

Five new *Meliolas* from South-East Asia.

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Three new species and one new variety of *Meliola* are described from recent collections in Malaya, and one new species from the Philippine Islands. I am grateful to Dr. R. W. G. Dennis of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, for allowing me to examine the material in his keeping.

(1) *Meliola caesalpiniiicola* Deighton, sp. nov.

Plagulae epiphyllae, raro etiam hypophyllae, subdensae, usque ad 5 mm. diam. Hyphae brunneae, illae epiphyllae subrectae vel leniter sinuosae, illae hypophyllae sinuosissimae, oppositae et late vel acute ramosae, subdense reticulatae, cellulis plerumque $20-30 \approx 6-9 \mu$. Hyphopodia capitata opposita, raro etiam alternata, plerumque leniter antrorsa, interdum subpatentia, $13-20 \mu$ longa, illa hypophylla $11-16 \mu$ longa; cellula basali cylindrica, $2-5 \mu$ longa; cellula apicali plerumque oblonga vel ovata, interdum breve subconoidea (ad apicem attenuata), raro subclavata (ad apicem leniter inflata), integra, plerumque recta, interdum antrorse vel retrorse leniter curvata, $11-15 \approx 8-11 \mu$, illa hypophylla versiformi, $7-13 \approx 7-11 \mu$. Hyphopodia mucronata illis capitatis commixta, opposita vel alternata, ampullacea, $16-27 \approx 6-10 \mu$. Setae myceliales plerumque juxta perithecia aggregatae, raro etiam in mycelio dispersae, subrectae vel plerumque leniter curvatae, simplices, in apicem gradatim attenuatae, acutae vel subacutae vel raro plus minusve obtusae, sursum subtorulosae, usque ad $310 \approx 6-8 \mu$, illae hypophyllae usque ad 330μ longae. Perithecia dispersa, atra, globosa, verrucosa, usque ad 210μ diam. Sporae brunneae, plerumque cylindricae, interdum subellipsoideae, obtusae, 4-septatae, constrictae, $40-46 \approx 16-19 \approx 10-14 \mu$.

Hab. in foliis vivis *Caesalpiniae nugae* Ait. (*Caesalpinaceae*), Ins. Philippinenses: Lamao, prov. Bataan, Luzon, leg. E. D. Merrill, 3. 11. 1913, Sydow, Fungi exotici exsiccati 172 (pars in Herb. R.B.G., Kew, typus) (I.M.I. 23827).

Sydow distributed this collection as *Meliola cylindrophora* Rehm, and gave a description of it in *Philipp. J. Sci., C. Bot.* **8**, p. 480, 1913. Sydow states that the ascospores are $36-40 \approx 15-17 \mu$, but of the many that I measured I could find none less than 40μ long.

In Saccardo, *Sylloge Fungorum*, **24**, p. 301, the type of *Meliola cylindrophora* Rehm is incorrectly given as on *Caesalpinia nuga*, Luzon, ins. Philipp. (Merrill), which is Sydow, *Fungi exotici exsiccati* no. 271. *M. cylindrophora* Rehm was described in *Philipp. J. Sci., C. Bot.*, **8**, p. 181, 1913, on *Itea maesifolia* (*Saxifragaceae*), Baker 394 from Luzon, Philippine Is. I have not seen the type, but three collections on *Itea macrophylla* from the Philippine Islands (Ramos, P.B.S. 38274 and 38284, and Clara, P.B.S. 38309) in Herb. I.M.I. have been examined and agree with Rehm's description: they are quite different from the *Meliola* on *Caesalpinia nuga* described above.

Meliola caesalpiniicola bears some resemblance to *M. aethiops* Sacc., from which it differs in having acute to subacute setae which are usually slightly curved, and in its occasional subconoid capitate hyphopodia which are never present in *M. aethiops*. It is quite distinct from *M. caesalpiniae* (Hansford & Deighton) Hansford & Deighton.

(2) *Meliola desmodii-laxiflori* Deighton var. **crotalariae** Deighton, var. nov.

Plagulae caulicola, densae, velulinae, usque ad 5 mm. diam., saepe numerosae confluentesque. Hyphae brunneae, subrectae, interdum sinuosae, oppositae lateque ramosae, dense reticulatae, cellulis plerumque $15-40 \rightleftharpoons 6-9 \mu$. Hyphopodia capitata alternata, antrorsa vel patentia, recta vel curvata, $14-23 \mu$ longa; cellula basali cylindrica, $3-8 \mu$ longa; cellula apicali integra, subglobosa, oblonga vel ovata, recta vel saepe antrorse vel retrorse curvata, $11-15 \rightleftharpoons 11-15 \mu$. Hyphopodia mucronata in hyphis distinctis evoluta, opposita vel alternata, ampullacea, $12-20 \rightleftharpoons 7-9 \mu$. Setae myceliales numerosae, dispersae, rectae, simplices, acutae, usque ad $700 \rightleftharpoons 9-11 \mu$ (plerumque $240-435 \mu$ longae). Perithecia dispersa, atra, globosa, verrucosa, usque ad 170μ diam. Sporae brunneae, cylindricae vel saepe leniter cuneatae, obtusae, 4-septatae, leniter constrictae, $30-42 \rightleftharpoons 12-14 \rightleftharpoons 11-12 \mu$.

Hab. in caulibus vivis *Crotalariae anagyroidis* H. B. & K. (*Papilionaceae*), Malaya; Ampar Tenang Estate, Selangor, 18. XI. 1956, Anthony Johnston 1764 (I.M.I. 68893, typus).

