

Lectus mense decembri anni 1967 ex solo 'Usar' (pH 8.0-9.5) ad Aligarh.

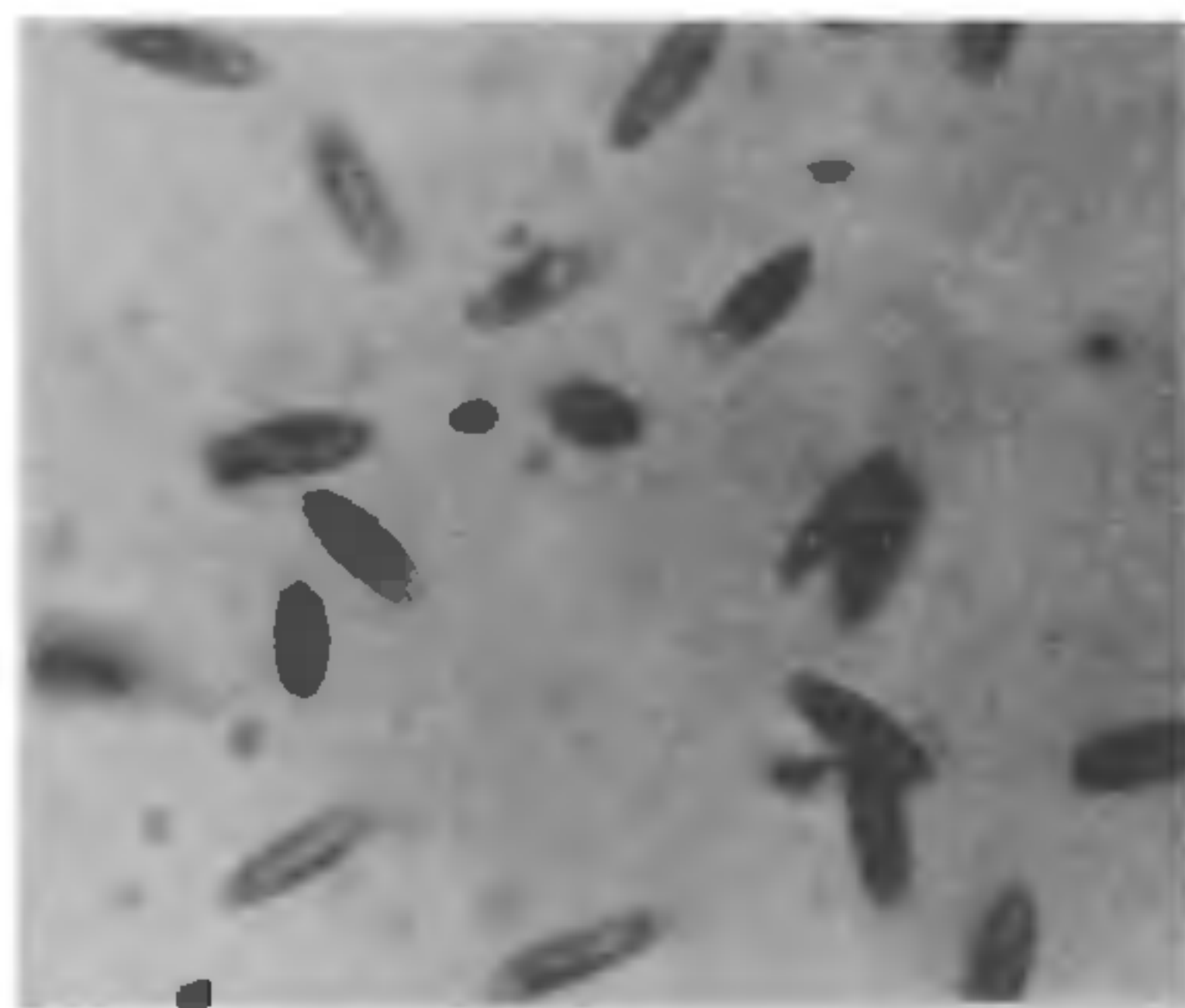


FIG. 1. Conidia, $\times 1,050$.

