

The chromosome number of $2n = 6$ reported here for *F. narayanii* is the lowest in the family Cyperaceae. The same chromosome number has previously been recorded in *F. woodrowii*⁷ and *F. umbellaris*⁸. These species have the basic number $x = 3$ and do not fit into any of the existing basic numbers ($x = 5, 6, 8$ and 11) known for the genus *Fimbristylis*. With the addition of this new number, the basic number $x = 6$ suggested earlier by Darlington and Wylie⁹ for this genus appears superfluous and can, therefore, be deleted.

Divergent views have been expressed on the structure of chromosomes in *Fimbristylis*. Barring *F. woodrowii* which has been reported as having chromosomes devoid of localized centromeres, all other species of the genus studied so far including the present one have chromosomes with "well-marked" centromeres^{8,10-13}. However, an isolated instance of *F. woodrowii* needs reinvestigation to make sure of its exceptional status in the whole of the genus in this respect.

The taxonomic position of the section *Abildgaardia* of *Fimbristylis* to which *F. narayanii* belongs has been a topic of much discussion. Whereas some cyperologists⁴⁻⁶ recognized *Abildgaardia* as a separate genus, others treated it as congeneric to *Fimbristylis*¹⁻³. However, there is a greater degree of similarity between the species of the section *Abildgaardia* and the rest of *Fimbristylis* in respect of karyotype, chromosome size and basic number¹⁰⁻¹⁴. Therefore, cytologically, the removal of the section *Abildgaardia* from the genus *Fimbristylis* is not justified.

The authors are grateful to Dr K. Gopalakrishna Bhat and Mr. K. P. Sreenath for the help rendered in the collection of the material. Thanks are also due to Prof. D. A. Govindappa for facilities and encouragement.

17 November 1983; Revised 31 January 1984

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KABATIELLA BUBÁK—A NEW REPORT FROM INDIA

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A SURVEY of leaf spot fungi was conducted around Jaipur during the year 1981-82. An interesting fungus was observed on leaves of *Cassia fistula* L., which on isolation and identification was found to be an isolate of *Kabatiella nigricans* (Atk. and Edg.) Karakulin, not previously reported from India.

Aerial mycelium absent, mycelium adhering to the surface of the host is light to dark brown, beaded, tortuous, measuring 6.41-13.2 (9.8) μm diam., beaded cells may produce conidia directly or through the formation of lateral free conidiophores, they are comparatively larger, straight or bent, septate, simple or branched of variable length. Conidiomata eustromatic, formed subepidermally by agglomeration of hyphae, discoid, pustular, separate or aggregate, dark brown to black, spherical, oval to elliptical, measuring 135-427.5 μm in length \times 78.8-202.5 μm in width \times 56.3-104.6 μm in height (Av. 266 \times 128.7 \times 79 μm). In vertical section (figure 1B), upper stromatic portion 3-5 layered, with thick walled, vertically oriented, texture prismatic and substromatic portion 2-4 layered, with thin walled, texture angularis.

Conidiophores broad, straight, spherical, oval to clavate, light to dark brown, apically much thickened. Spores produced on sterigmata/spicule like projections, polyphialidic, conidiophore measuring 10.8-24.4 \times 9.0-21.8 (14.74 \times 11.59) μm . Conidia hyaline, light brown at maturity, ellipsoidal, clavate or allantoid, attenuated at both the ends, bi- or eguttulate, generally aseptate, rarely septate, conidia measuring 6.8-13.6 \times 3.6-6.4 (10.6 \times 5.1) μm .

