidiomycotina – Uredinales:
*Puccinia eatoniae* Arth.; II, III – Collected at Little Montgomery, Montgomery Co. on Rt. 613, ¼ mi. from junction with Rt. 620, June 12, 2005, El. 1998', N37° 1.533', W80° 30.475', R05-4. The taxonomy of *S. intermedia* has been revised since the publication by Farr et al. (1989), this collection is considered a NR, V.

*Tridens flavus* (L.) Hitchcock, purpletop, grease grass

Ascomycotina:
*Phaeosphaeria eustoma* (Fkl.) L. Holm – Collected at head of the cove between the swim beach and superintendent’s residence, Claytor L. StatePk., Pulaski Co., Oct. 22,
Ascospores were 3-septate, constricted at septa, measured 17-29 X 4-6µm, penultimate cell enlarged, fruiting on leaf sheaths. It was identified from keys in E and E (1985); it has been collected in another part of the Park (R and R 1997).

Basidiomycotina – Uredinales:


Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:

*Neottiosporina paspali* (Atk.) Sutton and Alcorn – Initially described as *Stagonospora paspali* (Sprague 1950), *Neottiosporina* was separated because the gelatinous sheath surrounding young conidia may adhere to terminal or basal cells as appendages. In this collection, no appendages were observed. However, the 2 septa separate the cells uniformly; conidia were hyaline, cylindrical, sometimes constricted at septa, ends rounded, many with a large vesicle in each cell, measuring 20-24 X 7-8µm. The source of the report of its previous occurrence in Virginia is obscure (Farr et al. 1989; Sprague 1950).


*Stagonospora montagnei* Cast. and Germ. [= *S. graminella* (Sacc.) Sacc.] – Fruited in some of the summer blight lesions (see *Rhizoctonia solani* below), collected Aug. 20, 2006 at Rt. 603 and N.S.R.R., site R06-6 above. Pycnidiospores were straight or curved, cylindrical 3-septate, sometimes constricted at septa, measuring 23-28 X 2-4µm. The fungus was determined from a key by Sprague (1950). NR, U.

*Stagonospora simplicior* Sacc. and Briard – Associated with oval leaf spots with brown margins, bleached centers, collected at the Claytor L. State Pk. site above, R07-32, Oct. 22, 2007. The broad, 24-44 X 9-11µm, 3-septate pycnidiospores, with large vacuoles, are easily recognized. NR, U.
Deuteromycotina – Other:  
*Rhizoctonia solani* Kühn, cause of summer blight, sharp eyespot, and brown patch of grasses – Collected Aug. 20, 2006, at the Rt. 603, N.S.R.R. crossing area, R06-6, cited above. Although the disease is called spring blight it is common on many grasses well into autumn. No spores are produced but it has mycelial characteristics that make it easily identifiable (Couch 1995, p. 61). NR, V.

*Triricum aestivum* L., wheat

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:  
*Hymenula cerealis* Ellis and Everh. (= *Cephalosporium gramineum* Nisikado and Ikata) – Collected at Wildwood Pk., Radford, Montgomery Co., June 10, 2005, El. 2220', N37° 7.855', W80° 34.003', R05-3. Several volunteer wheat plants grew where wheat straw was used to mulch a seeding of ryegrass beside a new walkway. It had been found in volunteer rye where rye straw was used to mulch a new seeding (R and R 1994). Collected in a commercial field at Riner, Montgomery Co., El. 2115', N37° 3.062', W80° 25.511', R06-4, *Cephalosporium stripe* had never before been found in a commercial wheat field in Virginia, but had been found in two locations used for experimental plants (R and R 1994; Schmale et al. 2007).

*Zea mays* L., maize, corn

Basidiomycotina – Uredinales:  
*Puccinia sorghi* Schwein. II, III – corn or maize rust – Collected in Roane’s garden, 607 Lucas Dr., Blacksburg, Montgomery Co., Sept. 2, 2004, R04-41, El. 2165', N37° 14.464', W80° 24.577'. *P. sorghi* is widespread on maize in Virginia; this collection was made because many uredinea were colonized by *Sphaerellopsis filum* (Biv.-Bern. ex Fr.) Sutton, a hyperparasite of rust fungi (see below).

Deuteromycotina – Hyphomycetes:  
*Bipolaris maydis* (Nisikado and Miyake) Shoem., cause of southern corn leafblight – Collected from sweet corn by grower T. Baker, Virginia Beach, Aug. 18, 2004, R04-38 (Pl. Cl. 04-1012). Southern corn leaf blight was once a devastating disease in southeastern Virginia but now it is controlled by resistant hybrid varieties. A history of this disease is under its teleomorph, *Cochliobolus heterostrophus* (R and R 1994).

Deuteromycotina – Coelomycetes:  
*Colletotrichum graminicola* (Ces.) G. W. Wils., causing anthracnose – This collection was on sweet corn grown by J. Bates, Amelia Co., sent to the Plant Disease Clinic (Pl. Cl. 04-1202, R04-51) Sept. 21, 2004. Under some conditions anthracnose may be very damaging to field or sweet corn in Virginia.

