

A new Species of *Cylindrosporium* Unger from India.

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The writer noticed foliicular infection of *Acacia arabica* Willd. trees growing on road sides near Law College campus, Poona in the month of February 1967. The infection was quite marked and manifested itself in the form of greenish yellow specks with tiny black fruiting bodies on the infected leaves. Microscopic examination through the infection spots revealed the presence of a melanconiaceous fungus characterised by subepidermal acervuli bearing filiform hyaline conidia on short conidiophores, on the basis of which the fungus was identified as a species of *Cylindrosporium* Unger. Three species of *Cylindrosporium* have been previously reported to parasitize hosts belonging to the family Leguminosae. The writer's collection was, therefore, compared with the three species with the following results.

Table I

Fungus	Acervulus	Conidiophores	Conidia
1. <i>C. ipsi</i> Berger	300—500 μ	8—14 $\times$ 3—4 μ	28—48 $\times$ 3—3.5 μ Cylindrical 1—2 septate.
2. <i>C. vicia unijugae</i> Sawada	2—5 mm	—	28—70 $\times$ 2.5 μ Cylindrical.
3. <i>C. tephrosiae</i> Hansford.	20—40 μ	—	55—100 $\times$ 3 μ Filiform 3—5 septate.
4. <i>C. species</i> (Poona)	168—360 $\times$ 64—100 μ	2—3 μ	20—30 $\times$ 2—3 μ Filiform. 1—3 septate.

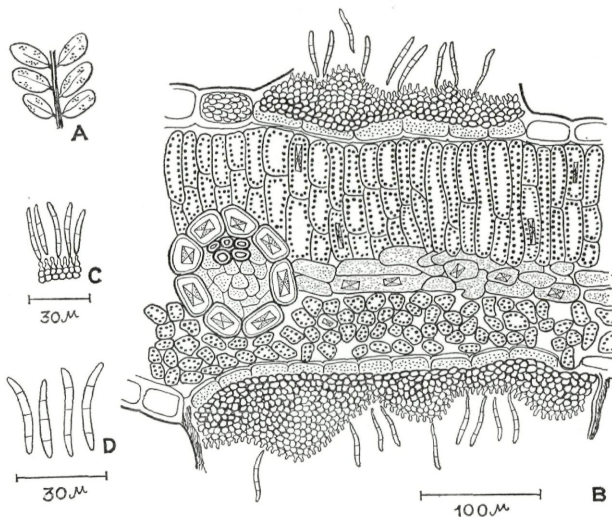
It is thus clear that the writer's collection is different from the previously reported species on legumes in having significantly smaller conidia and conidiophores and in conidial characters besides parasitizing an unreported host and is therefore described as new to science with the following Latin diagnosis.

Cylindrosporium acaciae Anahosur sp. nov.

Maculae amphigenae, orbiculares vel irregulares, luteo-marginatae, 0.5—1 mm diam.; acervuli amphigeni, in epidermide evoluti, lineares,

stromate basali praediti, $168-360 \times 64-100 \mu$; conidiophora superficiem stromatis basalis obtegentia, simplicia, hyalina, postice inflata, $2-3 \mu$ tantum longa; conidia filiformia, curvula, hyalina utrinque obtusiuscula, vix vel leniter attenuata, $1-3$ -plerumque 3 -septata, $20-30 \times 2-3 \mu$.

Infection spots erumpent, circular to irregular with yellowish margin, amphigenous, $0.5-1$ mm. diam. Acervuli erumpent, intra-epidermal, linear with depression, with a well developed basal stroma,



amphigenous, $168-360 \times 64-100 \mu$, conidiophores short, simple, hyaline, bulged at the base in basal layers $2-3 \mu$ long. Conidia filiform, flexuous, hyaline apex pointed to rounded, $1-3$ -septate, generally 3 -septate, $20-30 \times 2-3 \mu$.

Collected by K. H. Anahosur at Poona, India, on 11th February 1967 on the living leaves of *Acacia arabica* Willd. M. A. C. S. Herb. No. 385 (Type).

The type is also being deposited at Herb. Orientalis, New Delhi, India and C. M. I., England.

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