

him in the Scientist's Pool, during tenure of which this note was prepared.

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**NECTRIA HAEMATOCOCA—A PERFECT STATE  
OF FUSARIUM SOLANI (MART.) SACC. ON  
SOYBEAN FROM INDIA**

DURING the screening of one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine germ plasm lines and varieties of soybean in 1969–73, several diseased specimens were examined and found affected with seedling rot at I.A.R.I. farm, New Delhi. The causal organism was identified as *F. solani*. The perfect state of the above fungus was also observed for the first time from India. The losses due to *F. solani* are approximately 7–8% of the total crop grown under naturally infected epiphytotic field conditions.

*Nectria haematococa* Berk & Br.

**Conidial state.**—Colonies on PDA yellowish, floccose, greyish white with a pale greenish yellow tinge (Ridgeway plate No. XLVI-21, V-f). Microconidia numerous, hyaline, thick-walled, allantoid to oval,  $8-16 \times 2-4 \mu$  in diam. formed on lateral conidiophores, initially made up of elongated lateral phialides. Phialides  $40-80 \times 2.5-3 \mu$  in diam. Macroconidia fusoid,  $3-6 \mu$  wide with a thick wall and a rounded well marked foot cell. The apical cell is pointed and somewhat beaked, three to five septate.

One septate =  $15 \times 3.3 \mu$ .

Three septate =  $35-46 \times 3-5 \mu$ .

Five septate =  $44-56 \times 4-5 \mu$ .

Chlamydospores abundant, globose to oval smooth,  $9-12 \times 8-10 \mu$ , terminal or intercalary.

**Perithecial state.**—Perithecia observed at  $28^\circ \text{C}$ , irregularly globose, pale orange to ochraceous at maturity, light brown and appear gelatinous with a roughly warted to furfuraceous outer wall. The outer wall is light coloured than the underlying cells. Perithecia ostiolate,  $110-250 \mu$ , thin-walled; asci cylindrical, clavate, with rounded apex and a central pore  $60-80 \times 8-12 \mu$ ; ascospores eight in a single ascus, ellipsoid to obovate,  $10.5-18 \times 4.5-5 \mu$ , hyaline at maturity, becomes light brown, slightly constricted at the single central septum and develop longitudinal striations (Fig. 1).

The above description of the species tallies with the original description as outlined by Booth<sup>1</sup> in his book.

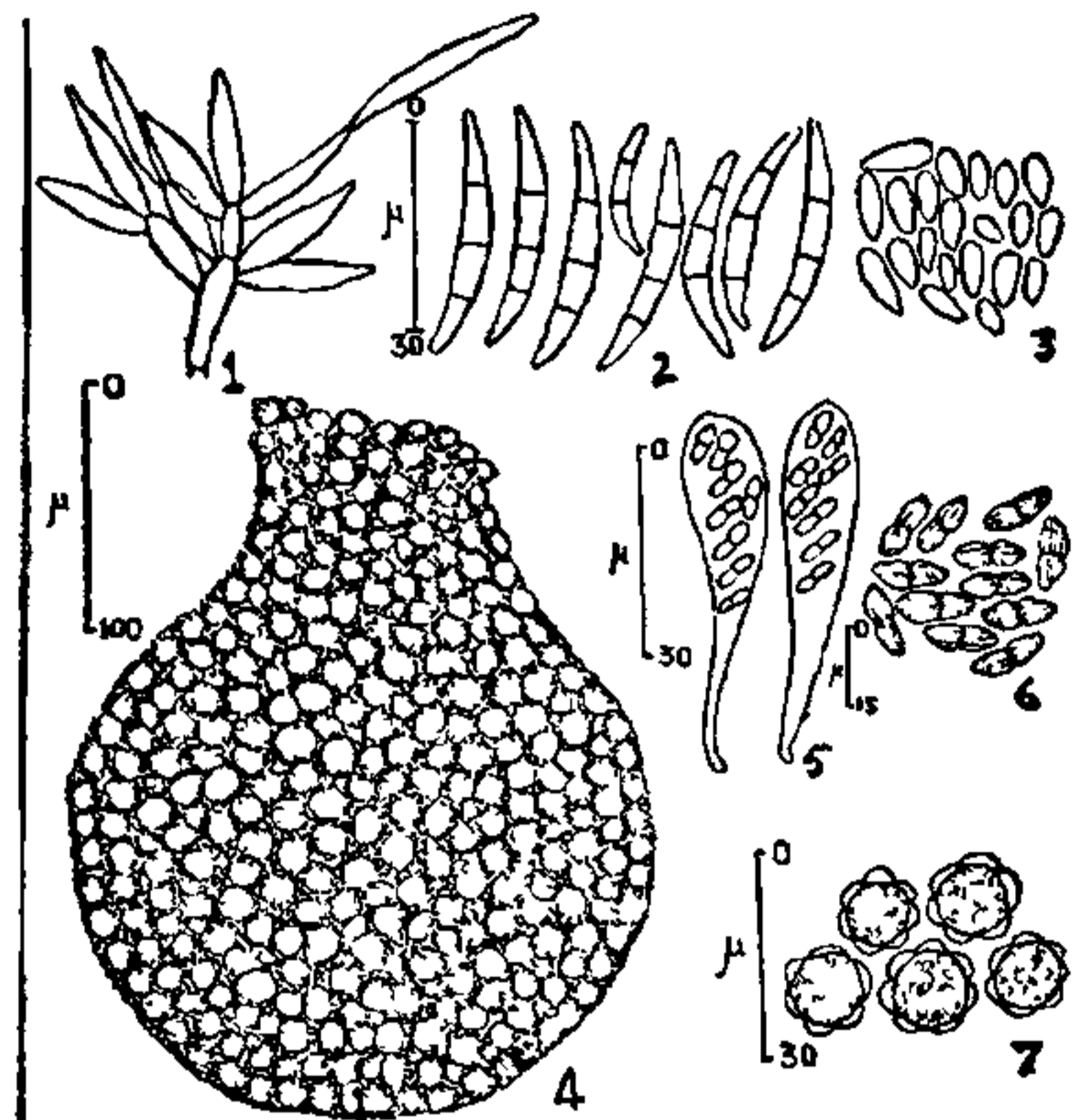


FIG. 1. *F. solani*. 1, Phialides, 2, Macroconidia; 3, Microconidia; 4, Perithecia; 5, Asci; 6, Ascospores; 7, Chlamydospores.

Culture deposited at the Indian Type Culture Collection as No. 1804, Mycology and Plant Pathology Division, I.A.R.I., New Delhi.

Apart from the above species *Fusarium graminearum*, *Nigrospora oryzae*, *Cladosporium herbarum*, *Cladosporium cladosporoides*, and *Helminthosporium rostratum* were also invariably isolated from the various parts of soybean plant. All these fungi are new records for soybean.

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**INTERGENOMIC PAIRING IN BBCC AND CCDD  
SPECIES OF ORYZA**

THE genus *Oryza* L., ser. *Latifoliae*, consists of diploid ( $2n = 24, 12 \text{ II}$ ) as well as tetraploid ( $2n = 48, 24 \text{ II}$ ) species. The genomic constitution of the former is known to be BB and CC and the latter BBCC and CCDD<sup>1-4</sup>. Though a diploid DD species is still unidentified, it is generally inferred to belong to ser. *Latifoliae*<sup>5-6</sup> only. A better understanding of the interrelationships of the three genomes, B, C and D, is expected to help identify