

A NEW FUNGUS ON CHINAR FROM KASHMIR

A NEW variety of *Stigmina* collected from Chinara (*Platanus orientalis* L.) from Srinagar is described here.

Sporodochia in the sub-stomatal cavities closely septate, sub-hyaline to pale brown hyphae aggregating to form small stromata which fill the cavity. The outer cells of the stroma form a column of long, narrow brown cells, the continuation of these cells are wide above and form a dome shaped cluster of compact sporogenous cells.

Sporogenous cells pale brown cylindrical-oval with a rounded end, 5–15 μ long 5–10 μ wide, at the apex, producing spores singly and successively proliferating as blown out ends with 2–4 circular frills on some of the sporogenous cells.

Conidia single, successive, produced as blown ends of sporogenous cells and of their subsequent proliferations, first sub-hyaline, oval then pale brown, finally dark brown cylindrical-oval, thick-walled, smooth, mostly 3 septate, occasionally 2 septate with a basal scar bearing insipient marginal frill of the torn out upper wall, 11–18 (–20) \times 7–8 (–10) μ . On living leaves of *Platanus orientalis* L.

Shalimar Gardens, Srinagar, Kashmir.
Deposited in the Mycological Herbarium, Rallis India Limited, Bangalore—No. 175.

Stigmina platani (Fuckel) Sacc. var. *orientalis* nov. var. *Agnihotrudu*. Sporodochia hypophylla, atra, punctiformia. Mycelium immersum, ex hyphis ramosis, septatis subhyalinis vel pallide brunneis, laevibus 1–3 μ crasis compositum.

Stromata fere immersa, brunnea vel atro-brunnea. Conidiophora fasciculata ex stromate quoque asunda recta vel leniter curvata, pallide brunnea vel brunnea 5–15 μ longa, 5–10 μ crassa per usque ad 2–4 proliferationes successivas elongascentia; conidia singular primo in apice conidiophori et dein proliferationis cujusque successivae oriunda, recta, ovalia vel cylindrica, 1–3 septatis transversalibus, brunnea vel atro brunnea, laevibus. parietibus 11–18 (–20 μ) longa, 7–8 (–10) μ crassa.

In foliis vivis *Platanae orientalis* L.

Shalimar Arboretum, Srinagar, Kashmir, 24th Sept. 1978, et positus Herbario mycologico, Rallis India Ltd., Bangalore—sub numero 175.

Stigmina platani (Fuckel) Sacc.^{1,2} has conidia which are mostly verrucose, usually transversely 3 septate and occasionally with 1 to 2 oblique longitudinal septa and the spores are 15–27 μ long. *Stigmina visianica* (Sacc.) Saccardo is a synonym of *S. platani*³. *Stigmina platani* (Fuckel) Sacc. was described from India by Mitter and Tandon⁴ and Subramanian⁵. In all these instances the spores are upto 27 μ long. *Stigmina platani—racemosae* (Dearness and Barth.) Hughes⁶ described on *Platanus racemosae* from Riverside, Cali-

fornia differs in having smaller conidia (12–22, 9–14 μ), but most of the conidia are dictyosporous⁷. The fungus collected from Kashmir differs from *Stigmina platani* in having smaller and smoother spores and from *Stigmina platani—racemosae* in the total absence of dictyospores. A new variety is proposed to accommodate the fungus collected from Kashmir.

