



Figure 2. Female *Oryzias melastigma* with eggs attached to its belly.

this position out of the urinogenital pore by long attaching filaments on the chorion.

The male and female do not appear different from each other in other taxonomic features.

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### DUPORTELLA TRISTICULA (B & BR) REINKING—A NEW RECORD FROM INDIA

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A FUNGUS was collected from a dead branch of *Gossypium herbaceum* L. in Bankura, West Bengal, India in September, 1979. It was identified as *Duportella tristicula* (B & Br) Reinking. Perusal of literature<sup>1,2</sup> revealed that this report constitutes its first record from India. A brief description of this fungus is given below:

**Morphology:** Hymenophore (figure 1) resupinate, annual, membranous, adnate, at first developing as



Figure 1. Carpophore of *D. tristicula* (B & Br) Reinking growing on dead branch of *G. herbaceum* L.

numerous scattered orbicular or irregular colonies which later merge to form irregular areas; hymenial surface reddish brown, smooth but appears delicately velvety under hand lens; margin thin, adnate, pale brown to white.

**Anatomy:** Basidiome 140–400  $\mu$  thick. Hyphal system dimitic; generative hyphae hyaline to brown with clamp connections and rare simple septa, thin to slightly thick-walled, moderately branched, occasionally inflated, sometimes with granular incrustations, 2.5–6.4  $\mu$  in diameter; skeletal hyphae yellowish to brown, unbranched, aseptate, thick-walled, walls upto 1.5  $\mu$  thick, vermiculiform or aciculiform, 3.5–6  $\mu$  in diameter; pseudoparenchymatous cells thin to slightly thick-walled, hyaline to dark brown, isodiametric; basidia hyaline, thin-walled, clavate, 25–27  $\times$  6.5–8.2  $\mu$ , tetrasterigmatic, sterigma 4–4.5  $\mu$  long; basidiospores hyaline to pale brown, thin to very slightly thick-walled, smooth, cylindrical, cyanophilous, non-amyloid, 9.8–13.5  $\times$  3.7–5.2  $\mu$ ; pseudosetae brown, thick-walled, with acute apex, often the apex is coated with fine crystals, upto 6  $\mu$  in diameter; gloeocystidia clavate or subcylindrical, hyaline to pale brown, slightly thick-walled, walls upto 1  $\mu$  thick, often with a clamp at the base, occasionally with crystals at the apical portion, 48–90  $\times$  13.5–15.4  $\mu$

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## A NEW SPECIES OF *PSEUDOCERCOSPORA*.

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A LEAF spot on *Waltheria indica* Linn. was found to be caused by a species of *Pseudocercospora*. No species of *Pseudocercospora* has been recorded on *W. indica* or any member of Sterculiaceae. Moreover, the present species does not exhibit significant closeness to any of the known species<sup>1-7</sup> (table 1). Hence, the present form is described here as a new species. The specific epithet is based on the host name.

*Pseudocercospora waltherae* Barde and Nene. sp. nov.:  
On the living leaves of *Waltheria indica* Linn., Langi,  
Balaghat, Feb. 1982. Collected by A. K. Barde.

On the living leaves of *Waltheria indica* Linn., Langi,  
Balaghat, Feb. 1982. Collected by A. K. Barde.

Infection spots hypophyllous, effuse, irregular, scattered all along the lower leaf surface; mycelium partially superficial and partially in the substratum, subhyaline, septate, branched; stroma well developed, dark brown, pseudoparenchymatous, subglobose to globose,  $13.5 \times 100 \mu\text{m}$  in diam; setae, hyphopodia absent; conidiophores hypophyllus, macronematous, mononematous, dark brown, septate, short, geniculated, unbranched, ellipsoid, caespitose, smooth, erect, average  $22 \times 5 \mu\text{m}$ ; conidia acrogenous, pale olivaceous to dark brown, subhyaline, cylindrical, tapering, straight or slightly flexuous, rarely curved, conicotruncate base, slightly acute apex, transversely multiseptate (2-7),  $26-66.5 \times 3.5-4 \mu\text{m}$  (figure 1.)

*Pseudocercospora waltherae* Barde and Nene sp. nov.

Maculae infectionis hypophyllosae, effusae, irregulares, sparsae per totam superficiem inferiorem folii; mycelium partim superficiem infer substramine, subhyalinum, septatum, ramosum; stroma bene formatum, fusce brunnum, pseudoparenchymatous, sub-

Table 1 Comparative account of *Pseudocercospora* sp.

Host	Conidiophore	Conidia	Ref no.
<i>Gompherena globosa</i>	2-10 septate $34-124 \times 5-6.8 \mu\text{m}$	3-13 septate $58.5-173.5$ $\times 11.9-15.3 \mu\text{m}$	1
<i>Datura fartuosa</i>	3-11 septate $51-221 \times 4.1-5.1 \mu\text{m}$	6-12 septate $81-193 \times 10.2$ $- 11.9 \mu\text{m}$ .	1
Meliaceae	$8 \mu\text{m}$	3-5 septate $30-56 \times 3-4 \mu\text{m}$	2
<i>Zephyranthus rosea</i>	0-2 septate $9-36 \times 1.5-24 \mu\text{m}$	2-5 septate (9-)-12-39 $\times (1.5-)-2-3.5 \mu\text{m}$	3
<i>Stereospermum suaveolens</i>	1-3 septate $16-60 \times 3-6 \mu\text{m}$	10 septate $50-110 \times 2-5 \mu\text{m}$	7
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	1-3 septate $13.8-46 \times 3.4-5.7 \mu\text{m}$	9 septate $13.8-98.8 \times 3.45$ $- 4.60 \mu\text{m}$	5
<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i>	$94.4-189.2 \times 4.26-$ $14.2 \mu\text{m}$	0-9 septate $33.11-56.73 \times$ $9-9.46 \mu\text{m}$	6
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	upto $60 \mu\text{m}$	1-6 septate $15-52 \times 3.5-4.5 \mu\text{m}$	4
<i>Waltheria indica</i>	$22 \times 5 \mu\text{m}$	2-7 septate $26-66.5 \times 3.5-4 \mu\text{m}$	Present new species