evinced, encouragement given and facilities offered.

Tungabhadra Board Fisheries, V. C. BADAMI.
Tungabhadra Dam P.O.,
Mysore State,
and
Lacustrine Unit of the Central A. DAVID.
Inland Fisheries Res. Inst.,
Tungabhadra Dam P.O.,
Mysore State.
March 19, 1964.

1. Anon., "Government of India, Annual Report of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore 1959-60," *Indian J. Fish.*, 1960, **7**, 553.
2. Alikunhi, K. H., Vijayalakshmanan, M. A. and Ibrahim, K. H., *Ibid*, 1960, **7**, 1.
3. Chaudhuri, H., *Ibid.*, 1960, **7**, 20.
4. Mammen, T. A. and Sulochanan, P., *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.*, 1962, **56**, 27.

PYRENOCHAETA ORYZAE SHIRAI ex-MIYAKE=ON *ORYZA SATIVA* L.—A NEW RECORD FOR INDIA

SHIRAI AND MIYAKE[5] first reported *Pyrenochæta oryzæ* on paddy from Japan in 1910. Subsequently Butler[1] reported it from Burma in 1913; Wei[8] from China in 1934; Thompson[6] from Malaya in 1940 and Padwick[3] from Ceylon in 1950. Recently during the Kharif season of 1963, a few paddy plants collected from Varanasi, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur and Ballia in Uttar Pradesh showed bluish-grey blotches measuring 2–4 × 1 cm. in size on leaf-sheaths near the base. Scattered within these spots were small black pin-head-shaped pycnidia visible to the naked eye.

Morphology of the fungus.—Blotches on leaf-sheaths irregular, 2–4 × 1 cm., bluish-grey; pycnidia scattered, globose-ellipsoid, 120–300 μ (mostly 179–213 μ) diameter, innate later erumpent, ostiolate, about 40 μ broad, ostiolar region dark brown with 13 μ broad pore in the centre and surrounded by 4–20 dark brown multiseptate setæ with slightly hyaline tips, straight to somewhat curved, setæ radiating from pore region, measuring 66–132 × 4·4–6·5 μ; sporophores not visible; spores range from 4–6·5 × 1·5–2 μ, ellipsoid, straight, both ends rounded, hyaline, 1-celled, 2-guttulate (one at each end), escaping through the ostiole in long spore horns but protruded out in a gelatinous mass on rupturing the pycnidium.

In its diagnostic features, the fungus closely resembles *Pyrenochæta oryzæ* described by Shirai and Miyake. Three species of *Pyrenochæta* have so far been recorded from India—*Pyrenochæta decipiens* from soil in Lucknow, Rai and Tewari[4]; *P. dolichi* on living leaves of *Dolichos biflorus*, Mohanty[2]; and *P. indica* on leaves of Sugarcane, Vishwanathan.[7] To the best of our knowledge *Pyrenochæta oryzæ* is a new record on *Oryza sativa* for India.

