distance of 20–40 μ; Chlamydospores absent; micro-conidia produced in chains, remain connected loosely, one-celled, sometimes two-celled, oval or spindle-shaped. one-celled conidia 4–12 $\times$ 2–4 μ (average 8·6 $\times$ 3·4 μ) and two-celled conidia 10–18 $\times$ 2–4 μ (average 13·6 $\times$ 3·6 μ) in size; macroconidia usually absent.

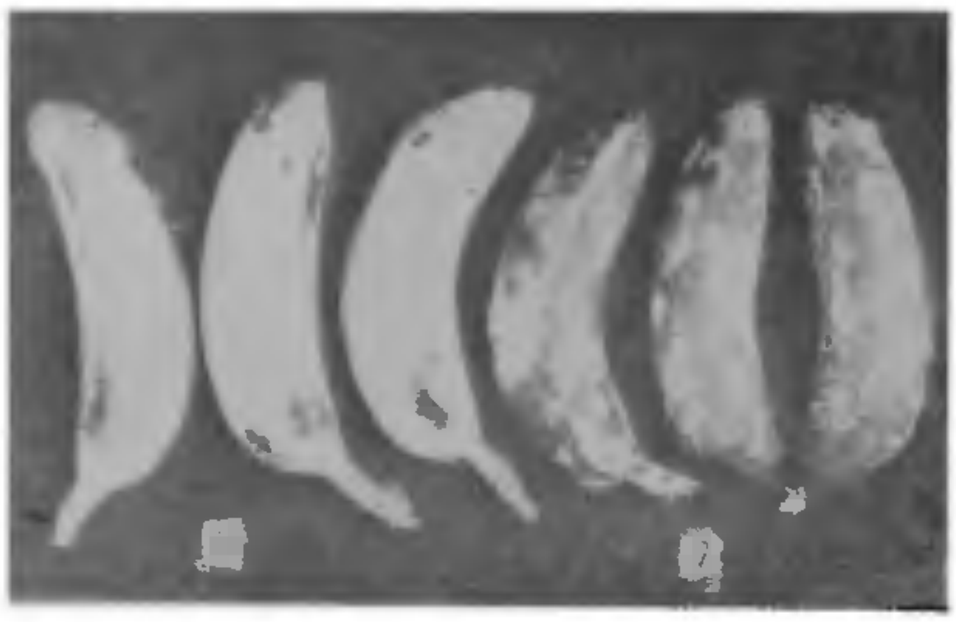

FIG. 1. Showing healthy (1) and diseased (2) banana fruits.

The culture has been deposited in the Botany Department, University of Allahabad, Allahabad and C.M.I., Kew, England (IMI 178496).

This disease of banana fruit has not been reported from India. Hansford[1] reported the present fungus to be responsible for the tip rotting of banana fruit in Uganda. Wollenweber[2] found *F. moniliforme* var. *minus* on decaying fruits of banana in association with *Pseudonectria musae* Hochapfel from America. Wardlaw[3] found the present pathogen responsible for tip-rotting of immature cavendish banana fruits in Trinidad. Chorin and Joffe[4] reported it to be associated with the rotting of banana fruits in Israel.

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Allahabad, *April* 16, 1974.

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OCCURRENCE OF THE PERFECT STAGE OF *ALTERNARIA TENUIS* NEES OF THE LEAVES OF *MARSILEA QUADRIFOLIA* L.

IN December 1973, the author observed a serious leaf spot disease of *Marsilea quadrifolia* L. growing in the puddles of Bihar University campus. The disease made its appearance from margin or apex and proceeded towards base of the leaflets. The spots were light-brown in colour and demarcated often by concentric zones. In severe cases numerous minute black dots were also developed throughout the infected regions. Isolations from such diseased fragments consistently yielded the conidia of *Alternaria tenuis* Nees. After about a month dark-brown perithecia of an ascomycetous fungus were also observed in the same culture tubes which on examination revealed as *Pleospora infectoria* Fuckel.

In order to establish the relationship in these two stages mono-conidial and mono-perithecial cultures were raised separately. After about a month the perithecia of *P. infectoria* were observed in the mono-conidial cultures of *A. tenuis*. Similarly the mono-perithecial cultures resulted both conidial as well as perithecial stages.

From perusal of the literature it revealed that neither *A. tenuis* nor its perfect stage is reported on the leaves of this host.

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EFFECT OF PANACIDE ON SOME GREEN AND BLUE-GREEN ALGAE

ALTHOUGH algae help to maintain a balanced aquatic eco-environment, they can pose problems in garden tanks, ponds, lakes, etc. Chemical control of algae has been stressed by many workers[1-3]. However, biocides have to be carefully evaluated before recommending them for control or eradication of algae.

Panacide (BDH) (Dichlorophen), a well-known algicide, has been screened against five species of green and blue-green algae. Unialgal cultures (grown in Gerloff's modification of Chu No. 10 solution[4] under continuous fluorescent illumination and at a temperature of 28° $\pm$ 1° C) of *Scenedesmus obliquus, Chlorella pyrenoidosa, Myxosarcina spectabilis, Aulosira prolifica* and *Nostoc* sp. (which frequently occur here in garden tanks, and lily ponds) have been used in the tests. In these tests, thirteen concentrations of Panacide, ranging from 1 ppm to 80 ppm were used. The chemical was added to the cultures containing approximately 3·5