readily attacked and the adults of hyperparasite were recovered only from the uzi fly pupae (figure 3).

Detailed studies on various aspects of *N. thymus* are in progress to exploit it as a tool for biological control of uzi fly.

The authors are thankful to Dr K. M. Harris, Chief Taxonomist, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London, for identification of the hyperparasite.

8 July 1985

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FOUR UNREPORTED FUNGI ON *ACACIA SPHAEROCEPHALA* CHAM AND SCHLECHT

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ACACIA SPHAEROCEPHALA Cham and Schlecht belonging to the family Mimosaceae is a beautiful and rare ornamental plant of botanical interest. During 1983 and subsequently in 1984 and 1985 an unusual disease was observed on the spines of this plant in the garden of the Institute of Science, Bombay. The infection manifested in the form of black punctate pustules mixed with amorphous colonies of a complex of four fungi which later were identified as belonging to genera *Camarographium* Bub, *Phoma* Sacc, (both Coelomycetes), *Monodictys* Hughes (a dematiaceous hyphomycete) and *Pleospora* Raben (a loculoascomycete). A review of literature revealed no report of any of these fungi on the said host. The present note gives a brief account of these four fungi being described and reported here for the first time.

1. *Camarographium indicum* sp nov (figures 1 and 2)

Stromata black, immersed, erumpent. Conidiomata (pycnidia) immersed in stroma linear globose. 100–300 μm in diam. Conidia pale brown to brown, smooth, oval to cylindrical with rounded