Colonies on potato-dextrose agar at 30°C after 12 days attaining a diameter of about 5.0 cms, creamish white, forming a dense mycelial growth with well defined margins, reverse yellowish. Hyphae hyaline, thin-walled upto 2.4 μ in diameter. Sporodochia produced after 4 weeks, without setae, circular or slightly irregular upto 2.0 mm in diameter, green at first then dark green and finally becoming slightly black in age. Conidiophores composed of fertile hyphae and phialides. Fertile hyphae subhyaline, green in mass, septate and so closely intertwined as to be almost inseparable and forming a very compact disc. Phialides hyaline to subhyaline, straight or very slightly curved and slightly clavate. Conidia continuous, subhyaline at first, becoming light greenish in age, generally 2-3 guttulate, cylindrical with blunt tapering ends, measuring 3.1-9.2 $\mu \times$ 1.5-2.3 μ .

Isolated in December, 1967, from 'Usar' soils (pH 8.0-9.5) collected from Aligarh. Type, in the form of dried culture deposited in the Department of Botany, Lucknow University, Lucknow, India. A subculture has also been deposited in the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Key, Surrey, England, as IMI-132173.

Myrothecium viride spec. nov. comes closest to *M. roridum* in the non-setose sporodochial section of the genus with cylindrical spores but differs from it clearly in the shape and size of spores. In *M. roridum* the spores have rounded ends with a median constriction¹⁻³ whereas, in the new species described here, the spores have blunt tapering ends and no median constriction.

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1. Preston, N. C., *Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc.*, 1943, 26, 158.
2. —, *Ibid.*, 1948, 31, 271.
3. —, *Ibid.*, 1961, 44, 31.

A NEW SPECIES OF *MYSTROSPORIELLA* (HYPHOMYCETES) FROM INDIA

Mystrosporiella was erected by Munjal and Kulshrestha³ with *M. litseae* Munjal and Kulshrestha as type species and since then it has been a monotypic genus (Ellis,¹⁻²). During October-November, 1976, the author collected a leaf spotting fungus on *Litsea chinensis* while making a survey of parasitic fungi of Gorakhpur region (U.P.) which after examination proved to be a *Mystrosporiella*. Since the type species of this genus has already been described on the same host, a large number of samples were examined. This led to the conclusion that the present collections are not assignable to *M. litseae* and should be a new species which is described here under the name *Mystrosporiella denticulata* sp. nov.

Conidiophori macronemati, mononemati, ex apicibus vel lateribus hypharum, plerumque gregatim (nonnumquam ad viceni) raro singillatim orientes, apicem versus valde ramosi, arboriformes, e stipite et capite complicato compositi; stipes cylindricus, crasse tunicatus, rectus vel parum flexuosus, distincte (ad quindecies) septatus, obscure olivaceo-brunneus, vulgo ad 665 \times 3.5-6 μ m; cellulae conidiogenae polyblasticae, integratae, in ramis terminales, discretiae, sympodiales, cylindricae, cicatricibus conspicuis notatae, denticulatae, valde geniculatae; conidia singularia, ut apices inflati orta, sicca, acropleurogena, simplicia, vulgo recta, nonnumquam arcuata, plerumque pyriformia vel clavata, aliquando cylindrica, crasse et leviter tunicata, interdum paulo ad septa constricta, apice obtuso vel rotundato, basi conicotruncata, septis transversis numero ad 10, longitudinalibus 1-3, et obliquis divisa, 23.5-62 (vulgo 25-36) \times 5.4-11 μ m.

In foliis vivis *Litseae chinensis* Lam. (Lauraceae); Gorakhpur; Oct.-Nov. 1976; leg. R. P. Singh, 273; IMI 212579 Typum.

Infection spots amphigenous; colonies hyphohyllous, effuse, covering most of the leaf surface with age, brown to dark brown; mycelium partly immersed, partly superficial, composed of branched, septate, smooth walled subhyaline to pale brown hyphae measuring up to 3.5 μ m in thickness; conidiophores macronematous, mononematous, arising terminally or