

Colonies effuse, punctiform, dark to blackish brown. Mycelium immersed, composed of branched, septate, smooth, subhyaline to pale olivaceous brown, 2.0–3.5 μm thick hyphae. Conidiophores arising singly, laterally and terminally from the hyphae, macronematous, mononematous, simple or very rarely branched, erect, geniculate, subhyaline becoming hyaline towards apex, smooth, septate, upto 60.0 μm long, 1.0–3.5 μm thick. Conidiogenous cells polyblastic, integrated, terminal, becoming intercalary, sympodial, denticulate, denticles cylindrical to conical. Conidia holoblastic, solitary, dry, acropleurogenous, smooth, pyriform or obovate with a proximal cyathiform basal hyaline cell, 6.0–12.0 μm long, 9.0–12.0 μm broad. Basal cell is separated from a distal dark brown, longitudinally and transversely septate portion of the conidium. Conidia are 21.0–40.0 μm long, 10.0–21.0 μm broad at the broadest.

Type material on unidentified bark, Langigarah, Orissa, VMRL No. 736. HCBS No. 1641 (Baarn, Holland, Isotype), Nov. '79, Coll. KANR and also examined on unidentified bark, Mahadevpoor, A. P., VMRL No. 1004, Dec. '82, Coll. ARK.

Bahugada sundara K. A. N. Reddy and V. R. sp. nov. Coloniae effusae, punctiformia, atrobrunnea velfuscae. Mycelium immersum ex hyphis ramosis, septatis, laevibus, subhyalina vel pallide brunneis, 2.0–3.5 μm crassa compositum. Conidiophora singula ex lateralibusque vel apice hypharum, oriunda, macronemata, mononemata, simplicia vel rarior ramosis, erecta, geniculata, subhyalina ad basim, hyalina ad apicem, laevibus, septata, usque ad 60.0 μm longa, 1.0–3.5 μm crassa. Cellae conidiogenae polyblasticae, inconidiophoris incorporatae, terminales vel intercalaris, sympodiales, denticulatae, denticuli cylindricis vel conici. Conidia holoblasticae, solitaria, sicca, acropleurogena, laevibus, pyriformia vel obovata, cellae basali hyalina, cyathiformis, 6.0–12.0 μm longa, 9.0–12.0 μm crassa, separatus ex partite septatis longitudinalibus et transversalibus, atrobrunnea. Conidia 21.0–40.0 μm longa, 10.0–21.0 μm crassa ad lateriter.

Typus in emortio corco et Langigarah, VMRL subnumero. 736, HCBS subnumero, 1641 (Baarn, Holland, Isotypus), mensis Novembris anni '79, a KANR, Isotypus in emortio corco et Mahadevpoor, A. P., VMRL subnumero. 1004, Decembris anni '82, a ARK.

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**PSEUDOCERCOSPORELLA
POGOSTEMONIAE SP. NOV.—
A NEW HYPHOMYCETE FROM INDIA**

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DURING a survey of forest flora of Gorakhpur region, a leaf spotting fungus was collected on *Pogostemon benghalense* (Burm. f.) Ktze., on microscopic examination the same was found to be an interesting species of *Pseudocercospora* Deight. The same is described and illustrated here in full.

Pseudocercospora pogostemoniae sp. nov.

Contagionis maculae amphigenae, irregulares, pallide-viridiae, denide flavido brunneae, 1–2.5 cm latae, numerosis, dispersae per laminam totam; caespituli hypophyllae, fuscae; mycelium ex hyphis immersis vel semi-immersis, hyalinis, septatis, ramosis; stromata evoluta, pseudoparenchymatica, subhyalinapallide brunnea, 20 × 33 μm ; conidiophora numerosa, fasciculata, mononematica, stomatica oriundo, semi-macronematica vel macronematica, plus-

minusve hyalina, laevia, cylindrica vel sub-cylindrica, mensurae $23.5 - 58.5 \times 2.3 - 2.5 \mu\text{m}$; cellulae conidiogenae integratae, terminales; cicatrices conidiales haud-incrassatae, usque $1 \mu\text{m}$ in diam.; conidia hyalina, erecta vel suberecta vel flexuosa, lenissime obclavato-cylindrica et obtusa vel rotundata ad apicem, laevia, tenue tunicata, 2-14 septata (vulgo 5-10 septa), mensurae $23 - 100 \times 2.3 - 4 \mu\text{m}$, truncata ad basim et non incrassato hilum.

Hab. in foliis vivis *Pogostemoniae benghalensis* (Burm.f.) Ktze (Lamiacearum), leg. A. K. Singh, Gorakhpur, January 1980, KA-35, IMI-244889.

Infection spots amphigenous, irregular, pale-greenish, becoming yellowish brown with age, mostly 1-2.5 cm in diam., numerous, distributed all over the leaf surface; caespituli hypophyllous, blackish; mycelium of hyphae immersed or semi-immersed, hyaline, septate, branched; stromata well developed, pseudoparenchymatous, subhyaline to pale brown, $20 \times 33 \mu\text{m}$, conidiophores numerous, fasciculate, mononematous, mostly emerging through stoma, semi-macronematous or macronematous, more or less hyaline, smooth, cylindric to subcylindric with somewhat narrow apex, mostly aseptate, straight or flexuous, measuring $23.5 - 58.5 \times 2.3 - 2.5 \mu\text{m}$; conidiogenous cells integrated, terminal; conidial scars unthickened, upto $1 \mu\text{m}$ wide; conidia hyaline, straight or sub-straight to flexuous, somewhat obclavato-cylindric with obtuse to rounded apex, smooth thin walled, 2-14 septate (5-10 septa common), measuring $23 - 10 \times 2.3 - 4 \mu\text{m}$ with truncate base and unthickened hilum (figure 1).

