

## TWO NEW SPECIES OF HYPHOMYCETES

TWO new species of Hyphomycetes, viz., *Heteroconium lignicola* and *Taeniolella lignicola* are being described from Mount Abu, Rajasthan.

(1) *Heteroconium lignicola* Panwar & Chauhan sp. nov.

Coloniae effuse, brunneae ad fuscas, mycelium pectinumque superficiale. hyphae 2.7-5.4  $\mu$  crassae, brunneae; Conidiophora ex hyphis laterali exorientata, nonramosa recta vel flexuosa, ferruginae ad brunnea in colore. laevia usque ad 25  $\mu$  longa et 4-5.5  $\mu$  crassa. Cellulae conidiogenae, monoblasticae, integratae, terminalis, cylindricae; Conidia apicibus, conidiophorum portato catenata, simpliciae, cylindrica cum extremis truncatis seu rotundatis, usquead brunnea 1-4 septata, laevia 13.5-32.5  $\times$  5.4-8.5  $\mu$  (Fig. 1).

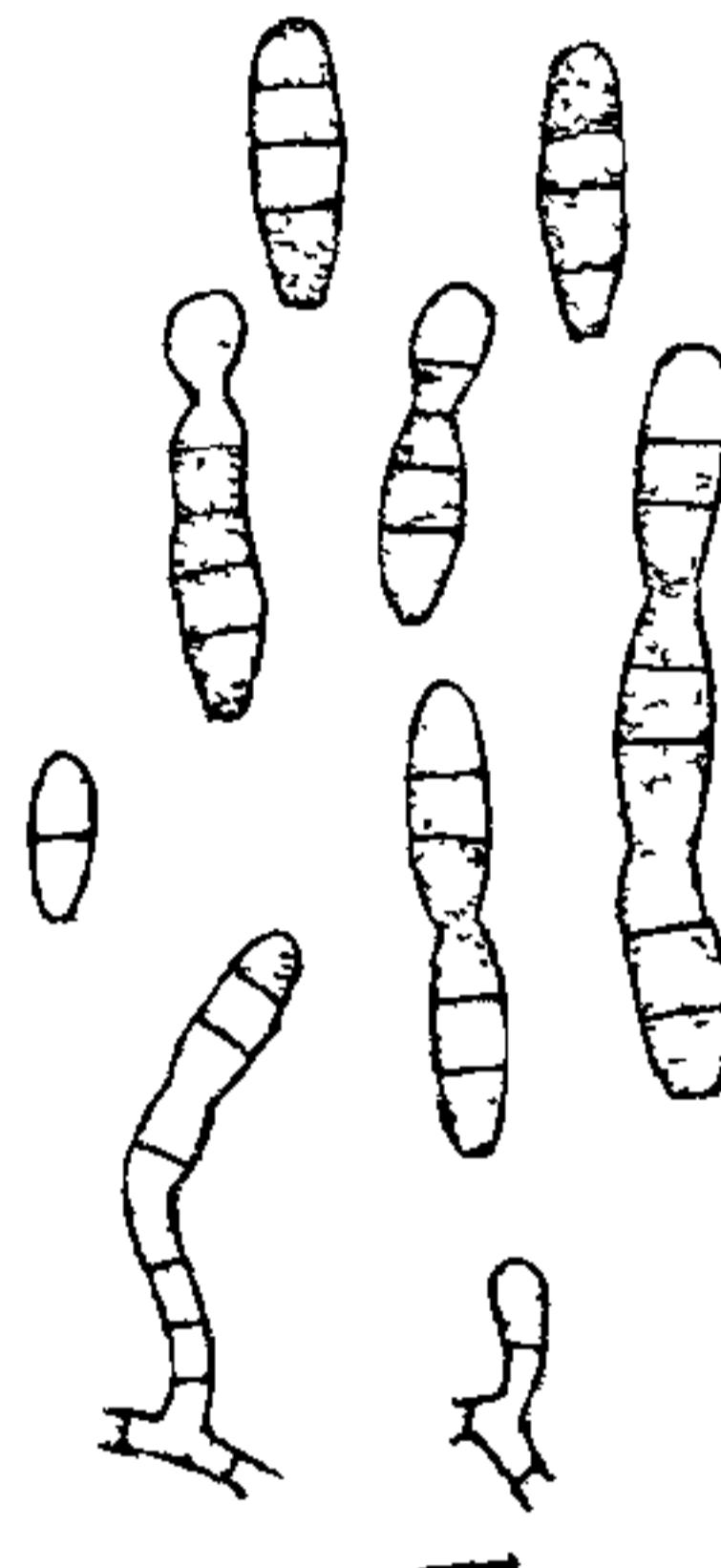


FIG. 1

Typus lectus in lingo emortuo in loco Mount Abu die October 1976 a, K. S. Panwar et J. S. Chauhan et positus C.M.I., Kew Herb IMI 199273 typus et Botany Department, University of Jodhpur, Coll. J.U.M.L. 613.

Colonies effuse, brown to blackish brown. Mycelium mostly superficial, hyphae 2.7-5.4  $\mu$  thick, pale-brown. Conidiophores arise laterally from the hyphae, unbranched, straight or flexuous, mid to dark brown, smooth, upto 25  $\mu$  long and 4-5.5  $\mu$  