

**Notes on Fungi from North-East India-XXIII.
Koorchaloma Okamurae Hino et Katumoto var.
Assamica var. nov.**

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With 1 Textfig.

We have very often come across an interesting tuberculariaceous fungus on dead seedlings of *Crotalaria anagyroides*, *Priotropis cytoides* and *Tephrosia candida* which are generally grown as green crops in the tea gardens of Assam. A similar fungus was recently collected on the dead leaf sheaths of bamboo culms growing within the Tocklai campus.

The fungus makes ready growth on potato dextrose agar medium. The growth, however, is slow and restricted; aerial mycelium sparse, whitish to begin with, turning pale buff in colour centripetally with the production of sterile setae and conidiophores. The texture of the colony on agar media is leathery.

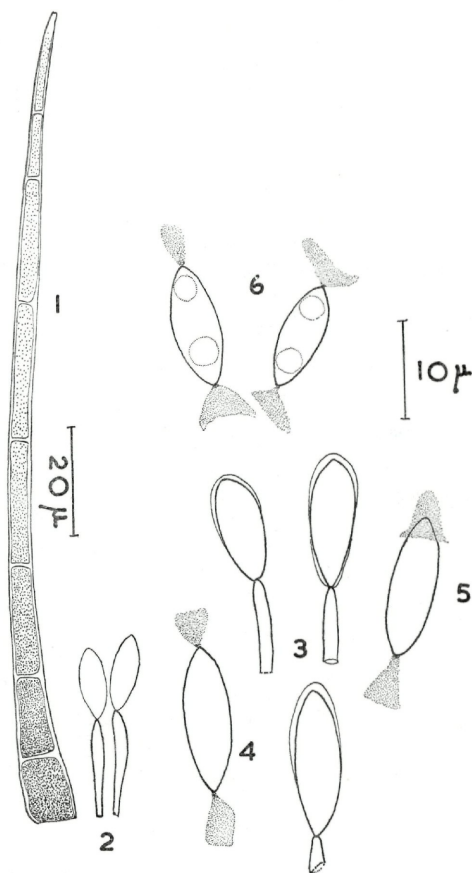
The sporodochia in nature are typically buff coloured to pale orange yellow, separate or coalescent, saucer-shaped and measuring upto 2.5 mm in diameter beset with setae throughout the sporodochium. Setae simple, stiff, erect, septate, deep brown and bulbous at the base, dilute brown and somewhat attenuate apically, measuring upto 140 μ long and 10 μ wide at the base. Conidiophores abundant, simple, bacillar, hyaline, continuous, 10—15 (—20) \times 2 μ , producing conidia terminally, singly and successively. Conidia hyaline, continuous, naviculiform, smooth-walled, 10—12 (—14) \times 3—4 (—5) μ with a brush-like appendage measuring up to 4 μ long apically, more often at either end.

Koorchaloma okamurae Hino et Katumoto (1962) described on dead culms of *Sinobambusa tootsik* Makino, from Kyoto, Japan is different from the type of the genus *Koorchaloma madreya* Subramanian (1953) in having smaller, sterile setae and smaller spores.

The variety occurring locally has sporodochia that are much larger than the Japanese species and the sterile setae that are smaller are distributed throughout the sporodochium unlike in *K. madreya* or *K. okamurae*. Besides, the brush-like appendage in our collection is more often present at either end of the spore than at one end only.

Hence a new variety is proposed to accommodate the local collection.
Koorchaloma okamurae Hino et Katumoto var. **assamica**
 var. nov. Agnihotrudu.

Differt a typo sporodochiis numerosioribus et setis sterilibus per
 totum sporodochium dispersis nec in margine tantum ortis; sporae



Koorchaloma okamurae. Hino et Katumoto var. *assamica* var. nov. Agni-
 hotrudu. — 1. A sterile seta from the sporodochium. — 2 and 3, Conidio-
 phores and conidia. — 4 to 6. Conidia showing the membranous appendages.

utrinque appendicibus membranaceis, raro antice vel postice tantum praeditae.

Differs from the species in having larger sporodochia and smaller sterile setae which are dispersed throughout the sporodochium instead of at the margin only. The spores are provided with membranous appendages mostly at either end and very rarely at one end only.

Type on dried leaf sheath of *Bambusa* sp. Tocklai experimental Station, Cinnamara, Assam, collected by V. Agnihotrudu on 5/6/1962, deposited in the Mycological Herbarium, Tocklai experimental Station under No. 186, and Herbarium Cryptogamiae Indiae orientalis.

A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s

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R e f e r e n c e s.

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