

Figures 9–10. Sporocytes of pachytene stage of the cultivars ‘IR8’ and ‘Ratna’. (Only the figures containing the maximum number of traceable bivalents are given).

Table 1 Karyotypic configuration and ranges of chromosome lengths of rice cultivars

Cultivars	Parentage	Karyotype	Ranges of chromosome length (μ)
IR8	Peta × De-GE-WU-GEN	1A + 7B + 4C	17.5–72
Jaya	T(N)1 × T141	1A + 7B + 4C	18–70
Sona	GEB24 × T(N)1	1A + 7B + 4C	19–70
IR22	IR8 × Tadmun	1A + 7B + 4C	18.5–71
IR20	IR262 × TKM6	1A + 8B + 3C	17–70
Cauvery	T(N)1 × TKM6	1A + 7B + 4C	17–68
Bala	T(N)1 × N22	1A + 6B + 5C	17.5–68.5
Ratna	TKM6 × IR8	1A + 7B + 4C	18–70

the arm ratio and the chromomeric patterns were different in some cultivars. Where ‘IR 8’ or ‘TKM6’ was one of the parents as in ‘Cauvery’, ‘IR22’ and ‘Ratna’, the karyotypic configuration was more or less similar. The karyotypic configuration in ‘IR8’ was

similar to that in ‘Jaya’ and ‘Sona’ which had T(N)1 as one of the parents. The configuration of ‘Bala’ was completely different from the other cultivars. However, on the basis of chromosome morphology, which had general similarity, consisting of medium to short size of mainly median to submedian primary constrictions having differentiated type of chromomeric pattern, the different cultivars seem to be allied to one another and perhaps originated from a common genome. This finding corroborates the finding regarding somatic karyotype by Mukherjee and Mukherji¹.

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AECIDIUM HARTWEGIAE THUEM AN ADDITION TO INDIAN MYCOFLORA

P. K. YADAVA and K. SARAN

Department of Botany, University of Allahabad, Allahabad 211 002, India.

DURING the course of studies on phytopathogenic fungi, a rust infection was noticed on the leaves of *Chlorophytum tuberosum* L at Shankargarh in Allahabad district. On microscopic examination the fungus was identified as *Aecidium hartwegiae* Thuem. The identity of the fungus was confirmed by the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, England where the infected material is deposited.

A perusal of the relevant literature has revealed that this species of *Aecidium* has not been reported so far from India. Hence this makes it a new record of this fungus from the country.

Further this species is known only from *Chlorophytum sternbergianum* and hence *C. tuberosum* is a new host record. Since this fungus has not been recorded from India, it is briefly described along with the symptoms produced on *C. tuberosum* for easy identification.

Aecidium hartwegiae Thuem. In *Flora*, 60: 411, 1877 (figures 1–4). *Symptoms*: The fungus appears on living



Figures 1-3. Symptoms of rust disease caused by *Aecidium hartwegiae* Thuem on leaves of *Chlorophytum tuberosum* L.

