

Susceptibility of mycelium on heavy metal medium may be due to the sudden exposure to adverse condition. Spores/sclerotia are known to perpetuate even under the adverse conditions and thereby tolerated elevated levels of metal ions.

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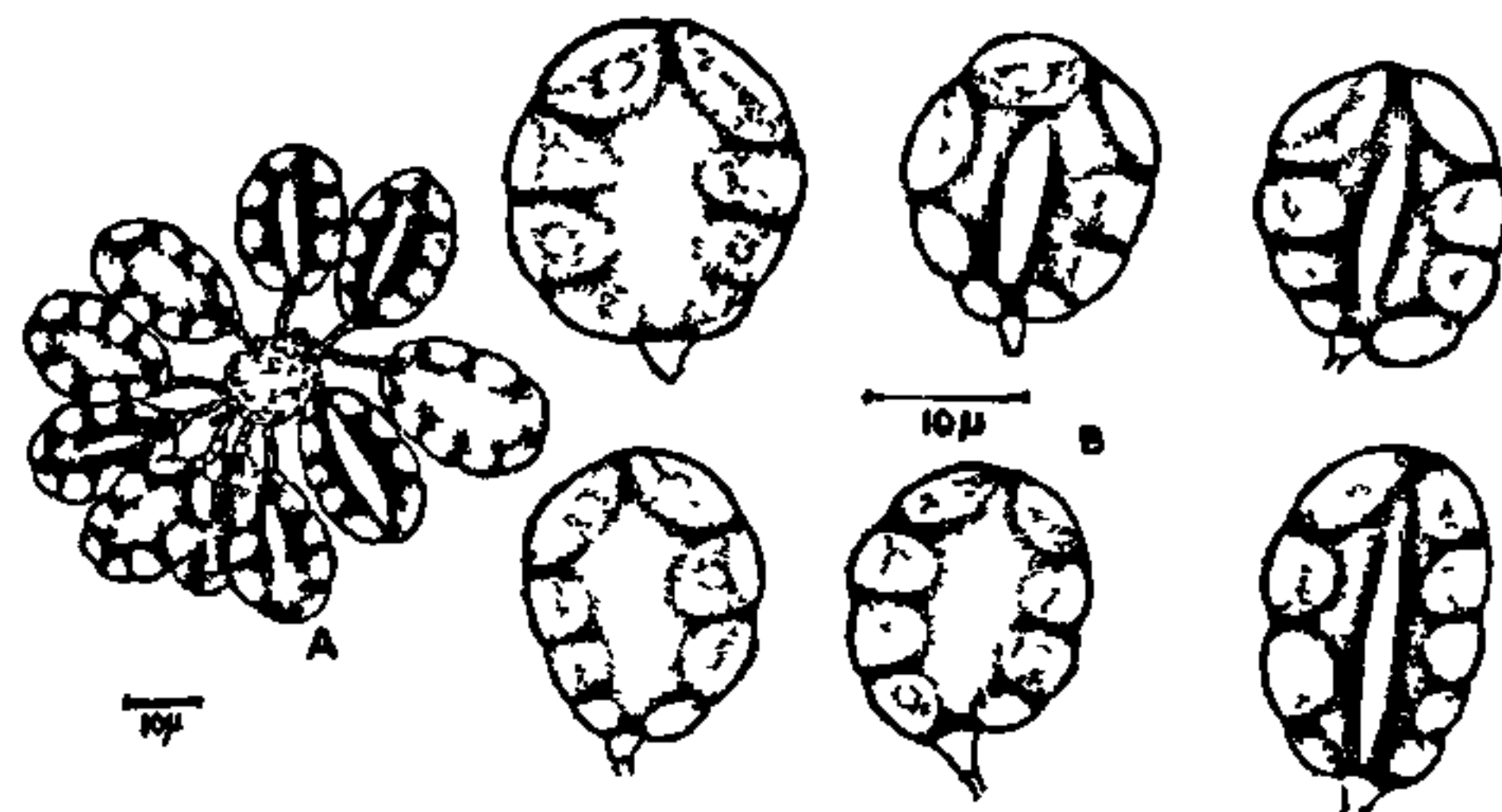


Figure 1A, B. *Berkleasium caribense*. A. Habit; B. Detached conidia.

brown, smooth, branched, 1.5–2.5 μm thick. Conidiogenous cells integrated, terminal, monoblastic and determinate. Conidia solitary, dry, acrogenous, simple, broadly ellipsoidal, flattened, constricted at the septa, muriform, septa dark brown to blackish brown, 28–38 μm long and 20–26 μm wide at the broadest region.

Collected on dead wood by N. Krishna Rao in a forest near Maredumilli, E. G. Dist., A.P., on 31 October 1984. Herbarium, OUMH/NKR/109 and IMI: 296856.

ADDITIONS TO THE FUNGI OF INDIA

N. KRISHNA RAO† and C. MANOHARACHARY*

Department of Botany, P.A.S. College,
Pedanandipadu 522 235, India.

*Department of Botany, Osmania University,
Hyderabad 500 007, India.

