

Calcutta, are gratefully acknowledged.

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A NEW SPECIES OF *PHAEOSARIOPSIS* FEBR.

ANIL K. SINGH, S. K. SINGH and KAMAL

Department of Botany, University of Gorakhpur,
Gorakhpur 273001, India.

DURING a survey of fungi parasitizing phanerogamic flora of Gorakhpur region, an undescribed species of *Phaeoisariopsis* was collected on the leaves of *Costus speciosus* Smith, which is described and illustrated below:

Phaeoisariopsis costusae sp. nov.

Contagionis maculae amphigenae, griseae, orbiculares, usque 5 cm in diam.; coloniae hypophyllae, effusae, bissoideae, atra brunneae vel fuscae; mycelium ex hyphis immersis, subhyalinis vel pallide brunneis; stromata prosenchymatica, plus minusve brunnea, usque 70 μ m in diam.; conidiophora macronematica, synnematica ad basim, mononematica ad apicem, vulgo haud ramosa, plum septata, erecta vel flexuosa, pallide brunnea, laevia, tenue tunicata, geniculata ad apicem, 130–350 μ m longa, 3–5 μ m cr. ad basim (4–5.5 μ m ad apicem); cellulae conidiogenae integratae, terminales, polyblasticae, sympodiales; cicatrices conidiales distincta, incrassata (usque 1.5 μ m lata); conidia solitaria, sicca, acro vel acropleurogena, simplicia, haud ramosa, laevia, olivaceo brunnea, plus minusve cillindrica, vulgo curvata, 1–6 septata, rotundata ad apicem, mesurent 25–85 \times 5–7 μ m.

Hab. in foliis vivis *Costus speciosus* Smith

(Zingiberacearum), leg. A. K. Singh in January 1980, Gorakhpur, KA-25, IMI Herb. No. 244879.

Infection spots amphigenous, greyish, orbicular, up to 5 cm in diam.; colonies hypophyllous, effuse, cottony, dark brown to blackish; mycelium immersed, subhyaline to light brown; stromata prosenchymatous, more or less brown, up to 70 μ m in diam.; conidiophores macronematous, synnematous along the basal portion and almost mononematous towards apex, commonly unbranched, multiseptate, straight to flexuous, pale brown, smooth, thinwalled, geniculate at apex, 130–350 μ m long, 3–5 μ m thick at the base (4–5.5 μ m at the apex); conidiogenous cells integrated, terminal, polyblastic, sympodial, cicatrized with distinct thickened scars (up to 1.5 μ m wide); conidia solitary, dry, acro to acropleurogenous, simple, unbranched, smooth, olivaceous brown, more or less cylindrical, mostly curved, 1–6 septate, rounded at the apex, measuring 25–85 \times 5–7 μ m (figures 1a, b, c).

On living leaves of *Costus speciosus* Smith (Zingiberaceae), leg. A. K. Singh in January 1980 from Gorakhpur, KA-25, IMI Herb. No. 244879.

