

Coniribution to our Knowledge of Ascomycetes of India. XIII.

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In earlier papers (1960—1966) 40 ascomycetes have been described. The present paper constitutes thirteenth in the series. In this paper are decribed *Lophiostoma lecanthii* sp. nov. on *Lecanthus peduncularis* (Wall.) Weld. *Hypoxyton acaciae* sp. nov. on *Acacia arabica* Willd. and *Dimeriella trichosanthis* sp. nov. on *Trichosanthes* sp.

41. *Lophiostoma lecanthii* sp. nov.

Perithecia immersa, dispersa, globosa vel lageniformia, atra, erumpentia, ostiolo compresso praedita, $240-300 \times 250-320 \mu$; asci numerosi, anguste clavati, crasse tunicati, breviter stipitati, 8-spore, $85-114 \times 10-15 \mu$; sporae irregulariter biseriatae fusiformes, usque 6-septatae, medio parum constrictae, primum hyalinae, postea olivaceae $38-48 \times 3-5 \mu$.

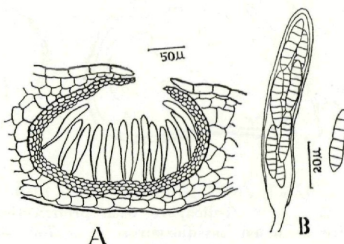


Fig. 1. *Lophiostoma lecanthii*.

Pseudothecia immersed in substrata, scattered, globoid to flask shaped, black, erumpent, ostiolate, ostioles slit like, $240-300 \times 250-320 \mu$. Asci numerous, hyaline, bitunicate, narrowly clavate, stalk fairly short, 8 spored, $85-114 \times 10-15 \mu$. Ascospores irregularly biseriate, fusiform, $38-48 \times 3-5 \mu$. Transverse septa upto 6, no vertical septa, slightly constricted in the middle septum, hyaline later changing to olivaceous green,

Collected on dead stems of *Lecanthus peduncularis* (Wall.) Weld. in the month of July 1965, at Aurangabad, Leg. S. T. Tilak and deposited in the herbarium of Marathwada University under number MUH. 199 (Tilak type).

Besides being a new species the genus is an addition to the generic list of India.

42. *Hypoxylon acaciae* sp. nov.

Perithecia globosa vel lageniformia, stromati primum pallide colorato, postea brunneo immersa, ostiolis papillatis prominula; pariete a stromate bene distincto praedita, $450-600 \times 240-345 \mu$; asci cylindracei vel clavati, apice iodo ope colorati, 8-spore, tenuiter tunicati, paraphysati, $80-104 \times 8-15 \mu$; sporae uniseriatae, postice attenuatae, ellipsoideae, obscure brunneae, $11,2-14,4 \times 6,4-7,2 \mu$.

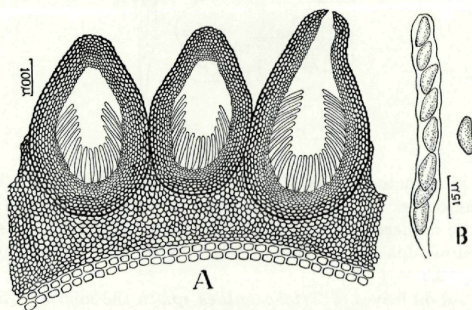


Fig. 2. *Hypoxylon acaciae*.

Perithecia globose to flask shaped, embedded in stroma which is light in colour, later changing to brown or dark. Stromatic surface is papillate due to projecting ostioles. Perithecia are distinctly separated from the stroma by a wall of its own and measures from $450-600 \times 240-345 \mu$. Asci cylindrical to clavate, hyaline, with apical ring which stains with iodine, 8-spored, unitunicate, originating from basal region, numerous, paraphysate, $80-104 \times 8-15 \mu$. Ascospores uniseriate, flattened on one side, ellipsoid, dark brown at maturity, $11,2-14,4 \times 6,4-7,2 \mu$.

Collected on dead stems of *Acacia arabica* Willd., in the month of April 1965, at Aurangabad, Leg. S. T. Tilak and deposited in the herbarium of Marathwada University under number MUH. 200 (Tilak type).

With the addition of this species the genus is now represented by species from India.

43. *Dimeriella trichosanthis* sp. nov.

Mycelio hypophyllo, plerumque totam folii superficiem obtegente; Perithecia superficialia, atra, ostiolata, globosa, setis nonnullis praedita, $105-135 \times 90-120 \mu$; pariete pseudoparenchymatico; asci ellipsoidei vel piriformes, crasse tunicati, antice distincte incrassati, paraphysati, 8-sporei, $35-45 \times 9,6-12,8 \mu$; sporae biseriatae, medio septatae, non constrictae, hyalinae, $9-12,8 \times 4-5 \mu$.

Hypophyllous appearing as sooty growth and occupying the laminar portion of leaf, fruit bodies in groups or solitary, superficial, black, ostiolate, with few setae, globose. Walls of the perithecia formed of

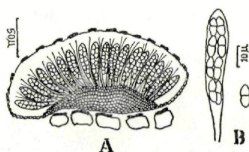


Fig. 3. *Dimeriella trichosanthis*.

pseudoparenchymatous cells, $105-135 \times 90-120 \mu$. Asci bitunicate, hyaline, the outer wall heavily thickened at apex, elliptical to pyriform, paraphysate, numerous, 8-spored, $35-45 \times 9,6-12,8 \mu$. Ascospores two celled, hyaline, biseriate, transversely septate, not constricted at the septum, $9-12,8 \times 4-5 \mu$.

Collected on leaves of *Trichosanthes* sp., in the month of Sept. 1964, at Aurangabad and deposited in the herbarium of Marathwada University under number MUH. 201 (Tilak type).

The genus *Dimeriella* has been extensively studied by Marie Farr (1966) and according to her the valid name should be *Dimeriella* and the older name *Wentimyces* Koord should not be accepted as valid in the absence of type species.

Acknowledgements

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