

folial characters as already mentioned¹. The habitat of both is, however, similar as they commonly grow in sandy grassland. It is likely to be missed in the field on account of its small size and growth amidst grasses. Its tuberous rhizome is used as an article of food by the local people who call it by the vernacular name in Kannada language as Ullika or Unneeka.

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TWO NEW SPECIES OF *CERCOSPORA*

Two new species of *Cercospora*, viz., *Cercospora jagdalpurensis* and *Cercospora caricapapayae* are being described here.

(1) *Cercospora jagdalpurensis* spec. Nov.

The fungus causing die back involving whole leaf lamina. Diseased region olivaceous brown, dry, amphigenous, irregular.

Colony effuse, greyish brown, conidiophores fasciculate, multiseptate, olivaceous brown, unbranched, simple, straight or flexuous, with distinct scar of attachment to conidia, $44-94 \times 4-6 \mu$; conidia hyaline, broader below and tapering above, straight or curved, 3-30 septate, base truncate, apex acute, acropleurogenous, $48-315 \times 4-6 \mu$ (Fig. 1).

On the living leaves of *Lagerstroemia parviflora* Roxb. (Fam. Lythraceae), Jagdalpur (M.P.), India, November, 1977, Leg. R. C. Rajak.

Type specimen has been deposited in herb. IMI, Kew, No. 224100.

The present species differs from other *Cercospora* sp., viz., *C. paramignya* Thirumalachar and Chupp⁵, *C. lythracearum* Heald and Wolf⁴ described on *Lagerstroemia parviflora* from India, in having long conidiophores showing distinct scar and very long, hyaline, upto 30 septate conidia. However, *C. lythracearum* belongs to *Pseudocercospora*². It is, therefore, being described here as a new species, *C. jagdalpurensis* spec. Nov.

Cercospora jagdalpurensis spec. Nov.

Maculae foliolae, amphigena, irregularia; Coloniae effusae, giseo-brunneae; conidiophora fasciculata, multiseptata, olivacea-brunnea, non ramous, simplicia, recta vel flexuosa, cicatrice eminente ad antice vel conidiis, $44-94 \times 4-6 \mu$; conidiis hyalina, latus infrafastigiata sursum, 3-30 septata, acropleurogena, $48-315 \times 4-6 \mu$ (Fig. 1).

