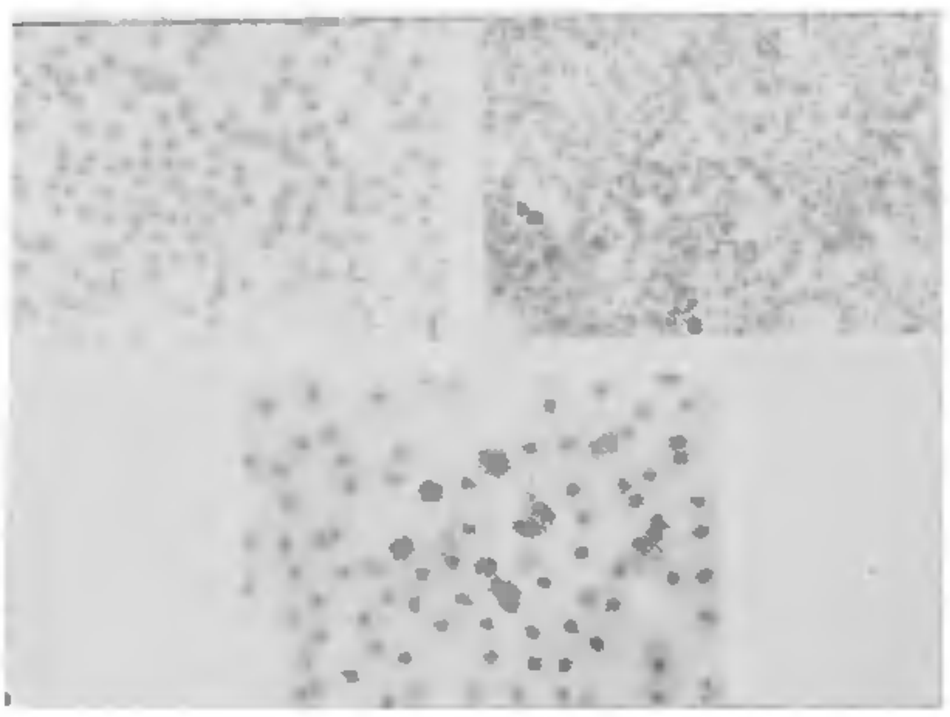
TABLE I

Changes in the total and differential leucocyte count in Clarias batrachus *after repeated injections of alloxan at the rate of 50 mg/kg body weight (6 fishes were used in each experiment)*

Time days	Cumulative dosage mg kg	Lecuocytes thousand/cmm		Differential leucocytes (%)							
				Agranulocytes		Granulocytes		Myelocytes		Myeloblasts	
		Average	± S.E.	Average	± S.E.	Average	± S.E.	Average	± S.E.	Average	± S.E.
0	—	8·60	1·30	76·20	1·80	22·80	4·50	—	—	—	—
1	50	9·20	0·42	76·00	2·40	23·48	7·00	—	—	—	—
10	250	16·80	1·85	71·00	2·58	27·80	3·20	—	—	—	—
20	500	40·40	2·20	68·27	6·22	33·23	6·78	—	—	—	—
30	750	65·00	2·18	58·78	4·49	38·20	1·80	3·40	0·78	—	—
40	1000	88·20	3·85	16·70	7·85	33·30	6·52	45·80	4·38	4·20	1·78

also observed in some of the leucocytes at this stage (Fig. 3).



FIGS. 1–3

In normal fishes (Fig. 1), there was no immature leucocyte in circulation (as observed by the study of blood smears of control fishes). Leucocytes were counted in the control fishes in the beginning and at the end of the experiment. No significant change was recorded.

The present findings are of utmost importance since they indicate the possible leukemogenic action of alloxan, which is till now regarded as a diabetogenic agent (Falkmer[1]). The results, however, obtained so far, call for more comprehensive studies in order to permit valid conclusions on the leukemogenic role of alloxan. Further work in this respect is in progress.

Our grateful thanks are due to Dr. S. D. Loiwal, Dr. V. P. Agrawal, Dr. O. P. Saxena and P. K. Mehta for their interest in this investigation.

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NEW ADDITIONS TO FUNGI OF INDIA

DURING our mycological studies we isolated the following two fungi which are new records for India.

1. *Gliomastrix murorum* (Corda) Hughes in *Can. J. Bot.*, 1958, p. 769.

This fungus causes severe leaf spot disease of *Ficus religiosa* L. The disease appears as small, irregular brown spots which gradually increase in size and cover the whole leaf surface.

Pathogenicity tests were done and Koch's postulates were confirmed. The culture has been deposited in herb. I.M.I., Kew, No. 213284.

2. *Trichoderma longibrachiatum* Rifai aggr. in *Mycol. Pap.*, 1969, **116**, 42.

The fungus was isolated from the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* L. (linseed) variety R-17 by "blotter test" as well as "agar method".

Linseed is a new host record for this fungus. The culture has been deposited in herb, I.M.I., Kew, No. 208085.

The authors express their thanks to Dr. A. Johnston and Dr. B. L. Brady of Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, England, for help in the identification of the species.

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Januayy 23, 1978,