reduced to an appreciable extent (Table I); even for this test organism, only *A. fumigatus* and *P. jenseni* could inhibit mycelial growth to an extent of 30–40%. Some inhibition of mycelial growth of *Alternaria*, *Helminthosporium*, and *Pestalotia* was also noted but the values were considerably low (5–10%).

TABLE I

Effect of volatile inhibitors on the mycelial growth of test fungi

Soil fungi	Radial mycelial growth (mm)			
	Alternaria	*Curvularia*	*Helminthosporium*	*Pestalotia*
Control (Uninoculated agar)	80	70	70	85
Aspergillus flavus	75	65	55	80
A. fumigatus	70	60	45	75
A. niger	75	70	60	85
A. terreus	75	70	55	85
Penicillium nigricans	75	65	50	80
P. notatum	70	65	50	80
P. chrysogenum	75	70	55	85
P. jenseni	65	60	45	75

Soil fungi were grown in Czapek's agar medium for 10 days in chambers made of paired Petri dishes; the growth of test fungus was measured 6 days after placement of the inoculum disc.

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SHORT SCIENTIFIC NOTES

A New Species of *Acrosporium* Nees ex Gray with a Note on *Oidium pedilanthi* Mathur *et al.*

During survey of plant pathogenic fungi in and around Jabalpur, M.P., in 1973 and 1974 the authors came across a powdery mildew on the leaves of *Scoparia dulcis* L. Mildew appears on both the sides of leaves predominantly on upper side. Gradually necrosis develops in affected parts and leaves defoliate. The pathogen was identified as *Acrosporium* sp. We feel considerable difficulty while disposing-off this collection of *Acrosporium* under the known species, because cleistothecia were not observed in the collection, whereas the most useful classifications are based on their cleistothecial states[1,5]. Moreover in *Acrosporium* the delimitation of species is based largely and primarily on the host plant attacked[8]. So far there is no record of any species of it on *Scoparia* or any other member of the family Scrophulariaceae[2,4,9]. It is, therefore, proposed to report the present fungus as a new species.

The specimen has been deposited in the herbarium of Department of Plant Pathology, J.N. Agricultural University, Jabalpur.

Acrosporium scopariae sp. nov.

Colonies sparse; mycelium superficial, branched, hyaline, unequal in thickness, haustoria globose; upto 5 μ wide; conidiophores simple, erect, clavate, upto 6-septate, 60–120 × 8–11 μ, conidia hyaline, granulated internally, oval to elliptical, 1-celled, usually in chains of 3–4, 25–37 × 12–19 μ.

On leaves of *Scoparia dulcis* L. (Scrophulariaceae) Experimental Fields, Agric. Univ. Adhartal, Jabalpur, December, 1973, Leg. N. D. Sharma, H. P. P. JNKVV No. 15.

Colonies sparsus, mycelium superficialis, ramosum, hyalina, diametro inaequalibus, haustoriis globosis, usque 5 μ crassae, conidiophores simplicibus, erectae, clavatus, usque 6-septatis, 60–120 × 8–11 μ; conidia hyalina, interdum granulosae, ovalis vel elliptica, semel cellularis, plerumque 3–4 catenulatus.

Habit: in foliis viventibus *Scoparia dulcis* L. (Scrophulariaceae), Experimental Fields, Agric. University, Adhartal, Decembri 1974, Leg. N. D. Sharma, H. P. P. JNKVV No. 15.

While scrutinsing the literature on *Acrosporium* (= *Oidium*) we have noticed a new species of *Oidium* recorded by Mathur *et al.*[3] on *Pedilanthus tithymaloides* Poit (Euphorbiaceae). Rao[5], recorded *Sphaerotheca euphorbiae* (Cast) Sal. on this host from Hyderabad and more recently it has been recorded by Sharma and Jain[7] along with a hyperparasite *Cicinnobolus cesatii* de Bary parasitizing this mildew. We have checked conidial state of *Sphaerotheca euphorbiae* of our collection with that of *Oidium pedilanthi* Mathur *et al.*, and have found that both of them are the same fungus.

Therefore, the name of the mildew commonly occurring on *Pedilanthus tithymaloides* should be as follows:

Sphaerotheca euphorbiae (Cast) Salm.

= *Oidium pedilanthi* Mathur *et al.*, *Indian Phytopathol.*, 1971, 24, 62.

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Ophioglossum vulgatum Linn.—A New Record from Manipur

During April 1972, one of us (N. I. S.), while searching for young seedlings of *Helminthostachys zylanica,* came across a species of *Ophioglossum* in the low lying grazing group of Uchekon Khunou, Central Manipur District, along with *Imperata cylindrica* (Poaceae) in the rainy season. The species, after critical examination, was found to be *Ophioglossum vulgatum,* which is a new record for the state of manipur[1-3], and conforms[4-10] to the following description.

Plant erect, 10 cm long; rhizome cylindrical, erect, producing a large number of adventitious roots. Sterile lamina ovate; venation reticulate, mid-vein right upto the apex; aerioles broad with "venatio anaxeti". Stomata lie parallel with occasional irregularity, size on the lower surface 110·1 × 56·4 μ. Epidermal cells dorsal surface 237·6 × 60·6 μ in size, ventral surface 224·4 × 57·9 μ in size. Attachment of the fertile spike above the middle. Sporangia 19–33 per spike. Spores spherical, exine 1·5–2 μ in thickness, occasional triradiate mark, occasional pepillate outgrowth, 48–57 μ in diameter. Rhizome ectophloic siphonostele (meristele number varies 3–4), leaf, trace 1–2, root trace present.

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