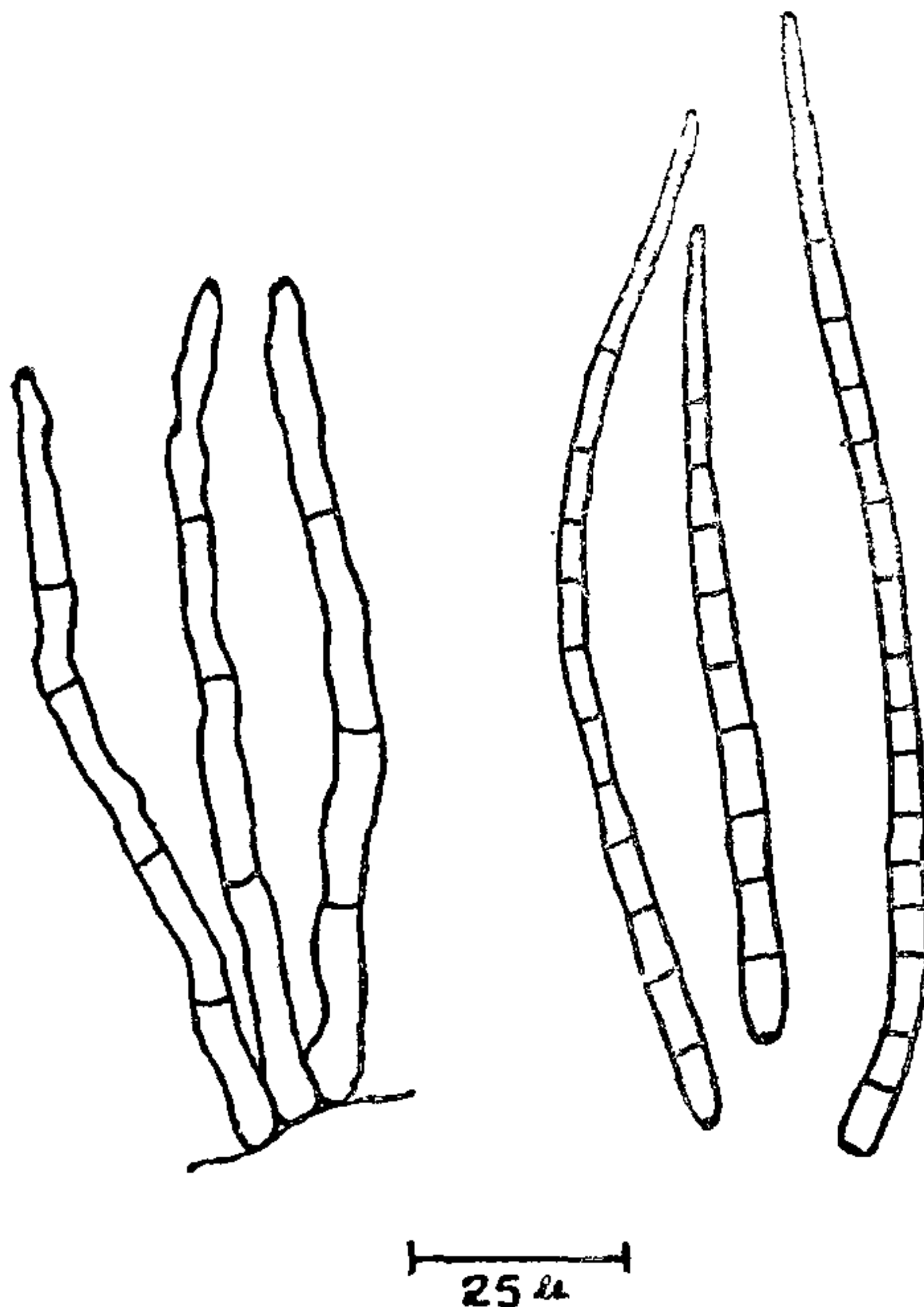


FIG. 1

In foliis viventibus *Lagerstroemia parviflora* Roxb. (Fam. Lythraceae), ad Jagdalpur (M.P.), India, November, 1977, Leg. R. C. Rajak.

Typus positus in herb. IMI, Kew, sub numero 224100.

(2) *Cercospora caricapapayae* spec. Nov.

Colony effuse, greyish to dull white; stromata dark brownish black, composed of few brown cells; conidiophores fasciculate, in fascicles of 10-20, multiseptate, brown, lighter at apex, unbranched, simple, straight or flexuous, distinct scar is present at the apex of the conidiophores, $95-210 \times 4-8 \mu$; conidia hyaline, broader below, tapering above, filiform, straight or curved, 9-30 separte, base subtruncate, apical end obtuse with distinct scar, acrogenous, $80-330 \times 3-5-6 \mu$ (Fig. 2).

