The present form of *X. schousboei* agrees well with the type species in diameter and in all essential morphological characters. The species *X. schousboei* was distinguished from its allied species *i.e.* *X. kernerii* Hanggirg because of the former's of epiphytic habit and colonies being not irregularly expanded.

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**OCCURRENCE OF THE CYST-FORMING NEMATODE, *HETERODERA GRAMINIS* IN INDIA.**

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**DURING** a course of studies on the cyst-forming nematode species recorded in the country, two populations, one from the Golf Links, New Delhi and the other from a private garden lawn at Jaipur, were obtained. Both these were identified as *Heterodera graminis*. Cysts are light to dark brown in colour and are basically lemon-shaped. It is ambifenestrate, with the vulval bridge possessing knob-like structure at the periphery (figures 1 and 2).

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**Figure 2. Vulval come of *H. graminis***

The species was first described by Stynes from roots of *Cynodon dactylon*, from Australia and this is the first record of the occurrence of the species in India. At Delhi as well as at Jaipur, the grass (*C. dactylon*) exhibited patchy spots of pale yellowish, unthrifty growth which gradually spread to bigger patch the following year.


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**OBSERVATIONS ON FUNGAL INFECTION OF *CYPRINUS CARPIO* VAR. *COMMUNIS***

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**DURING** the course of investigation on fungi associated with fish diseases some diseased specimens of cultivated fish bearing fungal infections were observed in the garden water-tank of N. E. Railway, Gorakhpur in January 1983. The infected fish showed white cottony patches and black and yellow galls scattered on their body (figure 1). These infections usually resulted in the death of the host.

The fungus causing infection was isolated from the host and raised on the sterile hemp seed halves in sterilized distilled water. Unifungal bacteria-free cultures of the fungus were prepared on the lines des-
In the available literature there is no previous report of the occurrence of *Saprolegnia diclina* on *Cyprinus carpio* var. *communis*. The present communication, therefore, extends the host range of *Saprolegnia diclina* to *Cyprinus carpio* var. *communis*.

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VARIABILITY FOR SEED OIL CONTENT IN DIPLOID GENETIC STOCKS OF COTTON

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Refined cotton seed oil is one of the best edible oils and is used in most parts of the world including USA, USSR, China and middle East. Genetic improvement in the seed oil content without bringing reduction in lint yield will be an added advantage. The knowledge of genetic variability present in the gene pool is of utmost importance for a breeder for this purpose. However, little information on this aspect is so far available and that too based on a few genotypes only\(^1\). The pattern of variability for seed oil content was studied in 337 lines of *Gossypium arboreum* L. and 96 *Gossypium herbaceum* L. by non-destructive NMR using Newport analyser and is reported in this paper.

The success of genetic improvement depends upon the extent of variability present in the genetic stocks for the character to be improved. In the present study,