

80 and 100  $\mu\text{l/ml}$  respectively (table 1). However, this drug was not effective in inducing mutations at concentrations of 10 to 60  $\mu\text{l/ml}$ . Similar frequency of mutants was obtained in the presence as well as absence of  $S_0$  mix. The mechanism of induction of mutations by clofibrate is not known, however, inhibition of DNA synthesis in *Tetrahymena pyriformis* by this drug is reported.<sup>13</sup> In Salmonella/microsome assay, clofibrate did not show any mutagenic effect<sup>14</sup> and this discrepancy could be attributed to false negatives in tests which are based on single specific locus<sup>1, 15-17</sup>.

Calcium analog of clofibrate and the above four anti-inflammatory drugs (tromaril, brufen, phenylbutazone and indomethacin) did not induce any mutations at concentrations ranging from 10 to 100  $\mu\text{l/ml}$  either in the presence or in the absence of  $S_0$  mix.

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### A NEW SPECIES OF *PSEUDOCERCOSPORA* SPEG.

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DURING studies of fungi parasitizing phanerogamic flora of Gorakhpur region a parasitic fungus was collected on the leaves of *Casearia elliptica* Willd (Samydaceae). Microscopic examination revealed it to be an undescribed species of genus *Pseudocercospora* Speg which differed from the known species of *Pseudocercospora*<sup>1-7</sup> in major taxonomical characters. The fungus is characterized by the presence of well-developed stromata; short aseptate, unbranched conidiophores and mostly cylindrical, straight to curved conidia having obtuse to rounded apex (figure 1). There is no previous record of *Pseudocercospora* parasitizing the leaves of *Casearia elliptica*<sup>8</sup> and therefore, the same is described and illustrated here as a new species.

*P. samydacearum* sp. nov.

Contagionis maculae, amphigenae, necroticae, irregulare, interdum plus minusve circulare, usque 1.5 cm in diam., albido vel griseae, atra brunnea margine; coloniae plerumque hypophyllae, atra brunneae, per paene totam maculae sparsae; mycelium ex hyphis immersis, fere hyalinis, 1-2  $\mu\text{m}$  cr; stromata evoluta, atra brunnea, pseudoparenchymatica, usque 50  $\times$  35  $\mu\text{m}$ ; conidiophora macronematica vel semi-macronematica, mononematica, parvea, olivaceo brunnea, fere aseptata, simplicia, haud ramosa, erecta vel flexuosa, leniter flaro ad basim, 8-10  $\mu\text{m}$  longa et 3.5-4.6  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam.; cellulae conidiogenae integratae, terminales, monoblasticae, interdum polyblasticae et sympodiales; cicatrices conidiales non incrassata,

