

TABLE I

Chemicals screened against spike disease

Mode of application	Demethylchlortetracycline hydrochloride	Tetracycline hydrochloride	Benlate
Spraying	No further increase in disease severity	No noticeable effect	No noticeable effect
Girdling	No further increase in disease severity and clear recovery of the spiked shoots, about 60 days after treatment	No further increase in disease severity	Disease checked and sign of recovery of spiked shoots after about 5 months

In spraying concentrations of the chemicals were 100 ppm while during girdling concentrations used were 1.0 g/tree.



FIG. 1. Recovery of spiked twig after treatment with demethylchlortetracycline hydrochloride; closed arrow showing spiked leaves and open arrow recovered leaves.

suppression of symptoms or recovery by the systemic fungicide benlate cannot be explained at present, however, this fungicide has also recently been found to be effective against the bacterial blight of cotton<sup>7</sup>.

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Division of Mycology  
and Plant Pathology,  
Indian Agricultural  
Research Institute,  
New Delhi-12,

S. P. RAYCHAUDHURI.  
V. V. CHENULU.  
S. K. GHOSH.  
ANUPAM VARMA.

Forest Research  
Laboratory,  
Bangalore-3,  
and

Du Pont Far East,  
Bangalore,  
October 10, 1971.

F. S. RAO.  
R. A. SRIMATHI.

K. C. NAG.

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A NEW SPECIES OF *DIDYMOSTILBE* FROM INDIA

DURING the course of mycological exploration in this region the writers collected fungus-infected bamboo sticks. On critical observation it was identified as a species of *Didymostilbe* P. Henn. After comparative studies with the other known species it was found that the present fungus shows significant morphological differences. A comparison between the known species of *Didymostilbe* and the one under study (Table I) reveals that the present collection is new to science and is named as *Didymostilbe kamatii*.

The description of the fungus is as follows: *Didymostilbe kamatii* sp. nov Pawar and Kul. Synnemata orange coloured, cylindrical, 1695-2820  $\mu$  long; base slightly dilated, 165-615  $\mu$  in diameter, centre of the stipe 120-285  $\mu$  in

TABLE I  
Comparison between different species of *Didymostilbe*

Name of the species	Length of Synnemata	Diam. of the Head	Diam. of the Stipe	Diam. of the base	Conidiophores	Conidia
1. <i>Didymostilbe coffeae</i> P. Henn.	1500-2000 $\mu$	60-100 $\mu$	60-70 $\mu$	150-200 $\mu$	..	17-20 $\times$ 4 $\mu$
2. <i>Didymostilbe Eichleriana</i> Bres. et Sacc.	500-700 $\mu$	100-120 $\mu$	..	..	..	15-20 $\times$ 4-5 $\mu$
3. <i>Didymostilbe capillacea</i> Sacc. et Bres.	..	..	..	..	..	20 $\times$ 3-4 $\mu$
4. <i>Didymostilbe kamatii</i> sp. nov.	1695-2820 $\mu$	420-1095 $\mu$	120-285 $\mu$	165-615 $\mu$	28-44 $\mu$	6-8 $\times$ 4-5 $\mu$

diameter; apex capitate, spherical to oblong, 420-1095  $\mu$  in diameter. Conidiophores thread-like, much branched, 28-44  $\mu$  long. Conidia hyaline, ovoid, uniseptate, 6-8  $\times$  4-5  $\mu$ , contained in droplets of slime.

On the dead branches of *Bambusa* sp., collected by I. S. Pawar and U. K. Kulkarni (July 1971), in Kolhapur, (Maharashtra).

globosis, 420-1095  $\mu$  in diam. Conidiophora filiformia, ramosissima, 28-44  $\mu$  longa. Conidia hyalina, ovoidea, uniseptata, 6-8  $\times$  4-5  $\mu$ .

In ramis emortuis *Bambusa*, sp., Leg. I, S. Pawar et U. K. Kulkarni (July 1971), ad Kolhapur, (Maharashtra).

