

# Special Report

## Hosts of the Parasitic Alga *Cephaleuros virescens* in Louisiana and New Host Records for the Continental United States

G. E. HOLCOMB, Professor, Department of Plant Pathology and Crop Physiology, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University Agricultural Center, Baton Rouge 70803

*Cephaleuros virescens* Kunze is a plant-pathogenic green alga (Chlorophyta) that belongs to the family Trentepohliaceae. *C. virescens* occurs worldwide in tropical and subtropical regions (Africa, India, China, Japan, Australia, Central and South America, West Indies, continental United States, and Hawaiian Islands), generally between 32° north latitude and 32° south latitude where temperature and moisture conditions are suitable (9). The alga is a common plant parasite along the Gulf Coast of the southern United States, occurring as far north along the Atlantic coast as North Carolina (17). *Cephaleuros* is the phycobiont of two parasitic lichen species, *Strigula campanata* (Fee) Mont. and *S. elegans* (Fee) Mull. Arg., which also occur commonly in the southern United States but are not often recognized as parasites (7,14,16).

*C. virescens* is the species most often cited in the literature as a plant parasite (9). However, *C. parasiticus* Karsten was recently identified in Louisiana (3,8) as the causal agent of a magnolia leaf spot that was erroneously described as being caused by the fungus *Glomerella cingulata* (Ston.) Spauld. & Schrenk (4). In contrast to *C. virescens*, which grows on its host's epidermis but beneath the cuticle layer, *C. parasiticus* occurred intercellularly in leaf spots on *Magnolia grandiflora* L. and caused a large amount of tissue destruction.

*C. virescens* is the incitant of leaf, stem, and fruit diseases on economically important tropical plants such as tea (*Camellia sinensis* (L.) O. Kuntze), pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.), coffee (*Coffea arabica* L.), oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.), litchi nut (*Litchi chinensis* Sonn.), vanilla (*Vanilla planifolia* Andr.), guava (*Psidium guajava* L.), cacao (*Theobroma cacao* L.), and citrus (*Citrus* L. spp.) (9,13,17-19). Leaf spot infections are the most common form of parasitism, but since the alga is strictly subcuticular, these infections are usually of minor importance on most hosts (9-11,17,18).

Wellman (17), however, reported instances of defoliation of coffee and mango in Central America caused by "numerous infections" of *C. virescens*. A severe foliage disease of guava that was caused by *Cephaleuros* was also reported in Florida (12). Stem infections of host plants are more damaging and may result in swelling, bark splitting, and tissue and twig death (9,10,13,17-19).

A *C. virescens* host list from Brazil (2) included 214 plants listed by the complete Latin binomial, 119 listed by the genus only, and 115 listed by the common name only, for a total of 448. Wellman (17,18) recorded nearly 200 hosts of *C. virescens* from the American tropics. The published host list for the continental United States contained about 40 species through 1960 (15,19). Revised Florida host lists (1,11) contain 157 plant species and cultivars, many of which are tropical plants from central and southern Florida. These lists also contain 27 species that are susceptible to stem infections by *Cephaleuros*.

A host list of *C. virescens* from Louisiana was begun in 1972 and included 145 plant species by 1977 (5,6). Most collections were made within a radius of about 80 miles of Baton Rouge. The northernmost point at which *C. virescens* was collected was Vicksburg, Mississippi, about 32.5° north latitude. The list presented here contains 218 plant genera, species, and cultivars from 62 families. Of this number, 167 are new host records for the continental United States. The following 10 plant families account for over one-half, i.e., 117, of the hosts listed: Aquifoliaceae, 15; Caprifoliaceae, 7; Compositae, 7; Ericaceae, 8; Fagaceae, 12; Leguminosae, 8; Magnoliaceae, 7; Oleaceae, 8; Rosaceae, 32; and Theaceae, 13.

