

apiculate connective. Carpels many, cylindrical, ca 5 mm long, curved; ovary narrowly oblong, rufous pubescent; style cylindric, pubescent, bent outwards; stigma obscurely bifid. Ripe carpels many, club-shaped when young.

Type : India, S. Andaman, Manganj hill jungle, 7.5.1892, *King's collector s.n.* (CAL, holo).

Distribution : India (Andaman & Nicobar Islands); also cultivated in Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah.

Other specimens examined : Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah, 1904. *D. Prain s.n.* (CAL); March 1993, *D. Mitra* 436,437 (CAL).

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MISCELLANEOUS FUNGI FROM SOUTHERN INDIA

1. *Asperisporium caricae* (Speg.) Maubl., Lavoura 16: 212, 1913.

Infection spots hypophyllous, carbonaceous black, up to 2 mm in diameter, rarely coalesced, corresponding upper surface of the infected spots turned necrotic and resulted in shot holes. Sporodochia hypophyllous, carbonaceous black, punctiform, pulvinate, up to 2 mm in diameter. Stroma subepidermal, up to 400 μ m; conidiophores macronematous, mononematous, compact, straight to curved, usually simple, rarely branched, entire to septate, smooth, brown to pale brown, 27-46.5 \times 5-8 μ m; conidiogenous cells polyblastic, integrated, terminal, sympodial, cylindrical to clavate, cicatrized, scars permanent; conidia solitary, cry, acropleurogenous, ovoid, clavate to rarely cylindrical, pale brown to dark brown, 0-2 horizontally septate, 12-24 \times 9-12.5 μ m, wall smooth in young spores while verrucose at maturity.

On leaves of *Carica papaya* L. (Caricaceae), Erattiyar Estate, Seithur hills, Kamarajar dist., Tamil Nadu, Nov. 12, 1992, *V.B. Hosagoudar* HCIO 40847.

This species was recorded from Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Venezuela (Ellis, 1971). Ullasa *et al.* (1978) have reported it from Karnataka and is reported here for the first time from Tamil Nadu (Bilgrami *et al.* 1991).

2. *Phyllachora bambusae* (Sydow & Butler) Sydow & Butler var. *ochlandrae* var. nov. (Fig. 1-3).

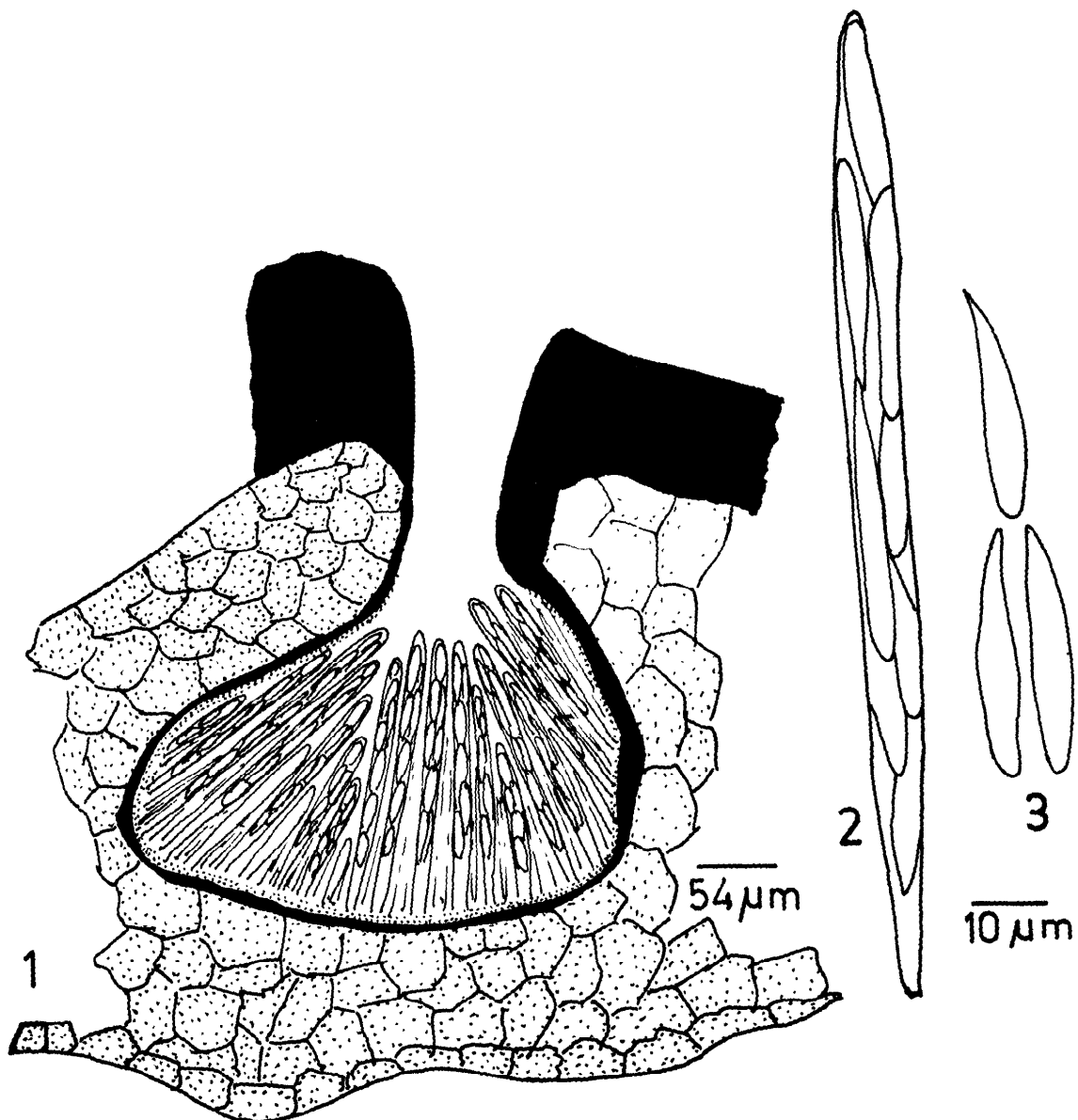
Differt a var. *bambusae* ascosporis longioribus.

