

Figure 1. *P. chonemorphae* stroma, conidiophores and conidia.

October, 1982, Leg A. K. Pandey.

Type specimen has been deposited in Herb. IMI, Kew, No. 274613.

The fungus is described and named here as a new species *P. chonemorphae* sp. nov. on the basis of host character in accordance with the species concept in the genus.

Stroma parte immersum, compactum, bulbosum, atra brunneonigram, 40–50  $\mu\text{m}$ . in dia.; conidiophori macronemati, caespitosi vel synnemata laxa vel compacta efformantes, ad 230  $\mu\text{m}$ . longi, 3.8  $\mu\text{m}$ . diametro juxta basim, septatis, olivaceo brunneis vel brunneis, simplicia, geniculatae, apicem versus pallidiores; conidia solitari, sicca, acropleurogena, simplicia, plerumque obclavata, olivaceo vel olivaceo brunnea, cellulis terminalibus pallide olivaceo, ad basim conicotruncata, incrassatus ad medius, levia, 3–8 septata, septatis incrassis vel fuscis, 30–50  $\times$  3.8–7  $\mu\text{m}$ .

In follis viventibus *C. macrophylla* G. Don. (Apocynaceae), Pachmarhi (Madhya Pradesh), India, October, 1982, Leg. A. K. Pandey.

Typus positus in herb. IMI, Kew No. 274613.

The authors are grateful to Prof. G. P. Agarwal, for encouragement and to Dr B. C. Sutton, Chief mycologist, CMI., Kew, England, for confirming the identity of the fungus.

10 August 1983.

1. Ellis, M. B., *Dematiaceous Hyphomycetes*, C.M.I., Kew, England, 1976, p. 507.
2. Morgan Jones, G. and L. G. Brown., *Mycotaxon*, 1976, iv: 493.

### **ISCHAEMUM JAYACHANDRANII—A NEW SPECIES OF POACEAE FROM KERALA, INDIA**

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*ISCHAEMUM JAYACHANDRANII* R. Ansari, V. S. Ramachandran et P. V. Sreekumar, sp. nov.

*Ischaemum commutatum* Hack. affinis sed articulis racemorum turbinatis coriaceis glabris, callis glabris, spicula sessili numquam manifeste aristata, glumis superis spicularum sessilium dorsaliter carinatis, lemmate supero spiculae sessilis plerumque integro et mutico, pedicellis spicularum pedicellarum minus quam 1/3 longitudinum spicularum sessilium obtegentibus (c. 1 mm), carinis glabris differt.

Stoloniferous perennials. Culms 30–50 cm high,

slender, creeping or erect; nodes glabrous. Leaves 4–12 cm long, 3–6 mm wide, lanceolate or elliptic lanceolate, lower ones narrowed and tapering towards base, upper ones rounded or shallowly cordate, glabrous, margins minutely serrulate. Sheaths 4–10 cm long, longer than the internodes, striate, glabrous. Ligule 2–4 mm long, an ovate acute membrane. Inflorescence of 2 racemes, 4–8 cm long, slender, glabrous. Joints of racemes 4.0–4.5 × 1.75–2.00 mm, turbinate, coriaceous, smooth, glabrous. Sessile spikelets 5.5–6.0 × 1.75–2.00 mm, oblong-lanceolate, unawned, callus glabrous; lower glume 5.0–5.5 × 1.75–2.00 mm, oblong-lanceolate, coriaceous below, subcoriaceous above, faintly 11–13 nerved, margins narrowly inturned, scabrid towards apex, glabrous elsewhere; upper glume 5.0–5.5 × 1.5–2.0 mm, boat-shaped, lanceolate when spread, sharply keeled, minutely winged at apex, coriaceous, faintly 3–5 nerved; lower floret male; lemma 5.0–6.0 × 1.0–1.5 mm, lanceolate, shortly acuminate, delicate, hyaline, faintly 3–5 nerved, margins inturned, glabrous; palea 4.5–5.0 × 1.0–1.5 mm, lanceolate, delicate, hyaline, 2-keeled, 2-nerved, glabrous; lodicules 2, each 0.75–1.00 × 0.3–0.4 mm, oblong or obovate, 2-horned at apex; stamens 3, anthers 1.5–2.0 mm long, filaments short; upper floret bisexual; lemma 4.5–5.0 × 1.5–2.0 mm, entire or very rarely notched, ovate-lanceolate,

faintly 5-nerved, median nerve prominent and prolonged into a rudimentary awn when it is notched, lobes acuminate, longer than the rudimentary awn, delicate, hyaline, sprinkled with wart like outgrowths in the upper half, smooth and glabrous elsewhere; lodicules and stamens more or less similar to that of the lower floret; ovary c. 0.50 × 0.25 mm, oblong, styles 1.5–2.0 mm long, slender, stigmas 0.75–1.00 mm long, feathery; pedicelled spikelet 5.0–5.5 mm long, oblong-acute, unawned; pedicels c. 1 mm long, clavate, glabrous; lower glume 5.0–5.5 × 1.75–2.00 mm, ovate-acute, narrowly winged on one margin, wing scaberulous, coriaceous, smooth and glabrous, faintly 11–13 nerved, margins inturned; upper glume 4.5–5.0 × 1.0–1.5 mm, lanceolate, keel rounded, coriaceous, smooth and glabrous; florets similar to that of sessile spikelets.