thick. Conidiogenous cells monoblastic, integrated, terminal cylindrical. Conidia borne at the tips of conidiophores, catenate, simple cylindrical with truncate or rounded ends, mid to dark brown, 1 to 4 septate, smooth, 13.5-32.5  $\times$  5.4-8.5  $\mu$ .

Collected on dead twigs from Mount Abu by K. S. Panwar and J. S. Chauhan on October 1976 and deposited in C.M.I., Kew Herb I.M.I. 199273 and Botany Department, University of Jodhpur, Coll. J.U.M.L. 613.

The present fungus is quite distinct from the four known species of this genus in the shape, size and

septation of the conidia. However, it comes close to *Heteroconium solaninum* (Sacc. & Syd.) M. B. Ellis<sup>1,2</sup> in the septation and size of conidia but differs in the shape of conidia and the size of conidiophore.

(2) *Taeniolella lignicola* Panwar and Chauhan sp. nov.

Coloniae effuse fuligineae. Mycelium paucum parte superficiale et parte immersum in substrato, 2.5-4.5  $\mu$  crassum, brunneum, sine conidiophoris. Conidia cellulis conidiogenis exorientia, quae directer producentur a mycelio obsoleto laterali, sicut ae terminaliter. Conidia, catenulata cum simplicibus vel ramosis catenis. Conidia recta seu flava, truncata apud uteosque terminosum septa transversa crassa 8-22; 27-108  $\times$  12-15  $\mu$  (Fig. 2).

