

Figure 1. Zymogram showing ribonuclease I isozymes at 0 or 24 h (a), 48 h (b), 72 or 96 h (c) and one week (d) of seed germination. In vertical columns a, Tc; b, Pr; c, Lr<sub>1</sub>(Tc); d, Lr<sub>1</sub>(Pr); e, Lr<sub>3</sub>bg(Tc); f, Lr<sub>3</sub>ka(Tc); g, Lr<sub>3</sub>ka(Pr); h, Lr<sub>10</sub>(Tc); i, Lr<sub>10</sub>(Pr); j, Lr<sub>16</sub>(Tc); k, Lr<sub>16</sub>(Pr); l, Lr<sub>17</sub>(Pr).

a particular protein. Lr<sub>3</sub>bg could be differentiated from its allelic form Lr<sub>3</sub>ka by the presence of band number 7 in the former.

At 72 h and subsequent stages of germination also, there were changes in the isozyme pattern (figure 1c,d). It indicates the precise regulation of gene action during development and differentiation. Moreover, ribonuclease I specifically degrades RNA molecules. So changes in expression of ribonuclease isozymes may alter the transcription pattern of an organism<sup>11</sup>. The ultimate effect will be the changed physiological reaction. Ribonuclease I is an important enzyme for studying development and differentiation, especially during stages of germination when many changes take place.

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### A NEW VARIETY OF *MELIOLA CARISSAE* DOIDGE FROM INDIA

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DURING the study of Indian Meliolaceae, the author examined several Indian collections deposited in the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, England. Of them, the herbarium material named as *Meliola carissae* Doidge needs change in its taxonomic status.

*Meliola carissae* Doidge var. *spinari* Hosagoudar, var. nov. (figure 1).

Differt a *M. carissae* Doidge var. *indica* Hansf. hyphis laxe reticulatis; hyphopodiis capitatis antrorsus et recurvis, cellulis apicalis do hyphopodiis capitatis plerumque integris et raro sublobatis.

Colonies epiphyllous, subdense, up to 3 mm in diameter, rarely confluent. Hyphae substraight to undulating, branching opposite to irregular at acute angles, loosely reticulate, cells 24-40 × 6-9.5 μm. Capitulate hyphopodia alternate, straight to curved, antrorse to recurved, 21-28 μm long; stalk cells cylindrical to cuneate, 6-9.5 μm long; head cells ovate, boot-shaped, entire, angulose to shallowly lobate, 15.5-18.5 × 9-12.5 μm. Mucronate hyphopodia borne on a separate mycelial branch, opposite to alternate, conoid to ampulliform, 15.5-21 × 9-12.5 μm. Mycelial setae scattered, straight, simple, acute, up to 860 μm long. Perithecia scattered, verrucose, up to 155 μm; spores obovoidal, straight to slightly curved, 4-septate, constricted, 34-37 × 12-15.5 μm.

