Description - Miospores subtrangular in shape, apices rounded, interapical margin ± straight to convex. Trilete, rays distinct, laesurae long, sinuous, extending up to 3/4 of the spore radius, lips of the laesurae slightly thickened. Exine ± 2.5 μm, ornamentation granulose, granula small in size, very closely placed forming pseudostriaions, granula 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 up to 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. pseudostriatia by its longer sinuous laesurae and pseudostriations arranged in several concentric rings on the distal surface.

Number of specimens studied - About 45.

Occurrence of specimens in a slide - About 28.

Affinity - Schizaceae.

18 January 1983; Revised 5 August 1983


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 Tetramelas nudiflora. No other member of Datisceaeae, to which this tree belongs, was found to be affected by this pathogen. 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 up to January–February, 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 & Sarma sp. nov.

Table 1
Comparative account of Pseudocercospora sp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Conidiophore</th>
<th>Conidia</th>
<th>Reference No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Gomphrena globosa</em></td>
<td>2–10 septate</td>
<td>3–13 septate 58.5–173.5 × 11.9–15.3 μm</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34–127 × 3–6.8 μm</td>
<td>6–12 septate 81–193 × 10.2–11.9 μm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Datura fastuosa</em></td>
<td>3–11 septate</td>
<td>3–5 septate 30–56 × 3–4 μm</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51–221 × 4.1–5.1 μm</td>
<td>2–5 septate (9–)–12–39 × (1.5–)2–3.5 μm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Meliaceae</em></td>
<td>8 μm</td>
<td>10 septate 50–110 × 2–5 μm</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Zephyranthes rosea</em></td>
<td>0–2 septate</td>
<td>2–5 septate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9–36 × 1.5–24 μm</td>
<td>9–36 × 1.5–24 μm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Stereospermum suaveolens</em></td>
<td>1–3 septate</td>
<td>9 septate 13.8–98.9 × 3.45–4.60 μm</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Azadirachta indica</em></td>
<td>1–3 septate</td>
<td>10 septate 50–110 × 2–5 μm</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2. Conidia of *P. tetramelis*

obclavata, interdum truncata in basi, pallaia vel aliquatenum brunnea, laevia, 0–9 tranverse septata, 33.11–56.73 × 9–9.46 μm. In foliis Tetramelis nudi- florae 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 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


**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-