

**DOMINGOELLA, A NEW GENERIC  
RECORD WITH A NEW SPECIES  
FROM NORTH-EAST INDIA**

DURING a survey of dematiaceous hyphomycetes in North-East India, the authors collected a fungus on *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) Sw. belonging to the genus *Domingoella* which constitutes a new generic record for India. Only three species of the genus, namely *D. asterinarum*, *D. albiziae* and *D. leonensis* have so far been recognized by Ellis<sup>1-2</sup>. The present fungus is close to *D. albiziae* but differs from it in having very long (665.0–997.0  $\mu\text{m}$  as against 400  $\mu\text{m}$ ), semimacronematous conidiophores with 4–9 terminal proliferations. Moreover, in the case of the present fungus, conidia are considerably larger than those of *D. albiziae*. Therefore, on the basis of the distinct morphological characters it is being described here as a new species.

*Domingoella caesalpiniae* sp. nov. Sarbhoy and Saikia

Coloniae effusae pilosae irregulares brunneae vel brunneoatrae, sarmenta usque ad 2.5 cm circumdantes; hyphae ex parte superficiales, brunneae vel atrobunneae glabrotunicatae ramosae, 6.0–9.0  $\mu\text{m}$  crassae, septatae (intervallis intra septa usque ad 36  $\mu\text{m}$  longis); stromata non visa; conidiophora mononemata, singula vel 2–4 caespitosa, e cellulis hypharum enata, semimacronemata simplicia, brunnea vel atrobunneae apicem versus pallidiora, multiseptata (intervallis intra septa 7.7–46.2  $\mu\text{m}$  longis), recta vel flexuosa, proliferationibus usque 4–9, 665.0–997.0  $\mu\text{m}$  longis, ad basim 6.0–9.0  $\mu\text{m}$ , ad apicem 3.0–6.0  $\mu\text{m}$  latis praedita; cellula apicalis brevis paulo subcylindrica vel obclavata, hyalina, 6.0–9.0  $\times$  3.0–6.0  $\mu\text{m}$ , e septo abscissa; conidia e cellulis conidiiferis etiam, stipite minuto semper donata, sphaerica aureo-vel atrobunnea glabra, 18.0–24.0  $\mu\text{m}$  diam. (Fig. 1).

Hab. in sarmentis emortuis *Caesalpiniae pulcherrimae*, Salikihat, Golaghat, Assam, coll. U. N. Saikia, 20–10–77, H.C.I.O. 32675 (Typus).

*Domingoella caesalpiniae* spec. nov. Sarbhoy and Saikia

Colonies on the natural substratum effuse, hairy, irregular, brown to brownish-black, almost surrounding the twigs up to 2.5 cm. Mycelium partly superficial, consisting of brown to dark brown, smooth-walled, branched, 6.0–9.0  $\mu\text{m}$  thick septate hyphae with septa up to 36.0  $\mu\text{m}$  apart. Stromata not observed. Conidiophores mononematous, arising singly or in groups of 2–4 laterally or terminally from the cells of the hyphae, semimacronematous, simple, straight or flexuous, brown to dark brown, lighter in colour towards the apex, multiseptate, septa being 7.7–46.2  $\mu\text{m}$  apart, with 4–9 terminal proliferations, 665.0–997.0  $\mu\text{m}$  long, 6.0–9.0  $\mu\text{m}$  thick at the base,

3.0–6.0  $\mu\text{m}$  at the apex. The stipe ends in a short, somewhat subcylindrical to obclavate, subhyaline apical cell measuring 6.0–9.0  $\mu\text{m}$  long and 3.0–6.0  $\mu\text{m}$  wide which is cut off by a septum. Conidia produced singly on these conidiogenous cells, spherical, golden-brown to slightly dark brown, smooth, with a minute pedicel at the base, 18.0–24.0  $\mu\text{m}$  in diam. (Fig. 1).

