

Fungi of Pakistan — II.

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The following contribution contains the description of a new species of *Hysterographium* and some remarks on a species of *Humaria*, which have been kindly supplied by Miss Cash, Beltsville, Md., U.S.A.

Furthermore two species of *Ascomyces* identified by Dr. Solko, Ottawa, Canada are mentioned.

1. *Hysterographium dalbergiae* Ahmad n. spec.

Hysterothecia gregaria, parallele posita, in decolorationibus matrix nigrescentibus evoluta, 300—500 μ , 200—300 μ lata; asci crasse clavati, 45—60 \Rightarrow 15—18 μ , apice valde incrassati, breviter stipitati; sporae irregulariter 2—3-stichae, ellipsoideo-clavatae, pallide viridulae vel olivaceo-brunneae, 3—5-plerumque 3-septatae, non vel lenissime constrictae, loculis nonnullis septis longitudinalibus 1—2 praeditis, 18—22 μ longae, 8—10 μ latae; paraphyses hyalinae, filiformes, sursum ramosae, in epithecium transientes.

Hysterothecia densely compact in parallel lines, covering several cms. of blackened wood, 0.3—0.5 \Rightarrow 0.2—0.3 mm.; asci broad-clavate, 45—60 \Rightarrow 15—18 μ , with wall much thickened at the apex, short pedicellate; ascospores muriform, irregularly 2—3-seriate, pale greenish to olivaceous brown, ellipsoid clavate, 3—5- (usually 3-) septate, not or very little constricted, one or more cells having 1—2 longitudinal septa, 18—22 \Rightarrow 8—10 μ ; paraphyses hyaline, filiform, disintegrating and forming a epithecium.

On dead wood of *Dalbergia sissoo*, Ladhar, Sheikhpura, Sept. 14, 1947, S. Ahmad 2091 (type) and Gakkhar, Sept. 28, 1947, Ahmad 2234.

Among the described species of *Hysterographium* which this fungus resembles most closely, *H. pachyascum* Berl. (*Fungi moricolae* pl. 47 f. 17, 1889) has more widely opened hysterothecia, like those of a *Lecanidion*; the spores are also larger and more abundantly septate. The spores of *H. oleae* Schwarz (*Phytopath. Zeit.* VI: 105, 1933) are also many septate and fusoid. *H. mori* (Schw.) Rehm (*Rehm Ascom.* no. 363, 1876), which *H. dalbergiae* resembles

somewhat in dimensions and septation of spores, has longer hysterothecia and the reddish brown spores differ widely in colour from those of the Pakistan fungus.

2. *Humarina luteola* (Torrend) Cash n. comb.

Humaria luteola Torrend Broteria Ser. Bot. XII: 66. 1914.

On the ground, Lahore, Jan. 1, 1948, S. A h m a d 2235.

According to Miss C a s h in the Pakistan fungus the apothecia are slightly larger and the spores non-guttulate, otherwise it agrees with T o r r e n d's type specimen, issued as Fungi selecti exsiccati 272, and collected at Bemfica, Portugal, April 1910. The description gives the size of the spores as $12-13 \times 8-9 \mu$, but in the type specimen they measure up to 17μ in length.

3. *Chaetomium globosum* Kunze.

On a dead branch, Ladhar, Sheikhupura, July 30, 1947, S. A h m a d 2211.

4. *Ascotricha pusilla* (E. & E.) Chivers.

On paper, Lahore, Jan. 24, 1949, S. A h m a d 2405.

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