Description – Miospores subtriangular in shape, apices rounded, interapical margin ± straight to convex. Trilete, y-rays distinct, laesurae long, sinuous, extending upto 3/4 of the spore radius, lips of the laesurae slightly thickened. Exine ± 2.5 μm, ornamentation granulose, grana small in size, very closely placed forming pseudostriations, grana more densely present on the distal surface than on the proximal surface. Several concentric rings of pseudostriations perceptible on the distal surface.

Dimensions – Holotype: Size of the miospore 42 × 50 μm, length of the laesurae upto 22 μm; observed range: Size of the miospores 44–58 μm in equatorial diameter, length of the laesurae up to 25 μm.

Comparison – *Amtaspora indica* sp. nov. can be distinguished from *A. pseudostriata* by its longer sinuous laesurae and pseudostriations arranged in several concentric rings on the distal surface.

Number of specimens studied–About 45.

Occurence of specimens in a slide – About 28.

Affinity–Schizeaceae.

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A NEW SPECIES OF *PSEUDOCERCOSPORA* ON BHELU (*TETRAMELES NUDIFLORA* R. Br.)

A. N. SHUKLA and P. C. SARMAH
Forest Pathology Branch, S. F. S. College-cum-Research Centre, Burnihat 793 101, India.

DURING investigation of pathogenic fungi on the forest trees of Assam, a hitherto unreported species of *Pseudocercospora* was found on the leaves of *Tetrameles nudiflora*[1]. No other member of Datiscaceae, to which this tree belongs, was found to be affected by this pathogen[2]. All the trees surveyed around Burnihat were infected, 80–90% leaves showed infection. The symptoms appear in June, a month after the emergence of a new flush of leaves and remain upto Jan.–Feb., the leaf fall season.

T. nudiflora is a fast growing, deciduous, tall tree distributed throughout Assam. The wood is white, soft and very light and is used in the match and plywood industries.

Pseudocercospora tetramelis Shukla & Sarmah sp. nov.