DURING the study of dematiaceous hyphomycetes colonizing diversified plant litter from some forest localities of Andhra Pradesh, India, two rare and interesting hyphomycetes were collected on the dead and decaying wood and were identified as *Berkleasium caribense* Holubova-Jechova & Mercado Sierra¹ and *Rhinocladium pulchrum* S. Hughes and Holubova-Jechova². These two species are not reported earlier from India and are briefly described here.

Berkleasium caribense, figure 1

Colonies punctiform, black, sporodochial. Mycelium immersed. Conidiophores macronematous, pale

Rhinocladium pulchrum, figure 2

Colonies effuse, cottony, brownish black. Mycelium mostly immersed. Conidiophores macronematous,

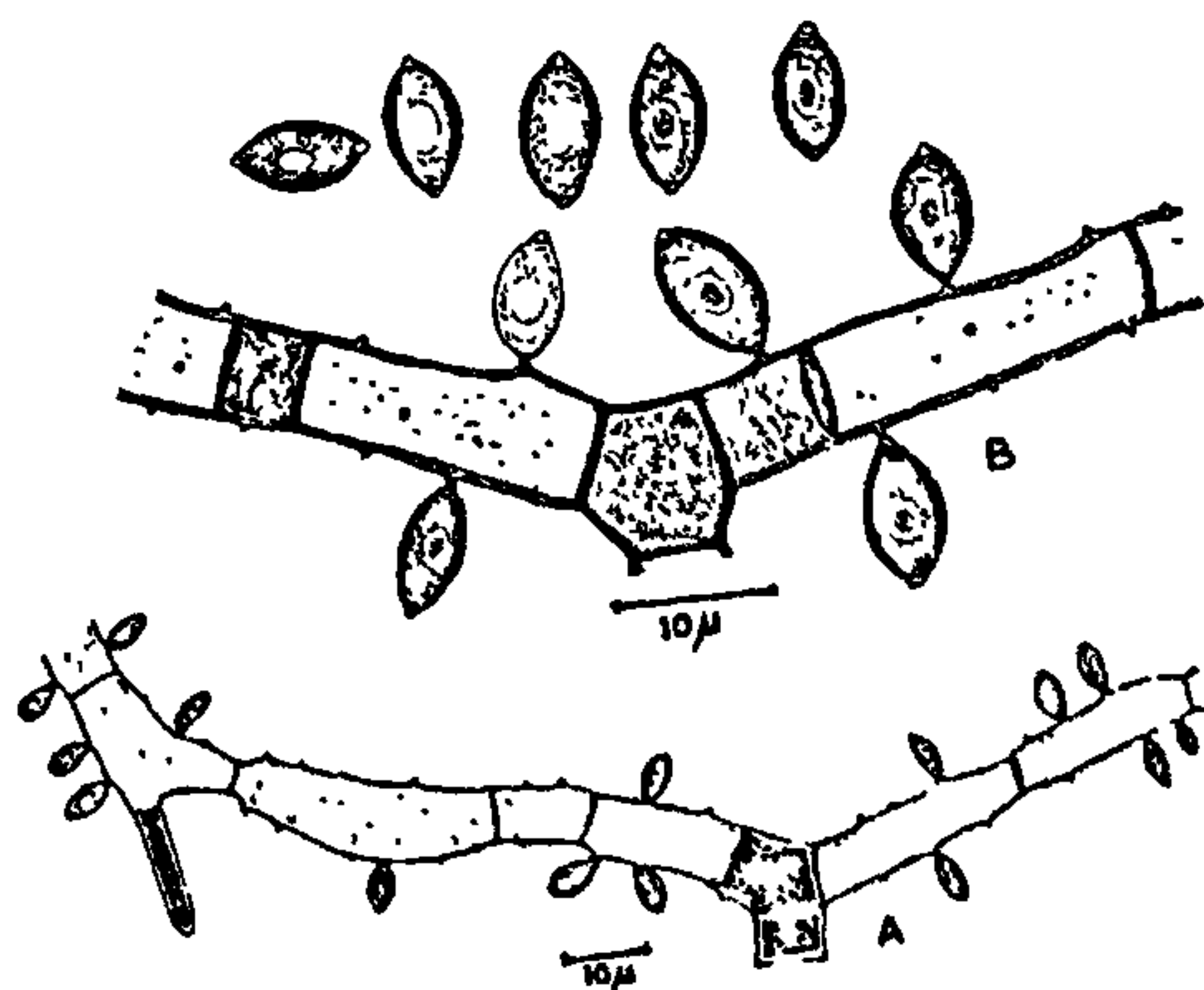


Figure 2A, B. *Rhinocladium pulchrum*. A. Habit; B. Conidiophores with attached conidia and free conidia.

†For correspondence.

mononematous, indeterminate, dichotomously branched, flexuous, thick-walled, septa widely placed and thick, 10–16 μm wide. Conidiogenous cells polyblastic, denticulate, denticles clearly visible after secession of conidia. Conidia solitary, dry, acropleurogenous, simple, ovoid, thick-walled, brown, O-septate, 11–15.5 \times 7–9.5 μm .

Collected on decaying wood by N. Krishna Rao in a forest near Gundlabrahmaswaram, Kurnool Dist., A.P. on 27 November 1984.