On living leaves of *Pogostemon benghalense* (Burm.f.) Ktze. (Lamiaceae), leg. A. K. Singh from Gorakhpur in January 1980, KA-35, IMI-244889.

Many species of *Pseudocercospora*²⁻⁵ have been described up-to-date, but none of them is similar to the present fungus either symptomatologically or morphologically. However, it is similar to *P. Malvae* Deighton¹ in its symptomatology and pigmentation as well as structure of mycelial hyphae. But, it shows great differences in the size of stromata, conidiophores and conidia. The proposed species differs markedly from *P. malvae* in having much smaller, upto $30 \mu\text{m}$ wide and $20 \mu\text{m}$ high (as against $70 \mu\text{m}$ wide and $30 \mu\text{m}$ high) stromata. On the other hand conidiophores and conidia are two times longer than those of latter. Besides, the conidia of the present collection have more septa as against *P. malvae*. Moreover, no species of *Pseudocercospora* has ever been described on *Pogostemon benghalense* and hence the same is described and illustrated as a new species.

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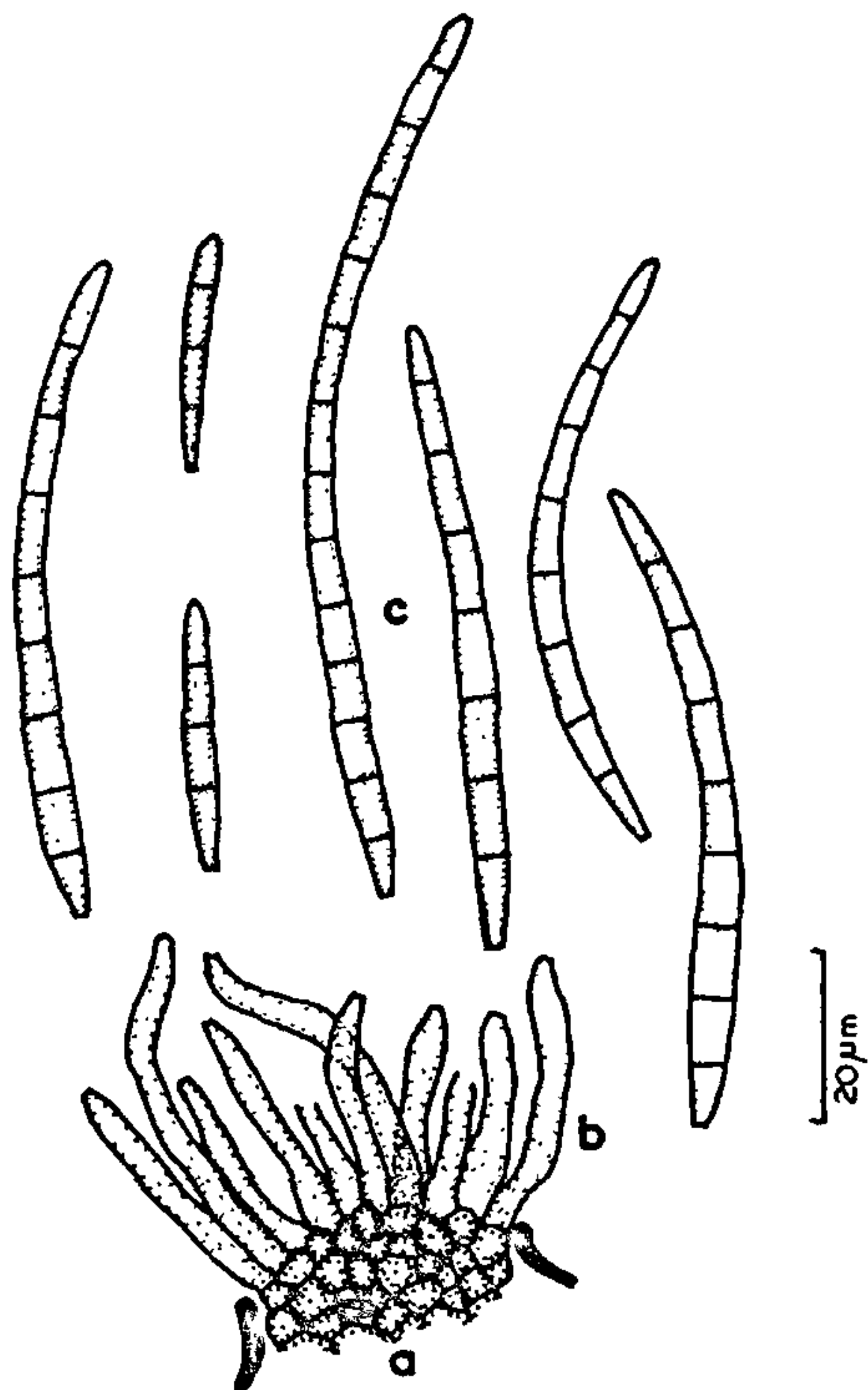


FIG.1

Figure 1. *Pseudocercospora pogostemoniae* Singh et Kamal. a. Stromata, b. Conidiophores, c. Conidia

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