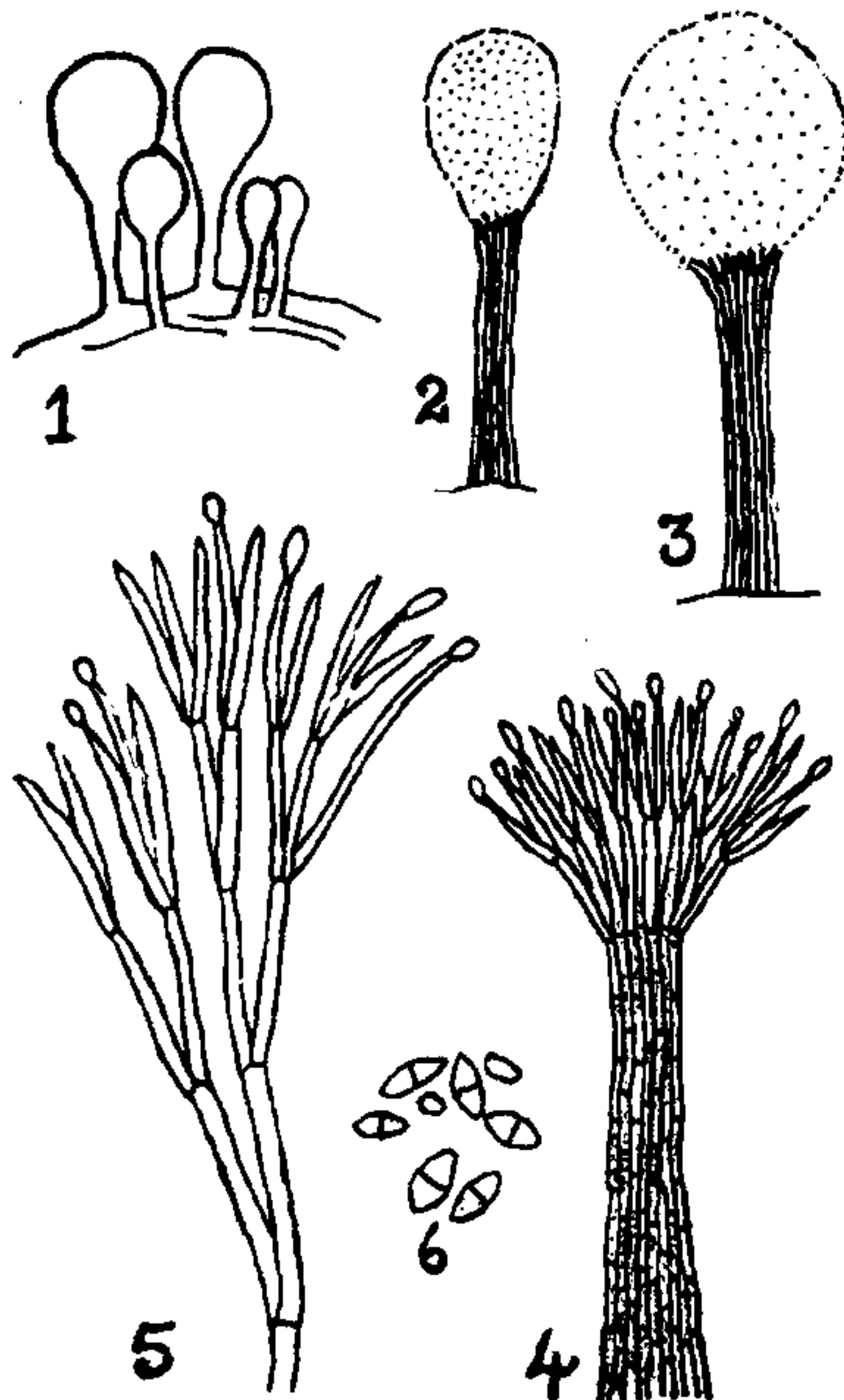
The type material has been deposited in the division of Mycology and Plant Pathology, M.A.C.S. Laboratories, Poona and Botany Department, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India.

This new species is named in honour of Prof. M. N. Kamat, Honorary Professor and Head of the Department of Mycology and Plant Pathology, M.A.C.S. Laboratories, Poona, Maharashtra, India.

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Botany Department,  
Shivaji University,  
Kolhapur-4, Maharashtra,  
September 14, 1971.

I. S. PAWAR.  
U. K. KULKARNI.



FIGS. 1-6. Fig 1. Habit,  $\times$  5. Fig. 2. Synnema dry,  $\times$  10. Fig. 3. Synnema moist,  $\times$  12.5. Fig. 4. Synnema with conidiophores,  $\times$  15. Fig. 5. Branched conidiophores,  $\times$  350. Fig. 6. Conidia,  $\times$  350.

*Didymostilbe kamatii* sp. nov. Pawar and Kul.  
Synnemata calendulina, cylindracea, 1695-2820  $\mu$  longa; basi latus factus, 165-615  $\mu$  in diam., medio 120-285  $\mu$  in diam; apices capitata, oblinge

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#### STERILITY IN BLACK BEAN APHID THROUGH TERRAMYCIN, LIKUDEN AND FLAVOMYCIN

THE control of aphids is getting steadily difficult due to their resistance towards insecticides and rapid multiplication and parthenogenesis. Some antibiotics have been reported to induce sterility in aphids<sup>1-3</sup> and their efficacy is increased in combination with a surfactant, emulgator NP<sub>10</sub><sup>4-7</sup>. Terramycin in combination with low concentration of some