



Additions to fungi of India

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During a survey of the foliicolous fungi of Coorg, Karnataka, we collected leaves of *Dipterocarpus* sp. (Dipterocarpaceae) infected with a black mildew fungus. Microscopic examination of the fungus revealed that it belonged to the genus *Cirsosia*. The colonies of this fungus were severely hyperparasitized by two fungi. Critical perusal of the literature revealed that these two hyperparasites are hitherto unrecorded species from India.

Hansfordiella meliolae (Hansf.) Hughes, Mycol. pap. 47: 14, 1951. (Image 1)

Teratosperma meliolae Hansf., Proc. Linn. Soc. London 159: 41, 1947.

Colonies on *Cirsosia* sp. Mycelium superficial, pale, brown, septate, branched, 13-18 x 5-7 µm. Conidiophores micronematous, mononematous, solitary, simple, straight, deep brown, smooth, 13-18 x 5-7 µm. Conidiogenous cells monoblastic, integrated, terminal, determinate, cylindrical, cicatrized. Conidia solitary, dry, acrogenous, simple, obclavate, rostrate, truncate at the base, the first septum at the base is transverse, parallel, the second septum is oblique and joins the transverse septum by dividing the larger cell into two. The second oblique septum divides the larger cells into two to three upper cells. The upper most cell is divided into two by the next oblique septum laid parallel to the lowest septum bearing the apical cell to form a beak. Now the spore proper is having 5-7 cells, with a truncate base. Spore measures 32-50 µm long, 4-6 µm broad at the truncate part, 12-14 µm broad at the broadest part and 1-2 µm broad at the apical portion. Spores brown to deep brown at the middle part, pale at the apical portion.

Materials examined

12.xi.2003, overgrowing on the colonies of *Cirsosia* sp. on *Dipterocarpus* sp. (Dipterocarpaceae), Jodupal, Madikeri, Coorg, Karnataka, Ali Abbas Shaikh TBGT 3190; 20.vii.2006, on the colonies of *Amazonia* on *Psychotria* sp., Vadagaraiparai, Kodaikkanal, Tamil Nadu, Nithya Tharani HClO 48437, TBGT 3158.

This fungus produces enormous dictyosporous conidia and is reported here for the first time from India (Bilgrami et al. 1991; Hughes (1951).

Domingoella asterinarum Petrak & Ciferri, Ann. Mycol. 30: 339, 1932; Deight. & Pirozynski, Mycol.pap.128: 89, 1972 (Plate I, 4).

Colonies on *Cirsosia* sp., effuse, greyish. Mycelium superficial with a network of branched, anastomosing, pale brown hyphae, 2-4 µm broad. Conidiophores macronematous, mononematous, straight to flexuous, simple, pale brown, swollen at the base, taper towards apex, 40-54 x 3-4 µm. Conidiogenous cells monoblastic, integrated, terminal, percurrent. Conidia solitary, dry, acrogenous, simple, spherical with a narrow, cylindrical protuberant peg at the base, entire, pale brown, thick walled, smooth, 8-12 µm.

Materials examined

12.xi.2003, overgrowing on the colonies of *Cirsosia* sp. on *Dipterocarpus* sp. (Dipterocarpaceae), Jodupal, Madikeri, Coorg, Karnataka, Ali Abbas Shaikh TBGT 3190.

Elongated conidiophores with unicellular conidia dominated the host mycelium. This fungus produces enormous conidia and is reported here for the first time from India (Bilgrami et al. 1991).

References

Bilgrami, K.S., Jamaludeen & M.A. Rizwi (1991). *Fungi of India. List and References*. Today and Tomorrow's Printers and Publishers, New Delhi, 798pp.