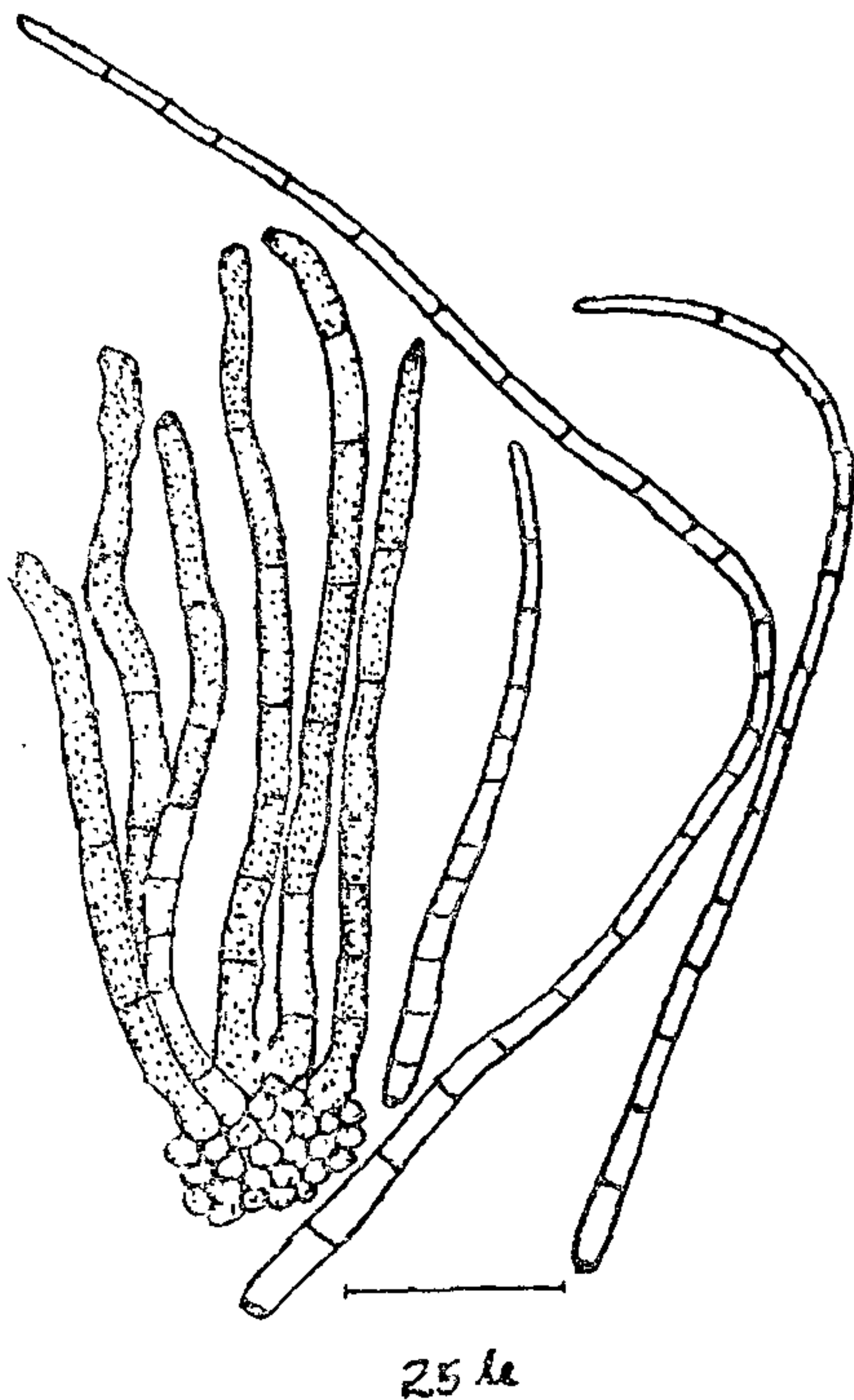


FIG. 2

On fallen petioles of *Carica papaya* Linn. (Fam. Caricaceae) Jabalpur (M.P.), India, December, 1977, Leg. R. C. Rajak and S. P. Gautam.

Type specimen has been deposited in herb. IMI, Kew, No. 225288.

Hansford³ described *Cercospora papayae* Hansf. causing leaf spot disease of *Carica papaya*, from Uganda. Chona *et al.*¹ reported its occurrence from India. When compared, the present collection was found to be markedly different from *C. papayae* Hansf., in having brown conidiophores showing distinct scar and very long conidia (80–330 μ against 20–75 μ) which are upto 30 septate and borne acrogenously. The present isolate does not cause leaf spots but merely grow on the fallen petioles. Moreover, it failed to infect the leaves of *Carica papaya* during pathogenicity tests conducted. Therefore, it is being described here as a new species, *C. caricapapayae* spec. Nov.

Cercospora caricapapayae spec. Nov.

Colony effusae, griseo vel albus pulveraceous; stromata brunneo atrae, minutum; conidiophora

fasciculata, 10–20 conidiophora per fasciculata, multiseptata, brunnea apicem versus pallidiores, nonramous, simplicia, recta vel flexuosa, cicatrice eminente ad apicem conidiophorum, 95–210 \times 4–8 μ ; conidiis hyalina, latus infra fastigiata sursum, filiformes, recta vel flexuosa, 9–30 septata, ad basim subtruncata, apicem obtusis, acrogena, 80–330 \times 3.5–6 μ (Fig. 2).

Ad petiolus exciccator *Carica papaya* Linn. (Fam. Caricaceae), Jabalpur (M.P.), India, December, 1977, Leg. R. C. Rajak and S. P. Gautam.

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A NEW RECORD OF SCLEROTINIA ROT OF CABBAGE IN INDIA

CABBAGE is one of the major vegetable crops grown in Palny Hills Tamil Nadu. A severe outbreak of *Sclerotinia* watery soft rot of cabbage was observed during February 1978 in Kodaikanal. The above disease has been reported from U.S.A. and other South-Eastern States in America and in the moist areas of the Pacific North-West¹. It has not so far been reported on the above host in India.

The disease attacks both young and old plants. In old plants, lesions appeared on stems, petioles and leaves. As the fungus advances to the base of the outer head leaves, the leaves turn yellow resulting in sudden wilting.

Ultimately the affected portions rot. From the superficial mycelium found on the affected portions,