Chinese chive (*Allium tuberosum*) is a popular vegetable in Chinese and Korean cuisines. A new disease was observed in four fields during routine disease surveys of Chinese chive conducted in June and September from 2007 to 2012 in Hokkaido, Japan. The incidence ranged from 5 to 20%. Symptoms first appeared as white to pale brown fusiform lesions, about 3–8 cm in length, on the centres of leaves (Figs. 1, 2a). Parts of the lesions became pink (Fig. 2b) and then turned dark brown. Finally, the upper parts of leaves with lesions died. Sooty conidial masses were observed at the centres of the lesions (Fig. 2c).

A fungal isolate Mt41 was obtained from lesions on leaves showing typical symptoms. Conidiophores of the isolate grown on V8 juice agar medium were erect, pale to mid brown, 27-138 μm long and 4.5-6.5 μm wide, with swellings at the distal ends. They developed by percurrent proliferation and bore single conidia at their apices. Conidia were oblong to ellipsoid, 1.4) (Fig. 3). The isolate formed pseudothecia that were black, globose with 3–8 cm in length, on the centres of leaves (Figs. 1, 2a). Parts of the lesions became pink (Fig. 2b) and then turned dark brown. Finally, the upper parts of leaves with lesions died. Sooty conidial masses were observed at the centres of the lesions (Fig. 2c).


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