This list contains representatives common to the Gulf Coast except for the tropical areas of southern Florida. Noteworthy in the Louisiana list is the large number of deciduous plant species that are leaf spot hosts of *C. virescens*. Early literature described hosts of the alga as commonly having leathery, long-lived leaves (16,17). Wellman (17), however, found *C. virescens* parasitizing the soft, tender foliage of tomato and tobacco in the American tropics. The recognition of algal parasites on many deciduous and herbaceous species is

difficult, since algal thalli may be less than 1 mm in diameter at the time of leaf drop and therefore easily overlooked. Examples of this type of host from the Louisiana list are species of *Acer*, *Alnus*, *Betula*, *Carpinus*, *Campsis*, *Lonicera*, *Sambucus*, *Solidago*, *Cornus*, *Diospyros*, *Quercus*, *Liquidambar*, *Carya*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Liriodendron*, *Platanus*, *Ulmus*, *Lantana*, *Vitis*, and *Celosia*.

Leaf spot damage to the majority of *C. virescens* hosts in this study was of a minor nature and usually limited to death of cells just beneath the algal thallus. Tissue necrosis was verified on representative samples of each host by hand lens and/or binocular microscopic examination. Microscopic examination of algal leaf spot sections from *Magnolia grandiflora* revealed death of two to four cell layers, including the epidermal cells, beneath the algal thallus. Occasionally, tissue necrosis extended through the entire leaf to the lower epidermis of some hosts, including *M. grandiflora*. Leaf spots almost always occurred only on the upper leaf surfaces; an exception was *Camellia japonica* L., on which algal thalli often grew on both leaf surfaces. The most damaging infections were those on twigs and branches of woody species that resulted in swelling, bark cracking, and tissue death. In southern Louisiana, 2- and 3-year-old twigs and branches of pecan (*Carya illinoiensis* (Wangenh.) C. Koch) and sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis* L.) are frequently infected with *C. virescens*, and infected bark is often killed and sloughed (*unpublished*). The effect of these infections on vigor, growth, and fruit production of the trees has not been determined.

The addition of 164 species and cultivars to the known hosts of *C. virescens* in the continental United States brings the total to 287 (combined Louisiana and Florida lists). This is not far short of the frequently cited Batista and Lima host list from Brazil (2) containing 307 different genera and species. Hosts common to both lists include tropical plants grown in Florida.

The plant families and genera are listed here in alphabetic order, followed by the host common name and plant organ on which the algal infection was observed. *Horstus Third* (1976) was the principal source for currently accepted scientific

The publication costs of this article were defrayed in part by page charge payment. This article must therefore be hereby marked "advertisement" in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 1734 solely to indicate this fact.

names and authorities for cultivated plants. The severity of infection is noted only in instances when host response was moderate to severe or leaf spotting was especially heavy. An asterisk (\*) indicates a new host record for the continental United States.

#### ACERACEAE

*Acer distylum* Siebold & Zucc.\*; maple; stem.  
*A. negundo* L.\*; box elder; leaf, stem.  
*A. rubrum* L.\*; red maple; leaf, stem.

#### AMARANTHACEAE

*Celosia cristata* L.\*; cockscomb; leaf.

#### ANACARDIACEAE

*Rhus copallina* L.\*; dwarf sumac; leaf.  
*R. radicans* L.\*; poison ivy; leaf.

#### ANNONACEAE

*Asimina triloba* (L.) Dunal; pawpaw; leaf.

#### APOCYNACEAE

*Allamanda cathartica* L.\*; common allamanda; leaf.  
*Nerium oleander* L.; oleander; leaf, stem.  
*Vinca major* L.\*; periwinkle; leaf.  
*V. major* L. cv. *Variegata*\*; variegated periwinkle; leaf.

#### AQUIFOLIACEAE

*Ilex × altaclarensis* (Dallim.) Rehd. cv. *Wilsonii*\*; holly; leaf.  
*I. ambigua* (Michx.) Torr. var. *montana* (Torr. & A. Gray) Ahles\*; mountain holly; stem.  
*I. aquifolium* L.\*; English holly; leaf.  
*I. × attenuata* Ashe; holly; cv. *Fosteri*\*; leaf, stem; cv. *Oriole*,\* stem.  
*I. cassine* L.; cassine; leaf, stem.  
*I. cornuta* Lindl. & Paxt.; Chinese holly; cv. *Burfordii*, leaf, stem; cv. *Rotunda*, leaf.  
*I. cornuta* × *I. ciliostipposa*; holly; cv. *Albert Close*,\* leaf, stem; cv. *William Cowgill*,\* stem; cv. *Edward Goucher*,\* stem.  
*I. glabra* (L.) A. Gray\*; inkberry; leaf, stem.  
*I. integra* Thunb.\*; mochi tree; leaf.  
*I. integra* × *I. pernyi* cv. *Elegance*\*; holly; leaf, stem.  
*I. myrtifolia* × *I. opaca* cv. *Tananger*\*; holly; leaf.  
*I. opaca* Ait. cv. *Humei*; American holly; stem.  
*I. vomitoria* Ait.\*; holly; leaf, stem.  
*I. vomitoria* Ait. cv. *Folsom Weeping*\*; holly; leaf, stem.  
*I. verticillata* (L.) A. Gray\*; winterberry; leaf, stem.

