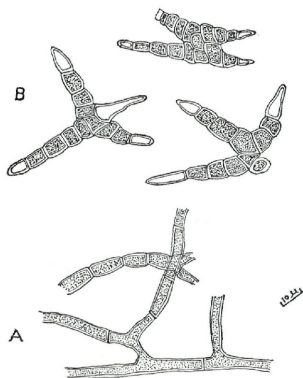


## A new Species of *Tripospermum*

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During November 1969, the living leaves of the plant *Jasminum sambac* Ait. growing in the College Garden was found affected with a *Tripospermum* sp. No species of this genus has been reported so far on this host. The description of the fungus is, therefore, presented below. Being a new record, it is proposed to name the fungus as *Tripospermum jasmini* Singh. sp. nov. Figure Shows (A) Mycelium and (B) Conidia.



### *Tripospermum jasmini* Singh sp. nov.

The mycelium forms a black, effuse, epiphyllous crust like superficial colony composed of much branched and anastomosing brown hyphae which usually grow together in strands to form a characteristic reticulum. The hyphal cells are barrel shaped, sometimes constricted at the septa up to  $6.7 \mu$  wide. The conidiophores are indistinct and the conidia seem to arise laterally from the cells of the mycelium. The conidiophores were not described by Hughes (1951). Ingold and Cox (1957) describe that there is no differentiation of definite conidiophores, and the hyphae which bear spores are exactly like those which

remain sporeless; conidia olivaceous to light brown with generally 4, rarely 3 divergent arms, arms 0—5 septate, upto 43.5  $\mu$  long, 7—10  $\mu$  broad at the base, tapering towards apex, 3—4  $\mu$  wide at the apex, usually constricted at the septa with end cells hyaline.

On the living leaves of *Jasminum sambac* Ait. College Garden, Balaghat, November 1969, leg. S. M. Singh. The specimen has been deposited in the Herb. I. M. I. Kew. No. 148091.

Caespituli epiphylli, nigri, effusi, superficiales, crustas tenuissimas, ex hyphis brunneis, 6—7  $\mu$  latis, septatis, ad septa interdum plus minusve constrictis, ramulosis, anastomosentibus, saepe funiculariter connexis compositi; conidia in hyphis lateraliter insidentia, 4-raro 3-radiata, olivacea vel pallide brunnea, radius 1—5-septatis, raro continuis, ad septa plerumque constrictis, cellulis terminalibus hyalinis praeditis, usque ad 43.5  $\mu$  longis, sursum paulatim attenuatis, ad basim 7—10  $\mu$ , in apice 3—4  $\mu$  latis.

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