

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

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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 Thaug sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Spermogoniis epiphyllis, in maculis flavo-aurantiis necroticis infectionis aeciis intermixtis, subepidermalibus, late ad latissime obovatis, usque 150 μ m latis et 140 μ m altis, extypis 1 sensu Hiratsukaeae et Cumminsii (1963). *Aeciis* amphigenis, in gregibus dispositis inter vel sine spermogoniis, subepidermalibus, erumpentibus, pleumque cupulatis, usque 185–259 μ m latis, 370–630 μ m altis; cellulis peridii luteolis, ellipsoideis, 26–31.5 (–35) \times 10–15 (–16.5 μ m), pariete exteriori usque 3.5 μ m crasso, valde sculpto; aeciosporis globoideis vel polygoniis, (13–) 15–18.5 (–20.5) \times 14–15 (–17 μ m); membrana 1–2.5 μ m crassa, sulphureis versus luteolo-aurantiacis, verruculosa.

In foliis vivis *Artabotrydis* sp., Thondon village en route Maymyo, Burma, Maung Mya Thaug, 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 μ m wide and 140 μ m 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 μ m wide, 370–630 μ m

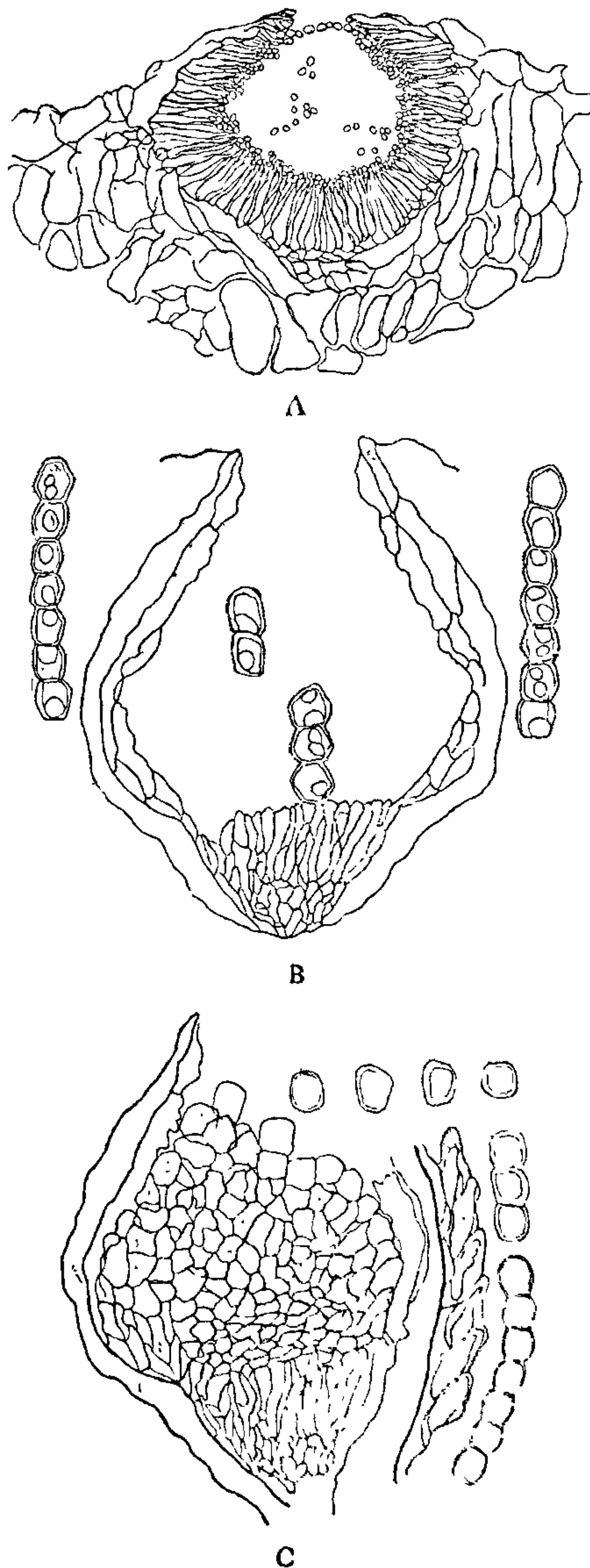


FIG. 1. *Aecidium artabotrydis* ($\times 400$). A. Section through spermogonium on leaf; B. Section through aecium on leaf; C. aeciospores and peridial cells.

deep; peridial cells pale yellow, ellipsoid, 26-31.5 (-35) × 10-15 (-16.5 μm); wall exterior up to 3.5 μm thick, strongly sculptured; aeciospores globoid or polygonal (13-) 15-18.5 (-20.5) × 14-15 (-17 μm); wall 1-2.5 μm thick, sulphur yellow to pale yellow-orange, verruculose.

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A NEW TRIMMATOSTROMA FROM SOIL

DURING the study of ecological distribution of soil fungi, a species of *Trimmatostroma* was isolated from soil samples collected from coffee plantations at Anantagiri (A.P.). On comparison (Ellis,^{2,3}) it was found to be a new taxon which is described below. Earlier *T. betulinum* (Corda) Hughes (= *Coniothecium betulinum*) was reported to have been isolated from soils of Ireland (Barron)¹. The present fungus was also found to differ from *T. cordaicis* (Sharma and Singh⁵) and *T. Hughesii* (Rao and Subedar⁴) described recently from India.

