

TITLE: SYMPTOMATOLOGY AND ETIOLOGY OF BLACK CRUST (*Phyllachora* sp.) INCIDENT IN PASPALUM GRASS (*Paspalum notatum*).

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The paspalum grass (Poaceae) is a plant that adapts well to the equatorial climate, tropical and subtropical, which are 329 records of occurrence, of these 29 species of *Phyllachora* in species of *Panicum* spp. The objective of this work was to record and describe the symptomatology and etiology of *Phyllachora paspalicola* incident on leaves of paspalum grass. The leaves were collected in April 2019 and analyzed using a stereoscopic microscope. The symptoms were recorded with naked eye under stereomicroscope. Using lactophenol (cotton-blue), semipermanent slides (direct catheter and histological cut) were prepared for microscopic recording. Morphology and morphometry of macro and microscopic structures were performed for identification and comparison with literature. Symptoms: Blackened scores of chlorotic halos were observed and distributed throughout the tissue; when young the lesions and/or crusts presented of 300-500 mm of diameters, advancing to a yellowing, finishing to a necrosis of graying coloration; no confluent crusts were observed covering a large area of the plant tissue. Signals: Cylindrical, subclaved, obtuse, eight ascospores by ascas, with their dimensions of 116,56- (83,2) -63,18 x 11,72- (8,0) -3,69 μm ; the hyaline ascospores, unicellular, ellipsoids presented dimensions of 16.3- (12.96) - 9.44 x 8.58- (5.87) -2.92 μm . This is the first occurrence record of *P. paspalicola* incident on leaves of paspalum grass in the city of Urutaí (GO).

Keywords: identify; detection, black crust, ascomycota.