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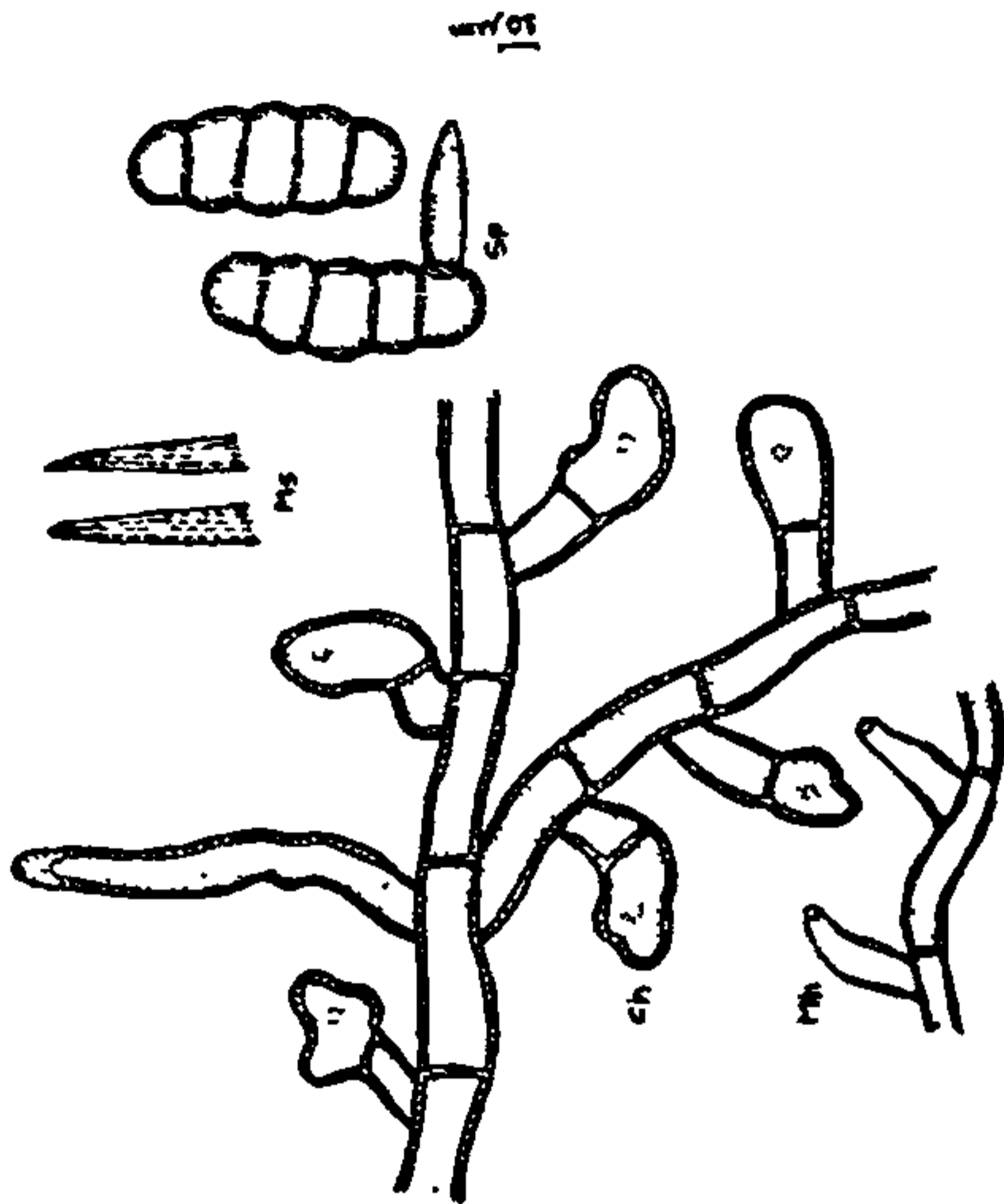


Figure 1. *Meliola carissae* Doidge var. *spinari* var. nov. Ch, Capitate hyphopodia; Mh, Mucronate hyphopodia; Ms, Mycelial setae; Sp-Ascospores.

**Holotype:** On leaves of *Carissa spinarum* L. India, Jan. 5, 1976, Kamal IMI 200122.

Of the *Meliola* taxa reported on the host genus *Carissa*, the present variety is closer to *M. carissae* Doidge var. *indica* Hansf. in having the mucronate hyphopodia borne on a separate mycelial branch<sup>1</sup>. However, the new variety differs from it in having subdense colonies, loosely reticulate mycelia, antrorse to recurved capitate hyphopodia and mostly entire but rarely angular to sublobate head cells of the capitate hyphopodia.

Kamal *et al*<sup>2</sup> have published this taxon as *M. carissae* Doidge and the herbarium material (IMI 200122) was with the host name as *Carissa opaca*. It appears that *Carissa spinarum* L. (as published by Kamal *et al*<sup>2</sup>) is the correct name of the host plant.

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## ENTOLOMA HOCHSTETTERI (AGARICALES): A NEW RECORD FOR INDIA

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THE genus *Entoloma* (Fr.) Kummer, is known in India so far with only two species<sup>1,2</sup>. A brief illustrated account of another species is provided. The specimen was collected from Orissa during 1983 and is preserved at the Herbarium Cryptogamae Indiae Orientalis, IARI, New Delhi.