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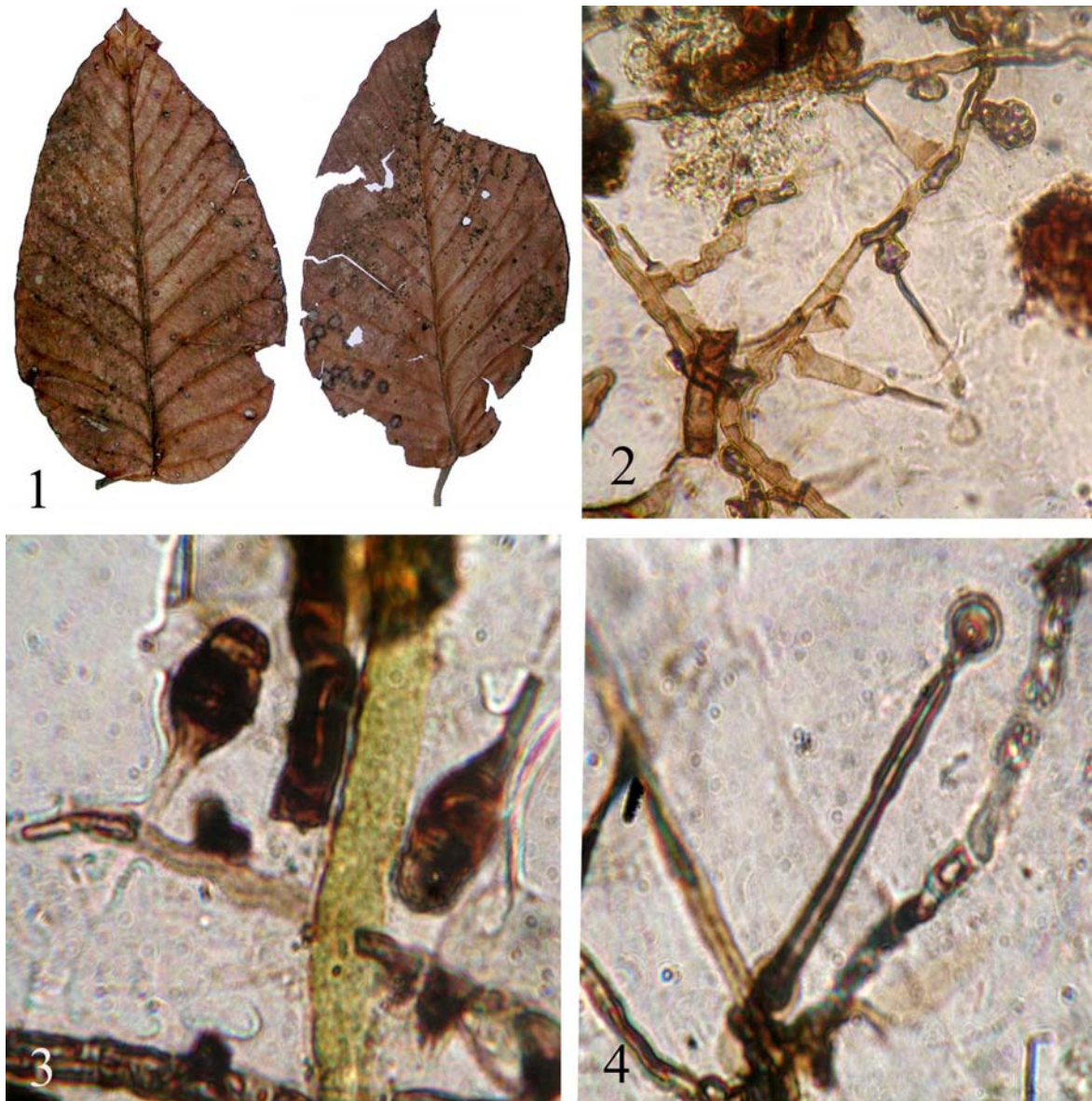


Image 1. 1 - Infected leaves; 2 - Hyperparasites with the mycelium of their host; 3 - Conidia of *Hansfordiella meliolae* (Hansf.) Hughes; 4 - Conidia on conidiophore of *Domingoella asterinarum* Petrak & Ciferri