*Holotype*: Kerala, Cannanore District, Nileswar, ± 175 m, 29th January 1979, V. J. Nair 59981 (CAL). Isotypes in K & MH.

Growing in marshy places and paddy fields, usually in water-logged areas. Locally common.

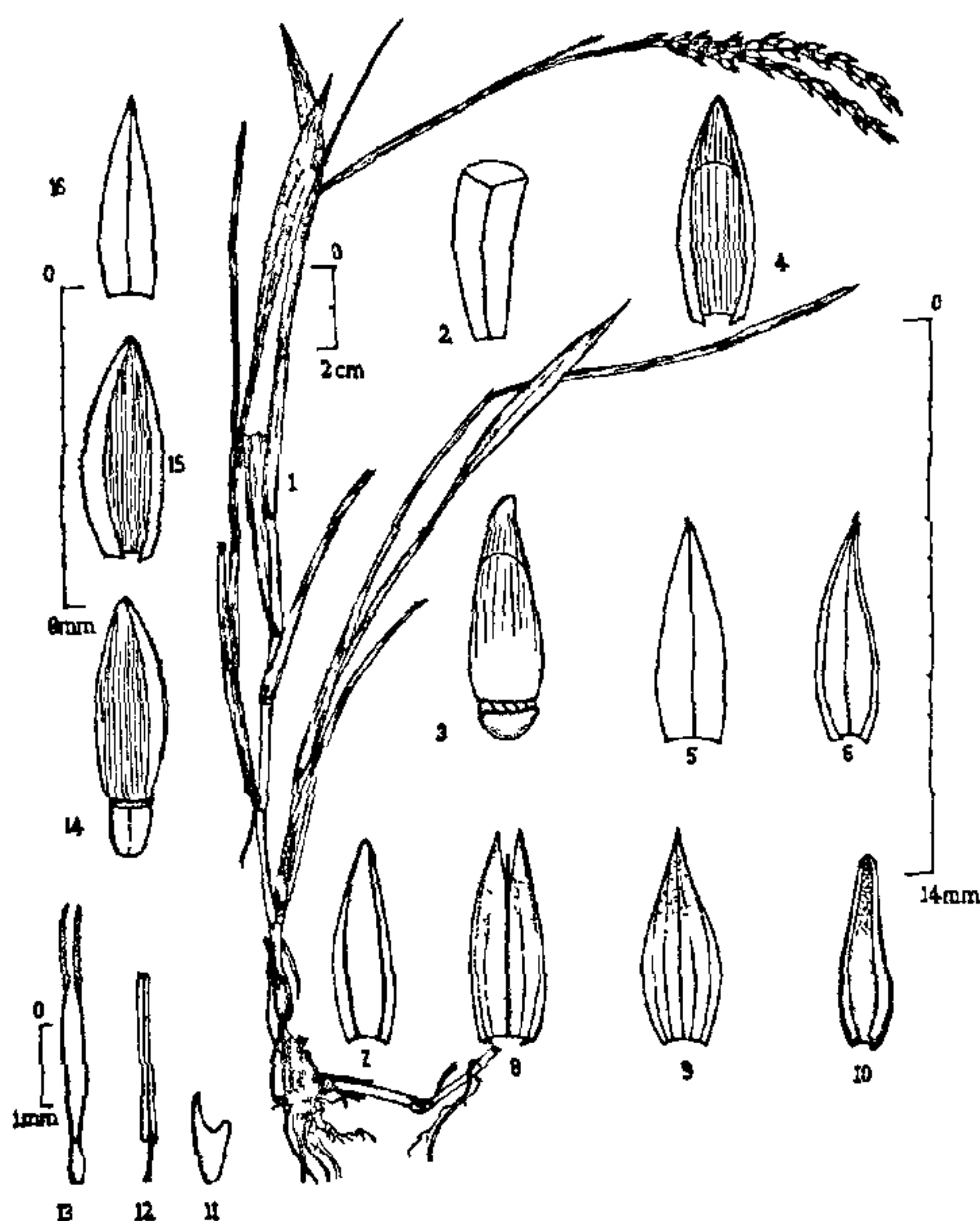
This species is allied to *Ischaemum commutatum* Hack., but markedly differs from it as shown in table 1.

The species is named after the collector of the specimen and the authors' teacher Dr V.

