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Notes on Fungi from north-east India-XVI. Two rare Hyphomycetes from Assam.

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With 2 text figures.

In the following paper is presented a brief, illustrated account of two rare hyphomycetes viz. *Dendrosporium lobatum* Plakidas and Edgerton and *Riessia semiophora* Fr.

Dendrosporium lobatum Edgerton and Plakidas (1936).

This fungus was isolated from a soil in which tea plants are growing intermixed with *Aracandium occidentale* L. and *Aleurites montana* Wilson in a neighbouring tea estate. The fungus, at first makes its appearance as a white, mealy growth on the root surface. The aerial mycelium is abundant, hyaline, branched, and septate. No chlamydospore-like structures reported by Plakidas and

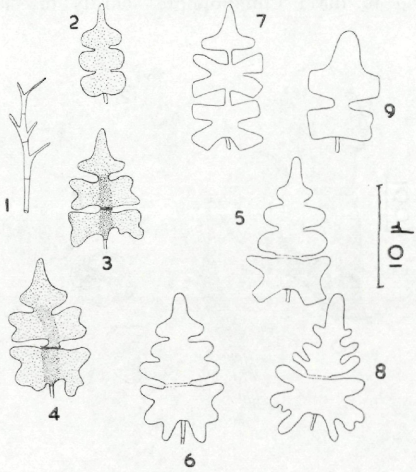

Fig. I. *Dendrosporium lobatum* Plakidas and Edgerton. — 1. Conidiophore and sterigmata. — 2. A young conidium. — 3.—6. Mature normal conidia. — 7.—9. Mature abnormal conidia.

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Edgerton (loc. cit.) were observed in the local collection. There is very little differentiation between the vegetative mycelium and conidiophores. The latter are produced as short laterals of the vegetative mycelium measuring up to 20 μ long and septate, bearing 1—5(—8) sterigmata on which the conidia are borne terminally and singly. Conidia are hyaline, unequally two-septate and deeply constricted at the septum and measuring 10—12(—14) × 4—6(—7) μ. The lower cell of the conidium is usually 4 to rarely 8-lobate, pedicellate; the pedicel measuring 1,5—3 μ long. The lobes of the conidia are obtuse to subacute. (Fig. I.)

The fungus which was originally described on dead or dying bark of pear trees (*Pyrus serotina*) from Louisiana, U.S.A. appears to have not been reported from elsewhere since then.

Riessia semiophora Fr. Synnemata gregarious on the substratum, whitish at first, later turning mealy and ultimately silver grey or olivaceous brown with aging, measuring from 300 to 500 μ long, stipitate; stalks about ⅓ the length of the synnema and up to 30 μ thick composed of elongated cells, pale fuscous in colour. The synnemata arise from a loose weft of hyaline to subhyaline effuse, repent mycelium. The conidial part is subcapitate to clavate, measuring 60—100 μ in diam. Conidiophores hardly discernible, mostly

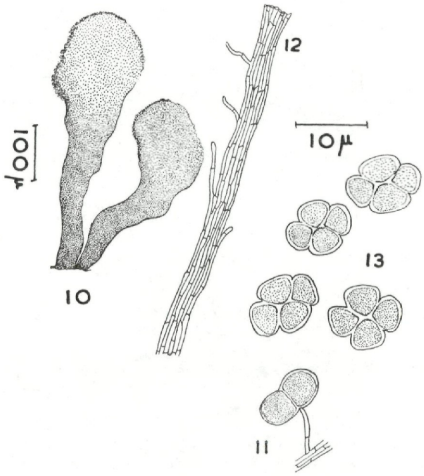

Fig. II. *Riessia semiophora* Fr. — 10. Two synnemata. — 11. Conidiophore and conidium. — 12. Part of the synnema showing the conidiophores. — 13. Conidia.

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unbranched, septate, hyaline, bearing cruciate conidia that are quadrilocular, measuring 8—11 μ, very rarely 13 μ in diameter. The individual cells are broadly turbinate and measure 2,5—3,6 × 4 to 5 μ. (Fig. II.)

Till now two species of the genus *Riessia* have been described viz. *R. semiophora* Fr. from Germany and *R. minima* Sacc. (1906). The latter species has very small conidia that are 3—4 radiate with acute apices 5—6 × 1—5 μ in diameter and is known to be a hyperparasite of *Helminthosporium asterinoides* on leaves of *Eugenia* in Brazil. The conidia of the local species appear to be smaller than those described by Fries for *R. semiophora* and are invariably 4 - locular.

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Artikel/Article: Notes on Fungi from north-east India-XVI. Two rare Hyphomycetes from Assam. 141-143