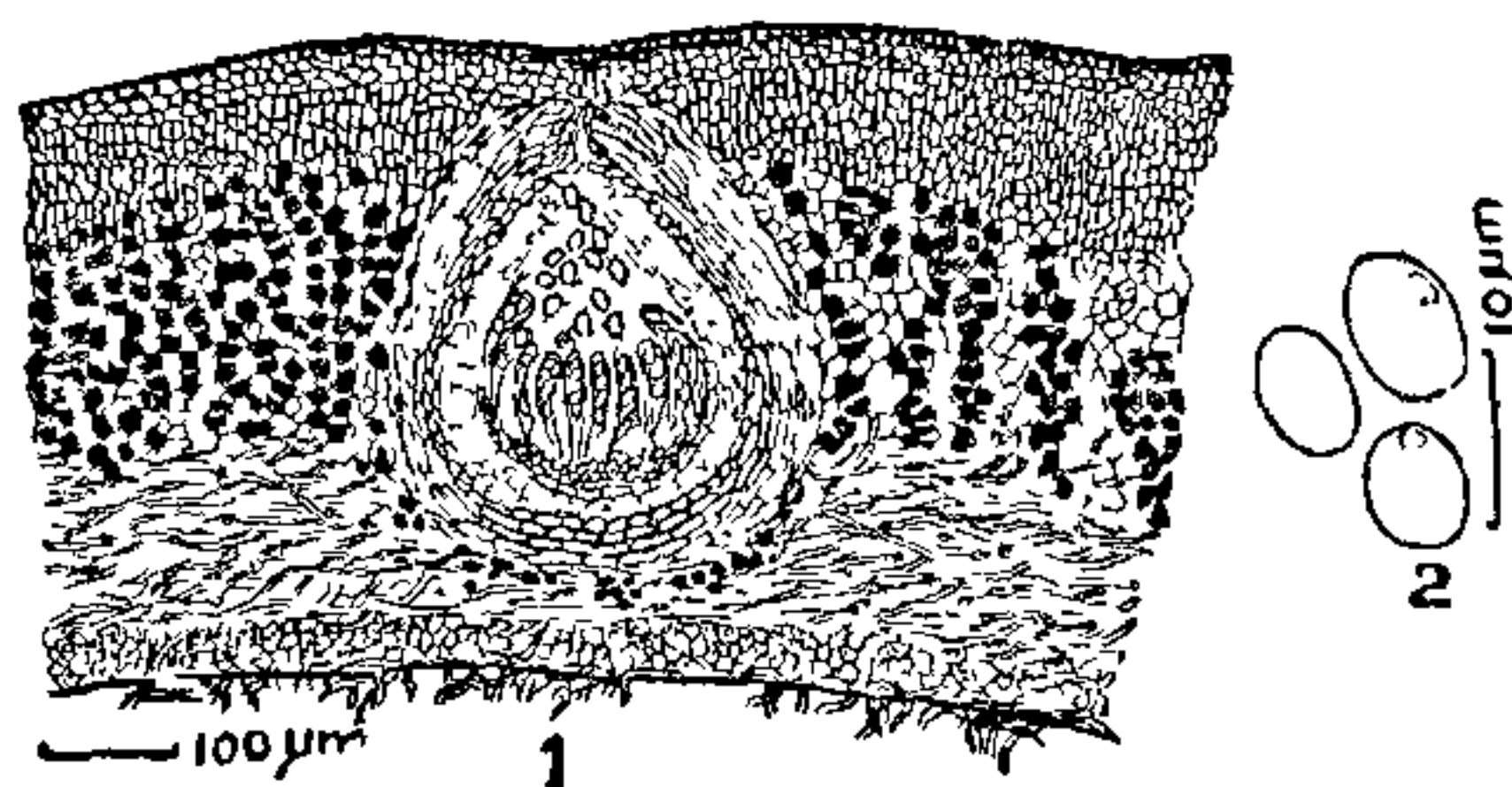


asci cylindrical, unitunicate, shortly pedicellate; ascospores one celled, hyaline, ellipsoidal to subglobose, $4.5 \times 8-13 \mu\text{m}$ in size.