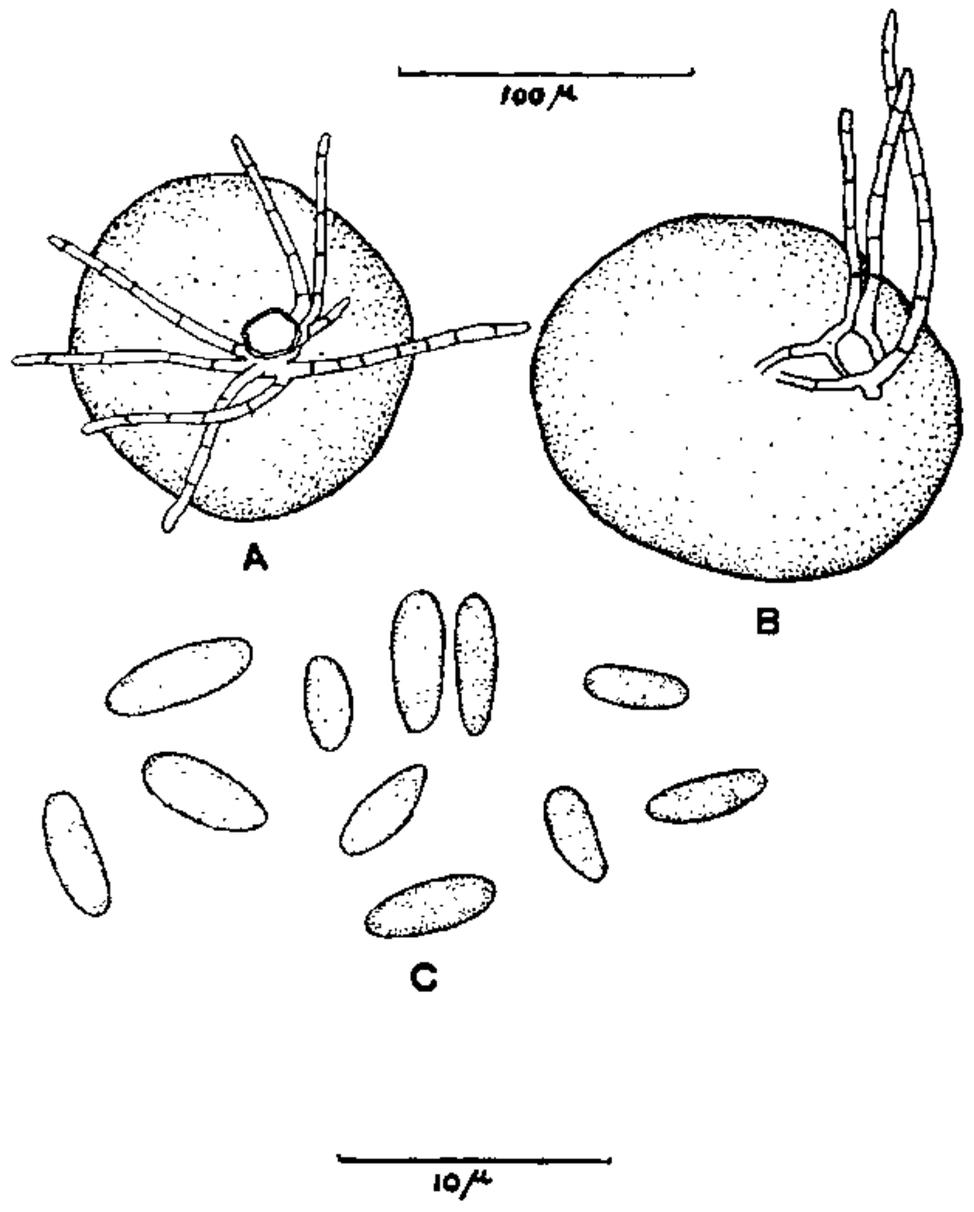

FIG. 1. A. Top view of a pycnidium of *Pyrenochæta oryzæ* with setæ surrounding the ostiole. B. Side view of a pycnidium with setæ. C. Spores.

Laboratory of the Plant Pathologist to Government, Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur, *December* 2, 1963.
R. S. MATHUR.
L. S. CHAUHAN.
S. C. VERMA.

1. Butler, E. J., *Bull. Agric. Res. Inst., Pusa*, 1913, **34**, 35.
2. Mohanty, N. N., *Indian Phytopath.*, 1958 **11**, 85.
3. Padwick, G. W., *Mannual of the Rice Diseases*, C.M.I., Kew Surrey., 1940.
4. Rai, J. N. and Tewari, J. P., *Curr. Sci.*, 1960, **29**, 400.
5. Shirai, M. and Miyake, I., *J. Coll. Agric., Tokyo*, 1910, **11**, 255.
6. Thompson, A., *Malaya Agric. J.*, 1940, **28**, 407.
7. Vishwanathan, T. S., *Curr. Sci.*, 1957, **26** (4), 117.
8. Wei, C. T., *Bull. Coll. Agric. For., Nanking*, 1934, **16**.