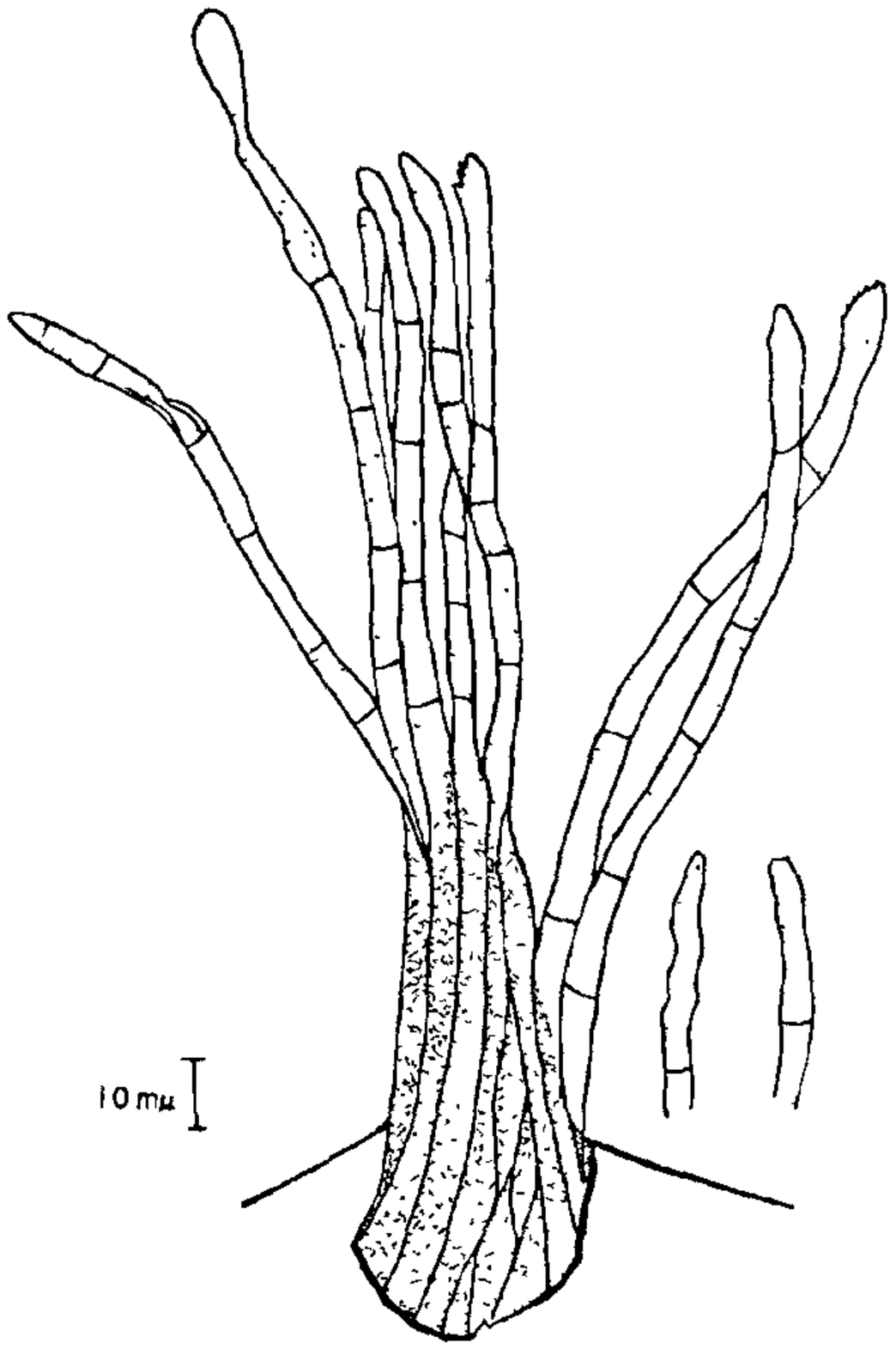

Figure 1. Conidiophores of *P. tetramelis*

Maculae in follis 2–4 mm diam., angulares vel semicirculares, dispersae per totum folium, coalescentes prorovecta aetate, cum margine distincta, circumdatae corona flava ineunte aetate. Color fusce brunneus in facie dorsali et rave brunneus in ventrali. In foliis maturis vel deciduis maculae fere albicantes. Mycelium septatum, ramosum et brunneum, immersum. Conidiophora macronematosa, synnematosa, fila singularia non ramosa, elongata, septate, pars basalis adpressa, liberi in extrema parte brunnea vel olivaceo-brunna, laevia, 94.6–189.2 × 4.26–14.2 mμ. Celluae conidiogenae intregratae, in ultima parte minute denticulatae. Conidia solitataria, arida,

Table 1 *Comparative account of Pseudocercospora sp.*

Host	Conidiophore	Conidia	Reference No.
i. *Gomphrena globosa*	2–10 septate 34–127 × 5–6.8 mμ	3–13 septate 58.5–173.5 × 11.9–15.3 mμ	3
ii. *Datura fastuosa*	3–11 septate 51–221 × 4.1–5.1 mμ	6–12 septate 81–193 × 10.2–11.9 mμ	
Meliaceae	8 mμ	3–5 septate 30–56 × 3–4 mμ	4
Zephyranthes rosea[6]	0–2 septate 9–36 × 1.5–24 mμ	2–5 septate (9–)–12–39 × (1.5–)2–3.5 mμ	5
Stereospermum suaveolens	1–3 septate 16–60 × 3–6 mμ	10 septate 50–110 × 2–5 mμ	7
Azadirachta indica	1–3 septate 13.8–46 × 3.4–5.7 mμ	9 septate 13.8–98.9 × 3.45–4.60 mμ	6