A typo differt setis longioribus et sporis leniter latioribus.

Very similar to *Meliola desmodii-laxiflori* var. *desmodii-laxiflori*, but readily distinguishable, even under the binocular microscope, by the frequent very long setae dispersed among the relatively uniform pile of shorter setae.

(3) *Meliola erythrinicola* Deighton, sp. nov.

Plagulae epiphyllae, tenues, subglabrae usque ad 5 mm. diam. Hyphae brunneae, sinuosae, oppositae lateque ramosae, laxae reticula-

tae, cellulis plerumque $12-44 \Rightarrow 4-8 \mu$. Hyphopodia capitata alternata, raro (usque ad 1 per centum) opposita, patentia vel leniter antrorsa, recta vel plerumque malleiformia, $12-18 \mu$ longa; cellula basali cylindrica, $3-8 \mu$ (plerumque $3-4 \mu$) longa; cellula apicali integra, plerumque antrorse vel retrorse curvata malleiformique, interdum subglobosa vel late clavata, $8-10 \Rightarrow 8-11 \mu$. Hyphopodia mucronata illis capitatis commixta, numerosa, alternata vel opposita, ampullacea, $14-22 \Rightarrow 6-7 \mu$. Setae myceliales juxta perithecia aggregatae, rectae, atrobrunneae, usque ad $200 \Rightarrow 6-8 \mu$, ad apicem cristatodentatae vel $2-3$ -furcatae (usque ad 10μ), ramulis saepe pluridenticulatis. Perithecia dispersa, atra, globosa, verrucosa, usque ad 120μ diam. Sporae brunneae, cylindricae, obtusae, 4 -septatae, leniter constrictae, $28-39 \Rightarrow 12-14 \Rightarrow 9-11 \mu$, plerumque plus minusve $30 \Rightarrow 12 \mu$.

Hab. in foliis vivis *Erythrinae subumbrantis* (Hassk.) Merrill (*Papilionaceae*), Malaya: Selama Agricultural Station, Perak, 9. VIII. 1956, Anthony Johnston 1709 (I.M.I. 63969 a, typus).

(4) **Mellola petraeovitidis** Deighton, sp. nov.

Plagulae amphigenae, plerumque epiphyllae, densae, velutinae, usque ad 3 mm. diam. , saepe numerosae confluentesque. Hyphae brunneae, rectae vel subrectae, oppositae acuteque ramosae (circa 45°), dense reticulatae, cellulis plerumque $12-30 \Rightarrow 7-10 \mu$. Hyphopodia capitata alternata, antrorsa, recta, $16-28 \mu$ longa; cellula basali cuneata vel cylindrica, recta vel interdum antrorse curvata, $5-12 \mu$ longa; cellula apicali subglobosa vel plerumque clavata, recta, integra vel interdum plus minusve lobata, $11-20 \Rightarrow 11-18 \mu$. Hyphopodia mucronata in hyphis distinctis evoluta, opposita vel alternata, ampullacea, $12-20 \Rightarrow 7-9 \mu$. Setae myceliales numerosae, dispersae, rectae vel interdum leniter curvatae, usque ad $450 \Rightarrow 8-11 \mu$, plerumque ad apicem bidentatae (usque ad 12μ) vel $3-5$ -cristatodentatae, interdum ramulo brevi laterali praeditae, vel bifurcatae (usque ad 20μ) et ramis iterum dentatis. Perithecia dispersa, atra, globosa, verrucosa, usque ad 180μ diam. Sporae brunneae, cylindricae vel interdum leniter cuneatae, obtusae, 4 -septatae, constrictae, $32-37 \Rightarrow 14-16 \Rightarrow 11-13 \mu$.

Hab. in foliis vivis *Petraeovitidis* sp. (*Verbenaceae*), Malaya: Federal Experimental Station, Jerangan, 5. VII. 1956, Anthony Johnston 1648 (I.M.I. 63958, typus).

(5) **Mellola uncarlicola** Deighton, sp. nov.

Plagulae epiphyllae, raro etiam hypophyllae, subdensae, atrae, orbiculares, usque ad 4 mm. diam. , parasiticae et maculas rubropurpureas efformantes. Hyphae brunneae, subrectae, alternate acuteque ramosae, subdense reticulatae, cellulis plerumque $18-27 \Rightarrow 7-9 \mu$.

Hyphopodia capitata alternata, rarissime opposita, antrorsa, recta, 16—18(21) μ longa; cellula basali cylindrica, 4—6(8) μ longa; cellula apicali subglobosa vel late breveque ovata, integra, 10—13(14) μ longa; 10—13 μ . *Hyphopodia mucronata* pauca, in hyphis distinctis evoluta, alternata vel opposita, ampullacea, 15—20 μ longa; 8—10 μ , collo brevi. Setae myceliales dispersae, leniter flexuosae vel sigmoideae, interdum uncinatae, atrae, sursum pallidiores, in apicem late obtusum gradatim attenuatae, usque ad 520 μ longae, ad basim 9—11 μ crassae, ad apicem 3—4 μ crassae. Perithecia dispersa, atra, globosa, verrucosa, usque ad 150 μ diam. Sporae brunneae, cylindricae, obtusae, 4-septatae, leniter constrictae, 38—42 μ longa; 12—12.5 μ lata; 11—12 μ crassa.

Hab. in foliis vivis *Uncariae dasyoneurae* Korth. (*Rubiaceae*), Malaya: Cameron Highlands, 5. II. 1953, Anthony Johnston 947 p. p. (I.M.I. 62487 a, typus).

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