#### ARALIACEAE

*Hedera helix* L.; English ivy; leaf.

#### ASCLEPIADACEAE

*Matelea carolinensis* (Jacq.) Woodson\*; climbing milkweed; leaf.

#### BERBERIDACEAE

*Mahonia bealei* (Fort.) Carriere\*; Oregon grape holly; leaf.  
*M. fortunei* (Lindl.) Fedde\*; Chinese mahonia; leaf.  
*Nandina domestica* Thunb.\*; heavenly bamboo; leaf.

#### BETULACEAE

*Alnus japonica* (Thunb.) Steud.\*; Japanese alder; leaf (moderately severe).  
*Betula nigra* L.\*; river birch; stem (moderately severe).

*Carpinus caroliniana* T. Walt.\*; American hornbeam; leaf.

#### BIGNONIACEAE

*Bignonia capreolata* L.\*; cross vine; leaf.  
*Campsis radicans* (L.) Seem. ex Bur.\*; trumpet vine; leaf.

#### CALYCANTHACEAE

*Chimonanthus praecox* (L.) Link\*; winter-sweet; leaf.

#### CAPRIFOLIACEAE

*Lonicera fragrantissima* Lindl. & Paxt.\*; bush honeysuckle; leaf.  
*L. japonica* Thunb.\*; Japanese honeysuckle; leaf.  
*Sambucus canadensis* L.\*; American elderberry; leaf.  
*Viburnum dilatatum* Thunb.\*; linden viburnum; leaf.  
*V. japonicum* (Thunb.) K. Spreng.\*; Japanese viburnum; leaf.  
*V. odoratissimum* Ker-Gawl.; sweet viburnum; leaf.  
*V. suspensum* Lindl.; sandankwa viburnum; leaf.

#### CELASTRACEAE

*Euonymus fortunei* (Turcz.) Hand.-Mazz.\*; wintercreeper euonymus; leaf.

#### COMPOSITAE

*Aster ericoides* L.\*; heath aster; leaf.  
*A. prealtus* Poir.\*; aster; leaf.  
*Baccharis halimifolia* L.\*; groundsel bush; stem.  
*Solidago altissima* L.\*; goldenrod; leaf.  
*S. rugosa* Mill.\*; goldenrod; leaf.  
*Trilisa odoratissima* (Walt.) Cass.\*; deer's tongue; leaf.  
*Verbesina walteri* Shinners\*; wing-stem crownbeard; leaf.

#### CORNACEAE

*Aucuba japonica* Thunb.; Japanese acuba; leaf.  
*Cornus drummondii* C. A. Mey.\*; roughleaf dogwood; leaf.  
*C. florida* L.\*; flowering dogwood; leaf, stem.

#### CUPRESSACEAE

*Cupressus sempervirens* L.\*; Italian cypress; stem.

#### CYRILLACEAE

*Cliftonia monophylla* (Lam.) Britt. ex Sarg.\*; buckwheat tree; leaf.  
*Cyrilla racemiflora* L.\*; leatherwood; stem.

#### EBENACEAE

*Diospyros kaki* L. f.; Japanese persimmon; stem.  
*D. virginiana* L.\*; common persimmon; leaf, stem (severe).

#### ELAEAGNACEAE

*Elaeagnus pungens* Thunb.\*; thorny elaeagnus; leaf.

