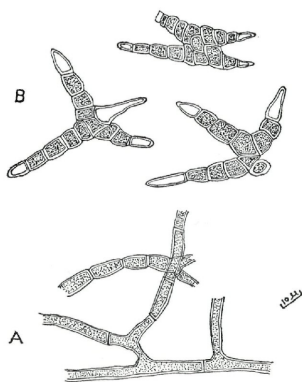


A new Species of *Tripospermum*

By S. M. Singh,

Department of Botany, Government Postgraduate College, Balaghat, (M. P.),
India

During November 1969, the living leaves of the plant *Jasminum sambac* Ait. growing in the College Garden was found affected with a *Tripospermum* sp. No species of this genus has been reported so far on this host. The description of the fungus is, therefore, presented below. Being a new record, it is proposed to name the fungus as *Tripospermum jasmini* Singh. sp. nov. Figure Shows (A) Mycelium and (B) Conidia.



Tripospermum jasmini Singh sp. nov.

The mycelium forms a black, effuse, epiphyllous crust like superficial colony composed of much branched and anastomosing brown hyphae which usually grow together in strands to form a characteristic reticulum. The hyphal cells are barrel shaped, sometimes constricted at the septa up to 6.7μ wide. The conidiophores are indistinct and the conidia seem to arise laterally from the cells of the mycelium. The conidiophores were not described by Hughes (1951). Ingold and Cox (1957) describe that there is no differentiation of definite conidiophores, and the hyphae which bear spores are exactly like those which

remain sporeless; conidia olivaceous to light brown with generally 4, rarely 3 divergent arms, arms 0—5 septate, upto 43.5 μ long, 7—10 μ broad at the base, tapering towards apex, 3—4 μ wide at the apex, usually constricted at the septa with end cells hyaline.

On the living leaves of *Jasminum sambac* Ait. College Garden, Balaghat, November 1969, leg. S. M. Singh. The specimen has been deposited in the Herb. I. M. I. Kew. No. 148091.

Caespituli epiphylli, nigri, effusi, superficiales, crustas tenuissimas, ex hyphis brunneis, 6—7 μ latis, septatis, ad septa interdum plus minusve constrictis, ramulosis, anastomosentibus, saepe funiculariter connexis compositi; conidia in hyphis lateraliter insidentia, 4-raro 3-radiata, olivacea vel pallide brunnea, radius 1—5-septatis, raro continuis, ad septa plerumque constrictis, cellulis terminalibus hyalinis praeditis, usque ad 43.5 μ longis, sursum paulatim attenuatis, ad basim 7—10 μ , in apice 3—4 μ latis.

Acknowledgements

The author is extremely grateful to Dr. G. P. Agarwal, Head of the Dept. of Postgraduate studies and Research in Botany, University of Jabalpur, for guidance and to Dr. V. P. Sahni and Dr. S. S. Ali for helpful criticism and suggestions; to the Principal Government Post-Graduate College Balaghat for the laboratory facilities, Mrs. Ellis of Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, England for the identification of the species and to Dr. F. Petrak for the latin diagnosis.

References

1. Hughes, S. J., 1951. *Commonwealth Mycol. Inst. Mycol. Paper* No. 46.
2. Ingold, C. T. and Cox, V. J., 1957. *Brit. Mycol. Soc. Trans.* 40: 317—321.

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Sydowia](#)

Jahr/Year: 1971/1972

Band/Volume: [25](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Singh S. M.

Artikel/Article: [A new Species of Tripospermum. 147-148](#)