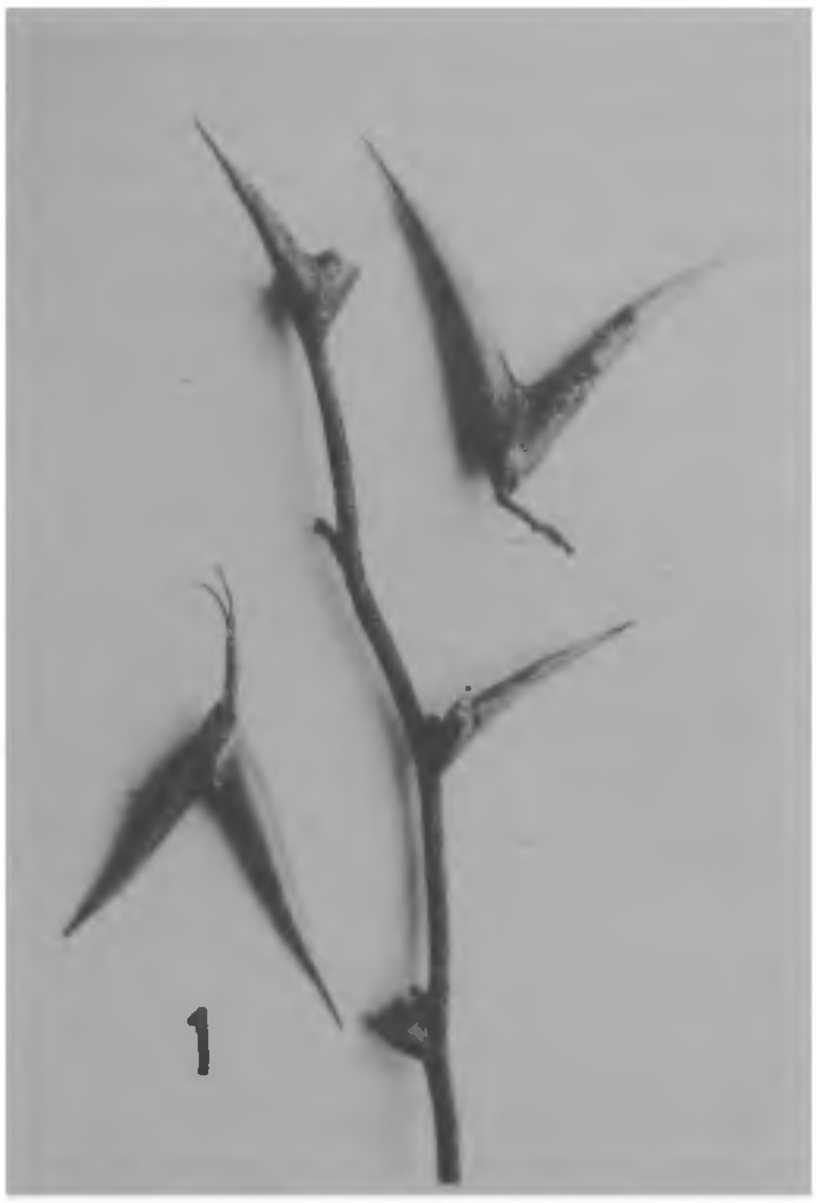

Figure 1. Fungal infection on spines of *Acacia sphaerocephala.*

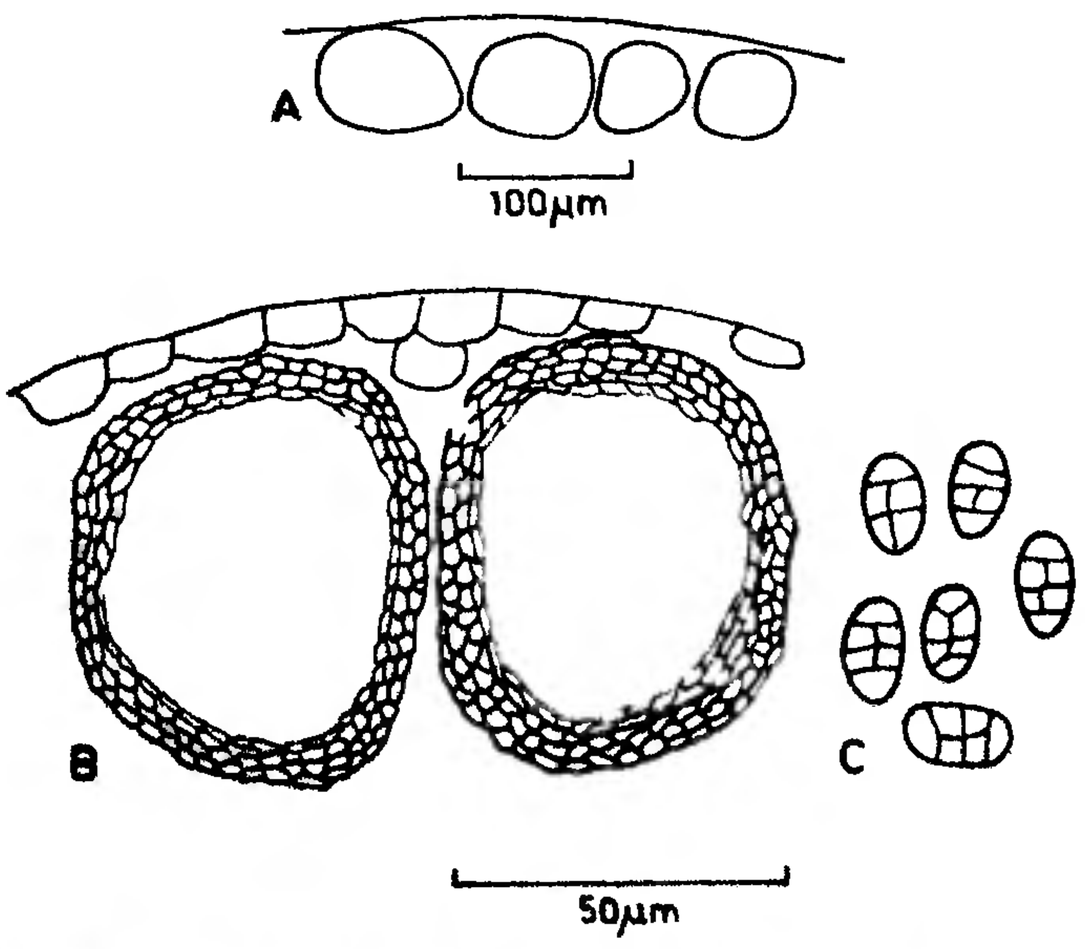

Figure 2. *Camarographium indicum.* **A.** Stroma in section; **B. V. S.** of Conidiomata; **C.** Conidia.

ends, 3–4 transverse septa and 1–2 longitudinal or oblique septa, 10–18×7–12 μm.

Stromata immersa, erumpentia, atra; pycnidia globosa, brunnea, magnit. 100–130 μm in diam. Conidia pallide brunnea vel brunnea ovalea vel cylindricea rotundata, 3–4 transversaliter septato 1–2 longitudinaler vel obliquo septato, magnit. 10–18×7–12 μm.

Hab on spines of *Acacia sphaerocephala* Loc Bombay, dated 15 January 1985, Leg S.S.K. AMH No. 6783 (Holotype); 6784. The genus *Camarographium* is a new generic record to the country. On the basis of comparative studies and literature review[1–5] the present collection is identified as a new species.

2. *Monodictys castaneae* (Wallr) Hughes

Colonies black, spreading. Conidiophore cell not swollen; conidia ellipsoidal to spherical or oblong, reddish brown to brown, verrucose, multicellular, slightly constricted at septa, verrucose; 14–25×10–15 μm. AMH nos. 6778 and 6779.

