On living leaves of *Nyctanus arbor-tristis* Linn. (Oleaceae), January, 1981; Suhelwa (East Bahar-  
ach Forest Division); leg. A. N. Rai, KR 531, type,  
IMI 259300

A survey of literature shows that no species of *Phaeoramularia* has hitherto been described on the  
host family. However, among the species of this  
genus described so far only *P. leptadeniae* (Chudder- 
war) Deighton (Ellis*) and *P. cucurbiticola* (P.  
Henn.) Deighton (Ellis**; Deighton†) are found  
slightly comparable to the present collection (  
table 1).

In size of the conidiophores, the proposed species  
resembles both *P. leptadeniae* and *P. cucurbiticola*.  
However, it differs from the latter in having simple  
to branched conidiophores. With catenate conidia  
(unbranched chains with slightly thickened hila), the  
proposed species resembles *P. leptadeniae* in conid- 
dial colour and septation while differs from *P.  
cucurbiticola* in having conidia in branched chains  
with almost half the number of septa (up to 5 as  
against 12). Moreover, the size of conidia also differs  
markedly in the two.

Therefore, the present collection cannot be  
accommodated satisfactorily with any of the known  
species of *Phaeoramularia* and deserves its disposal  
as a new species.

The authors are grateful to the Director, CMI,  
Kew, England, for identifying the fungus.

24 November 1987; Revised 11 February 1988

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1. Ellis, M. B., *Dematiaceous Hyphomycetes*, CMI,  

2. Ellis, M. B., *More Dematiaceous Hyphomycetes*,  

67, 223.


1977, 6, 261.

6. Gupta, D., Padhi, B. and Chowdhary, P. N.,  

1981, 345.

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**ASPERGILLUS KAMBARENSIS, A NEW REPORT FROM INDIA**

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The taxonomy of *Aspergillus* belonging to the  
*Aspergillus flavus* group and their toxin-producing  
capacity which reveals a new species of *Aspergillus  
flavus* group is described here from India

Aspergillus kambarensis Sugiyami, J. Fac. Univ.  
Tokyo, Sect. 3. Bot. 9:377–405. Also see M.  
Christensen, Mycologia. LXXII, 1071, (1981),  
(figures 1 and 2).

Colonies on Czapek's agar medium 3–6 cm in dia  
at 25°C in 10 days and 5–7 cm in 5 days at 37°C;  
conidial heads yellow green, near rainette green  
(R., XXXI) but shifting in age to darker yellow hue,  
near yellowish olive (R., XXX); reverse colourless.  
Conidial heads radiate to loosely columnar, mostly  
150–450 μm in dia; conidiophores long and rough-  
ened throughout its length; vesicles subglobose to  
globose. 15–83 μm dia; conidium bearing elements  
biseriate in about 45% of the heads; matulae mostly  
10–18 × 5–8 μm and phialides 10–12 μm long;  
conidia roughened oval to ellipsoidal highly variable  
in size, 4.5–9 × 4–7 μm usually 6.5–7 × 4.8–6 μm;  
sclerotia not observed.

Colonies on malt extract agar medium growing  
rapidly, heavy sporulation, more abundant conidi- 
ophores and loose, radiate heads. Other characte- 
ristics are similar to those described in Czapek's  
solution agar.

*A. kambarensis*, thought to be a probable synonym of *Aspergillus oryzae* var. *oryzae* was  
found nearer to *A. flavus* species than to *A. oryzae*  
as all the characteristics support Sugiyama's views  
for the placement of *A. kambarensis* as a separate  
species in *Aspergillus flavus* group.

Description is based on culture No. BT-9 isolated  
from stored wheat and maize. Culture has been  
deposited in B.S.M. Culture Collection, Botany  
Department, University of Allahabad, Allahabad  
and is also being deposited in A. K. Sarbhoy  
Culture Collection, IARI, New Delhi.
Figure 1a–e. *Aspergillus kambarensis*. a, b. Developmental stages of conidial head; c. Amature conidial head; d. Conidia, and e. Foot cell.

Figure 2a, b. (×400). a. Colony texture, and b. A conidial head.