*Entoloma hochstetteri* (Reich.) Stev., Kew Bull 16(2): 233, 1962, (figures A-E)

*Pileus* up to 42 mm broad, conical; surface indigo-blue with a greenish tinge, silky-fibrillose; margin striate, inflexed and exceed lamellae; fleshy. *Lamellae* adnexed to emarginate, concolorous with pileal surface but with a yellowish tinge, thin, 3-5 mm wide, crowded with lamellulae of three lengths; edge scalloped. *Stipe* up to 45 × 4 mm, centric, cylindrical;

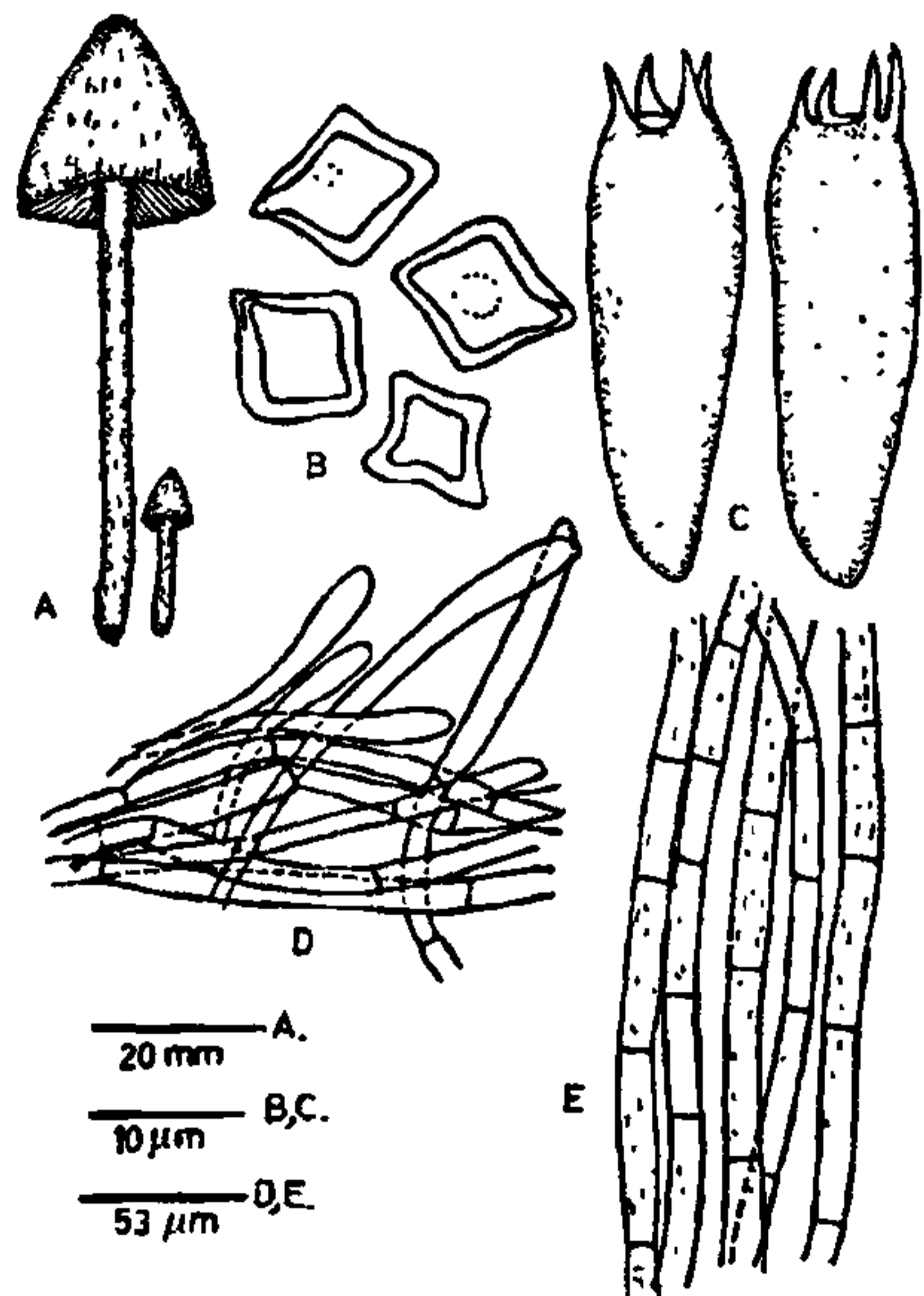


Figure 1A-E. *Entoloma hochstetteri*. A. Basidiocarp; B. Spores; C. Basidia; D. Pileipellis, and E. Stipe tissue.