

Leaf disease of *Dendrobium Phalaenopsis* was observed in orchid fields in 2003-2004. Occurrence of the disease symptoms was reached up to 31.8% in severely infected fields. Leaf spots showed circular to nearly-circular, these circular blemished were yellow, with greater amounts of brown to black flecks forming as the spots enlarge. On the diseased leaf yellowish mosaic pattern and defoliation occurred. *Pseudocercospora dendrobii* were isolated from the diseased plants. Conidiophores were produced on the lesion surface of the leaf with the blemished areas and conidia formed dark brown, cylindrical and straight to slightly curved, 5-9 septate, 25.7-87.0×2.0-3.5µm. Mycelial growth was mostly slow on potato dextrose agar and the optimum temperature for growth was 25°C. We were identified as *Pseudocercospora dendrobii* based on the morphological characteristics

**A-03 Characterization of a sapstain fungal species isolated from logs of *Pinus radiata*.** J.-J. KIM(1), Y. W. LIM(1), C. BREUIL(1), K. SEIFERT(2), <B>S.H. KIM</B>(3), G.-H. KIM(4). (1)Department of Wood Science, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z4, Canada; (2)Biodiversity Theme, Environmental Sciences Team Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, ON K1A 0C6, Canada; (3)Department of Microbiology, Dankook University, Cheonan, Chungnam 330-714, Korea; (4)Division of Environmental Science and Ecological Engineering, Korea University, Seoul 136-701, Korea.

An *Ophiostoma* species causing sapstain was isolated from *Pinus radiata* logs grown and stored in New Zealand, and imported from New Zealand to Korea. This species produces dark ascomata with long necks, lacks ostiolar hyphae and has hyaline reniform ascospores with a hat-shaped sheath. The fungus has mononematous *Leptographium*-like conidiophores that intergrade with synnematous *Pesotum*-like conidiophores, the latter previously described under the anamorph name *Pesotum pini*. Genetic cross between different isolates demonstrated that the species is a heterothallic species with two mating types. Phylogenetic analyses of aligned ITS2/partial LSU rDNA, partial  $\alpha$ -tubulin and partial actin DNA sequences demonstrate that the species is a phylogenetically distinct species most closely related to *O. cainii* and *O. galeiformis*, with which it shares many morphological characters. It is also more closely related to *Ophiostoma* species with *Leptographium* anamorphs than to species of the *O. piceae* and *O. ulmi* complexes, the best-known groups of species with *Pesotum* anamorphs. Overall the species is named as *Ophiostoma radiaticola* sp. novo.