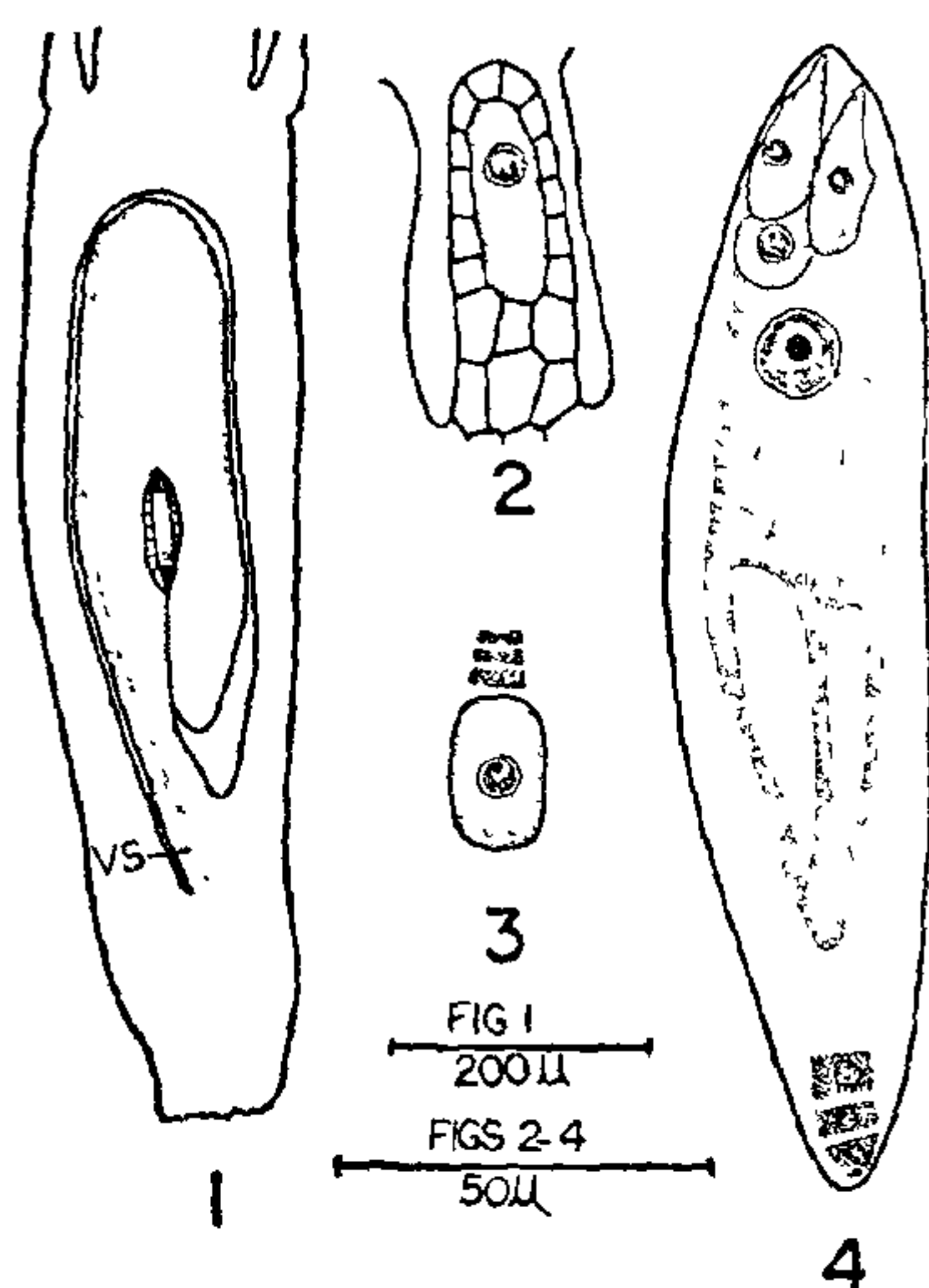


(Fig 2). Meiosis in the megaspore mother cell results in the formation of a linear tetrad of megaspores (Fig. 3). The chalazal megaspore is functional and gives rise to an 8-nucleate embryo sac of the Polygonum type as a result of three successive free nuclear divisions. The three antipodal cells are arranged in a linear row and the secondary nucleus lies near the egg apparatus. The synergids are hooked (Fig. 4).



FIGS. 1-4

We are grateful to Dr. T. N. Khoshoo, Dy. Director-Incharge, National Botanic Gardens, for encouragement.

National Botanic Gardens,  
Lucknow,  
July 14, 1975.

