### Table 3  
**Comparison of observed and expected mortality of adult flour beetles (data set II)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obs number killed</th>
<th>Exp number killed Logit</th>
<th>Exp number killed Probit</th>
<th>GL (0.1695, 1.0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.4709</td>
<td>4.7310</td>
<td>2.9511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.6217</td>
<td>8.0130</td>
<td>5.4372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>12.5547</td>
<td>6.5976</td>
<td>10.8452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>18.4368</td>
<td>16.0138</td>
<td>15.6331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>27.3534</td>
<td>26.1327</td>
<td>27.3642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>25.9571</td>
<td>25.9672</td>
<td>27.4325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>31.0153</td>
<td>31.3728</td>
<td>31.9482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>30.5901</td>
<td>30.8698</td>
<td>30.9957</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

by the three models as well as the observed number killed, are given in tables 2 and 3 for data sets I and II, respectively. Table 2 suggests that the GL (0.3081, 1.0) model is a more appropriate response function for data set I. On the other hand, table 3 shows that the GL (0.1695, 1.0) model fits data set II much better compared to the logit and probit models.

8 December 1988


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**NEW RECORDS OF FUNGI FROM INDIA**

**RAJENDRA SINGH, V. C. SAXENA and SUNITA THAKUR**

*Botany Department, Agra College, Agra 282 002, India*

DURING studies on curd-rot and its relationship with aeromycoflora at Agra, several fungal species were isolated, out of which the two species briefly described below were found to be new records for India.


*Trichiramtrichium oryzae* (Vincens) de Hogg. (original reference—*CBS Studies in Mycology*, 1972, 1, 22): Isolated from the aeromycoflora of cauliflower field at Agra (Near Namner) in October 1986. Colonies of Crapek’s agar whitish, restricted, actinomycetous type, reverse pale yellowish; mycelium hyaline, tortuous, septate, sparingly branched, branches usually appearing near septa; conidiophore upright, long, slender, tricentrically to pentaverticillately branched; sporogenous branches tapering, 42–70 μm in length, fertile portion zig-zag; conidia apical on sympodially formed growing region, hyaline, unicelled, globose to ovate, 1.25–20 μm × 2.0–25 μm. Specimen deposited at CAB International Mycological Institute, Kew, England (IMI 319328).

5 December 1988; Revised 12 June 1989

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**HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS IN DIOECIOUS MOMORDICA DIOICA ROXB.**

U. C. JHA and R. P. ROY

*Department of Botany, Patna University, Patna 800 003, India*

*Momordica dioica* is a semi-wild, perennial, tuberous and distinctly dioecious species of the Cucurbitaceae1–2. Polyploidization was induced in this species by colchicine treatment. Artificial triploids were also raised by crossing the diploid female with induced tetraploid male and reciprocal crosses3. All the cytotypes (diploid, triploid and tetraploid) were dioecious. But one of the hybrid males showed monoecious character and rare occurrence of hermaphrodite flowers on the branch bearing female flowers. This communication deals with morphology and pollen behaviour of hermaphrodite flowers.

Seeds of the hybrid between tetraploid female and diploid male were sown. During the first season one plant in the F1 generation grew vigorously and produced only male flowers. In the following season the same tuber produced some female twigs and