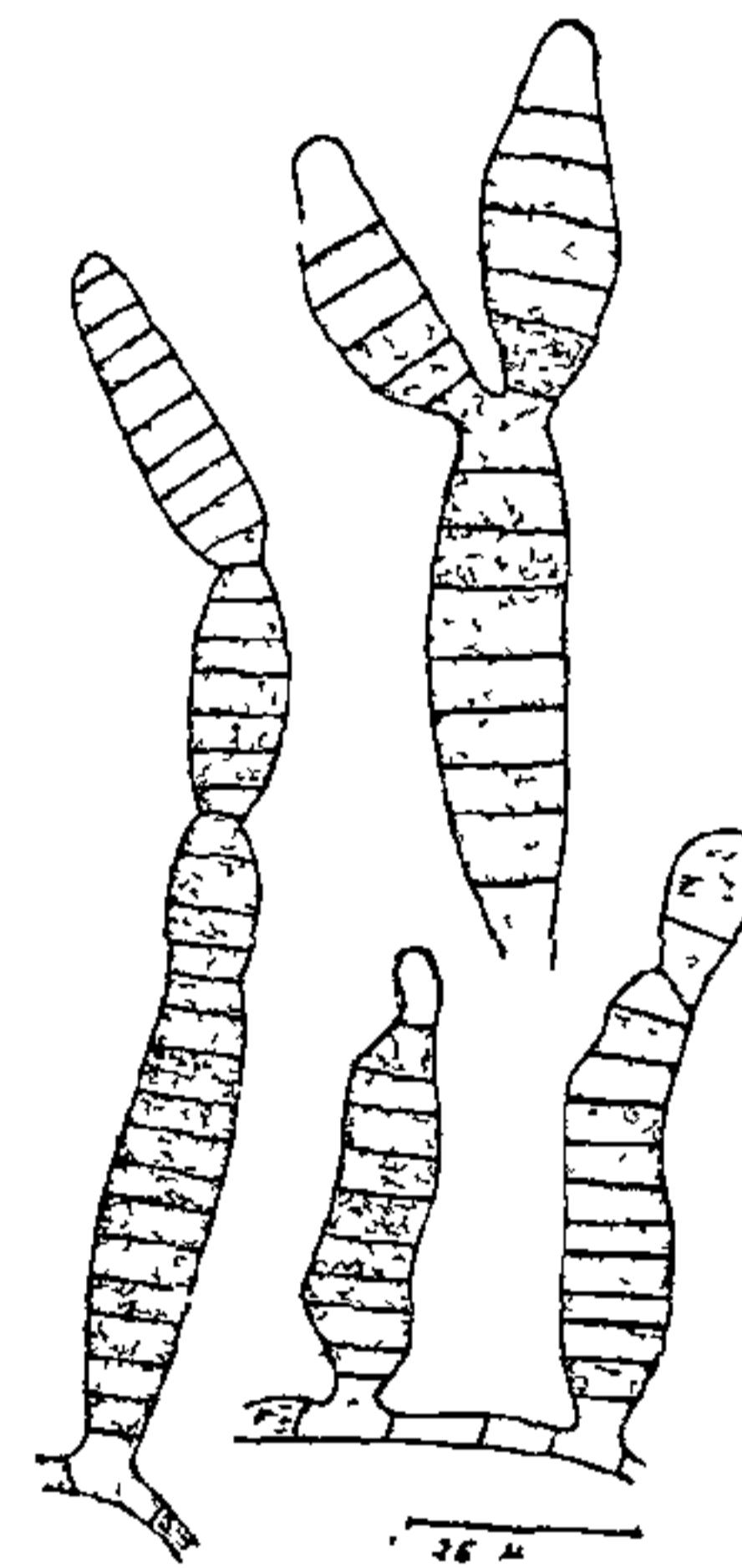


FIG. 2

Typus lectus in lingo emortuo in loco Mount Abu die September 1974 a K. S. Panwar et J. S. Chauhan et positus. C.M.I., Kew Herb IMI 189377 (B) typus et Botany Department, University of Jodhpur, Coll. J.U.M.L. 427 (B).

Colonies effuse, dark-brown. Mycelium scanty, partly superficial and partly immersed in the substratum, 2.5-4.5  $\mu$  thick, dark-brown. Conidiophore absent. Conidia arise from conidiogenous cells which are directly produced by the obsolete mycelium laterally as well as terminally. Conidia catenulate, the chain may be simple or branched. Conidia straight or flexuous, truncate at both ends having 8 to 22 thick transverse septa, 27-108  $\times$  12-15  $\mu$ .

Collected on dead wood from Mount Abu by K. S. Panwar and J. S. Chauhan on September 1974 and deposited in C.M.I., Kew Herb I.M.I. 189377 (B) and Botany Department, University of Jodhpur, Coll. J.U.M.L. 427 (B).

The present fungus comes close to *Taeniolella rufis* (Sacc.) Hughes but differs in the size and septation of the conidia, moreover the conidia are produced in branched chains.

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1. Ellis, M. B., *Dematiaceous Hyphomycetes*, Commonwealth Mycological Institute Publication, England, 1971.
2. —, *More Dematiaceous Hyphomycetes*, Commonwealth Mycological Institute Publication, England, 1976.

#### A NEW AECIDIUM FROM BURMA

SINCE no rust has so far been reported on *Artabotrys* (Fam. Annonaceae) (Laundon—personal communication 1975) and rust fungi are obligatory host-specific parasites, the following new specific taxon is proposed to accommodate the rust infecting *Artabotrys* sp.

