

Ascomycetes of Coorg (India) IV

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This is the fourth contribution from this laboratory in the series and presents an account of 4 new species and two new host records, collected by the writer in the forests of Coorg, Mysore-State, India on the basis of critical and comparative studies and host relationship.

The type materials of new species are deposited at Herb. Orientalis, New Delhi, C. M. I. England, besides being deposited at the M. A. C. S., Poona 4.

1. *Leptosphaeria lobeliae* Anahosur, sp. nov. (Fig. 1).

Maculae orbiculares, solitariae vel approximatae et plus minusve confluentes, tunc irregulariter angulosae, $0.5-2.5 \times 0.5$ mm; perithecia innata, nigra, globosa, ostiolo truncato, papilliformi punctiformiter erumpentia, pariete pseudoparenchymatico, crassiusculo praedita, $150-200 \mu$ diam.; asci clavati, crassiuscule tunicati, antice late rotundati, vix vel parum, postice paulatim attenuati, breviter et crassiuscule stipitati, 8-spori, $70-85 \times 16-12 \mu$; sporae incomplete distichae, fusoidae, utrinque attenuatae, obtusiusculae, rectae, raro leniter arcuatae, subhyalinae, 3-5-septatae, ad septa non vel lenissime constrictae $29-33 \times 6-8 \mu$; paraphysoides numerosae, filiformes.

On the living leaves of *Lobelia excelsa* Lesch. collected by Anahosur, K. H. at Coorg, India on 8th Feb. 1967, M. A. C. S. Herb. No. 535 (type).

It is clear that the Coorg fungus differs from the type in morphological characters inhaving smaller locules, clavate and smaller asci and bigger ascospores which are arranged biserially in the ascus, besides having been collected parasitizing on an unreported host and therefore needs to be accommodated in a new Taxon.

2. *Leptosphaeria coorgica* Anahosur, sp. nov. (Fig. 2).

Maculae irregulariter dispersae vel in series longitudinales dispositae, $1.2-3 \times 0.2-0.4$ mm; perithecia sub epidermide evoluta e basi orbiculari crasse truncato-conica, $100-150 \times 110-130 \mu$, pariete pseudoparenchymatico, brunneo praedita; asci clavati, antice rotundati, postice paulatim attenuati, breviter et crassiuscule stipitati, $110-118 \times 20-25 \mu$; sporae incomplete distichae, fusiformes, utrinque plus mi-

nusve attenuatae et obtusae, interdum subacuminatae, rectae, inaequilatae vel lenissime curvulae, 4—5— raro 6-septatae, ad septa vix vel lenissime constrictae, guttulis majusculis oleosis praeditae, 35—39 \times 4—7 μ ; paraphysoides numerosas, filiformes.

On the living twigs of *Pteris aquilina* collected by Anahosur, K. H. at Coorg, India on 8th Feb. 1967. M. A. C. S. Herb. No. 537 (type).

It is clear that the Coorg collection of *Leptosphaeria* differs from the type in having smaller locules, smaller and clavate broad asci, bigger and many celled ascospores which are arranged biserially, in the ascus. Besides this fungus has been collected on unreported host and hence described as a new species.

3. *Mycosphaerella multiloculata* Anahosur sp. nov. (Fig. 3).

Stromata hypophylla, irregulariter dispersa, ambitu plus minusve orbicularia, nigrescentia, contextu pseudoparenchymatico, atro-olivaceo, 500—800 \times 60—80 μ ; loculi usque ad 10 in quoque stromate, dense aggregati, globosi vel late ovoidei, superne abruptiuscule attenuati, tunc plus minusve conoidei, ostiolo punctiformiter erumpente praediti; 70—90 \times 40—50 μ ; asci subnumerosi, aparaphysati, antice late rotundati, postice plus minusve saccati, sessiles vel brevissime stipitati, crassiuscule tunicati, 8-spori, 42.5—55 \times 12—16 μ ; sporae incomplete di-vel fere tristichae, fusoideae, utrinque obtusae et plus minusve, postice saepe magis attenuatae et tunc subclavatae, rectae vel inaequilatae, raro lenissime curvulae, paulo supra medium septatae, non constrictae, hyalinae, 12—15 \times 2 μ .

