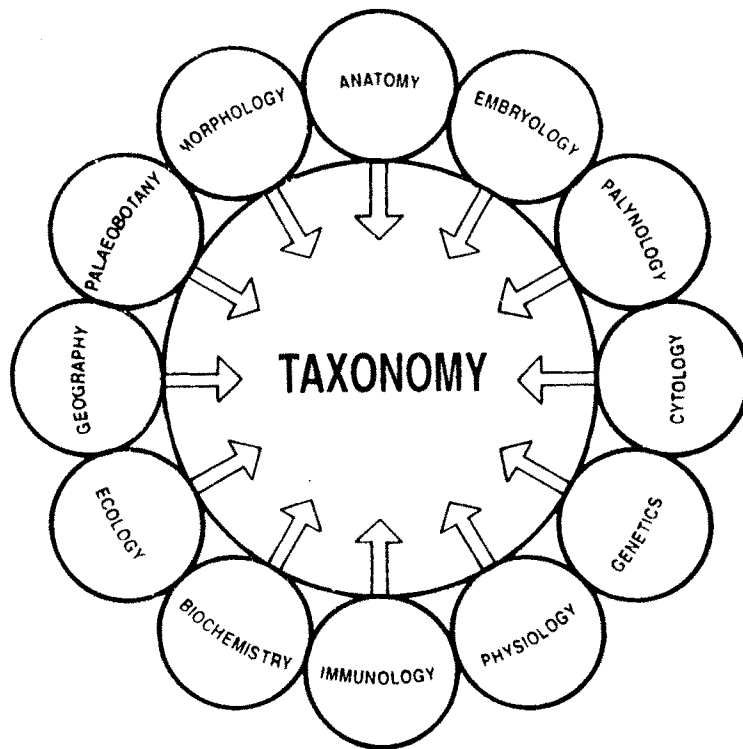

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ABSTRACTS

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OP8

Occurrence of Hyperparasitic Fungi

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Today people are preferring the biological methods for control of plant diseases. Biological control has been regarded as the biological interference with epidemics. And it includes principles such as cross protection, hyperparasitism, lysis of bacteriophages, predators and animals antagonistic to the pathogens and bacterial diseases, at or around host surfaces, complexes associated with nematodes and interference in virus disease. Thus, hyperparasitism is one of the principles of biological control. A number of fungi are active parasites on other fungi. Relationship between two species of plants or animals in which one benefits at the expense of the other usually without killing is known as parasitism. An organism that parasitizes another parasite is known as Hyperparasite. It is the attack of secondary parasite on a primary parasite. Hyperparasitism is wide spread in fungi, particularly in orders such as Hypocriales and Chytridiales. Hyperparasites were first described in 1800 s by the Mycologists with the interest of plant diseases. With this view a preliminary survey about the occurrence of hyperparasites was undertaken since last one year. Accordingly, about sixteen hyperparasitic fungi are reported in present paper. Out of these five belong to the genus *Tetraposporium*, four to *Ampylomyces*, three to *Darluca* and one each to the genera like *Stigmina*, *Spadicoides*, *Passalora* and *Hansfordia*.

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ABSTRACTS

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44 SOME HYPERPARASTIC FUNGI FROM INDIA**A.N. THITE and MISS M.S. MISHRAKOTI**

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The fungal pathogens have been the cause of heavy losses of plants and plant produce, and since long, chemicals have been the only answers to these losses. Due to recognition of residual problem of chemical pesticides; in most of the advanced countries, there is a ban on the use of certain chemicals. And people are preferring the biological methods for the control of the plant diseases.

Biological control of plant pathogen is a distinct possibility for the future and can successfully be exploited in modern agriculture especially with the framework of integrated pest management system.

Biological control has regarded as biological interference with epidemics. And it includes principles such as cross protection, hyperparasitism, lysis of bacteriophages, predators and animals antagonistic to pathogens, bacterial diseases, at or around host surface, complexes associated with nematodes and interference in virus disease.

An organism that parasitizes another parasite and such relationship is known as *hyperparasitism*. Fungi occurring on other fungi are commonly termed 'mycoparasite'. With this preliminary survey about the occurrence of hyperparasites was undertaken since last two years. From these hyperparasites few are reported in this paper. Out of these two belong to genus *Spadicoides* bina, one each to genera like *Ampelomyces* major, *Passalora bacilligera*, *Tripospermum myrti*. These all five are species new to India.