

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

A survey of literature shows¹⁻⁷ 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* (Chiddarwar) Deighton (Ellis²) and *P. cucurbiticola* (P. Henn.) Deighton (Ellis²; Deighton⁴) 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 conidial 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 justifiably 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.

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ASPERGILLUS KAMBARENSIS, A NEW REPORT FROM INDIA

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THE taxonomy of Aspergilli belonging to the *Aspergillus flavus* group and their toxin-producing capacity¹ which reveals a new species of *Aspergillus flavus* group is described here from India

Aspergillus kambarensis Sugiyama, 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 roughened 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 conidiophores and loose, radiate heads. Other characteristics are similar to those described in Czapek's solution agar.

A. kambarensis, thought¹ to be a probable synonym of *Aspergillus oryzae* var. *oryzae* was found nearer to *A. flavus* species² 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.

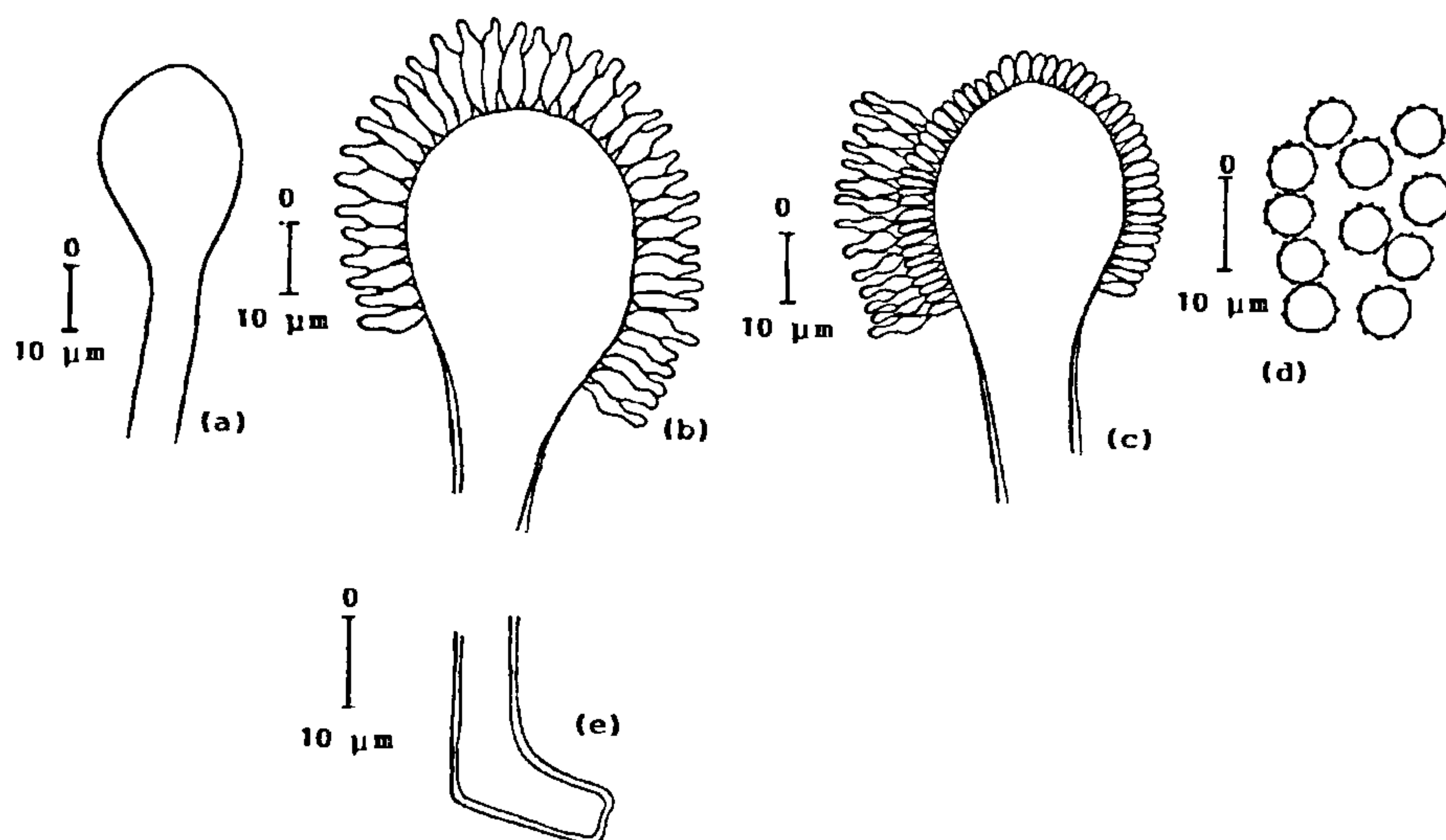


Figure 1a-e. *Aspergillus kambarensis*. a, b. Developmental stages of conidial head; c. Mature conidial head; d. Conidia, and e. Foot cell.