#### ERICACEAE

*Lyonia lucida* (Lam.) C. Koch\*; tetterbush; leaf.  
*Pieris japonica* (Thunb.) D. Don ex G. Don; Japanese pieris; leaf.  
*Rhododendron canescens* (Michx.) Sweet; wild azalea; leaf (severe), stem (severe).  
*R. obtusum* (Lindl.) Planch.; cultivated azalea; leaf, stem.  
*R. serrulatum* (Small) Millais\*; wild azalea;

leaf (severe), stem (severe).

*R. sp.* hybrid cv. *Formosa*; cultivated azalea; leaf (moderately severe), stem (moderately severe).

*Vaccinium arboreum* Marsh\*; tree huckleberry; leaf.  
*V. ashei* Reade; rabbit-eye blueberry; leaf (moderately severe), stem (moderately severe).

#### EUPHORBIACEAE

*Sapium sebiferum* (L.) Roxb.\*; Chinese tallow tree; leaf.

#### FAGACEAE

*Castanea mollissima* Blume\*; Chinese chestnut; leaf, stem.

*Quercus acutissima* Carruth.\*; sawtooth oak; stem (severe).

*Q. alba* L.\*; white oak; leaf, stem.

*Q. chenii* Nakai\*; oak; leaf.

*Q. laevis* Walt.\*; turkey oak; leaf.

*Q. muehlenbergii* Engelm.\*; yellow chestnut oak; leaf.

*Q. myrsinifolia* Blume\*; Chinese evergreen oak; stem (severe).

*Q. nigra* L.\*; water oak; leaf.

*Q. prinus* L.\*; chestnut oak; leaf.

*Q. robur* L.\*; English oak; leaf, stem (severe).

*Q. velutina* Lam.\*; black oak; leaf.

*Q. virginiana* Mill.; southern live oak; leaf, stem.

#### FLACOURTIACEAE

*Idesia polycarpa* Maxim.\*; liguri tree; stem (severe).

#### GRAMINEAE

*Arundinaria gigantea* (Walt.) Muhlenb.\*; canebrake bamboo; leaf.

#### HAMAMELIDACEAE\*

*Liquidambar styraciflua* L.\*; sweet gum; leaf, stem.

*Sycopsis sinensis* D. Oliver\*; leaf (severe).

#### HIPPOCASTANACEAE

*Aesculus pavia* L.\*; red buckeye; leaf.

#### JUGLANDACEAE

*Carya aquatica* (Michx. f.) Nutt.\*; bitter pecan; leaf.

*C. cordiformis* (Wangen.) C. Koch\*; bitternut hickory; stem.

*C. glabra* (Mill.) Sweet\*; pignut hickory; leaf.

*C. illinoiensis* (Wangen.) C. Koch; pecan; leaf, stem (severe).

*Juglans nigra* L.\*; black walnut; stem.

*J. regia* L.\*; English walnut; stem.

#### LAURACEAE

*Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) J. Presl; camphor tree; leaf.

*Laurus nobilis* L.\*; sweet bay; leaf.

*Lindera benzoin* (L.) Blume\*; spicebush; leaf.

*Persea americana* Mill.; avocado; leaf.

*P. borbonia* (L.) K. Spreng.; red bay; leaf.

*Sassafras albidum* (Nutt.) Nees\*; sassafras; leaf.

#### LEGUMINOSAE

*Albizia julibrissin* Durazz.\*; mimosa; stem.

*Cercis canadensis* L.\*; redbud; leaf, stem.

*Cladrastis lutea* (Michx. f.) C. Koch\*; yellowwood; stem.

*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb. ex DC.\*; sissoo; stem.

*Desmodium* Desv. sp.\*; beggar's-ticks; leaf.

*Erythrina crista-galli* L.\*; cockspur coral tree; leaf.

*Maackia amurensis* Rupr. & Maxim.\*; amur maackia; leaf, stem.

*Wisteria sinensis* (Sims) Sweet; Chinese wisteria; leaf.

#### LILIACEAE

*Hemerocallis* L. sp. hybrid\*; daylily; leaf.  
*Smilax* L. sp.\*; greenbriar; leaf.

#### LYTHRACEAE

*Lagerstroemia indica* L.; crape myrtle; leaf.

