

Some interesting Fungi Imperfecti from India

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With 3 Figs.

The paper deals with detailed descriptions of two new species of Fungi-Imperfecti, based on comparative morphology and host relationship. It also includes three new host-records.

(1) *Volutina indica* sp. nov. (Fig. 1).

Infection areas creamy-white, isolated and superficial on the stems. Sporodochia erumpent, with well-developed stroma, discoid or cup-shaped, surrounded by serrate, setae, measure upto 800 μ in diameter. Conidiophores septate, simple, hyaline, 12—16 $\times$ 2 μ . Conidia cylindrical to ellipsoid, hyaline, light-green in mass, 1-celled, produced in chain (catenulate), 14—18 $\times$ 4—5 μ . Setae septate, hyaline, surrounding the fruiting body, serrate, upto 1 mm long and 10 μ broad.

Growing saprophytically on the twigs of *Gliricidia* sp., collected by K. H. Anahosur at Poona, in September 1968. M. A. C. S. Herb. No. 788 (Type).

Sporodochia erumpentia, ambitu orbicularia, discoidea vel pezi-zoidea, stromate basali, pseudoparenchymatico, marginem versus paulatim angustato, usque ad 800 μ diam; setis numerosis, hyalinis usque ad 1 mm longis, 10 μ crassis, plus minusve arcuato-incurvatis, subremote septatis circumdato praedita; conidiophora simplicia, septata, hyalina, 12—16 $\times$ 2 μ ; conidia cylindracea, utrinque obtusiuscula et continua, subhyalina, in cumulo pallide viridula catenuliformiter orta, 14—18 $\times$ 4—5 μ .

(2) *Cytospora shinhagadensis* sp. nov. (Fig. 2)

Infection areas circular, aggregated, erumpent, upto 1 mm. diam. Pycnidia embedded in stroma, black, non-ostiolate, globose to irregular, sub-epidermal, becoming erumpent, later, upto 12 per stroma, measure 150—280 $\times$ 180—300 μ . Conidiophores cylindrical, branched in the wall layers, hyaline, 8—12 $\times$ 1—2 μ . Conidia hyaline, allantoid, 1-celled, numerous, produced successively, 4—6 $\times$ 1.2 μ .

On dead stem of *Smilax* sp., collected by K. H. Anahosur at Shinhagad on 22nd Sept. 1969. M. A.C.S. Herb. No. 792 (Type).

Stromata plus minusve aggregata, erumpentia, usque ad 1 mm diam., pycnidia omnino innata, nigrescentia, non ostiolata, globosa vel plus minusve irregularia, usque ad 12 in quoque stromate, sub-

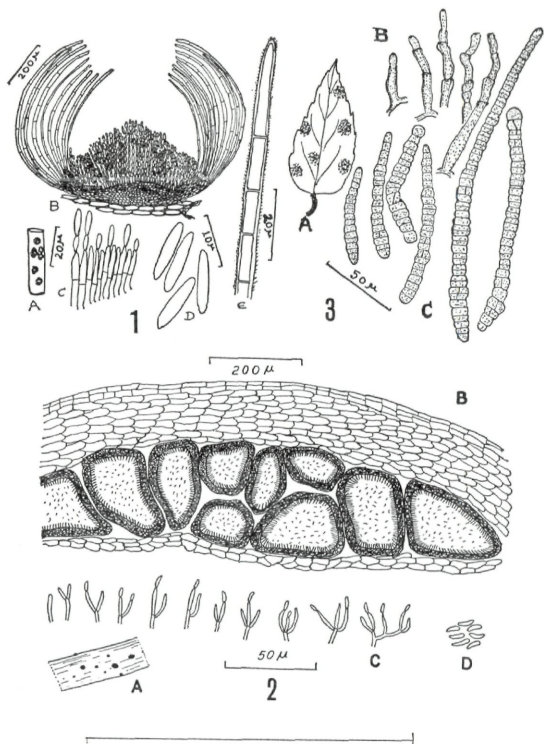


Fig. 1. *Volutina indica* sp. nov. — A. Habit, B. Section through a sporodochium — C. Conidiophores and conidia — D. Conidia — E. A typical seta. — Fig. 2. *Cytospora sinhadensis*, sp. nov. — A. Habit — B. Section through a stroma with — Pycnidial cavities — C. Series of conidiophores (branched) — bearing conidia terminally — D. Conidia. — Fig. 3. *Helicoceras longisporum* Subram — A. Habit — B. Conidiophores and C. Conidia.

epidermalia, erumpentia, $150-280 \times 180-300 \mu$; conidiophora cylindraceo-bacillaria, numerosissima et dense stipata, ramulosa, hyalina, $8-12 \times 1-2 \mu$; conidia numerosa, acrogena, hyalina, allantoidea, continua, $4-6 \times 1,2 \mu$, iterum atque iterum orta.

(3) *Helicoceras longisporum* Subram. (Fig. 3)

Colonies black, powdery, scattered, rarely compact, in the form of small patches, hypophyllous, upto 5 mm. diam. Mycelium brown, septate, profusely branched, superficial. Conidiophores long, septate directly produced on the mycelium, proliferating, bearing single conidium at the tip, measuring $35-80 \times 4-6.8 \mu$. Conidia cylindrical, dark-brown, transversely septate, several-celled, one of the middle cells with vertical septa, measure $80-200 \times 8-10 \mu$.

Inciting sooty infection spots on living leaves of *Trema orientalis* Bl., collected by K. H. Anahosur at Coog Forest (Mysore), in October, 1968, M. A. C. S. Herb. No. 791.

Subramanian (1956) first described this interesting species being collected on living leaves of *Celtis serotina*, at Sim's Park, Coonoor (Nilgiris).

(4) *Periconia thirupatiensis* Subram.

Growing saprophytically on dead stems of *Gliricidia* sp. with dark-brown, powdery colonies, collected by K. H. Anahosur, Poona, in July 1968, M. A. C. S. Herb. No. 789.

Subramanian (1955) first described this species, being collected on dead leaf rachis of *Phoenix* sp., at Tirumalai Hills (Andhra).

(5) *Spegazzinia sundara* Subram.

Growing saprophytically on stems of *Lantana camara* L., with its typical black sporodochial colonies consisting of conidiophores and disc-like dark-brown, 4-celled, flattened conidia. Collected by K. H. Anahosur in September 1969, at Poona, M. A. C. S. Herb. No. 793.

Subramanian (1956) described first this beautiful fungus on dead leaves of *Ananas sativa* Schult, being collected at T. C. States (South India).

All the materials are deposited in the 'Ajrekar Herbarium' of M. A. C. S., Poona 4, India.

Types of new species are being deposited at Herb. Crypt. Orientalis, New Delhi and at C. M. I., Kew (England).

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References

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