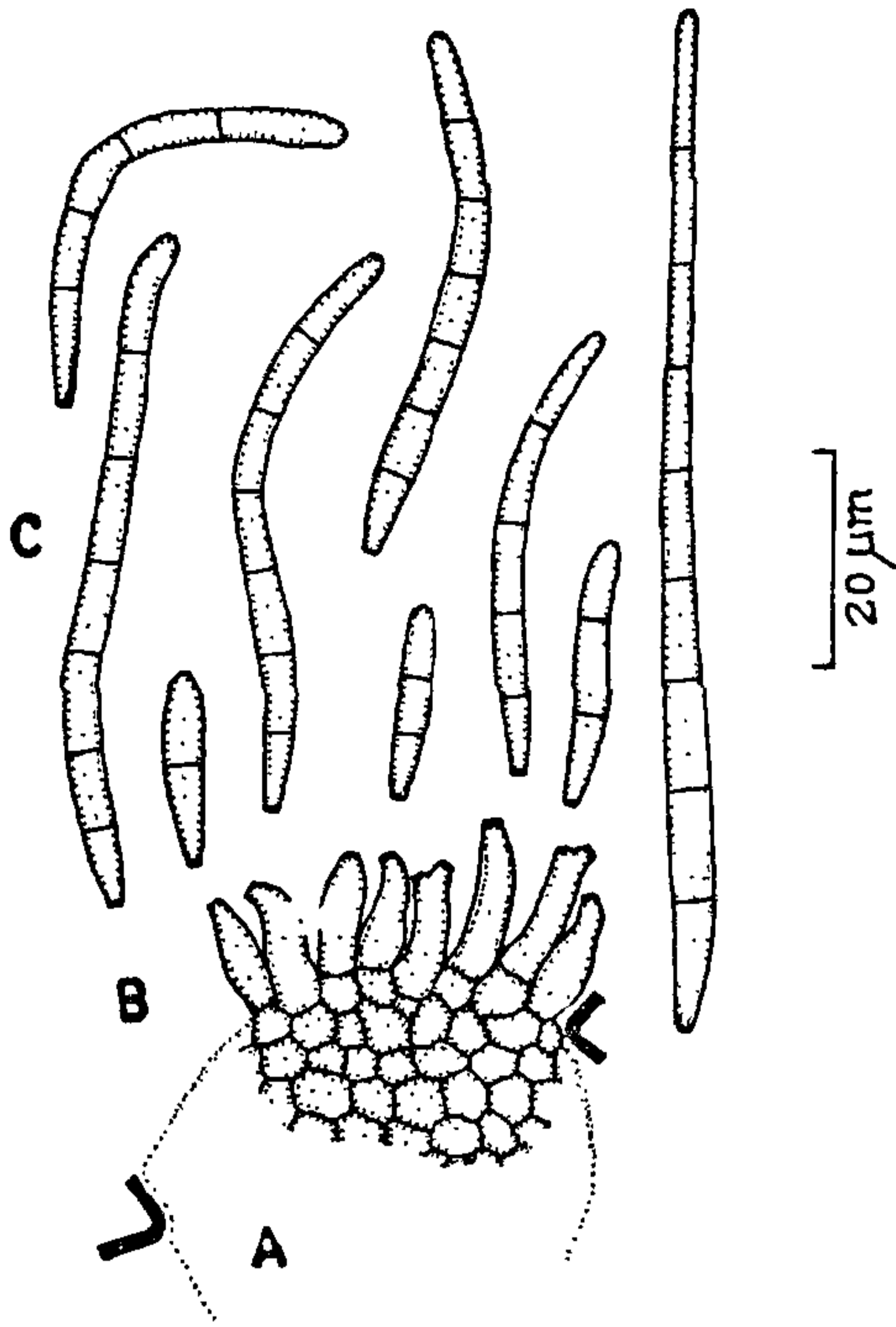


Figure 1. *Pseudocercospora samydacearum* sp. nov. A. Stroma, B. Conidiophores, C. Conidia.

usque  $1.5\ \mu\text{m}$  lata; conidia simplicia, solitaria, acrogena vel acropleurogena, pallide olivaceo brunnea, cylindrica, raro obclavata, tenue tunicata, erecta vel flexuosa curvata, rotundata vel obtusa ad apicem, usque 10 septata,  $15\text{--}90$  ( $30\text{--}50$ )  $\mu\text{m}$  longa et  $2.3\text{--}3.5$  ( $2.8$ )  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam.; paulum angustiora ad basim, indistincto hilum.

Hab. in foliis vivis *Caseariae ellipticae* Willd (Samydacearum), December 1980, KA-83, IMI-254722, Gorakhpur, leg. A. K. Singh.

Infection spots, amphigenous, necrotic, irregular, sometimes more or less circular, up to  $1.5\ \text{cm}$  in diam., whitish to greyish with dark brown margin; colonies mostly hypophyllous, dark brown, scattered all over the spots; mycelium of hyphae internal, almost hyaline,  $1\text{--}2\ \mu\text{m}$  thick; stroma well developed, dark brown, pseudoparenchymatous, measuring  $50 \times 35\ \mu\text{m}$ ; conidiophores macronematous to semi-macronematous, mononematous, short, olivaceous

brown, almost aseptate, simple, unbranched, straight to flexuous, slightly broader at the base,  $8\text{--}20\ \mu\text{m}$  long and  $3.5\text{--}4.6\ \mu\text{m}$  in diam.; conidiogenous cells integrated, terminal, generally monoblastic, sometimes polyblastic and sympodial; conidial scars unthickened up to  $1.5\ \mu\text{m}$  wide; conidia simple solitary, acrogenous to acropleurogenous, pale olivaceous brown, cylindrical, rarely obclavate, thin-walled, straight, flexuous or curved, with rounded or obtuse apex, up to 10 septate,  $15\text{--}90$  ( $30\text{--}50$ )  $\mu\text{m}$  long and  $2.3\text{--}3.5$  ( $2.8$ )  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam.; slightly narrowing at the base with indistinct hilum.

On living leaves of *Casearia elliptica* Willd (Samydaceae), December 1980, KA-83, IMI-254722, Gorakhpur, leg. A. K. Singh.

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