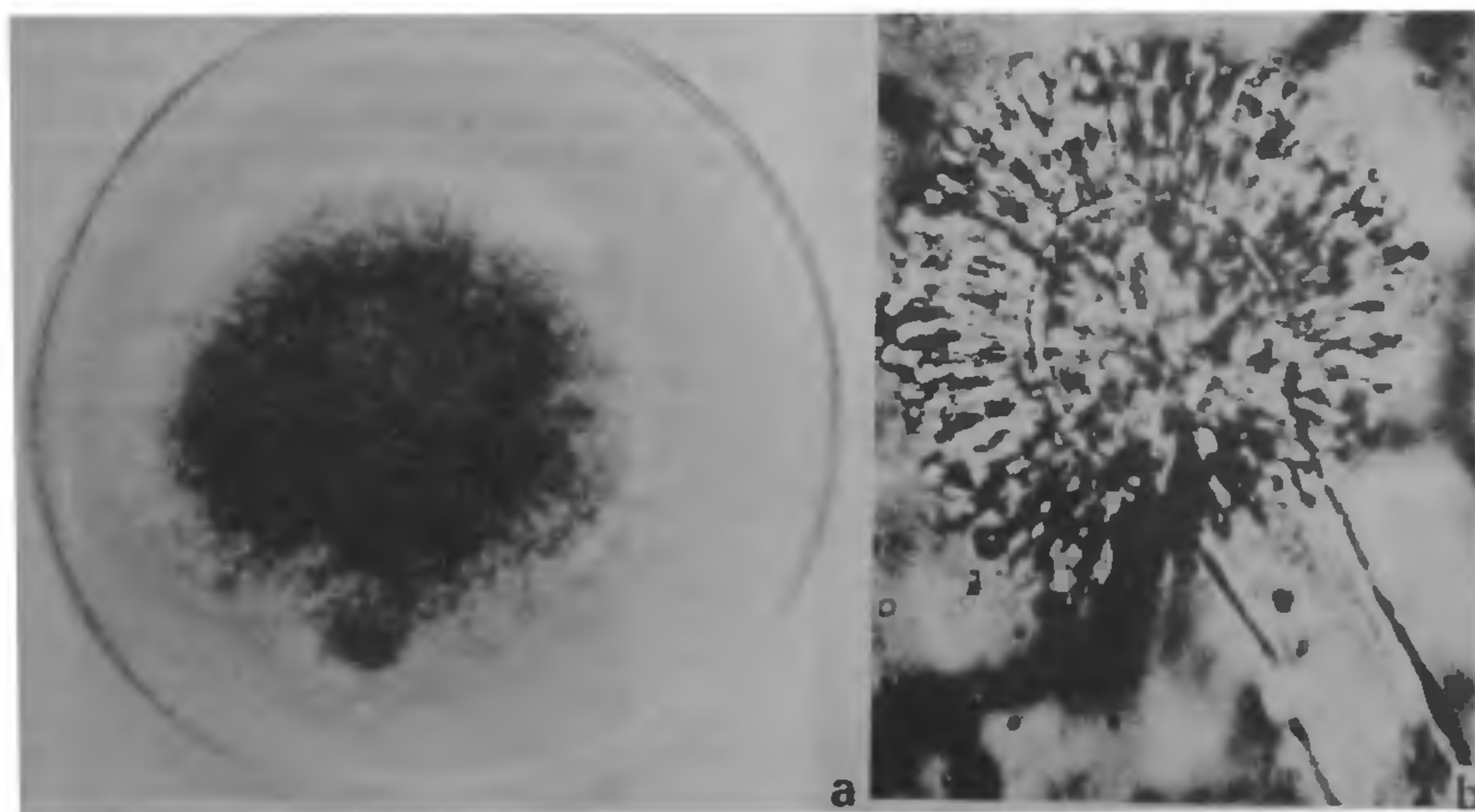


Figure 2a, b. ($\times 400$). a. Colony texture, and b. A conidial head.

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