The present fungus resembles *P. bambusae*¹ and *P.*

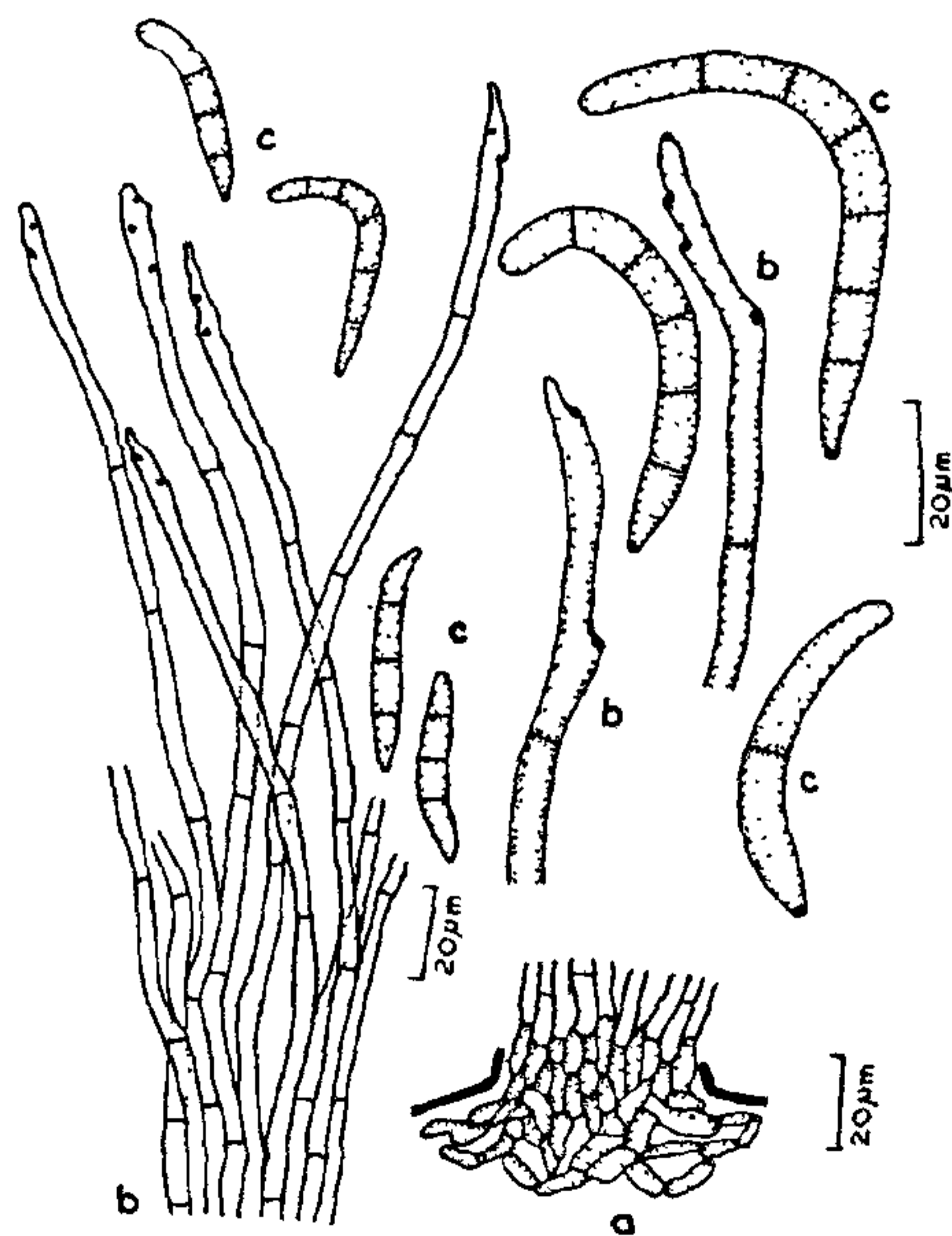


Figure 1. *Phaeoisariopsis costusae* sp. nov. a. Stroma, b. Conidiophores, c. Conidia.

*pubescens*¹ in forming synnemata. However, it is distinct from these and other known species in producing conidia which are mostly curved. Hence it is described as a new taxon.

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A NEW SPECIES OF *CERCOSPORIDIUM* FROM INDIA

K. K. SONI, V. S. DADWAL and JAMALUDDIN

Regional Forest Research Centre, P. O. Bilahari, Jabalpur 482020, India.

DURING our studies on parasitic fungi of Madhya Pradesh forests, a parasitic fungus was collected on the leaves of *Helicteres isora* L. from Amarkantak forest. Microscopic examination revealed it to be a species of *Cercosporidium* which differed from the known species of *Cercosporidium*^{1, 2}. Its main distinguishing characters are continuous stromata, epiphyllous conidiophores emerging out as fascicles and the presence of conidia with tubular apex (figure 1). There is no previous record of *Cercosporidium* parasitizing leaves of *H. isora* or any other species in the family *Sterculiaceae*^{3, 4}.

Cercosporidium helicteri sp. nov.

Colonies epiphyllous, effuse, irregular, dark brown; mycelium immersed; stromata continuous, poorly developed; conidiophores developed on the loosely arranged light coloured cells of stroma, fasciculate, simple, sometimes branched, sub-hyaline or with faint greenish tinge, geniculate, conidiogenous cells integrated, conidial scars thickened, 75–450 × 5–7.5 μm in size; conidia solitary, sub-hyaline with faint greenish tinge, dry, broadly fusiform, smooth with a conspicuous thickened hilum, relatively pale brown, 1 to 5-celled; conidial apex tubular, 20–50 × 7.5–12.5 μm in size.