#### MAGNOLIACEAE

*Liriodendron tulipifera* L.\*; tulip tree; stem.  
*Magnolia acuminata* (L.) L.\*; cucumber tree; leaf.  
*M. grandiflora* L.; southern magnolia; leaf, stem.  
*M. × soulangiana* Soul.-Bod.; Chinese magnolia; leaf, stem.  
*M. tripetala* L.\*; umbrella magnolia; leaf, stem.  
*M. virginiana* L.; sweet bay; leaf.  
*Michelia figo* (Lour.) K. Spreng.; banana shrub; leaf.

#### MALVACEAE

*Hibiscus syriacus* L.\*; althaea; leaf, stem.

#### MENISPERMACEAE

*Calycocarpum lyoni* (Pursh) Gray\*; cup seed; leaf.

#### MORACEAE

*Broussonetia papyrifera* (L.) Venten.\*; paper mulberry; leaf.  
*Ficus carica* L.\*; fig; stem.  
*F. pumila* L.\*; climbing fig; leaf.  
*Maclura pomifera* (Raf.) C. K. Schneid.\*; osage orange; leaf.

#### MYRICACEAE

*Myrica cerifera* L.; wax myrtle; leaf, stem.

#### MYRSINACEAE

*Ardisia crispa* (Thunb.) A. DC.; Christmas berry; leaf.

#### MYRTACEAE

*Callistemon citrinus* (Curtis) Stapf; crimson bottlebrush; leaf.  
*Eucalyptus camphora* R. T. Bak.\*; broad-leaved sally; stem.  
*E. nova-anglica* Deane & Maid.\*; New England peppermint; leaf.  
*Feijoa sellowiana* O. Berg.; pineapple guava; leaf.

#### NYSSACEAE

*Nyssa sylvatica* Marsh.\*; black gum; leaf, stem.

#### OLEACEAE

*Fraxinus caroliniana* Mill.\*; water ash; leaf.  
*F. pennsylvanica* Marsh. (Borkh.) Sarg.\*; green ash; leaf, stem.  
*Jasminum mesnyi* Hance\*; Japanese jasmine; leaf.  
*Ligustrum japonicum* Thunb.; wax-leaf privet; leaf, stem.  
*L. lucidum* Ait.; glossy privet; leaf.  
*L. sinense* Lour.\*; Chinese privet; leaf.  
*Osmanthus fragrans* (Thunb.) Lour.\*; sweet olive; leaf.  
*O. heterophyllus* (G. Don) P. S. Green; false holly; leaf.

#### OSMUNDACEAE

*Osmunda regalis* L.\*; royal fern; leaf.

#### PLATANACEAE

*Platanus occidentalis* L.; eastern sycamore; leaf, stem (severe).

#### POLYGONACEAE

*Brunnichia ovata* (Walt.) Shinners\*; ladies eardrops; leaf.

#### POLYPODIACEAE

*Cyrtomium falcatum* (L. f.) K. Presl; holly fern; leaf.

#### RHAMNACEAE

*Rhamnus caroliniana* Walt.\*; Indian cherry; leaf.

#### ROSACEAE

*Chaenomeles japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl. ex Spach\*; Japanese flowering quince; leaf.  
*C. speciosa* (Sweet) Nakai\*; flowering quince; leaf, stem.

*Cotoneaster apiculatus* Rehd. & E. H. Wils.\*; cranberry cotoneaster; stem.

*C. dielsianus* E. Pritz ex Diels\*; cotoneaster; stem (severe).

*C. lucidus* Schlechtend.\*; hedge cotoneaster; stem (severe).

*Crataegus douglasii* Lindl.\*; hawthorn; leaf.

*C. × Lavallei*\*; hawthorn; stem.

*C. pininifida* Bunge\*; hawthorn; leaf.

*Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl.; loquat; leaf.

*Malus angustifolia* (Ait.) Michx.\*; southern wild crab apple; leaf.

*M. floribunda* Siebold ex Van Houtte\*; showy crab apple; leaf.

*M. pumila* Mill.\*; common apple; stem.

*M. × robusta* (Carriere) Rehd.\*; flowering crab apple; stem.

*M. silvestris* Mill.\*; crab apple; leaf.

*Photinia* Lindl.\* PI 325008; photinia; leaf.

*P. glabra* (Thunb.) Maxim.\*; Japanese photinia; leaf.