A. K. PANDEY.  
R. P. SINGH.

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#### **DOTHICHIZA PADI SACC. AND ROUM.— A NEW RECORD TO INDIA**

DURING his mycological survey in the hill stations of Maharashtra, the writer collected a fungus belonging to the family Phomaceae on dried twigs of *Calotropis gigantea* R. Br., at Mahabaleshwar. An examination of the fungus revealed the following characters:

Pycnidia subcortical, dark, non-ostiolate, breaking out irregularly; conidia hyaline, one celled, ovoid to cylindrical.

Based on these observations the fungus was identified as a species of the form-genus *Dothichiza* Lib. The genus was established by Libert in 1880 and the type species is *D. populae* Sacc. and Br. The present fungus was identified as *D. padi* Sacc. and Roum. on the basis of comparative study. This is the first report of its occurrence in India and the description is as follows:

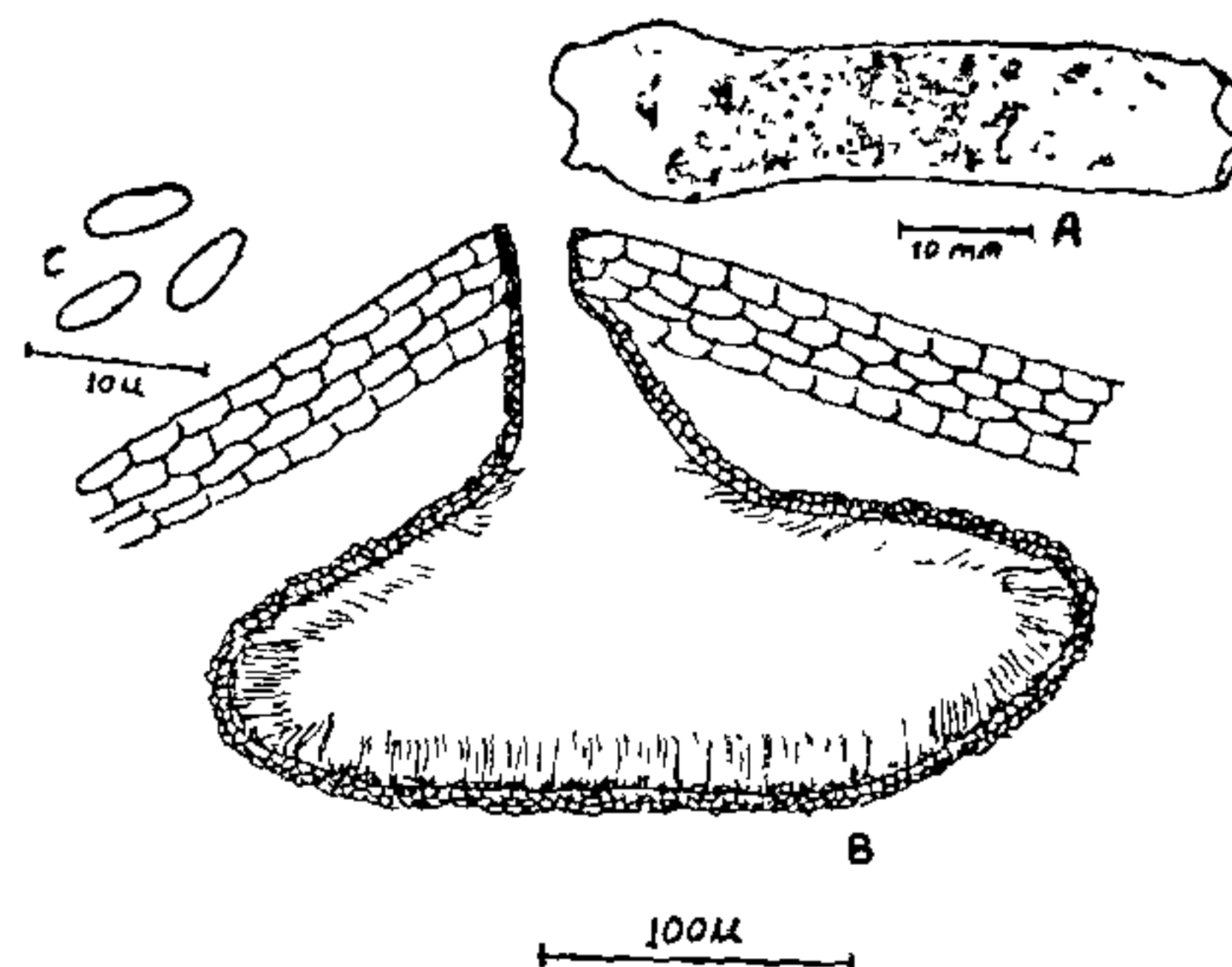


FIG. 1. *Dothichiza padi* Sacc. and Roum. A, Portion of stem showing pycnidia; B, Pycnidium in section; C, Conidia.