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REPORT ON SOFT ROT OF *DUABANGA GRANDIFLORA* SEEDLING (ROXB. EX DC) WALP.

B. DATTA and G. D. SHARMA

Department of Botany, School of Life Sciences, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong 793 014, India.

DUABANGA GRANDIFLORA (Roxb. ex DC) Walp. is an important softwood-yielding, fast-growing tree species. It is commonly found in the tropical forests of India, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Japan, Nepal and Bhutan. In India, *Duabanga* is widely distributed in the humid tropical forests of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim¹. The wood is used in manufacturing matchboxes, plywood, packing boxes and furniture and as building material for houses in rural areas. It is an early successional species of a jhum fallow (shifting cultivation) and can widely be exploited in afforestation programmes.

The seeds are small and are dispersed during March and April. Seed germination takes place during the rainy season under natural conditions. Seedlings affected by soft root rot disease were found in the Lailad reserve forest of Meghalaya. Diseased

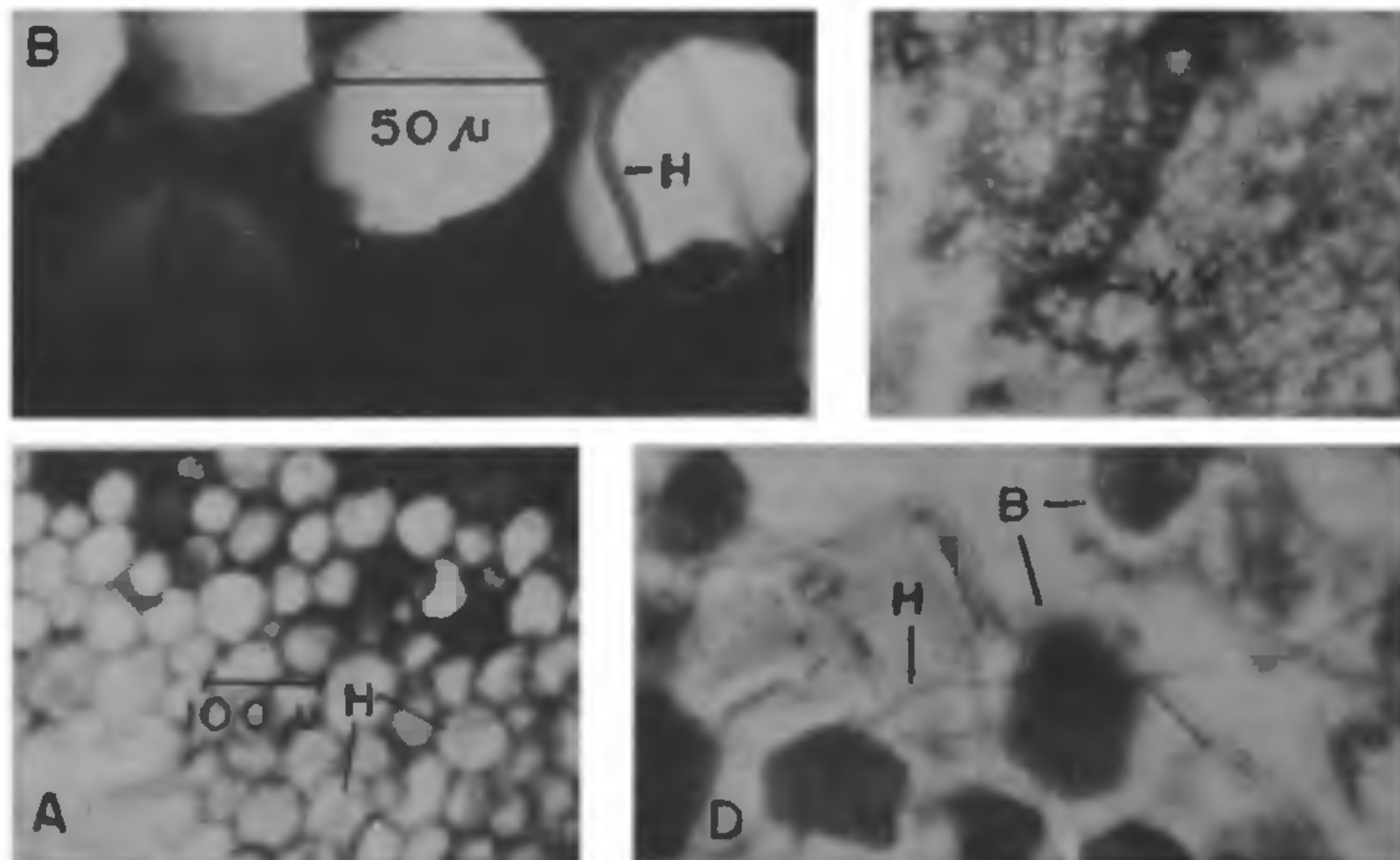


Figure 1A–D. A. Infected cortical region showing hyphae (H); B. Enlarged view of infected cortical region; C. Infection in xylem (XY) tissue of stem, and D. Block (B) in xylem vessel of vascular bundle caused by the pathogen.