A new Species of Pseudographiella from India

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The genus *Pseudographiella* was erected by Morris (1966) on the basis of the shape and septate structure of conidia. He placed the above genus in the family Stilbellaceae of Moniliales. *Pseudographiella* comes close to *Harpographium* Sacc. in having fusiform and occasionally falcate conidia which are borne dry (Morris, 1962) while in the former they are always produced in mucus. It differs from *Graphium* in not having septate spores.

During our studies on coprophilous fungi from the Zoological Garden, New Delhi, India, we have isolated a fungus resembling the genus *Pseudographiella* from *Hippopotamus* dung. The present fungus resembles the above genus in its generic characters but differs in not having falcate to fusiform, many-septate spores as described in the species *P. varii-septata* Morris. The authors have given the above fungus a new specific name on the country of origin as *Pseudographiella indica* Sarbhoy and Iyer.

Pseudographiella indica Sarbhoy and Iyer n. spec.

Caespituli in Potato Dextrose Agar et in cuniculorum fimo-Agar zonati, brunnei, in maturitate nigri, subtus coeruleo-nigri; synnemata erecta, simplicia, obscura, recta vel nutantia, 373.5 µ longa, medio 22.8 µ lata; stipes sursum attenuatus, ex hyphis parallele et dense connexis, obscuris, septatis, plerumque 1.4—1.6 µ crassis in apice divergentibus et in stipites capitulaque transeuntibus compositus; conidiophori septati; conidia singularia vel complura catenulata, ellipsoideo-fusiformia, hyalina, plerumque uniseptata, interdum etiam continua, guttulata, 11.4—15.2 × 1.9—3.8 µ, semper mucum efficientia.

Pseudographiella indica Sarbhoy and Iyer n. spec.

Colonies on Potato Dextrose Agar & Rabbit dung Agar zonate, brown turning black at maturity, reverse bluish black; Synnemata erect, simple, dark, straight or bent, 373.5 µ long and 22.8 µ wide in the middle; Stipes attenuated upward composed of parallel closely compact, dark, septate hyphae mostly 1.4—1.6 µ in diam., which ultimately diverge apically to form the well defined stalk and the head; Condidiophores septate, bearing conidia singly or easily separable in

chains; Conidia elliptical fusiform, hyaline, mostly single, septate or sometimes aseptate, guttulate, 11.4—15.2 × 1.9—3.8 µ always produced in mucus.

Isolated from the dung af *Hippopotamus,* Zoological Garden, New Delhi, India. Culture desposited at the Comonwealth Mycological Institute, England as I. M. I. 152421 and also at Indian Type Culture Collection as ITCC. 1592, New Delhi, India.

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References

Morris, E. F., 1962. Some species of *Harpographium* Sacc. *Amer. Midl. Nat.* 68, 319—324.

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Description of the Plate

1. Colonies showing zonations on Potato Dextrose Agar. — 2. Synnemata, stipe scattered ad the tip. — 3. Single, septate, elliptical to fusiform conidia.