GLOMERELLA CINGULATA FROM ALABAMA-GROWN TOMATOES OFFERED FOR SALE AT OTTAWA

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Typical water-soaked depressions symptomatic of anthracnose were observed on a high percentage of tomato fruits offered for sale in an Ottawa supermarket produce department on July 12, 1972. Some of the lesions had erupted to produce the salmon-colored masses of yeast-like conidia characteristic of the imperfect state of *Glomerella cingulata*, named by von Arx *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* (Penz.) Sacc. in his monograph of *Colletotrichum* (1). Enquiry of an attendant produced the shipping container which fixed Alabama as the source of these fruits.

Subsequent observation microscopically and of cultures which developed from lesioned fruit confirmed the identity of the incitant. This organism, which is widely prevalent in southeastern North America, rarely poses much of a problem in field tomatoes in Ontario and adjacent regions. Earlier studies (1, 2) had confirmed that the bulk of field tomato anthracnose in the latter area was incited by *Colletotrichum coccodes* (Wallr.) Hughes, which had long masqueraded under the epithets *C. phomoides* (Sacc.) Chester or *C. atramentarium* (B. & Br.) Taubenh.

Figure 1. Spore masses of Colletotrichum state of *Glomerella cingulata* on decayed portion of Albama-grown tomato fruit offered for sale at Ottawa.

Literature cited

1. Arx, J. A. von, 1957, Die Arten der Gattung Colletotrichum Cda. Phytopathol. 2. 29:413-468.

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