On leaves of *Cassia fistula* L. (Caesalpinaceae),

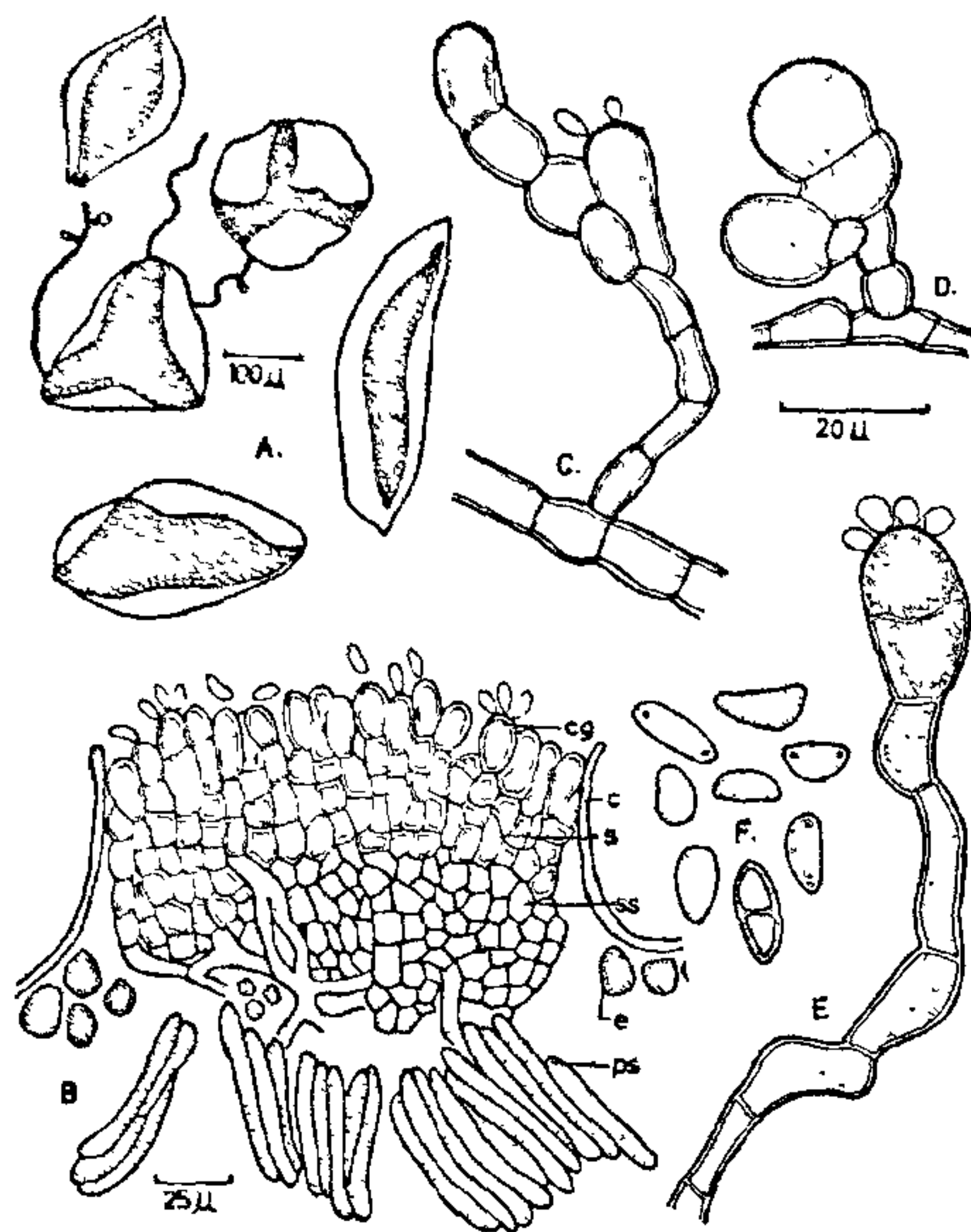


Figure 1 A-F. *Kabatiella nigricans* (Atk. & Edg.) Karakulin. **A.** Conidiomata, in surface view, **B.** A conidiomata in V.S., **C-E.** Conidiophores with sterigmata/spicule like projections producing spores, **F.** Mature spores of different shape & size, cg-conidiogenous cells, c-cuticle, e-epidermal cell, ps-palisade tissue, s-stromatic tissue, ss-substromatic tissue.

collected from Ramgarh, Jaipur, May 1982. RUBL No. 1117; IMI No. 278261.

Thanks are due to Dr A. Johnston and Dr D. W. Minter of the CMI, Kew, for help in the identification of the species and to the Head of the Botany Department, University of Rajasthan for facilities and to the UGC, New Delhi for financial assistance.

