First detection of *Colletotrichum siamense* causing anthracnose on *Alpinia purpurata*

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Alpinia (*Alpinia purpurata*) flowers with anthracnose symptoms were collected in Alagoas, Brazil, in December 2016. *Colletotrichum*-like isolates obtained by single-spore culture in potato dextrose agar (PDA) were initially white and later became brown with abundant aerial mycelium. The underside of the colony was uniformly black with a growth rate of 4.3 mm/day. Conidia were $9.88\text{--}19.33 \times 3.41\text{--}5.91 \mu\text{m}$ ($n = 50$), straight to cylindrical, aseptate and hyaline, morphological characters consistent with *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* (Weir et al. 2012). To confirm the identity of the isolate, partial sequences of the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) of rDNA, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH), calmodulin (CAL), chitin synthase (CHS-1) and actin (ACT)

genes were amplified and sequenced (GenBank accession Nos. MH122793, MH122792, MH122790, MH122791 and MH122789 respectively). A Bayesian inference phylogenetic tree (Supplementary Fig. S1) was constructed using a combined sequence alignment and *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* complex reference sequences, and *C. boninense* was used as outgroup (Weir et al. 2012). Isolate COUFAL0201 grouped in the *C. siamense* clade with the ex-type isolate (ICMP 18578). To confirm pathogenicity tests, 30 μl conidial suspension droplets (10^6 conidia/ml) were deposited on the surfaces of flowers wounded with a sterile needle. Control flowers received sterile water. Typical anthracnose symptoms were observed in all inoculated flowers after 3 to 5 days (Supplementary Fig. S2). Control fruits presented no symptoms. The pathogen was consistently re-isolated from the infected flowers. To our knowledge, this is the first report of *C. siamense* causing anthracnose on flowers of *Alpinia purpurata* in the world.

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Reference

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