

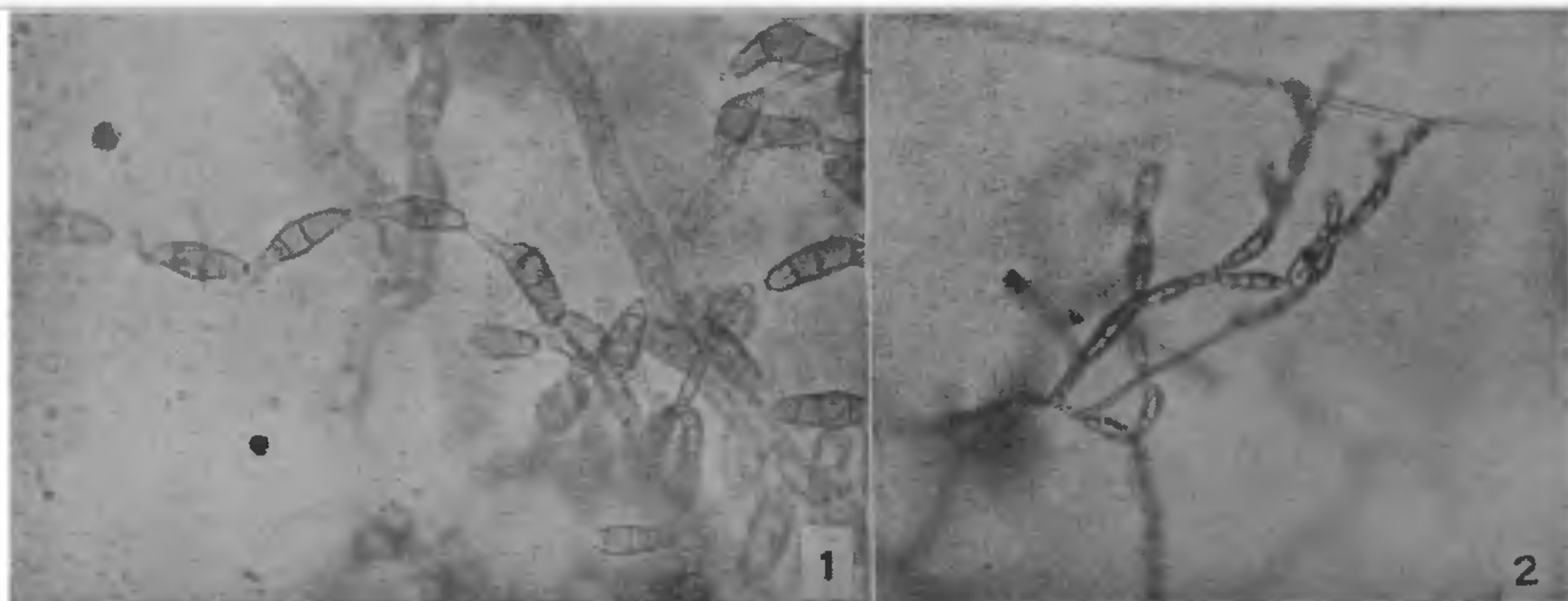
A NEW SPECIES OF *CURVULARIA*

DURING a regular survey of leaf spot diseases the authors observed severe leaf spots on *Lagerstroemia indica* L. and *Mimusops elangi* L. Isolations from such spots yielded an unusual species of *Curvularia*. This species is characterized by formation of profuse chain of conidia on culture medium. The conidial morphology of the isolate differed from all the known species of this genus.<sup>1-9</sup> The culture was sent to C.M.I., Kew, where it was examined by Dr. Ellis who regards it as an undescribed species of *Curvularia*. This species, therefore, is being described and designated as *Curvularia catenulata* spec. nov. having the following morphological characters:

brunneis, arte septatis, sæpe ad septa constrictis,  $2.6-5.2\mu$  crassis. Conidiophora solitaria vel fasciculata ex hyphis oriunda, basi leviter inflata, apicem versus gradatim attenuata,  $81.8-163.6 \times 2.7-5.4\mu$ . Conidia 3-10-catenulata, catenis sæpe ramosis, 2-4-septata, leviter curvata, fusiformia vel clavata, apice papilla prominenti prædita, pallide brunnea, cellula tertia plerumque ampliore et fuscior, cellula basalis hilo protrudenti atrobrunneo prædita,  $24.1 \times 5.6$  ( $16.36-38.1 \times 5.45-10.9$ ) $\mu$ .

Ex foliis *Lagerstroemee indicæ*, India, S. M. Reddy et K. S. Bilgrami, IMI 129295 typus.

The authors are grateful to Dr. G. C. Ainsworth, Director, C.M.I., Kew and Dr. M. B.



FIGS. 1-2. Fig. 1. Photomicrograph showing conidia in chains,  $\times 1,120$ . Fig. 2. Photomicrograph showing conidia in branched chains,  $\times 441$ .

Colonies spreading on P.D.A.; hyphæ submerged or aerial, light-brown, closely septate, often constricted at the septum,  $2.7-5.2\mu$  wide; conidiophores simple arising from the hyphæ singly or in groups, slightly bulged at the base, gradually narrowing towards the tip,  $81.8-163.6 \times 2.7-4.5\mu$ ; conidia borne in chains of 3-10 (Fig. 1), chains often branched (Fig. 2), 3-5-celled, slightly curved, fusiform or clavate with a prominent papillæ at the tip, light-brown, 3rd cell from the base usually larger and darker, basal cell with a protruding dark-brown hilum,  $24.1 \times 5.6$  ( $16.36-38.1 \times 5.45-10.9$ ) $\mu$ .

Isolated from the leaves of *Lagerstroemia indica*, culture deposited in C.M.I., Kew (No. 129295).

Coloniæ in cultura in agarò potato-dextrose effusæ. Mycelium partim superficiale partim in substrato immersum ex hyphis pallide

Ellis for their opinion on the culture. In addition Dr. Ellis rendered Latin diagnosis which is gratefully acknowledged.

Department of Botany,  
University of Jodhpur,  
India, April 11, 1968.

S. M. REDDY.  
K. S. BILGRAMI.

1. Boedijn, K. B., *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buttens.*, 1933, 13, 120.
2. Ellis, M. B., *Mycol. Paper*, 1966, No. 106.
3. Jain, B. L., *Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc.*, 1962, 45, 539.
4. Mathur, R. L. and Mathur, B. L., *Curr. Sci.*, 1959, 28, 448.
5. Parmelee, J. A., *Mycologia*, 1956, 48, 558.
6. Rao, P. N. and Salam, M. A., *J. Indian bot. Soc.*, 1954, 34, 208.
7. Srivastava, H. P. and Bilgrami, K. S., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 1963, 33, 208.
8. Subramanian, C. V., *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 38B, 27.
9. Tandon, R. N. and Bilgrami, K. S., *Curr. Sci.*, 1962, 31, 254.