3. *Phoma acaciae* Penz and Sacc

Conidiomata globose, innate, ostiole inconspicuous, 160–250 μm. Conidia hyaline, cylindrical with rounded ends, 4–7×2–3 μm. AMH 6330 and 6780. This is a new report to India.

4. *Pleospora herbarum* (Fr) Rabenh

Ascocarps globose, somewhat flattened vertically, immersed erumpent, papillate ostiolate, 200–250×100–120 μm. Asci many, cylindrical, bitunicate 85–105×15–22 μm. Ascospores light brown, to brown, oval to cylindrical with rounded ends with 3 to 4 transverse and 1–2 vertical or oblique septa; 14–18×5–7 μm. AMH nos. 6330; 6781 and 6782.

All the four fungi are reported on this host for the first time. The exsiccatti of the above four fungi are deposited in AMH at M.A.C.S. Research Institute, Pune.

25 October 1985

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SPERMATHECAL HISTOLOGY OF VIRGIN AND MATED FEMALES OF THE MANTID, *HIERODULA COARCTATA*, WEST (DICTYOPTERA: MANTIDAE)

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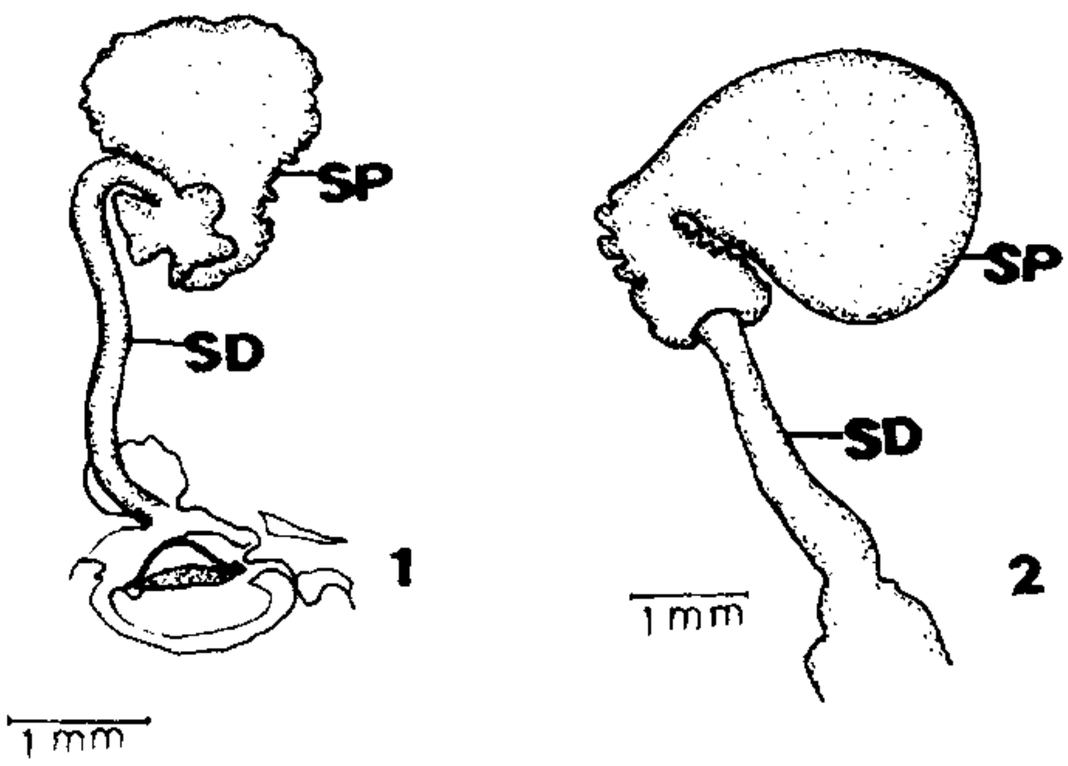
THE histology of spermatheca of only mated females has been described earlier in dictyopteran insects[1–10]. The present study reports striking differences between spermathecal histology of virgin and mated females of *Hierodula coarctata.*

The spermatheca of *H. coarctata* is without spermathecal accessory gland. It is a pyriform transluscent sac-like organ in virgin female (figure 1) while in mated female it becomes globular and turgid (figure 2). The spermatheca opens between the bases of the inner valves of the ovipositors through spermathecal duct.



Figures 1 and 2. Camera lucida drawing of the spermatheca of: **1.** virgin female. **2.** mated female.