31 October 1983; Revised 27 January 1984

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BAHUGADA—A NEW HYPHOMYCETE

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DURING the studies on microfungi from Orissa, India, the authors encountered an interesting taxon characterised by macronematous, geniculate conidiophores bearing polyblastic, sympodial, denticulate conidiogenous cells producing pyriform or obclavate blastoconidia. The present taxon is comparable with some known hyphomycetes like *Oncopodiella*¹⁻⁴ and *Monodictys*^{1,5-11}. However, certain salient features of the fungus like non-corniculate, pyriform to obovate conidia, polyblastic, denticulate conidiogenous cells and macronematous conidiophores distinguish it from the known genera. As there is no other taxon which can

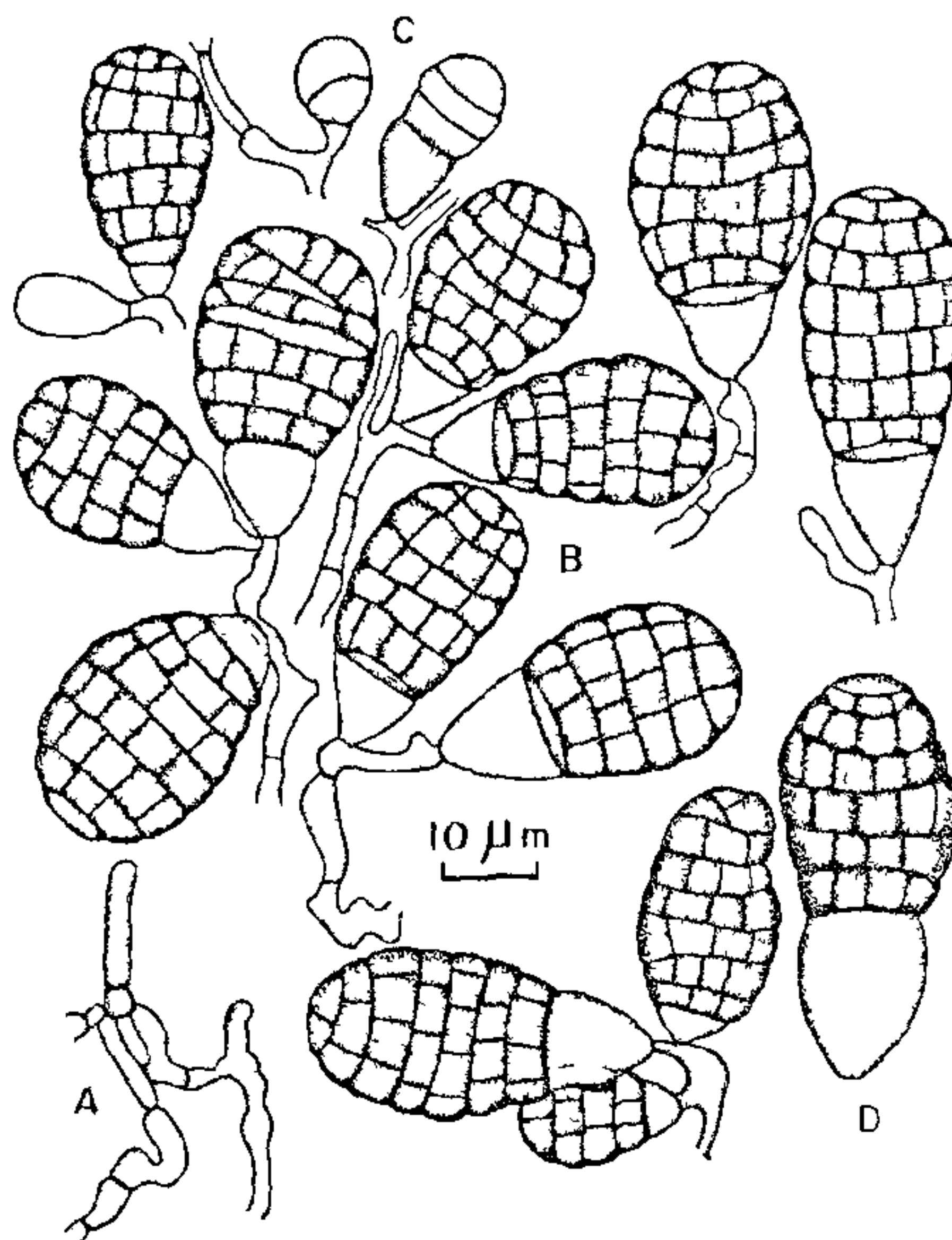


Figure 1 A-D. *Bahugada sundara* Gen. et sp. nov. from VMRL no. 736, **A.** Anastomosing mycelium with an young conidiophore, **B.** Conidiophores with geniculate, denticulate conidiogenous cells bearing conidia, **C.** Developing conidia and **D.** single conidium.