to be useful as sources of resistance.

5 July 1983; Revised 19 September 1983

1. Natarajan, M. K., Sivaprakasam, K. and Ramakrishnan, K., *Madras Agric. J.*, 1968, **55**, 455.
2. Schnathorst, W. C., *Beltwide Cotton Prod. Res. Conf. Proc.*, 1968, 227.
3. Kas'yanenko, A. G., Gor'Rotseva, E. A. and Ryabova, I. M., *Plant Breed. Abstr.*, 1979, **49**, 8212.
4. Srinivasan, K. V., Krishnamourthy, R. and Kannan, A., *J. Indian Soc. Cotton Improvement*, 1976, **1**, 77.

SESQUICILLIUM CANDELABRUM: A NEW RECORD FROM INDIAN SOIL

K. D. SHARMA and P. MAL
Department of Post Graduate Studies and Research in Botany, Agra College, Agra 282002, India.

DURING the survey of soil fungi of Kailash forest (Agra), *Sesquicillium candelabrum* was isolated following soil plate[1] and serial dilution[2] methods. The petridishes after preparations with PDA and Czapeks Dox agar media were incubated at $28 \pm 1°C$. The observations were taken after 7 days. The fungus was purified, identified and finally confirmed from CMI, Kew, England. The culture was preserved as type culture in CMI, IMI no. 267113. *S. candelabrum (Bonorden) W. Gams*[3].

The fungus tallied with the original description of Gams[3]. According to Bererra[4], *Pseudonecteria* has a *Volutella* conidial state, but an additional species may have *Sesquicillium* conidial state.

Colonies whitish at periphery and silver grey in fruiting areas in 7-day old cultures, produces dense irregular pinkish or salmon masses in old cultures. Hyphae hyalin, septate, 4–6 μm in diameter. Conidiophores erect, delicate, septate with whorls of branches of metulae. Each metulae bears a sterigma or phialide, swollen at the middle and tappers towards the apex. The width of sterigmata or phialides varies, 2–8 μm and length ranges from 12–39 μm. There are about 2 or 3 metulae, 2–6 μm in diameter and 12–36 μm in length, at branching point. A single globose to ovoid conidium was found on the apex of sterigma or phialide. It is phialiform in which conidiagenous cell does not elongate or enlarge during the production of a succession of conidia from the fixed growing point. Conidial size ranges from 0.5×4 μm to 1.5×4 μm in diameter (figure 1).

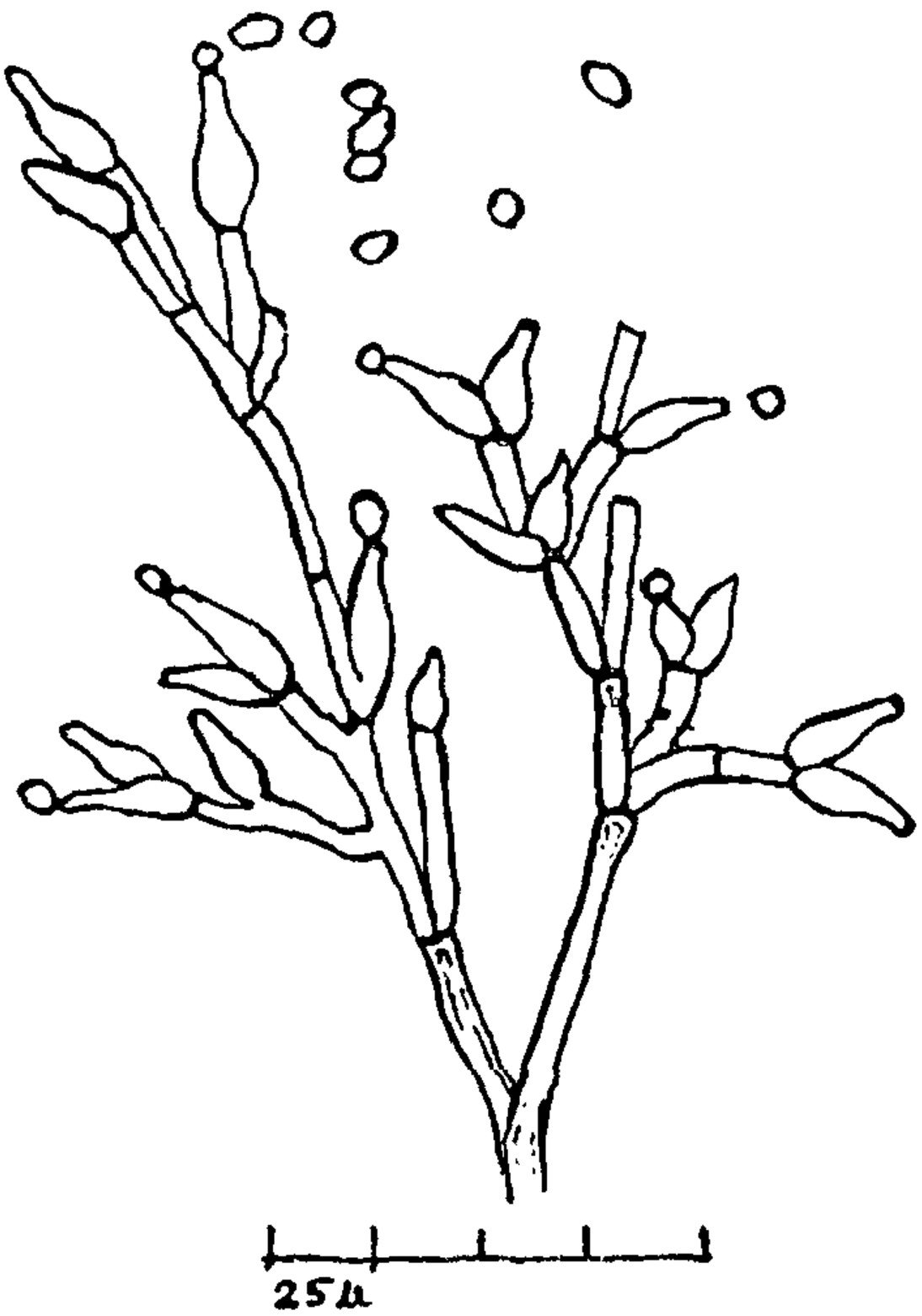

Figure 1. *Sesquicillium candelabrum.*

The authors wish to express their thanks for confirmation of the identity of culture to the Director, CMI, Kew, England and also grateful to the Principal of this College for facilities.

26 October 1982;

1. Warcup, J. H., *Nature (London)*, 1950, **166**, 117.
2. Johnson, F. L., Curl, A. E., Bond, H. J. and Fribourg, A. H., *Method for studying soil microflora-plant disease relationships*, Burgess Publishing Company (USA), 1959.
3. Gams, W., *Acta. Bot. Neer.*, 1968, **17**, 455.
4. Bererra, J. L., *Acta. Bot. Neer.*, 1963, **12**, 58.