*Aecidium artabotrydis* Thaung sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

*Spermogoniis epiphyllis, in maculis flavo-aurantiis necroticis infectionis aeciis intermixtis, subepidermalibus, late ad latissime obovatis, usque 150 µm latis et 140 µm altis, ex typis 1 sensu Hiratsukae et Cumminsii (1963). Acciis amphigenis, in gregibus dispositis inter vel sine spermogonia, subepidermalibus, erumpentibus, pleumque cupulatis, usque 185–259 µm latis, 370–630 µm altis; cellulis peridi luteolis, ellipsoideis, 26–31·5 (–35) × 10–15 (–16·5 µm), parietic exteriori usque 3·5 µm crasso, valde sculpto; aeciosporis globoideis vel polygonis, (13–) 15–18·5 (–20·5) × 14–15 (–17 µm); membrana 1–2·5 µm crassa, sulphureis versus luteolo-aurantiacis, verruculosa.*

In foliis vivis *Artabotrydis* sp., Thondon village en route Maymyo, Burma, Maung Mya Thaung, 18 May 1975, IMI 194468 holotypus.

*Spermogonia* epiphyllous, intermixed with aecia in yellow-orange necrotic infection spots, subepidermal, broadly to very broadly obovate, up to 150 µm wide and 140 µm deep, of Type 1 of Hiratsuka and Cummins (1963). *Aecia* amphigenous, disposed in groups with or without spermogonia, subepidermal, erumpent, mostly cupulate, up to 185–259 µm wide, 370–630 µm

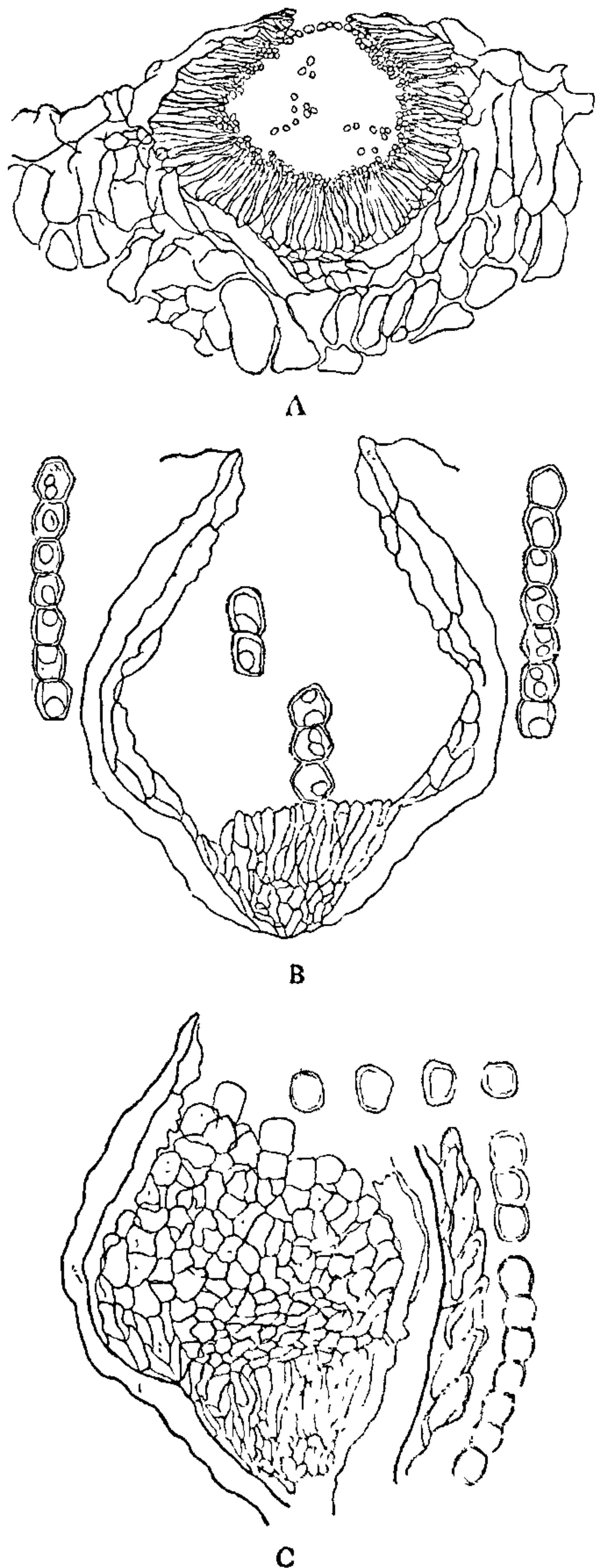


FIG. 1. *Aecidium artabotrydis* (× 400). A, Section through spermogonium on leaf; B, Section through aecium on leaf; C, aeciospores and peridial cells.