

1. Lingappa, B. T., *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.*, 1955, **B64**, 59.
2. Lingappa, B. T., *Ann. J. Bot.*, 1955, **42**, 841.
3. Thirumalachar, M. J. and Pavgi, M. S., *Indian Phytopathol.*, 1950, **3**, 177.
4. Thirumalachar, M. J. and Narasimhan, M. J., *Mycologia*, 1953, **45**, 461.
5. Raghavendra Rao, N. N. and Pavgi, M. S., *Phytopathol. Medit.*, 1979, **18**, 203.

TWO NEW GENERIC REPORTS TO FUNGI OF INDIA

K. G. KARANDIKAR and P. G. PATWARDHAN
M.A.C.S. Research Institute, Law College Road,
Pune 411004, India.

DURING survey of mycoflora of Maharashtra two interesting fungi, which are new to India were collected. These are described and illustrated below:

Conidioxyphium gardeniorum Batista and Ciferri¹. (figure 1). Colonies epiphyllous; Conidiomata superfi-

cial, brown, upto 400 μm long, broadest (20–55 μm) in middle, tapering (6.5–10.5 μm) towards apex; Conidia in slimy mass, hyaline, ellipsoidal, o-septate, guttulate, 2–4(3) \times 0.5–1.5 μm .

On leaves of *Ficus* sp., Bhambragad (Dist. Gadchiroli), Leg. K. G. Karandikar, 24.12.1983, AMH 6625.

