

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

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

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.

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NEW RECORDS OF FUNGI FROM INDIA

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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.

Phoma medicaginis Malbr. & Roum. (original reference—*Rev. Mycologique Toulouse*, 1886, 8, 91): Isolated from the aeromycoflora of a cauliflower field at Agra (Near Namner) in July 1986. Colonies on Czapek's agar dark-brown to black; hyphae

septate, branched, blackish-brown; pycnidia developing in 15-day-old cultures, numerous, round to ovoid, black, ostiolated, 57–104 μm \times 80–172 μm ; conidia hyaline, single-celled, ovoid, 7 \times 5 μm . Specimen deposited at CAB International Mycological Institute, Kew, England (IMI 313255).

Tritirachium 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 Czapek's agar whitish, restricted, actinomycetous type, reverse pale yellowish; mycelium hyaline, tortuous, septate, sparingly branched, branches usually appearing near septa; conidiophore upright, long, slender, triverticillately 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, 1.25–2.0 μm \times 2.0–2.5 μm . Specimen deposited at CAB International Mycological Institute, Kew, England (IMI 319328).

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HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS IN DIOECIOUS *MOMORDICA DIOICA* ROXB.

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MOMORDICA DIOICA is a semi-wild, perennial, tuberous and distinctly dioecious species of the Cucurbitaceae^{1,2}. 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