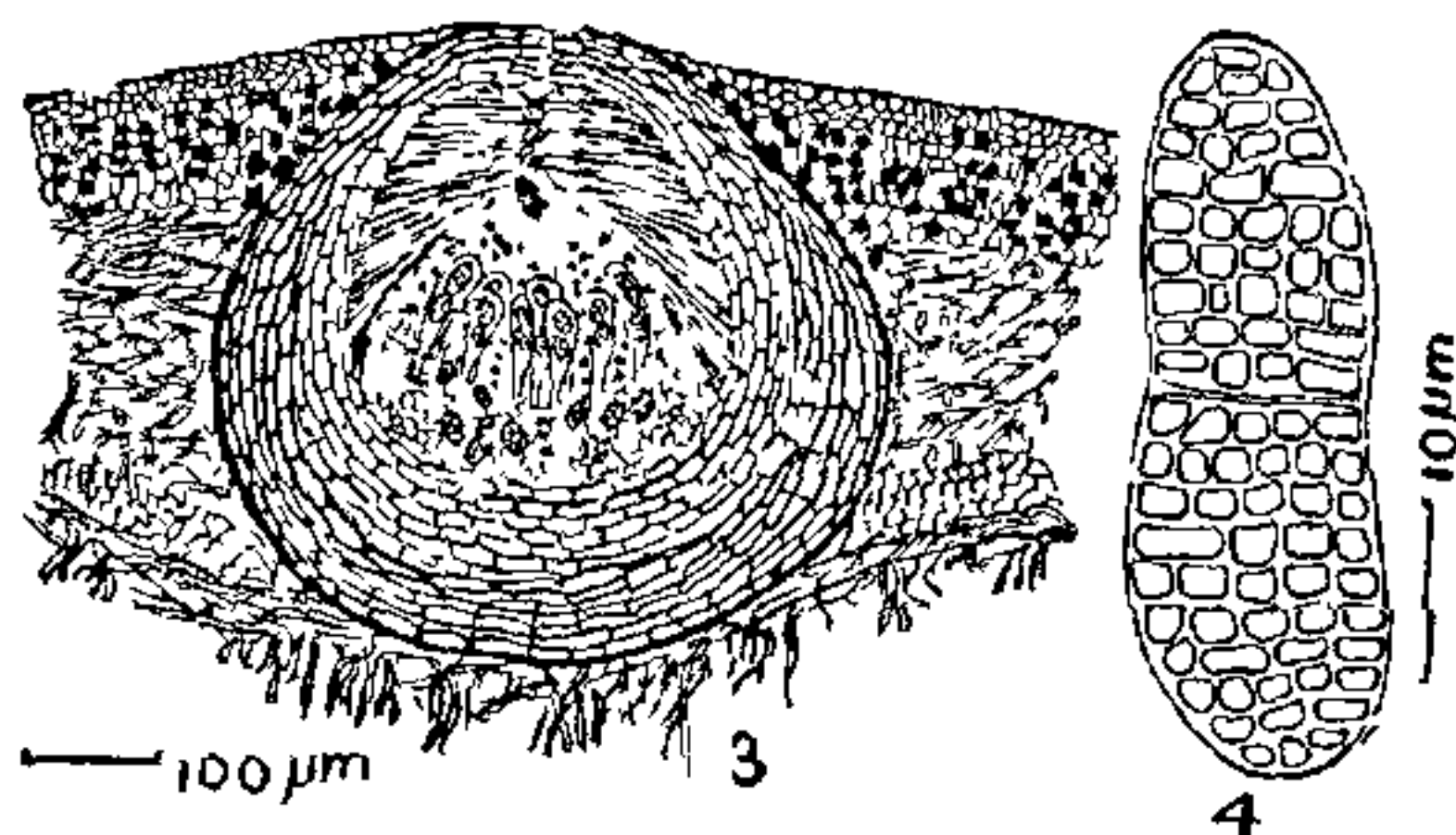
Specimens examined: Poona, P. G. Patwardhan—74-314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320-AMH.

Distribution: Europe, Egypt, Cape of Good Hope, Israel and now India.

2. *Endocarpon pusillum* Hedw. in Descript. et Adumbrat. Muscor. Frondos. 2: 56, 1789 (Figs. 3, 4).



FIGS. 1-2. Fig. 1. *Dermatocarpon hepaticum* (Ac.) Th. Fr. V.S. of thallus through perithecium. Fig. 2. Ascospores.



FIGS. 3-4. Fig. 3. *Endocarpon pusillum* Hedw. V.S. of thallus through perithecium. Fig. 4. Ascospores.

Thallus squamulose, closely adpressed, pale green when fresh, 1.0-2.0 mm broad; squamules 0.4-0.6 mm broad, 400-500 μm thick, corticated on both sides; upper cortex paraplechtenchyamator's, 70-100 μm thick, lower cortex 80-100 μm thick, dark brown to black at lower part; algal layer continuous below upper cortex; perithecia immersed, scattered, 400-500 μm in diam., hymenium hyaline I-, containing algae; perithecial wall thick, hyaline; asci cylindrical to clavate, unitunicate, bisporous; ascospores oblong to ellipsoid, slightly constricted at the centre, muriform, hyaline, ends obtuse, $12-26 \times 35-60 \mu\text{m}$ in size.

Specimens examined: Purandar Fort, M. B. Nagarkar—77-802, 813-AMH.

Distribution: North America, Europe, Pakistan and now India.

Remarks: This genus is characterised by (muriform ascospores and presence of algae in the hymenium. It was previously reported from Indian subcontinent—from Gujranwala, Punjab, Pakistan—by Smith² and Chopra¹.

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A NEW REPORT ON THE COPROPHILOUS ASCOMYCETES FROM INDIA—I

Mycoarachis inversa

DURING the investigation of the Coprophilous Ascomycetes from India, the author collected *Mycoarachis inversa* Malloch and Cain, on the dung of buffalo. This genus was erected by Malloch and Cain¹ to accommodate a cleistothecial fungus in the family Pseuderoeciaceae. The characteristic features of the fungus as reported by Malloch and Cain¹ are: Non-stromatic, non-ostiolate, sub-globose to globose ascocarps; colour of the ascocarp varies from olive green to black; asci 8-spored, irregularly disposed, sub-globose to globose; ascospores two-celled, hyaline, smooth, without germ pore or slit.

HABITAT: On buffalo dung, Delhi, April 8, 1976, Meera Sharma (RUBL No. 2565).

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