First report of *Neofusicoccum parvum* associated with shoot cankers of peach (*Prunus persica*) in Shanghai, China

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China is the leading producer of peaches (*Prunus persica* L. Batsch), providing more than 50% of the world production. In June 2017, symptoms of gummosis were observed on 3-year-old peach trees in the germplasm of Shanghai Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Shanghai, China. Isolation by transferring little tissue samples approximately (5 mm × 5 mm) of symptomatic branches onto Petri plates containing potato dextrose agar (PDA) yielded colonies with aerial mycelia. Colonies of fungal isolates on PDA showed white aerial mycelium at the early stage and turned gray to dark gray after 7 days. Conidia were hyaline, unicellular, thin-walled with smooth surface, and ellipsoid with round apices, and measured 10.2 to 24.2 μm × 2.4 to 8.2 μm. To confirm the pathogen identity, the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region and the translation elongation factor 1-α gene (EF1-α) were amplified from DNA extracted from single-spore cultures of a representative isolate SH01 using primers ITS1/ITS4 (White et al. 1990) and EF1-728F/EF1-986R (Carbone and Kohn 1999). The consensus sequences of ITS (MH512906.1) and EF1-α (MH551174.1) showed 99% identity with *N. parvum* (KU997467.1 and KU997305.1 for ITS and EF1-α, respectively). Pathogenicity tests was conducted by spraying the

isolate SH01 on the current year semi-lignified shoots of 4-year-old peach trees (cv. ‘Hu 277’) in Zhuanghang, Shanghai. Gum exudations appeared after 45 days on inoculated regions. No lesions and gum exudations were observed on the control branches. To our knowledge, this is the first report of presence of *N. parvum* associated with canker on peach tree in Shanghai, China.

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