*Dothichiza padi* Sacc. and Roum.  
*Syll. Fung.*, 1884, 3, 671.

Pycnidia separate, gregarious, erumpent from bark appearing as minute specks on the stems, dehiscing irregularly, subcortical, subglobose to disc-shaped, brown to dark brown, measuring 198.0–409.0 × 49.0–99.0 μ. Conidiophores simple, hyaline, slender, measuring 9.9–16.5 × 1.0–1.7 μ. Conidia hyaline, one celled, ovoid to cylindrical, smooth walled, measuring 6.4–9.9 × 1.7–3.3 μ.

On dry stems of *Calotropis gigantea* R. Br., Mahabaleshwar, 23–12–1974, V. V. Golatkar. Herb. A M H 2565.

The writer is indebted to Dr. P. S. Gharse, Head of the Department of Biology, Ruparel College, Bombay, for his valuable guidance and constant encouragement.

Department of Botany,  
D. G. Ruparel College,  
Bombay 400 016, July 7, 1975.

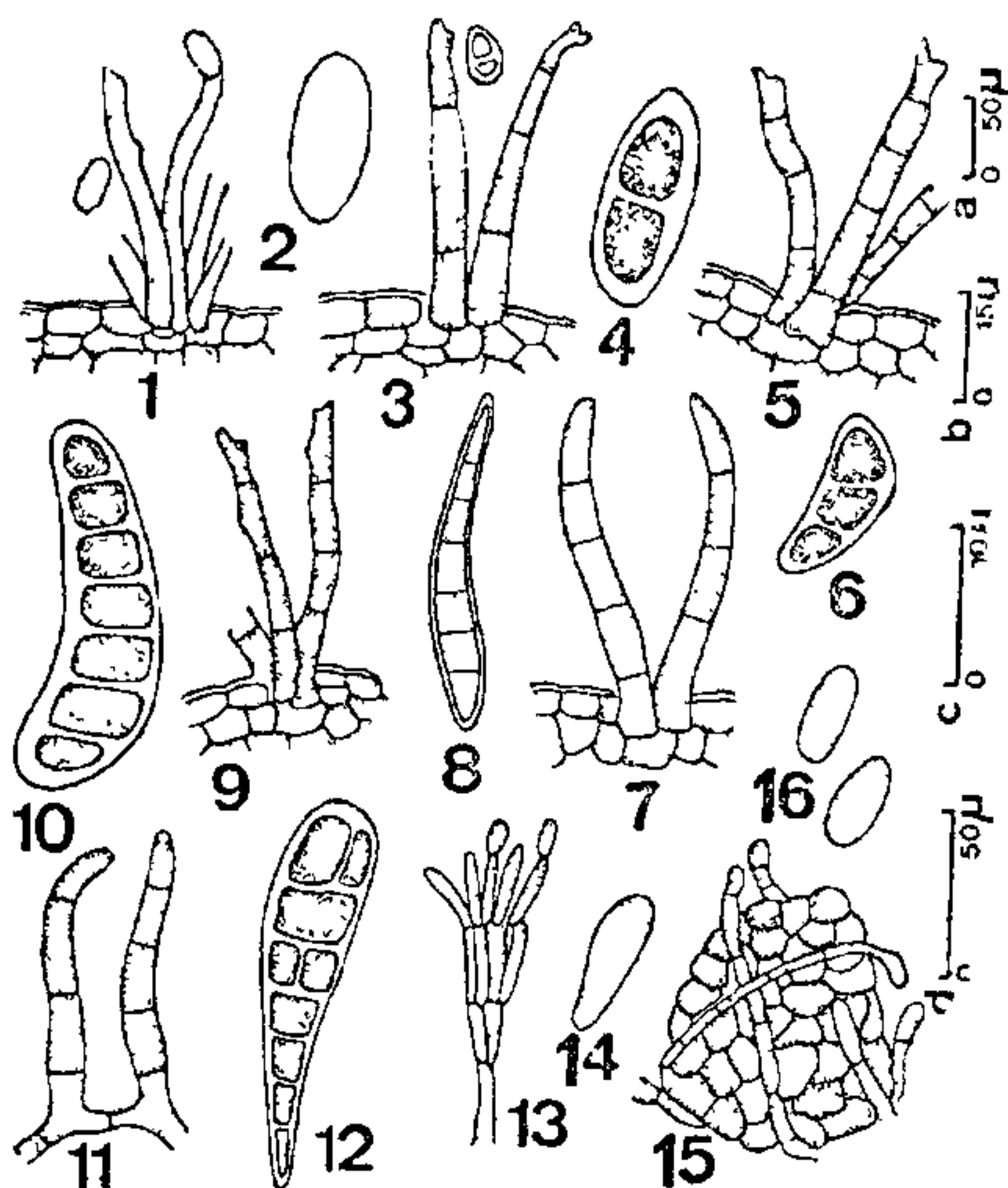
V. V. GOATKAR.