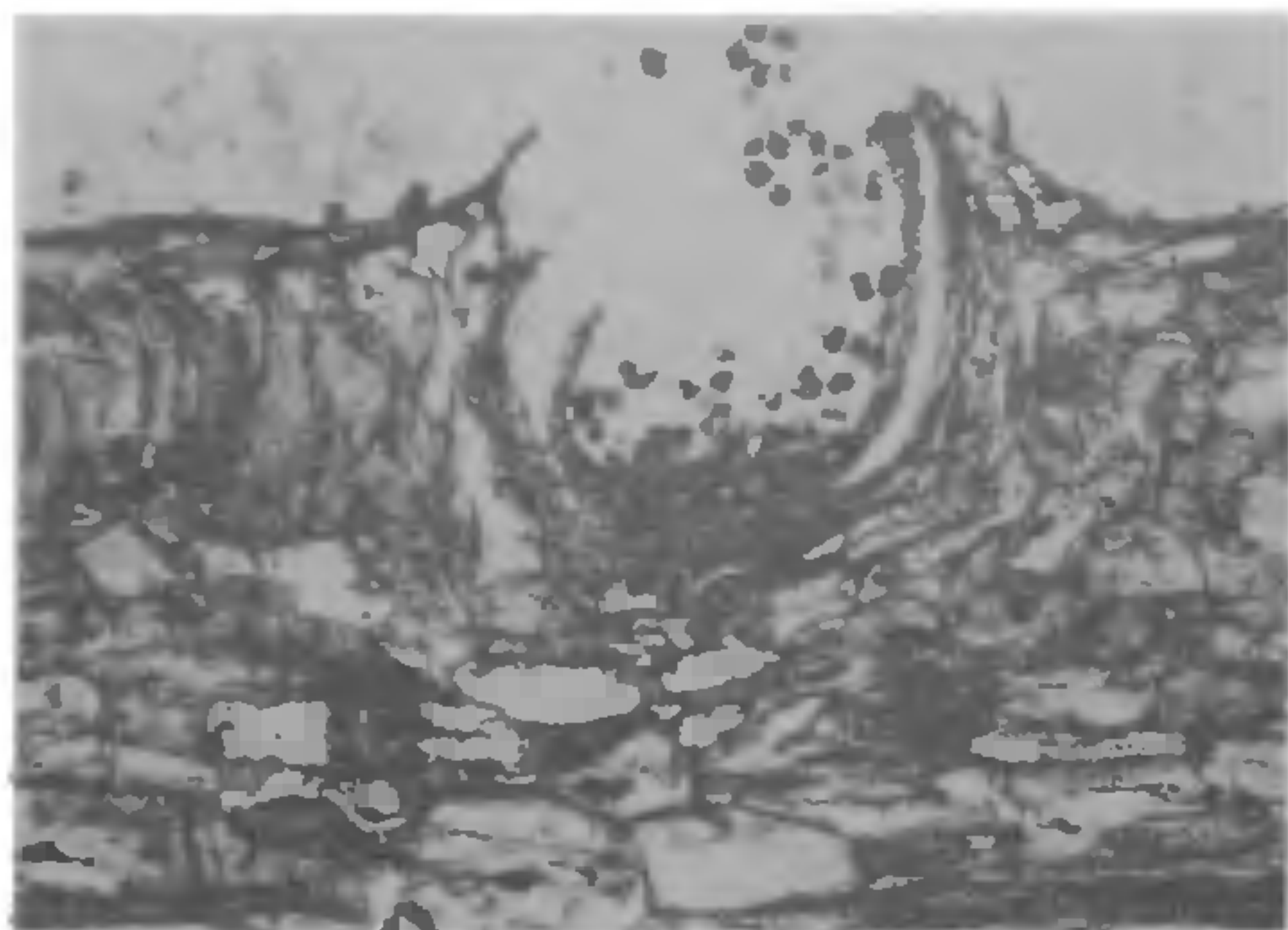


Figure 4. Cross-section passing through a pustule showing the pycnidium.

leaves as elliptic pale coloured hallows, 1-2 cm in diam. in which the aecidia develop in due course as minute dots aggregated in centre (figure 1-3).

Pycnidia amphigenous, abundant in centre, at first

brownish, becoming darker with maturity, 120-145 μm in diameter. Aecidia hypophyllous, gregarious, often concentric, cupulate with a whitish deeply incised revolute margin, 250-300 μm in diameter. Aecidiospore globose, slightly angular, almost hyaline, covered with small wart like outgrowth, 17-20 μm , episore 1-1.5 μm thick.

On living leaves of *Chlorophytum tuberosum* L. Loc.-Shankargarh; Legit.-P. K. Yadava, Jan. 1984. I. M. I.-288155.

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AN UNRECORDED LEAF BLIGHT DISEASE OF TARAMIRA (*ERUCA SATIVA* MILL) FROM INDIA CAUSED BY *ALTERNARIA BRASSICICOLA* (SCHEW.) WILTSHIRE.

A. K. SHARMA,
Botany Department, Agra College,
Agra 282002 India.

TARAMIRA (*Eruca sativa* Mill) is an important oil seed crop, which suffers from the leaf blight disease, in the districts of Agra, Mathura and Mainpuri^{1,2}.

The lesions on leaves are dark brown to almost black, zonate, 1-10 mm in dia. Leaf bits from infected portions were surface-sterilized using 0.1% HgCl_2 , washed and transferred on PDA medium and incubated at 28°C ($\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$) for 5 to 7 days. The colonies which developed around these leaf bits were dark brown to black in colour. The conidia measured 14.3-86.4 \times 8.2-19.6 μm and arose always in long chains, without beak, dark brown in colour with 5-8 transverse septa. The conidia of *A. brassicae* (Berk.) Sacc measured 86.4-252.6 \times 14.7-32.6 μm , mostly with 10-11 septa with long beaks and were light yellow in