*P. serrulata* Lindl.\*; Chinese photinia; leaf.

*Prunus caroliniana* (Mill.) Ait.\*; cherry laurel; stem.

*P. serotina* J. F. Ehrh.\*; black cherry; stem.

*P. triloba* Lindl.\*; flowering almond; stem.

*Pyracantha coccinea* M. J. Roem.; fire thorn; leaf, stem (severe).

*P. fortuneana* (Maxim.) H. L. Li\*; fire thorn; stem.

*P. koidzumii* (Hayata) Rehd.\*; Formosa fire thorn; stem.

*Pyrus calleryana* Decne.\*; ornamental pear; leaf.

*P. × lecontei* Rehd. cv. Kieffer\*; pear; leaf.

*P. pyrifolia* (Burm. f.) Nakai\*; sand pear; stem.

*Raphiolepis indica* (L.) Lindl.; Indian hawthorn; leaf, stem.

*Rosa* sp. hybrid; hybrid tea rose\*; leaf, stem.

*R. laevigata* Michx.\*; Cherokee rose; leaf.

*Rubus* sp.; wild blackberry; stem.

*R. trivialis* Michx.\*; southern dewberry; leaf.

*Spiraea × Vanhoulttei* (C. Briot) Zab.; bridal-wreath; stem (moderately severe).

#### RUBIACEAE

*Gardenia jasminoides* Ellis; common gardenia; leaf.

*G. jasminoides* Ellis cv. Prostrata; dwarf gardenia; leaf.

*Mitchellia repens* L.\*; partridgeberry; leaf.

#### RUTACEAE

*Citrus reticulata* Blanco; satsuma orange; stem.

*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis* L.\*; southern prickly ash; stem.

#### SALICACEAE

*Populus alba* L.\*; white poplar; stem.

*Salix nigra* Marsh\*; black willow; stem.

#### SAPINDACEAE

*Koelreuteria paniculata* Laxm.\*; varnish tree; leaf.

*Sapindus utilis* Trab.\*; soapberry; leaf, stem.

#### SAXIFRAGACEAE

*Hydrangea macrophylla* (Thunb.) Ser.\*; French hydrangea; leaf.

*Philadelphus coronarius* L.\*; mock orange; leaf.

#### SOLANACEAE

*Solanum pseudocapsicum* L.; Jerusalem cherry; leaf.

#### STERCULIACEAE

*Firmiana simplex* (L.) W. F. Wight\*; Chinese parasol tree; leaf.

#### STYRACACEAE

*Halesia diptera* Ellis\*; silver-bell; stem.

#### SYMPLOCACEAE

*Symplocos tinctoria* (L.) L'Her.\*; common sweetleaf; leaf.

#### TAXODIACEAE

*Cryptomeria japonica* (L. f.) D. Don\*; Japanese cedar; leaf.

#### THEACEAE

*Camellia cuspidata* (Kochs) Hort. Veitch ex R. Pearson\*; camellia; leaf.

*C. dubia* Sealy\*; camellia; leaf.

*C. japonica* L.; common camellia; leaf (severe), stem (severe), seedpod (severe).

*C. reticulata* Lindl.\*; camellia; leaf.

*C. sasanqua* Thunb.; sasanqua camellia; leaf (severe), stem (severe).

*C. sinensis* (L.) O. Kuntze; tea; leaf (moderately severe).

*C. tenuiflora* Cohen Stuart\*; camellia; leaf.

*Cleyera japonica* Thunb.; cleyera; leaf.

*Franklinia alatamaha* Marsh\*; Franklin tree; stem (severe).

*Gordonia axillaris* (Roxb. ex Ker-Gawl.) D. Dietr.\*; gordonia; leaf.

*G. lasianthus* (L.) Ellis; loblolly bay; leaf.

*Stewartia malacodendron* L.\*; silky camellia; stem.

*Ternstroemia gymnanthera* (Wight & Arn.) T. Sprague\*; ternstroemia; stem.

#### ULMACEAE

*Celtis laevigata* Willd.\*; sugarberry; leaf.

*Ulmus alata* Michx.\*; winged elm; leaf, stem.

*U. americana* L.\*; American elm; leaf, stem.