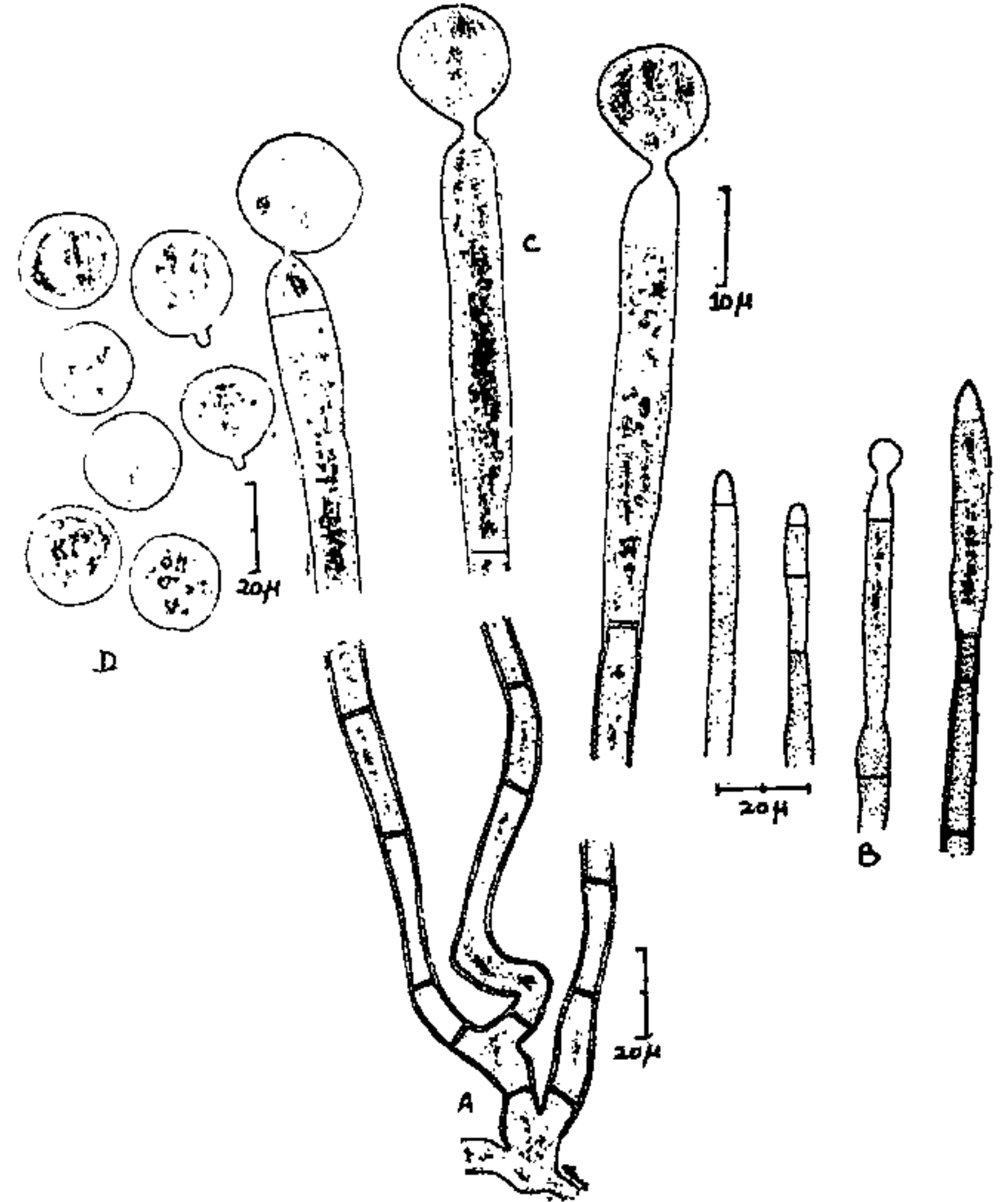


FIG. 1. *Domingoella caesalpiniae*. A–C, Conidiophore; D, Conidia.

On dead twigs of *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*, (L.) Sw. Salikihat, Golaghat, Assam, 20–10–1977, U. N. Saikia, H.C.I.O. 32675 (Type).

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