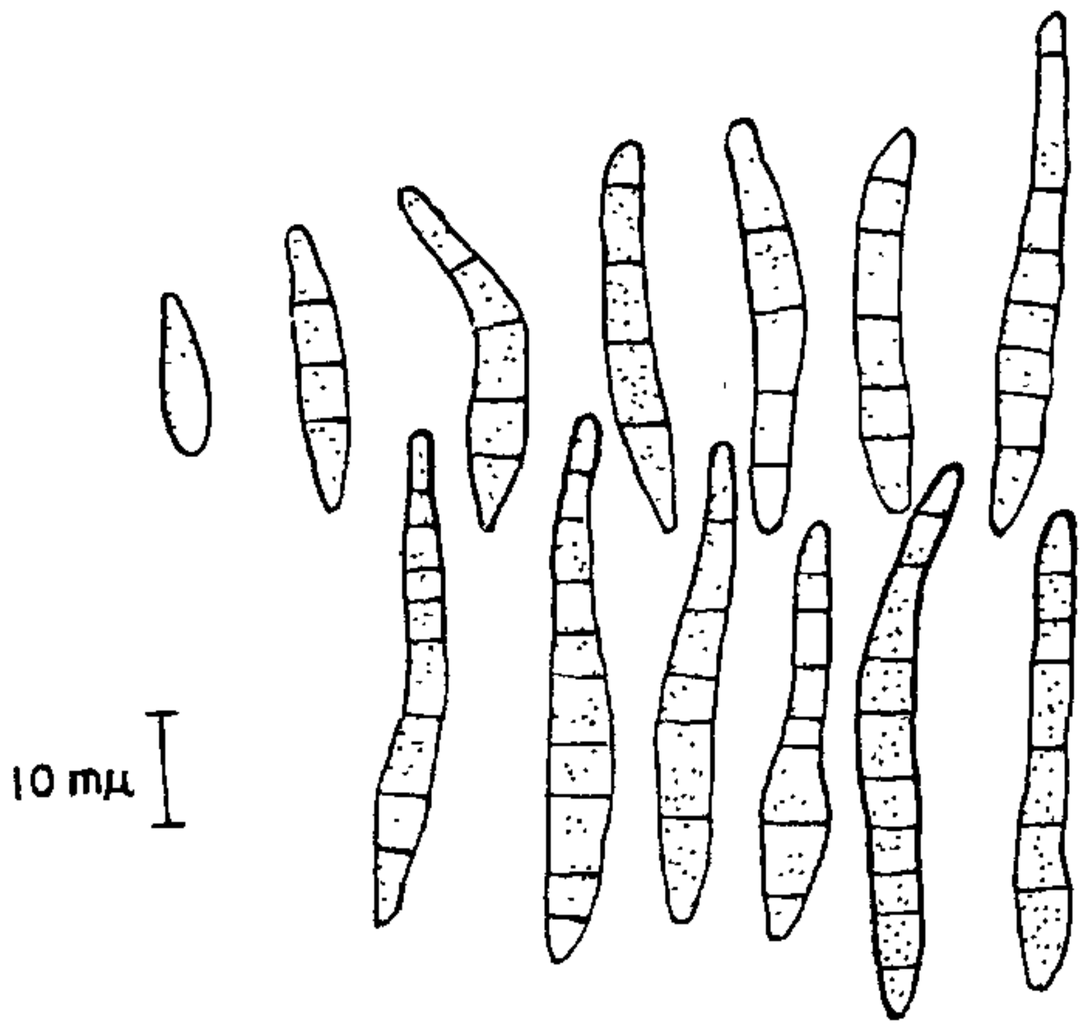

Figure 2. Conidia of *P. tetramelis*

obclavata, interdum truncata in basi, pallida vel aliquatenus brunnea, laevia, 0–9 tranverse septata, 33.11–56.73 × 9–9.46 mμ. In foliis Tetramelis nudiflorae R. Br. lectis in Burnihat, in fine Assam-Meghalaya.

Specimen positumin C.M.I., Kew numerus Herb I.M.I. 238129, holotypus.

The specimen was also deposited at the Pathological herbarium of S. F. S. College-cum-Research Centre, Burnihat under Herb. no. 14.

A comparison of all the species of *Pseudocercospora* described so far[2–7] revealed the distinct identity of this species as regards to the shape and size of conidia and conidiophore (table 1). It is also noted that no species of *Pseudocercospora* has ever been reported on *T. nudiflora.*

Thanks are due to the Principal and Head of Research for providing laboratory facilities, to Dr B. C. Sutton of C.M.I., Kew for commenting upon the specimen and to Father V. Dierckx for the Latin diagnosis.

13 June 1983; Revised 16 September 1983

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CYLINDROCARPON UNISEPTATUM SP. NOV.—A NEW FUNGUS FROM INDIA

P. N. CHOWDHRY and K. K. KAUSHAL*
Division of Mycology and plant pathology, **Division of Nematology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi 110012, India.*

DURING the survey of hyphomycetes inhabiting nematodes, an interesting species of genus *Cylindro-*