*Phoma sorghina* (Sacc.) Boer., Doren. and VanKest. occurred on the sweet corn collection above. It was also found in the collection from Virginia Beach site above, R04-38. In this collection only *B. maydis* caused damage. It was collected on corn at Warsaw, Richmond Co. in 1951 under its old name, *Phyllosticta sorghina* Sacc. (R and R 1994).
**Sphaerellopsis filum** (Biv.-Bern. ex Fr.) Sutton – This hyperparasite of rust fungi occurred in the uredinal sori of *Puccinia sorghi* above, R04-38, from Roane’s garden. It has occurred in several rusts collected in Virginia but has not been reported in *P. sorghi*. Spores are 1-septate, measure 17-20 X 5-6µm. Sutton (1980) describes and illustrates the fungus; he lists 27 synonyms for *S. filum*. NR, U.

*Stagonospora arenaria* Sacc. – occurred on the sweet corn collection from Amelia Co., R04-51, cited above. No *Stagonospora* spp. are listed on corn by Farr et al. (1989). Pycnidiospores for this collection were cylindrical, 3-4-septate, uniformly 33-35 X 3-4µm. *Stagonospora* spp. are distributed widely on hosts; it is surprising that this should be the first on corn. Unfortunately, the grower did not furnish enough material for a voucher specimen. NR, U.

**DISCUSSION**

Many new fungus-host associations are reported but no new species of fungi are recognized. Apparently, most fungi in these new associations have a broader host range than previously reported. These new associations have been recognized primarily because the effort to find them is a pioneer enterprise for Virginia. Very few reports have been issued from Virginia since Sprague’s (1950) book (Farr et al. 1989). Most Virginia reports cited in his book were issued when the U.S.D.A. Bureau of Plant Industry prior to 1940 was at Arlington Farm, site of the Pentagon. There, numerous grasses were grown, many were plant introductions, to evaluate or enhance their usefulness for forage, turf, and soil conservation. They were scrutinized for plant disease fungi and new findings were promptly reported. Such activity has ceased or greatly declined or most fungus host associations on grasses examined have already been reported. The great number of new associations reported by Roane (2004), R and R (1996, 1997) and the current paper can be attributed to the remoteness of collections and the lack of curiosity of competent mycologists or plant pathologists.

There must be many more new associations awaiting discovery. The great majority of collections reported here have come from Montgomery and the surrounding counties, Craig, Roanoke, Floyd, Pulaski, and Giles, at little more than one-seventeenth of Virginia’s 100 original counties. Counties in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont are poorly represented as are those of the northern mountains and the far Southwest. Thus, most of Virginia remains a frontier for fungus-host exploration. Another factor is the rarity of some grass species. Upon examining the distribution maps in the *Atlas of the Virginia Flora* (Harvill et al. 1992) one can see that many species are known in very few counties, several only on Eastern Shore, and several only in southeastern counties. Roane (1991) describes several as very rare. These remain unexamined. Another factor is sample size. Most reports herein were generated by examining a few leaves, stems, or inflorescences of a particular species, only an infinitesimal portion of perhaps billions of plants; ex, *Agrostis alba*, *Andropogon virginicus*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Digitaria sanguinalis*, etc. How many fungi are overlooked?

One question that spurred interest in this project, do wild grasses harbor disease-causing fungi of cereal, turf, and forage crops? *Puccinia recondita*, a pathogen of wheat, was found on a number of grasses. However, rust fungi are notoriously specialized in their host ranges, a situation that is well documented in plant pathology literature. *Colletotrichum graminicola*, the anthracnose fungus, was found on the most host species. This ubiquitous fungus is usually saprophytic, but a field of oats in...
Pulaski Co. was completely destroyed by it (R and R 1994). It wreaked havoc to corn on Northern Neck for several years, yet in most encounters it seems to be a saprophyte starting early decomposition of its host. Several fungi in the genera Bipolaris and Drechslera that cause serious diseases of economic plants were found on wild hosts.

It is not known whether these fungi could colonize cultivated species; that could be determined only by tedious fungus isolations from various hosts and subsequent inoculation of economic grasses. From the current studies and our other reports (Roane 2004; R and R 1996, 1997), only host-fungus associations have been observed or broadened, not pathogenic capabilities.

The innocuous practice of using cereal straw for mulching new lawn seedings may have undesirable consequences. On three occasions, cereal plants growing from seed in the straw mulch were observed to have symptoms of Cephalosporium stripe. Twice, rye growing from seed in rye straw was observed displaying stripe symptoms (Jones et al. 1980). Once, wheat straw mulch produced striped wheat plants (Roane, see Triticum, this publ.). None of these incidences were in sites that threatened commercial crops; however, it is an established fact that distributing straw from fields with plants infected by Hymenula cerealis is a means of further disseminating this destructive fungus.

The reporting of fungus-grass host associations is a contribution to the natural history of Virginia. Since these surveys have covered a relatively small portion of Virginia and many species have not been examined, there remains an opportunity for further discovery. The surprising, sometimes fantastic morphology of microfungi can in itself be an infectious stimulant.

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LITERATURE CITED