#### **SOME PARASITIC FUNGI ON CYNODON DACTYLON FROM VARANASI**

*Cynodon dactylon* Pers., a grass of medicinal value and also used for lawns, is distributed throughout India<sup>2</sup>. A number of pathogenic fungi have been recorded on *C. dactylon*<sup>1,3-5</sup>. Nine parasitic fungi on *C. dactylon* are being reported here for the first

time in India, from collections made during the year 1969-70.

1. *Ovularia carneola* Sacc., in *Sacc. Syll. Fung.* 4 : 143, 1886 (Figs. 1 and 2).



FIGS. 1-16. Figs. 1, 2. Conidiophores and conidia of *Ovularia carneola*. Figs. 3, 4. Conidiophores and conidia of *Cladosporium herbarum*. Figs. 5, 6. Conidiophores and conidia of *Curvularia lunata*. Figs. 7, 8. Conidiophores and conidia of *Cercospora vernoniae*. Figs. 9, 10. Conidiophores and conidia of *Bipolaris nodulosa*. Figs. 11, 12. Conidiophores and conidia of *Alternaria vitis*. Figs. 13, 14. Conidiophores and conidia of *Myrothecium verrucaria*. Figs. 15, 16. Pycnidium and conidia of *Asteroma martianoffianum*. Scale Line: a for Figs. 9 and 13; b for Figs. 2, 4, 6, 14 and 16; c for Fig. 3; d for Figs. 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 15.

On leaves, near Sankat Mochan Temple, Varanasi. Leg. G. P. Singh, February 17, 1969.

2. *Cladosporium herbarum* Link ex Fries, in *Syst. Mycol.* 3 : 370, 1832 (Figs. 3 and 4).

On leaves, in the ground of Science Faculty, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Leg. G. P. Singh and K. B. Khare, November 25, 1969.

3. *Curvularia lunata* (Wakker) Boedijn, in *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. Ser. 3.* 13 : 127, 1933 (Figs. 5 and 6).

On leaves, Agriculture Farm, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Leg. G. P. Singh and K. B. Khare, October 25, 1970.

4. *Cercospora vernoniae* E. et K., in *Am. Nat.* 1116 : 1883; *Sacc. Syll. Fung.* 4 : 431, 1886 (Figs. 7 and 8).

On leaves, Botanical Garden, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Leg. G. P. Singh and K. B. Khare, October 2, 1969.

5. *Bipolaris nodulosa* (Berk. and Curt. ex Sacc.) Shoemaker, in *Can. J. Bot.* 37 : 883, 1959 (Figs. 9 and 10).

On leaves and stems, Old Botanical Garden, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Leg. G. P. Singh, December 30, 1969.

6. *Alternaria vitis* Cavara, in *Sacc. Syll. Fung.* 10 : 679, 1892 (Figs. 11 and 12).

On leaves, Campus of Agriculture Faculty, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Leg. G. P. Singh, September 15, 1969.

7. *Myrothecium verrucaria* (Alb. and Schw.) *Detm. atud sturm. Deltschl. Cr. Fl.* III, Tab. 4; in *Sacc. Syll. Fung.* 4 : 750, 1886 (Figs. 13 and 14).

On leaves, Botanical Garden, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Leg. G. P. Singh, December 27, 1969.

8. *Asteroma martianoffianum* Thum., in *Pilzfl. Sibir. N.* 429; in *Sacc. Syll. Fung.* 3 : 202, 1884 (Figs. 15 and 16).

On leaves, Botanical Garden, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Leg. G. P. Singh, February 25, 1969.

9. *Sclerotium rolfsii* Sacc., in *Sacc. Syll. Fung.* 14 : 1139.

On roots, Ayurvedic Garden, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Leg. G. P. Singh, November 10, 1969.

We are grateful to Dr. R. Y. Roy, ex Head, Section of Mycology, Botany Department, Banaras Hindu University, for the help in the identification of the species.

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Varanasi 221 005, June 4, 1975.

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