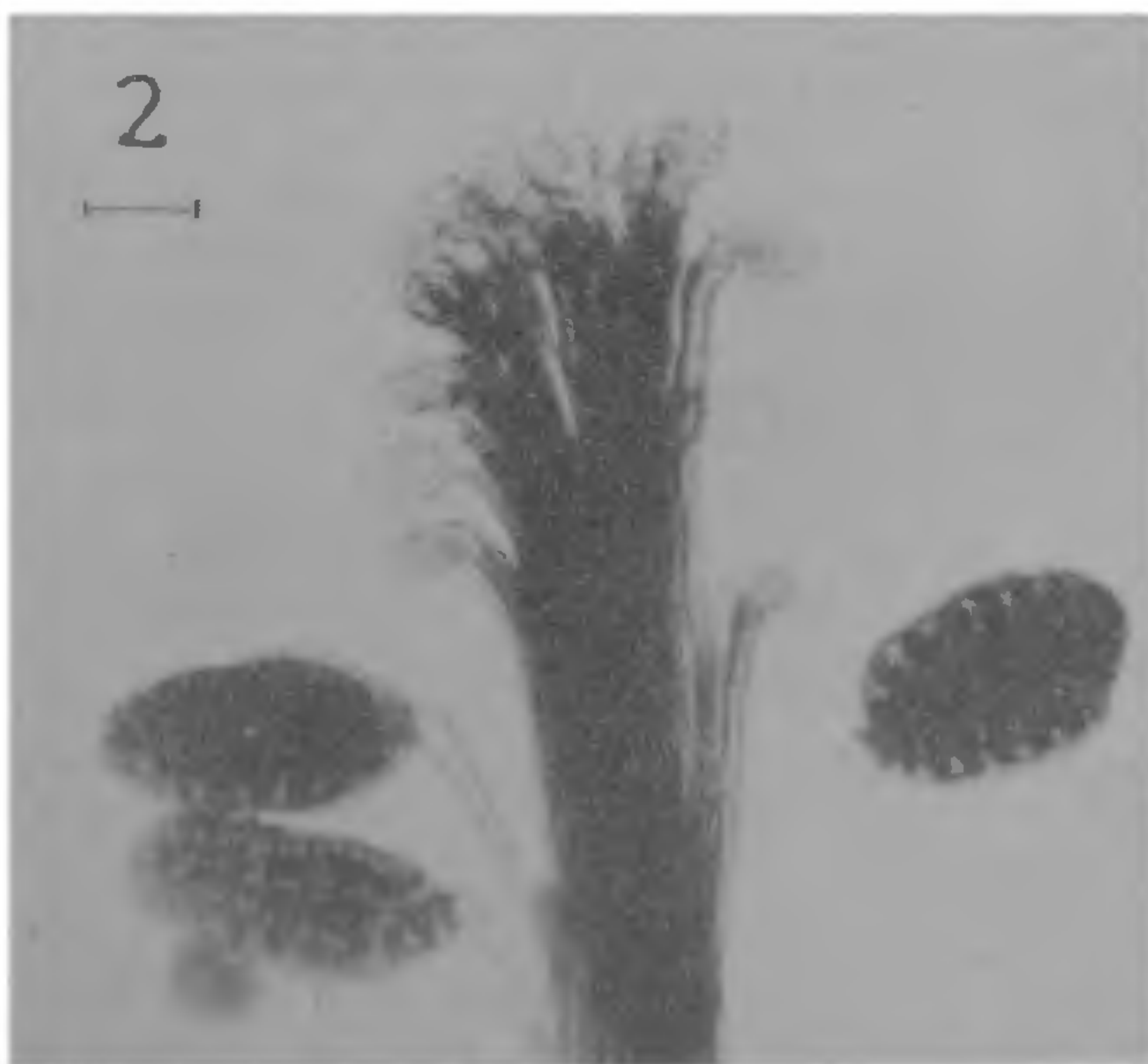
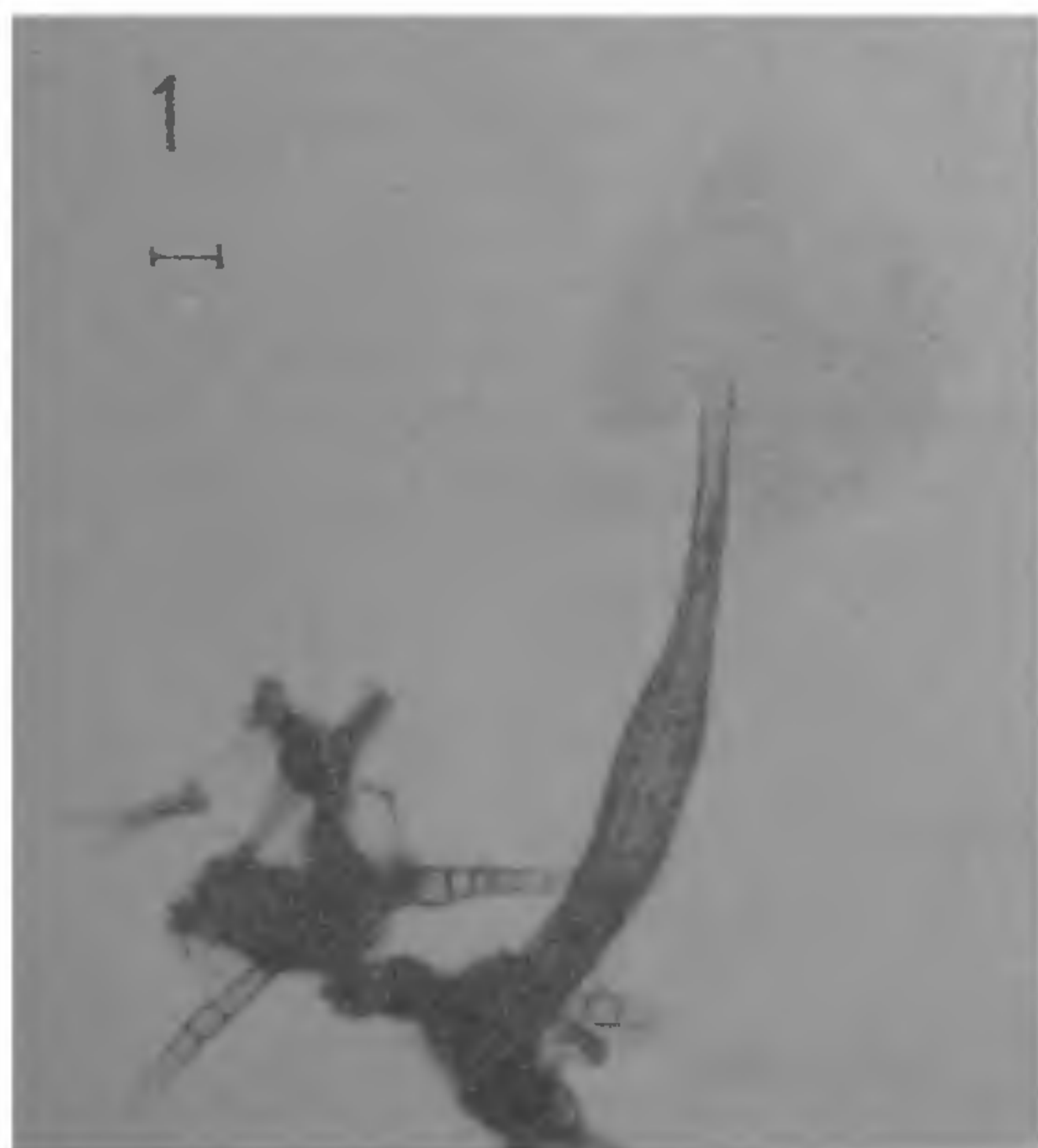
Kosteromansinda magna (Boedijn) Rifai² (figure 2).

Colonies effuse; synnemata dark brown upto 435 μm high, 19–52 μm thick, Conidiophores 2–6 μm thick; Conidia acrogenous, solitary, muriform, broadly ellipsoidal, with a pale brown supporting vesicle, 34.5–69(55.5) \times 20–34.5 (30) μm ; vesicles 3.5–10 \times 7–8 μm .

On dead Bamboo culms, Talkat (Dist. Sawantwadi), Leg P. R. Tikhe, 4.3.1983, AMH 5934; 6622 (Leg. K. G. Karandikar).

15 July 1985, Revised 3 October 1985

1. Batista, A. C. and Ciferri, R., *Quad. Ist. Bot. Univ. Pavia*, 1963, **31**, 73.
2. Rifai, M. A., *Reinwardtia*, 1968, **7**, 378.



Figures 1, 2. 1. *Conidioxyphium gardeniorum*: Superficial hyphae and conidioma with slimy mass of conidia. 2. *Kosteromansinda magna*: Apical part of synnema, showing vesicles and conidia. Marker indicates 30 μm .