

TABLE I

Effect of various nitrogen sources on the production of volatile inhibitors by *Penicillia* in vitro

Name of species	Test organism	% inhibition in various nitrogen sources					
		A	B	C	D	E	F
<i>P. janthinellum</i>	<i>C. lunata</i>	31.4	28.5	34.2	25.7	42.8	2.8
	<i>A. tenuis</i>	44	20	36	24	44	4
<i>P. conescens</i>	<i>C. lunata</i>	40	17.1	14.2	37.1	31.4	..
	<i>A. tenuis</i>	32	28	16	44	40	..
<i>P. expansum</i>	<i>C. lunata</i>	48.5	31.4	28.5	22.8	54.2	5.7
	<i>A. tenuis</i>	44	44	32	28	40	8
<i>P. granulatum</i>	<i>C. lunata</i>	31.4	20	17.1	20	25.7	2.8
	<i>A. tenuis</i>	28	20	16	12	20	..
<i>P. duclauxi</i>	<i>C. lunata</i>	20	11.4	14.2	17.1	11.4	..
	<i>A. tenuis</i>	36	12	20	32	28	12

A = Sodium nitrate; B = Urea; C = Ammonium citrate; D = Ammonium nitrate;
E = Potassium nitrate; F = Without any nitrogen source.

other fungi in the order of their activity are *P. janthinellum* > *P. canescens* > *P. duclauxi* > *P. granulatum*. The earlier reports on these fungi⁸ also reveal the same order in their activity in relation to spore germination, culture growth and mycelial weight of the test fungi both in synthetic as well as soil media. The role of nutrients⁵ and the role of volatiles^{1,9} were reported by several workers separately, in the phenomenon of soil fungistasis. The present study offers a combined result of both these effects, i.e., nutrients and volatiles, and thus it can be concluded that several factors might be responsible for the inhibition of fungal propagules in soil.

The authors thank the Director, N.B.R.I., for laboratory facilities.

August 18, 1980.

1. Balis, C. and Kouyeas, V., *Ann. Inst. Phytopathol. Benaki, N.S.*, 1968, 8, 145.
2. Fries, N., *Trans. Br. Mycol. Soc.*, 1973, 60, 1.
3. Hora, T. S. and Baker, R., *Ibid.*, 1972, 59, 491.
4. Hutchinson, S. A., *Ibid.*, 1971, 57, 189.
5. Ko, W. H. and Lockwood, J. L., *Phytopathology*, 1967, 57, 894.
6. Satyanarayana, T. and Johri, B. N., *Hind. Antibiot. Bull.*, 1974, 16, 215.
7. Singhai, K., *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of Saugar, 1973, pp. 146.

8. Sundara Singh, B., *Ph.D. Thesis*, University of Saugar, 1979.

9. — and Saksera, S. B., *Curr. Sci.*, 1980, 49, 515.

STIGEOCLONIUM NUDIUSCULUM (KÜTZ.) KÜTZ. (EMEND.)—AN ADDITION TO THE INDIAN FLORA

BRAJ NANDAN PRASAD AND TASNEEM FATMA
Department of Botany, University of Lucknow
Lucknow 226007, India

DURING the course of investigations on fresh-water Chaetophoralean algae, the authors came across *Stigeoclonium nudiusculum* (Kütz.) Kütz. (Emend.) a species which has not yet been recorded in the Indian flora. Therefore, it is proposed here to record this species and to briefly describe the Indian plant.

This alga was collected from a pond situated in Telibagh, Lucknow. The basal cell of the main filament possessed abundant rhizoids (Fig. 2) by means of which it was epiphytic on *Hydrilla* leaves. The interesting feature of the alga is that cells of the main filaments are cylindrical whereas those of branches (especially, short ones) are cubical, somewhat simulating the cells of *Draparnaldia*. Branches are predominantly alternate, arising mostly from smaller