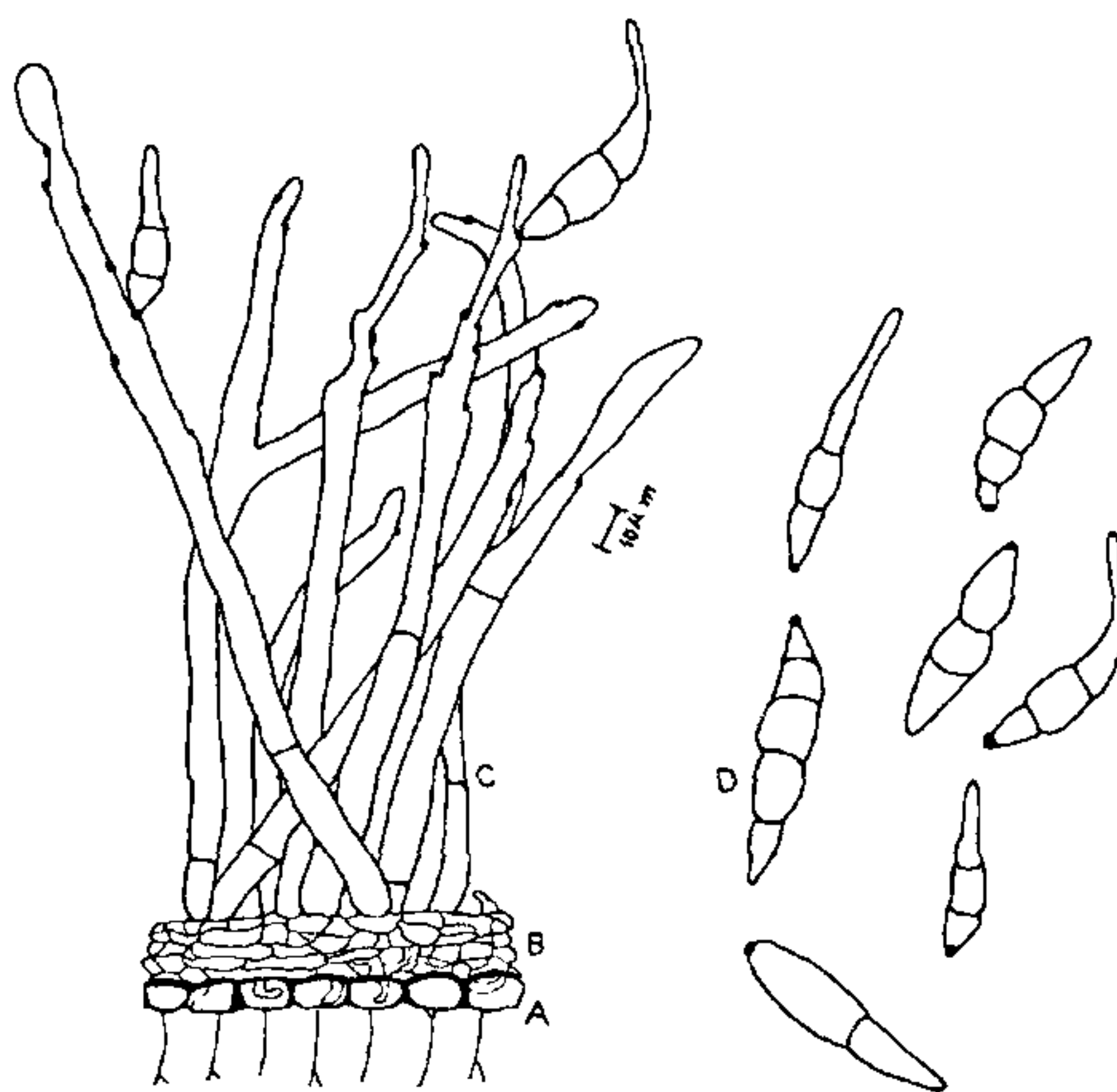


Figure 1A. Host epidermis, B. Stromata C. Conidiophore, D. Conidia.

On living leaves of *H. isora* L. (*Sterculia ceae*) Amarkantak forest (M.P.) dated October 1980. Deposited at CMI Herbarium, Kew, England, IMI No. 259866.

Cercosporidium helicteri sp. nov.

Coloniae epiphyllous, effusae, irregulares, fusce brunneae; mycelium immersum; stromata continua, pauciformata; conidiophori prolati in cellulis pallide coloratis et laxe dispositis stromatis, fasciculati, simplices, interdum ramosa, subhyalini vel exigue subvirides, geniculati; cellulae conidiogenosae integratae, cicatrices conidiales crassatae, 75–450 × 5–7.5 μm; conidia solitaria, subhyalina cum tinctura tenuiter subviridi, arida, late fusiformia, laevia cum hyloconspicuo et crassato, potius pallide brunnea, 1–5 cellulata; apex conidialis tubulatus, 20–50 × 7.5–12.5 μm.

In foliis vivis *H. isora* L. (*Sterculiaceae*) ex Amarkantak Forest (M.P.).

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