On the living leaves of *Memycelon umbellatum* Burm. collected by Anahosur, K. H. at Coorg, India on 15th Oct. 1966. M. A. C. S. Herb. No. 534 (type).

It is thus evident that the Coorg fungus differs from the type not only in morphological characters but also in having multi-loculate ascostroma which is a rare character in the genus *Mycosphaerella*, smaller asci and smaller ascospores which are unequally 2-celled, besides being collected on a new host on the basis of which it is accommodated in a new Taxon.

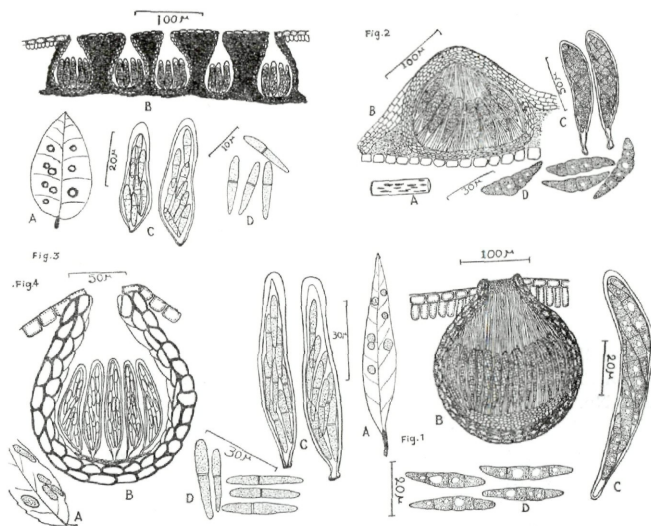
4. *Mycosphaerella agrostistachidis* Anahosur sp. nov. (Fig. 4).

Perithecia sub epidermide evoluta, nigra, globosa, aggregata, ostiolo late papilliformi punctiformiter erumpentia, pariete pseudoparenchymatico, nigrescenti, 18—26 μ crasso praedita, 110—140 \times 160—180 μ ; asci aparaphysati, subnumerosi, obclavati, antice late rotundati, vix vel parum attenuati, leniter sed distincte saccati, subsessiles vel crassiuscule et brevissime stipitati, crassiuscule tunicati, 59.4—70.8 \times 10—14 μ ; sporae anguste fusoideae, utrinque obtusae, plus minusve,

postice interdum magis attenuatae, tunc subclavatae, aequaliter vel parum supra medium septatae, non constrictae, hyalinae, 26—32 × 2—3 μ.

Parasitic on the leaves of *Agrostistachis indica* Dar., Leg. K. H. Anahosur (Feb. '67) M. A. C. S. No. 536 (Type).

It is quite clear that the Coorg fungus differs from the type in morphological characters as well as dimensions and has been collected on an unreported host and therefore needs to be considered as new to Science.



5. *Mycosphaerella bombycina* Viswanathan.

The writer collected leaves of *Callistemon lanceolata* infected with a species of *Mycosphaerella* Johanson. A comparative study with the related species revealed that it agreed with *Mycosphaerella bombycina* Viswanathan in all essential respects. Hence this is a new host record. The material has been deposited at M. A. C. A. S. Herb. No. 545.

6. *Mycosphaerella sodiaroana* Petrak.

The writer collected a saprophytic fungus on the fallen leaves of *Agrostistachis indica*. Microscopic examination revealed that it was a species of *Mycosphaerella* and agreed with *Mycosphaerella sodiaroana* Petrak. Hence *Agrostistachis indica* is a new host record for the above mentioned fungus. The material is deposited at M. A. C. S. Herb. No. 544.

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References

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- Explanation of figures. — Figures 1, 2, 3 & 4. — A. Habit, B. Section through ascostroma, C. Asci, D. Ascospores.

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