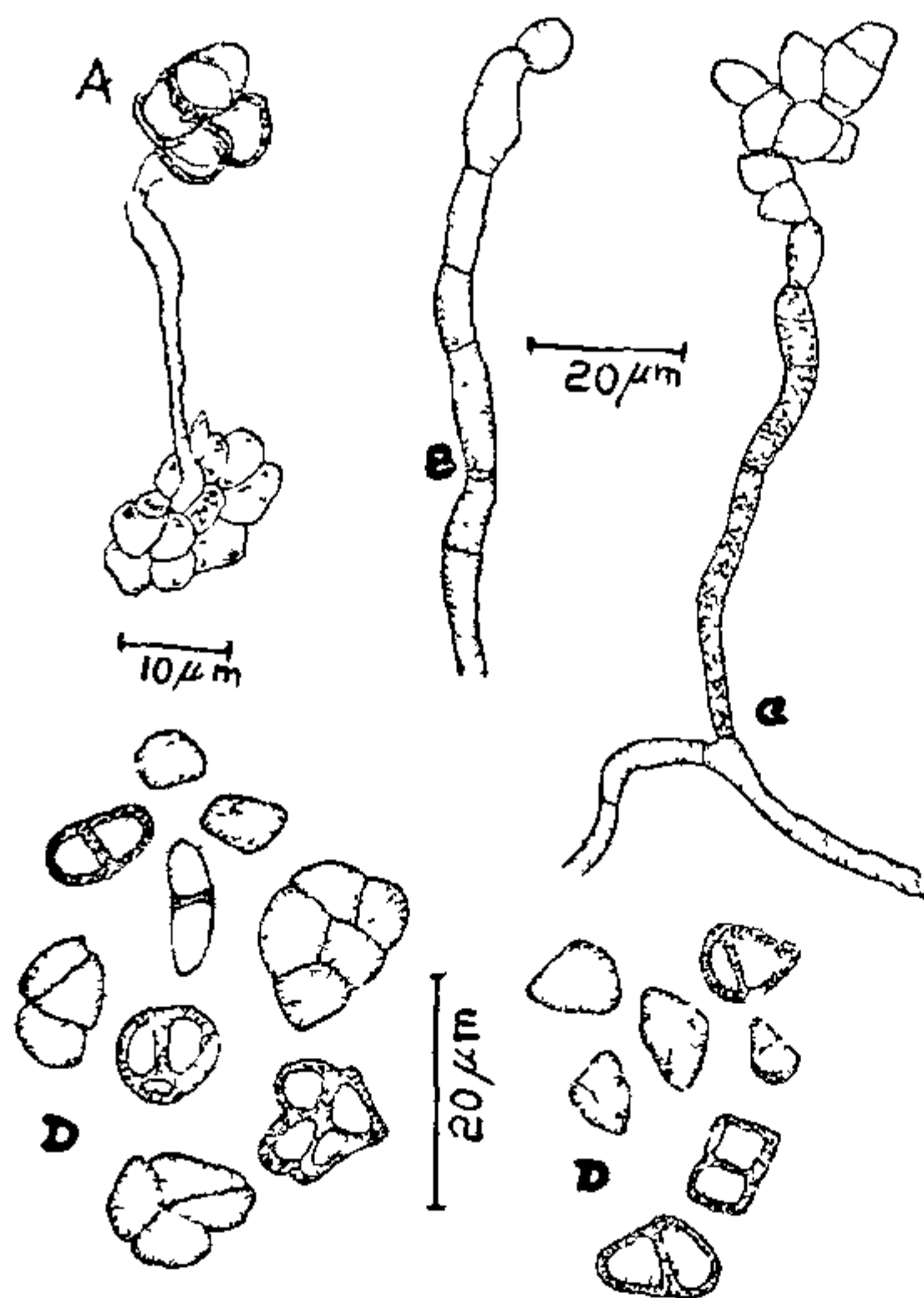


FIG. 1. *Trimmatostroma indica* sp. nov. A. Part of stroma with conidiophore and conidia; B and C. Conidiophore, mycelium with conidiophore and conidia; D. Conidia.

Trimmatostroma indica sp. nov. Manoharachary, Raghuvect Rao and Ramarao.

Coloniae irregulares, gregaria, erumpentia, nigra in medio solanaceo agaro sucroso, stromata erumpentia ad celluli hyalina vel subhyalina, producenti conidiophora; conidiophora simplicia vel ramosa rarius, septata, subhyalina, brunnea vel pallide brunnea, usque 150 μm longa, 5 μm lata, usque 5-septata; conidia variabilia, 0-4 septata (7-septata rarius), septa transversalibus vel oblique-longitudinalibus. oriunda, pallide vel fusce brunnea, cylindrica vel ovalia vel triangularis vel quadrangulares, attenuata ad septa, 4.5-15.0 μm longa, 4.5-9.0 μm lata, obtusa vel truncata ad apicem, catenata, formantia catenas, irregulares, ramosa (Fig. 1).

In solo coffee (*Coffea arabica* L.), Anantagiri, Visakhapatnam District, A.P., India, 17 November 1970; pH 8.0; cultura typa posita in C.M.I., Kew, England, IMI 156719, atque isotypa posita in Mycologia laboratoria, Osmania Universita, Hyderabad, OUF-84.

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DETERMINATION OF CAPTAFOL IN ITS FORMULATIONS AND RESIDUES ON CROP PLANTS

CAPTAFOL* (Cis-N-(1, 1, 2, 2-Tetrachloroethylthio), 4-cyclohexene-1, 2-dicarboximide) a broad spectrum fungicide, is generally estimated gas chromatographically or by using a T.L.C. procedure¹. For routine laboratory analysis of the fungicide and its residues on crops we have attempted to evolve a simple, but sensitive colorimetric method. The method is based on the

* Difolatan is the registered trade name of M/s. Chevron Chemical Company for Captafol.