
Two more dematiaceous fungi from West Bengal

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Two more dematiaceous fungi viz. *Pseudocercospora trematicola* (J.M. Yen) Deighton and *Chlamydomyces palmarum* (Cooke) E.W. Mason have been collected and worked out in details. They are described and illustrated. *Ps. trematicola* is reported for the first time in India while *Ch. palmarum* from West Bengal.

Key words : *Pseudocercospora trematicola*, *Chlamydomyces palmarum*, taxonomy, West Bengal

The present paper deals with two different genus of dematiaceous fungi; *Pseudocercospora trematicola* (J.M. Yen) Deighton and *Chlamydomyces palmarum* (Cook) E.W. Mason. Both of the fungi have been collected from the districts of Murshidabad and North 24 Parganas of West Bengal respectively. They are pathogenic to their respective angiospermic host plants. The specimens were sent to CAB, International Mycological Institute, Kew, Surrey, England for verification and confirmation.

DESCRIPTION

Pseudocercospora trematicola (J.M. Yen) Deighton, Mycol. Pap. 140 : 154, 1976.

Cercospora trematicola Yen. Bull. trimest. Soc. mycol. Fr. 86(3) : 752, 1971.

Prominent spots appear in lamina, on both the corresponding surfaces; better on ventral surface, virulent, scattered, occasionally coalescent towards the margin of the leaf, circular to semi circular, light brown centre surrounded by deep brown margin, rarely shot-hole, 1-2 mm. wide; caespituli epiphyllous-stromatic; conidiophores epiphyllous, arising from the stroma or through stomata, fasciculate, in fascicles of 8 to 40 or even more, pale olivaceous, gradually hyaline towards the apex, mostly straight, rarely bent, simple, septate (2-4), thick-walled, denticulate, tip subacute or terminated by denticles, distinct conidial scar, 1.5-2.5 μ wide, 36-72 x 3.5-4.5 μ ; conida olivaceous, mostly straight, rarely mildly curved, cylindrical to subcylindrical, pluriseptate (2-8) septa, tip obtuse or subobtuse, base truncate to a hilum, 26-81 x 2.5 x 4 μ (Fig. 1).

Specimen studied on the living leaves of *Trema orientalis* Bl. (Ulmaceae), Beharampur, Murshidabad, West Bengal, India. PCC 6132 (=IMI 372368), leg. Dinesh Haldar, 2 February 1996.

Chlamydomyces palmarum (Cooke) Mason, 1928 Annotated Account of Fungi received at the Imperial Bureau of Mycology, List 2 (Fascicle-1) : 37.

Tangra Colony High School, North 24 Parganas.

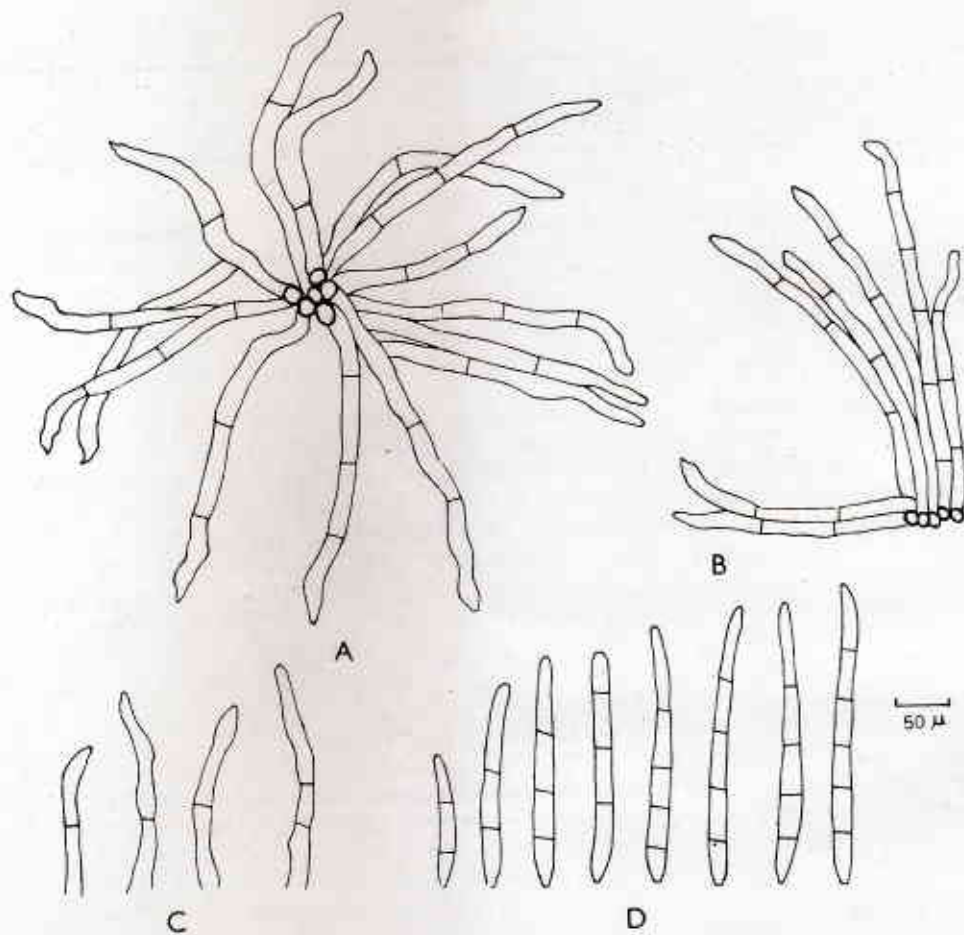


Fig 1. *Pseudocercospora trematicola* :
A & B, conidiophore fascicles; C, conidiophores; D, conidia

Trichobasis palmarum Cooks 1877, *Uredes palmarum* (Cooke) de Toni, 1888. *Chlamydomyces diffusus* Bainier; 1907 *Mycogone ulmariae* Potebia, 1907. *M. rufa* Petch 1917.

Spots formed on lamina, amphigenous, prominent on dorsal surface, regular, circular, greyish brown centre surrounded by brown margin, 1.5-3 mm diam., fruiting brown to golden brown; mycelium superficial; stroma none; conidiophores simple or loosely branched, branches often being at right angles, tapered towards the tip; colourless, smooth, septate, 3.5-5.5 μ thick; conidia solitary, pyriform, divided by a distinct septum with a rough walled, verrucose, thick walled terminal cell which is pale yellow to light brown and a small smooth walled hyaline basal cell which tapers to a truncated hilum, 24.4-48.5 x 20-38 μ . (Fig.2)

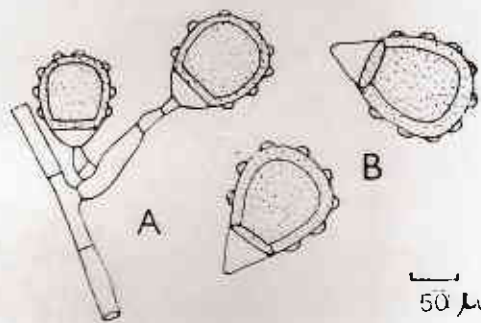


Fig 2. *Chlamydomyces palmarum* :
A, conidiophores with conidia; B, conidia.

Specimen studied on the living leaves of *Physalis minima* Linn. (Solanaceae). Angrail, Bongaon, 24 Pgs(N), West Bengal India, PCC 5598 (= IMI 371110), leg Dinesh Haldar, 16 October, 1995.

Physalis minima is the new host record.

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