Table 1

<i>Ischaemum commutatum</i> Hack.	<i>Ischaemum jayachandranii</i> sp. nov.
1. Culms stout	Culms slender.
2. Leaves usually densely or sparsely villous	Leaves entirely glabrous.
3. Joints of racemes linear, slightly turbinate, crustaceous, keels long ciliate	Joints distinctly turbinate, coriaceous, entirely glabrous.
4. Callus bearded	Callus not bearded, glabrous.
5. Sessile spikelet with a perfect awn	Sessile spikelet without awn.
6. Lower glumes of sessile spikelets oblong-obtuse, crustaceous below, coriaceous above and usually with a few side nodules	Lower glumes oblong-acute, coriaceous throughout, flat, smooth and without side nodules.
7. Upper glumes of sessile spikelets rounded on dorsal side	Upper glumes keeled on dorsal side.
8. Upper lemmas of sessile spikelets notched and with a very well developed awn in the sinus	Upper lemmas usually entire and without awns (very rarely notched, but then the awn rudimentary).
9. Pedicels of the pedicelled spikelet more than 1/3 of the length of the sessile spikelet, 2.5–3.0 mm long, keels long ciliate	Pedicels less than 1/3 of the length of the sessile spikelet, hardly c. 1 mm long, keels glabrous.
10. Lower glumes of pedicelled spikelets broadly winged one margin	Lower glumes narrowly winged on one margin.





**Figures 1–16:** *Ischaemum jayachandranii*, sp. nov. 1. Plant; 2. Joint (rhachis); 3. Sessile spikelet; 4. Lower glume of the sessile spikelet (ventral view); 5. Upper glume (dorsal view); 6. Lower lemma (ventral view); 7. Palea spread open (dorsal view); 8. Upper lemma (notched with rudimentary awn—dorsal view); 9. Same (entire and without awn—dorsal view); 10. Palea (ventral view); 11. Lodicule; 12. Stamen; 13. Pistil; 14. Pedicelled spikelet; 15. Lower glume of the pedicelled spikelet (ventral view); 16. Upper glume (dorsal view).

Jayachandran Nair, in recognition of his remarkable contributions to the studies on South Indian Grasses.

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## A NEW SPECIES OF *TRYBLIDIOPSIS* KARST. FROM THE EASTERN HIMALAYAS

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DURING the fungal forays of 1979, an undescribed bitunicate loculo ascomycetes belonging to the genus *Tryblidiopsis* Karst. was collected from the Eastern Himalayas. The specimens are deposited in Herbarium, Botany Department, Panjab University, Chandigarh (PAN) and Plant Pathology Herbarium, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA (CUP). *Tryblidiopsis arendholzii* R. Sharma. (figures 1–3)

Ascomata erumpentes, sparsa sessiles, solitaria vel bina ad quaterna aggregata, molles, nigres. Margo dentatus, usque ad 4 mm diam. et altitudo tota 1 mm. Hymenium porphyreum. Asci quadri- ad octospori, poro jodo non caerulescente, 216–252 × 16–18  $\mu\text{m}$ , clavati-cylindranei, paries crassus et gelatinosus, apex obtusus. Ascospores hyalinae, 14–28 × 3–10  $\mu\text{m}$ , late ellipsoideae, constrictae in medianum, guttulatae. Pseudoparaphyses filiformes, in gelatina inclusae, irregulariter ramosae, tumidae ad apices, usque ad 3.6  $\mu\text{m}$  latae, ascos superantes ad 18  $\mu\text{m}$ . Excipulum ectalum ex textura angularis, atrobrunneum. Excipulum medullatum ex textura intricata hyalina. In excipulo medullato massae crystallinae observantur.

*Holotypus*: In caulibus mortuis, Tiger Hill, Darjeeling (Benghala occidentalis), 18 August, 1979, Raghunandan Sharma, PAN 17164. In herbario Cryptogamarum universitatis Panjab, Chandigarh.

Ascomata erumpent, scattered, occurring singly or in groups of two to four, soft, external surface black, margin dentate, raised and inrolled on drying, up to 4 mm in diameter and up to 1 mm in total height, hymenium plane, reddish brown, Asci 4–8 spored, J-, bitunicate, 216–252 × 16–18  $\mu\text{m}$ , clavate-cylindric, thick-walled, (up to 1.8  $\mu\text{m}$  thick) apex obtuse. Ascospores large, hyaline, 14–28 × 3–10  $\mu\text{m}$ , broadly ellipsoid, 1-septate, constricted at the septum, enveloped in a gelatinous sheath, uniseriate. Pseudoparaphyses hyaline, filiform, embedded in a gelatinous matrix, irregularly branched and swollen at the apices, up to 3.6  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, projecting up to 18  $\mu\text{m}$  beyond the tips of asci. Ectal excipulum textura angularis, up to 72  $\mu\text{m}$  thick, cells up to 18 × 14  $\mu\text{m}$ , dark brown; medullary excipulum textura intricata, hyaline, up to 108  $\mu\text{m}$  thick. Crystalline masses in groups are observed in the medullary excipulum.