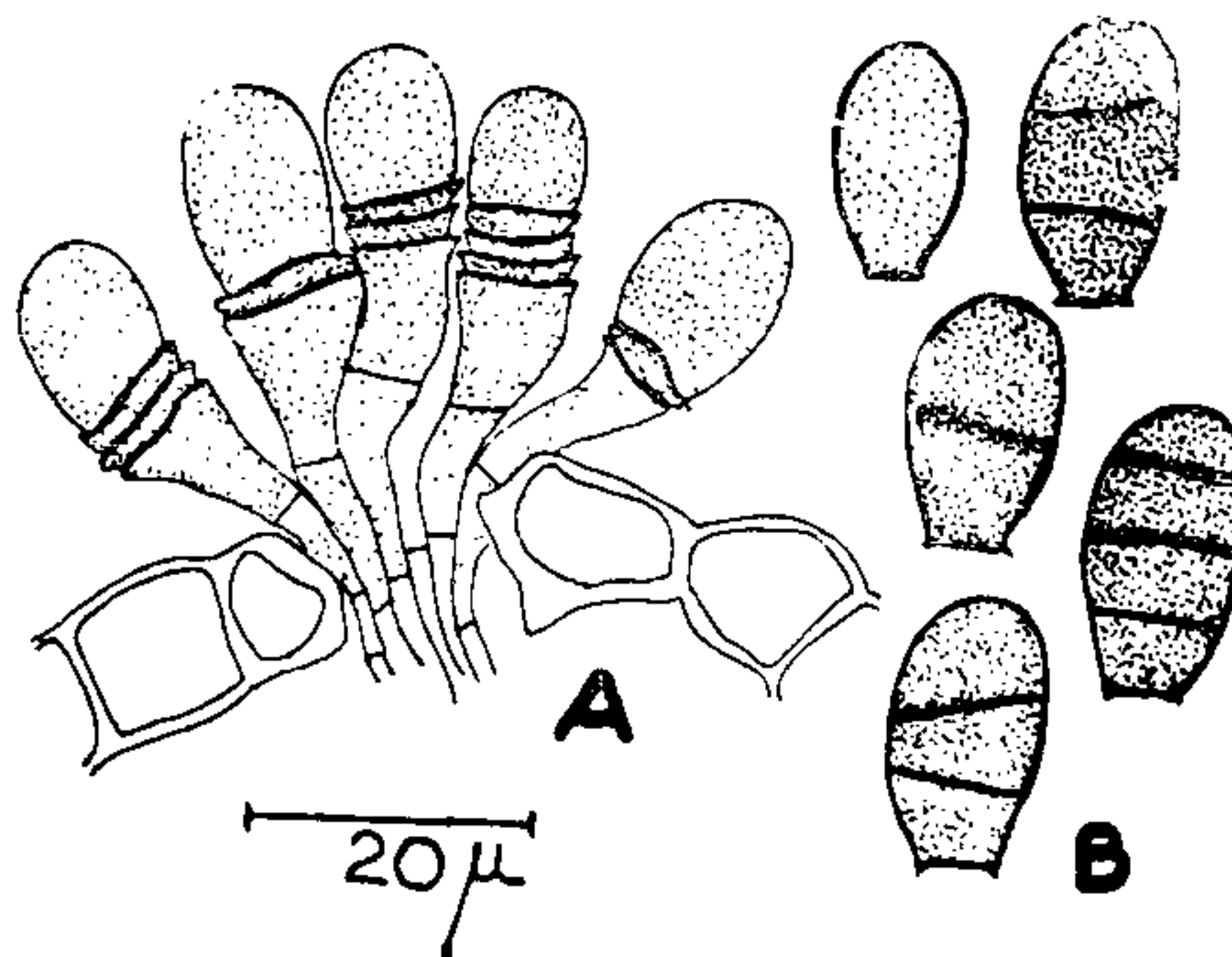


FIG. 1. *Stigmina platani* (Fuckel) Sacc. var. *orientalis* nov. var. *Agnihotrudu*. A. Sporogenous cells with frills; B. Phragmosporous conidia.

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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *SCUTELLONEMA* ANDRASSY, 1958 (NEMATODA: HOPLLOLAIMIDAE) FROM MANIPUR, INDIA

A NEW species of plant-parasitic nematode belonging to the genus *Scutellonema* Andrassy, 1958 was collected from Imphal, Manipur. This is the seventh species of *Scutellonema* reported from India and is named *Scutellonema imphalus* n. sp. on its locality.

SCUTELLONEMA IMPHALUS N. SP. (Fig. 1).

Paratype females (6): L = 0.71 mm (0.62–0.79 mm); a = 25 (22–30); b = 7.0 (6.1–7.8); b' = 5.8 (5.1–6.7); c = 43 (36–47); c' = 0.9 (0.7–0.9); V = 1958¹⁸ (17–2356–6216–21); m = 47 (45–50); O = 17 (14–18).

Holotype: L = 0.74 mm; a = 24; b = 6.8; b' = 5.2; c = 43; c' = 0.8; V = 56; m = 48; O = 14.

