

AN ADDITION TO INDIAN HYPHOMYCETES

DURING taxonomic studies on the microfungi of Gorakhpur (U.P.), a rare hyphomycete was isolated in July, 1975 from a petridish containing malt extract agar medium which was exposed to air. The fungus was first described as a new species of *Chloridium*, *C. apiculatum*, by Miller, Giddens and Foster¹ in 1957 from forest soil of Georgia, U.S.A. As the sporogenous cell of this fungus is not a phialide, the species cannot be retained in the genus *Chloridium*. Dr. M. B. Ellis of the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, has informed the authors in a personal communication that he has transferred the fungus to the genus *Veronaea*, making a new combination *Veronaea apiculata* (Miller, Giddens and Foster) M. B. Ellis, in his forthcoming book *More Dematiaceous Hyphomycetes* (In press). The fungus is reported here for the first time from India. A brief description of the Indian isolate is given below.

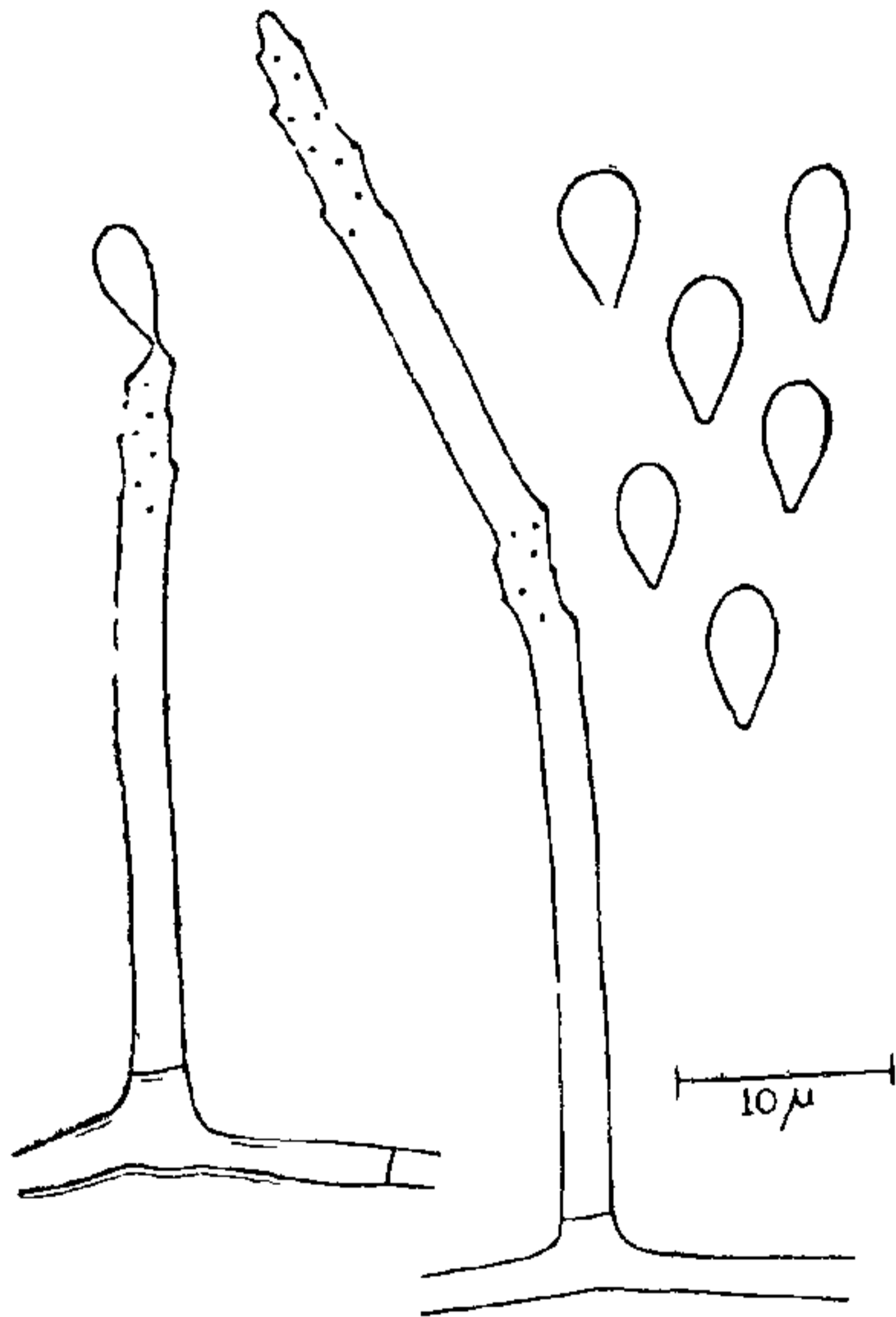


FIG. 1. Conidiophores and Conidia.

Colonies on malt extract agar up to 2 cm in diam. in 10 days, grey in colour. Mycelium superficial and submerged. Conidiophores arising from aerial hyphae, macronematous, mononematous, simple, straight or flexuous, with a septum near the base, light brown, 24–55 μ long, 1.5–2.2 μ in diam., cicatrized at the apex; often groups of conidial scars along

the length of the conidiophore alternate with smooth areas. Conidia obovoid or pyriform, with narrow truncate base and rounded apex, subhyaline, smooth 0-septate, 4.4–6.6 \times 2.0–3.3 μ (Fig. 1).

Isolated from air, Gorakhpur (U.P.), India, July 1975. A dry petri dish culture has been deposited in the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, as IMI 195484.

The authors wish to thank Dr. M. B. Ellis for his help in the identification of this fungus.

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THE ROOT-KNOT NEMATODE ON COMMERCIAL PLANTINGS OF TUBEROSE IN INDIA

DURING a survey of some of the tuberose *Poinsettia tuberosa* Linn. plantations in Bangalore District for plant parasitic nematode population, it was observed that root-knot nematodes were commonly encountered causing heavy root-galling. The plants were stunted with chlorotic foliage and short and thin floral stalks. The nematode species *Meloidogyne incognita* (Kofoid and White, 1919). Chitwood (1949), was found to be associated with severe galling of the roots. The offsets were not found to be infested. Both the types of tuberose, viz., "Single" and "Double" under cultivation were found to be equally susceptible to *M. incognita* at the Experimental Station, Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Hesaraghatta, Bangalore.

Root-knot nematodes on container grown tuberose had been reported from U.S.A.¹ and Israel². This is the first report of root-knot nematode damage to commercial tuberose plantations from India. As the nematode is found on the roots of tubers, thorough removal of roots at the time of harvest and storage of tubers will check the spread of these nematodes.

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