

from guard cells overlapped each other and gave a peculiar shape to the stomata. Such a state has not been reported in any member of Ophioglossaceae. It is very interesting to note that its stomata resemble more closely with that of *H. zeylanica* than with other species of *Ophioglossum*.

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Gwalior, India, April 2, 1976.

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### SOME FUNGI HITHERTO UNREPORTED FROM INDIA

Two interesting fungi, viz., *Guignardia musae* Racib. and *Synchytrium aureum* Schroet. were collected from Banana "Hari Chall" sweet variety and "Sowthistle" plants respectively, from Gorakhpur (U.P.). This forms the first report of their occurrence from India.

#### 1. *Guignardia musae* Racib. (Conidial state Fig. 1A)

On the living leaves of *Musa sapientum* L. (Musaceae); Asuran, Gorakhpur; November 1975, leg. Y. N. Srivastava.

The fungus incites minute, rusty, dark brown, circular to oval blisters on the lamina (0.5–1.0 mm in diam.).

Sections of the infected leaves through the blisters show the Mycelium as endophytic, branched, septate and intracellular; Hyphae profusely ramifying in the intercellular spaces also (2–4  $\mu$  in thickness); Conidia roughly spherical (10–15  $\mu$  in diam.), thick-walled and produced in chains. The fungus with its perithecial state was recorded on the living leaves of *Musa paradisiaca* L., for the first time from Buitenzorg, Java<sup>3</sup>.

#### 2. *Synchytrium aureum* Schroet (Fig. 1B).

On the living leaves and stems of *Sonchus oleraceus* L. (Compositae); Kusmi forest, Gorakhpur; September 1975, leg. Y. N. Srivastava.

The fungus incites numerous, minute, granular galls unevenly distributed on the surface of the host stem and leaves (0.2–0.5 mm in diam.). Sections of the infected materials through the galls show host cells considerably enlarged in the infected region; mature prosori thick-walled, circular to oval (80–100  $\mu$  in diam.) but younger ones 7.0–7.5  $\mu$  in diam. and characteristically intracellular. Germinating prosori have also been observed;

zoosporangia flatly oval (70–120  $\mu$  in diam.). The measurements of prosori of the causal organism, differ from those reported by Cook<sup>1</sup> (1945) for the same species recorded on *Lactuca* sp. but corresponds more to the original description of Schroeter on *Lysimachia nummularia*.

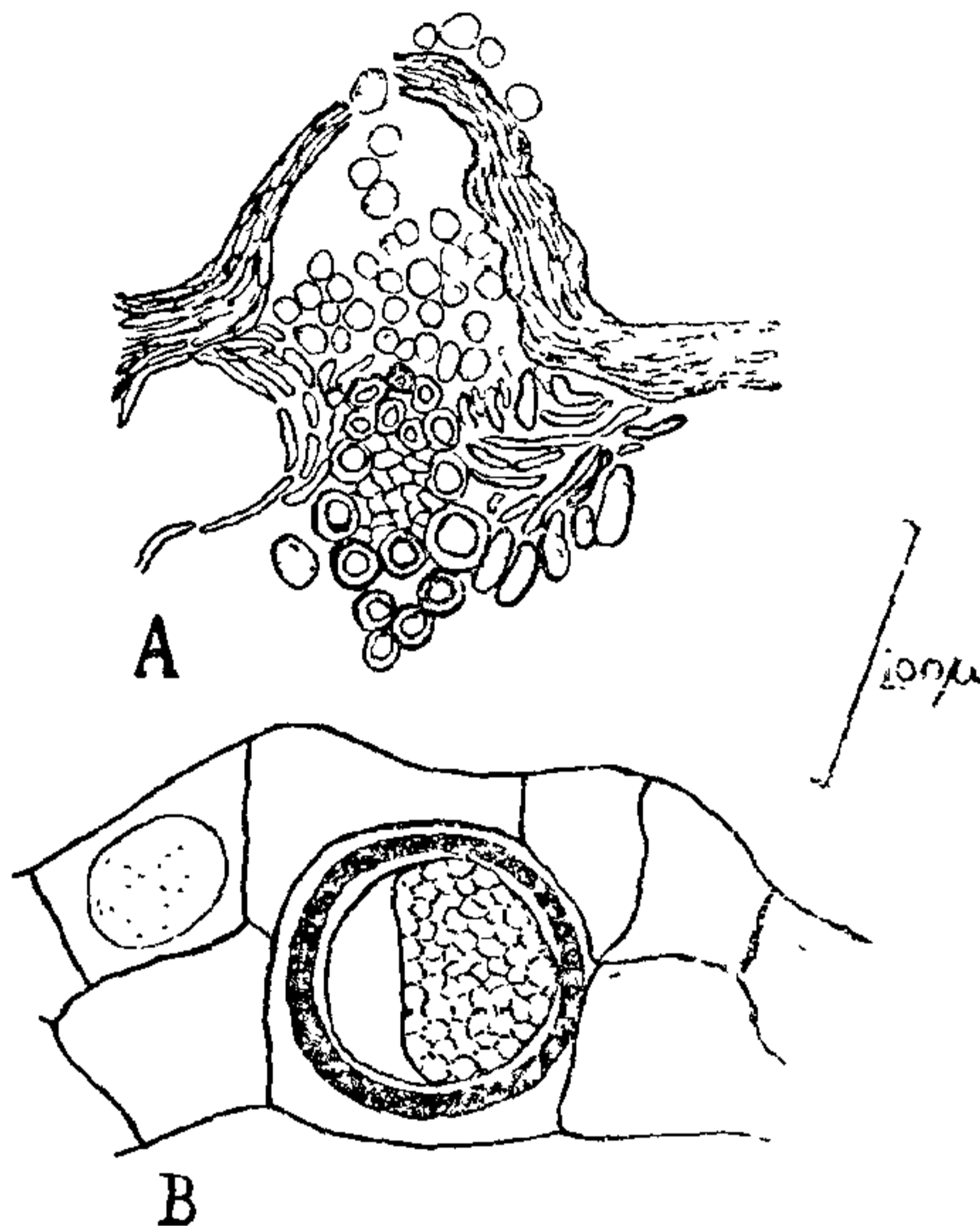


FIG. 1 A–B. Fig. 1 A. *Guignardia musae*, conidia in host leaf section. Fig. 1 B. *Synchytrium aureum*, young and mature prosori.

The specimens have been deposited in the Herb. I.M.I., Kew, at Nos. 199644 and 199642 respectively.

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