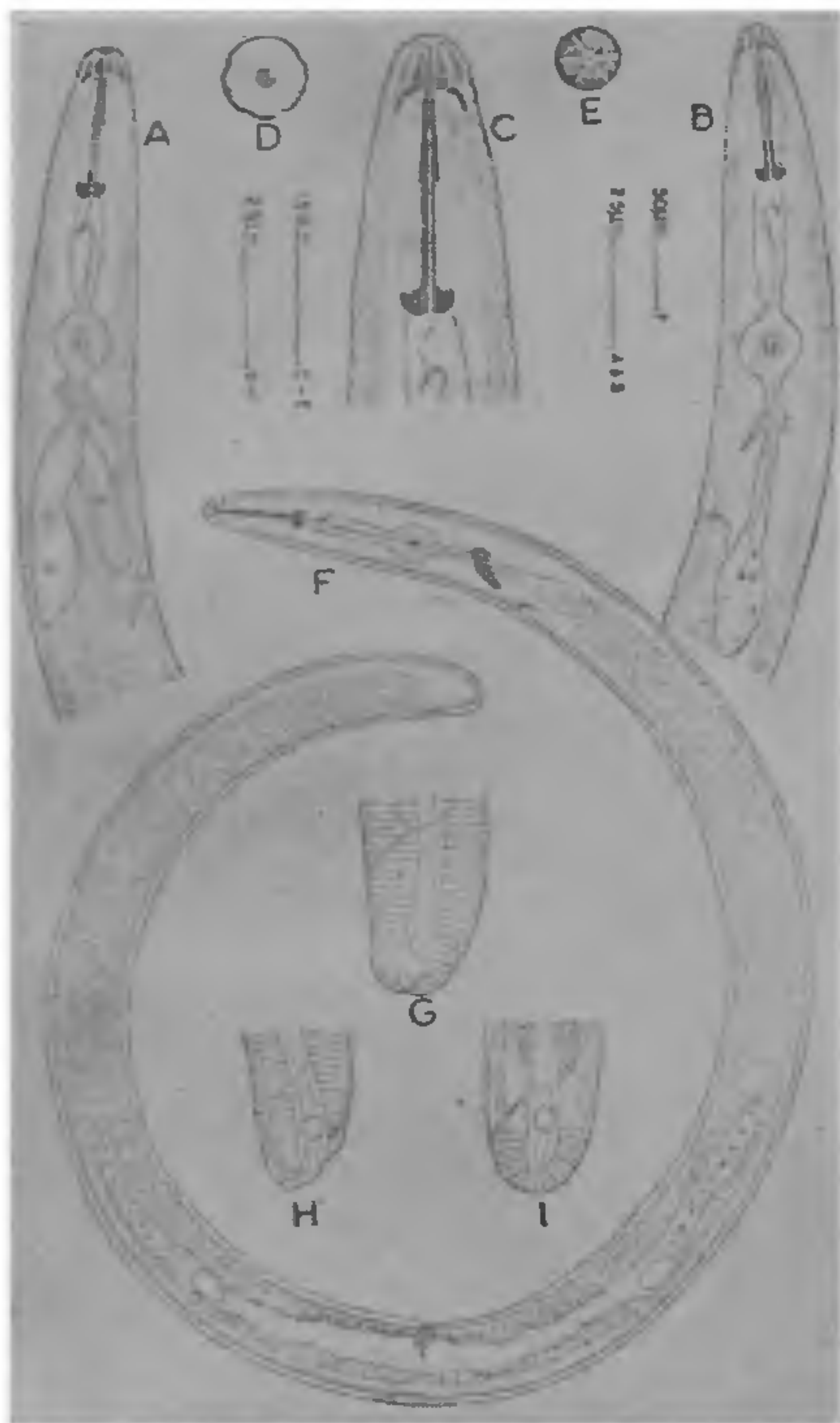


FIG. 1. *Scutellonema imphalus* n. sp. A—Oesophageal region; B—Oesophageal region; C—Anterior end; D—C. S. through base of lip region; E—En face view; F—Entire female; G, H, I—Tails.

Body forms a spiral upon fixation. Cuticle marked with fine striations. Lateral fields with 4 incisures, outer incisures crenate in scutellar region.

Lip region continuous with body, hemispherical with 4–5 annules, basal annule marked with 4 longitudinal lines. Spear 28–30 μ m long, basal knobs slightly indented anteriorly. Excretory pore 90–100 μ m from anterior extremity. Hemizonid 0–3 annules above excretory pore, 86–100 μ m from anterior extremity. Hemizonion 5–8 annules below excretory pore. Nerve ring near middle of isthmus.

Vulva a depressed, transverse slit. Spermatheca without sperms. Tail almost hemispherical, marked with 8–18 annules ventrally. Scutella 4–5 μ m wide located at or below anal level.

Male: Not found.

Type habitat and locality: Soil around roots of bamboo (*Bambusa dendroculanatus*) from Thongam Leikai, Singjamei, Imphal, Manipur.

Type specimens: Holotype female on slide, H. A. 126/*Scutellonema imphalus* n. sp./1, paratypes on slides H. A. 126/*Scutellonema imphalus* n. sp./2–7, deposited in the Zoology Department of the Aligarh Muslim University.

Differential diagnosis: *Scutellonema imphalus* n. sp. comes close to *S. unum* Sher, 1963 and *S. clariceps* Phillips 1971. From the former, it differs in having non-areolated lateral fields in the region of scutella, basal annule of lip region with lesser number of longitudinal striae, in shape of spear knobs, absence of epiptygma, and tail with more striae (areolations present in the region of scutella, basal annule of lip region marked with 20–21 longitudinal striae, spear knobs rounded, epiptygma double, and tail striae 7 in *S. unum*). From *S. clariceps*, it differs in having lesser longitudinal lines on the basal annule of lip region, in the shape of spear knobs, spermatheca without sperms and absence of epiptygma (basal annule of lip region with 14–15 longitudinal lines, spear knobs rounded, spermatheca large with sperms and epiptygma double in *S. clariceps*).

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