Stromata amphigenous, dark, raised, shining, oval to elongated, up to 2 mm in diameter, rarely coalesced, 1-3 loculate; locules oval to bowl shaped, 300-360 \times 170-215 μ m; asci many, long, cylindrical, stipitate, octosporous, 114-155 \times 6-9.5 μ m; ascospores biseriate, hyaline, ovate-acuminate, one end rounded and other end acuminate to sharply pointed, 43-46.5 \times 3-5 μ m.

Holotype : On leaves of *Ochlandra travancorica* Benth. ex Gamble (Poaceae), Top of Seithur hills, Kamarajar dist., Tamil Nadu, Nov. 12, 1992, *V.B. Hosagoudar* HCIO 40898.

Sydow & Butler (1911) described *Metachora bambusae* on *Bambusa* species from Kanouth of Malabar, Kerala. Later, Sydow & Butler in Theissen & Sydow (1915) made a new combination of it as *Phyllachora bambusae*. Parbery (1967), in his Monograph, recognised this species and stated that clypeus over the older

colonies cracks, ascospores distichous to tristichous. Kamat *et al.* (1978), in their Monograph, adapted the description of this species based on Ananthanarayanan (1964) and stated that the ascospores distichous, oblong to cylindrical. Both Kamat *et al.* (*l.c.*) and Parbery (*l.c.*) have given ascospore measurement as 18–32 μm long.



Figs. 1-3: *Phyllachora bambusae* (Sydow & Butler) Sydow & Butler var. *ochlundrae* var. nov.
1. T. S. through the stroma; 2. Ascus; 3. Ascospores.

In the present collection, older colonies never cracked but ascospores biseriate. The present collection is quite similar to the species type but the new variety differs from the var. *bambusae* in having longer ascospores.

3. **Phyllachora viventis** (Cooke) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 601, 1883. *P. dalbergiae* Niessl., Hedwigia 20: 97, 1881.

On leaves of *Dalbergia acaciifolia* Dalz. (Fabaceae), Seithur hills, Kamarajar dist., Tamil Nadu, Nov. 15, 1992, V.B. Hosagoudar HCIO 40897.

This species was known to infect *Dalbergia sympethetica*, *D. melanoxydon*, *D. paniculata* and *Dalbergia* sp., in Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal. The present host (endemic to T.N.) forms a new host record and the fungus is reported for the first time from Tamil Nadu.

4. **Phyllachora elattariae** (Ramkr. T.S. & K.) Kamat, Seshadri & Pande, A monographic study of Indian species of *Phyllachora* p. 33, 1978.

On leaves of *Elettaria cardamomum* (L.) Maton (Zingiberaceae), Seithur hills, Kamarajar dist., Tamil Nadu, Nov. 12, 1992, V.B. Hosagoudar HCIO 40896.

Necrotic spots formed around the black stromata, spots coalesced and caused the death of the entire leaf. All the leaves were infected except few younger ones. Apparently, Kamat *et al.* (1978) have stated the type collection was from Papanasam and has not been recorded from other states. However, Hosagoudar (1989) recorded it from Kerala and the present report is from the adjacent district in the Tamil Nadu. It appears that this species has been spread throughout the Western Ghats wherever the host is grown. If this disease is not controlled now, it may become a big menace to Cardamum plants in near future.

5. **Puccinia purpurea** Cooke, Grevillea 5: 15, 1876. stat. *Aecidium*.

On leaves of *Oxalis corniculata* L. (Oxalidaceae), Seithur hills, Kamarajar dist., Nov. 15, 1992, V.B. Hosagoudar HCIO 40895.

Cummins (1971) doubted its authenticity of being an alternate host for this rust. However, this host grows as a ground vegetation in Cardamum estate.

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