#### VERBENACEAE

*Callicarpa americana* L.\*; French mulberry; leaf.

*Lantana camara* L.\*; lantana; leaf.

*Vitex agnus-castus* L.\*; chaste tree; leaf.

#### VITACEAE

*Ampelopsis arborea* Koehne\*; pepper vine; leaf.

*Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (L.) Planch.\*; Virginia creeper; leaf.

*Vitis rotundifolia* Michx.\*; muscadine grape; leaf.

#### ZINGIBERACEAE

*Hedychium coronarium* J. Konig\*; ginger lily; leaf.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank Dale Newsom, Martin and Paula Piehl, Beatrix Exner, Wray Birchfield, Shirley Tucker, and Lowell Urbatsch for assistance in identifying plant specimens.

## LITERATURE CITED

1. Alfieri, S. A., Jr., Langdon, K. R., Wehlburg, C., and Kimbrough, J. W. 1984. Index of plant diseases in Florida. Fla. Dep. Agric. Consum. Serv. Bull. 11 (rev.). 389 pp.
2. Batista, A. C., and Lima, D. A. 1949. Lista de suscetíveis da alga *Cephaleuros mycoidea* Karst. em Pernambuco. Bol. Sec. Agric. Ind. Com. (Pernambuco) 16:32-46.
3. Chapman, R. L., and Henk, M. C. 1985. Observations on the habit, morphology and ultrastructure of *Cephaleuros parasiticus* (Chlorophyta) and a comparison with *C. virescens*. J. Phycol. 21:513-522.
4. Fowler, M. E. 1947. *Glomerella* leaf spot on *Magnolia*. Plant Dis. Rep. 31:298-299.
5. Holcomb, G. E. 1975. Hosts of the alga *Cephaleuros virescens* in Louisiana. (Abstr.) Proc. Am. Phytopathol. Soc. 2:134.
6. Holcomb, G. E. 1977. Economically important hosts susceptible to stem infections by the alga *Cephaleuros virescens*. (Abstr.) Proc. Am. Phytopathol. Soc. 3:337.
7. Holcomb, G. E. 1985. New hosts of the parasitic lichen *Strigula*. Plant Dis. 69:1100.
8. Holcomb, G. E., and Henk, M. C. 1984. Association of the green alga *Cephaleuros* with the black leafspot of *Magnolia grandiflora*. (Abstr.) Phytopathology 74:821-822.
9. Joubert, J. J., and Rijkenberg, F. H. J. 1971. Parasitic green algae. Annu. Rev. Phytopathol. 9:45-64.
10. Mann, H. H., and Hutchinson, C. M. 1907. *Cephaleuros virescens* Kunze: The 'red rust' of tea. Mem. Dep. Agric. India Bot. Ser. 1:1-35.
11. Marlatt, R. B., and Alfieri, S. A., Jr. 1981. Hosts of a parasitic alga, *Cephaleuros* Kunze, in Florida. Plant Dis. 65:520-522.
12. Marlatt, R. B., and Campbell, C. W. 1980. Susceptibility of *Psidium guajava* selections to injury by *Cephaleuros* sp. Plant Dis. 64:1010-1011.
13. Pratt, R. M. 1958. Florida guide to citrus insects, diseases and nutritional disorders in color. Fla. Agric. Exp. Stn. Bull. 191 pp.
14. Tucker, S. C., and Harris, R. C. 1980. New and noteworthy pyrenocarpous lichens from Louisiana and Florida. Bryologist 83:1-20.
15. U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1960. Index of Plant Diseases in the United States. Agric. Handb. 165. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC. 531 pp.
16. Ward, H. M. 1884. On the structure, development, and life history of a tropical epiphyllous lichen (*Strigula complanata* Fee). Trans. Linn. Soc. London Bot. Ser. 2. 2:87-119.
17. Wellman, F. L. 1972. Tropical American Plant Disease. Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen, NJ. 989 pp.
18. Wellman, F. L. 1977. Dictionary of Tropical American Crops and Their Diseases. Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen, NJ. 495 pp.
19. Wolf, F. A. 1930. A parasitic alga, *Cephaleuros virescens* Kunze, on citrus and certain other plants. J. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 45:187-205.