-:- <u>TAXONOMIC STUDIES OF</u> - -:-

- (a) <u>Uncinula</u> <u>sterculiae</u> Yadav
- (b) Pringsheimia pandani (Chavan
  et Hosagoudar)
  Mane and Dhage Comb. Nov.

TAXONOMICS STUDIES OF -

A) <u>UNCINULA STERCULIAE YADAV.</u>
ON <u>STERCULIA ALATA</u> ROXB.

During botanical excursion at Castle Rock (Goa, India)

I came across a powdery mildew, on the living leaves of host

Sterculia alata Roxb. (Sterculiaceae). I studied it in field and later in laboratory. Details are as follows. [Photo No!]

### **DESCRIPTION:**

Spreaded, covering the part or a whole of the lower surface of the leaf. Mycelium superficial, ectophytic, creeping, persistent, white, later appearing scanty, colourless. Hyphae 1-3 µm in diameter, an average diameter 2 µm. Septate, cells 2-3 µm wide an average being 2 µm, haustoria globular, stalked, penetrated into epidermal cells. Conidiophores many, spring from superficial mycelium, straight, slender, septate, conidia are produced in chains.

Reproductive structures cleistothecia, show 87-120 µm diam. average 105 µm. Perithecia scattered, dark brown, globular having 13-22 appendages, average of 14, hyaline, elongated, 72-126 µm long and 6-9 µm broad, average 7 µm, with curved tips. Cells of perithecial wall polygonal, thick walled, hard, dark brown. [Photo-No-2]

Asci 5-7, broadly ovate to subovate, 39-60 µm X 21-39 µm (average 49 X 24 µm) with a small, narrow stalk towards the base. Ascospores 4, one celled, globase to subglobase, 18-24 µm X 12-15 µm (average 21 X 12 µm). [Photo No. 3, 4].

Collected on the living leaves of host Sterculia

alata Roxb. (Sterculiaceae) by Dhage R.B. at Castle Rock,

Goa (India), on January 28, 1988. The material is deposited

in the Harbarium of Botany Department of Y.C. Institute of

Science, Satara, Maharashtra, India.

### DISCUSSION:

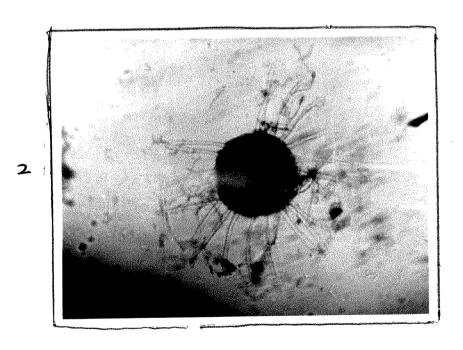
The description of fungus tallies with the <u>Uncinula</u> sterculiae. Yadav already reported on <u>Sterculia</u> species by Yadav, A.S. (1963) from Bihar.

Hence, this host <u>Sterculia alata</u> Roxb. is a new host record for this fungus and <u>Uncinula sterculiae</u> Yadav is reported for the first time from Goa.

Photograph No. 1 - Lower surface of infected leaf os Sterculia alata Roxb.

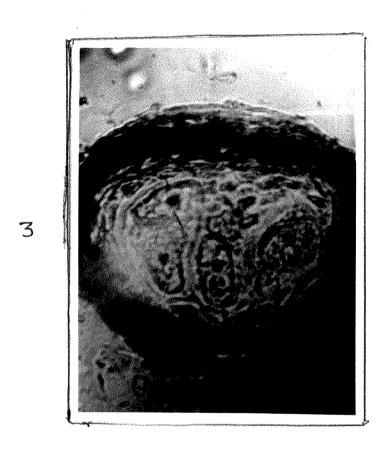
Photograph No. 2 - Surface view of entire perithecium showing appendages withcurved tips.

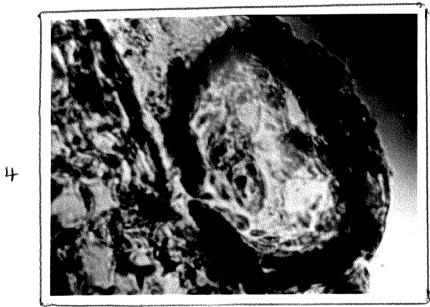
Photograph No. 3 - T.S. of Perithecium showing asci and unicucleate ascospores











# REFERENCE

1. Yadav, A.S. 1963 Additions to the micro-fungi of Bihar. I. Erysiphaceae.

Indian Phytopath, 15: 164-165.

## TAXONOMIC STUDIES OF -

B) PRINGSHEIMIA PANDANI (CHAVAN ET HOSAGOUDAR) MANE AND DHAGE.COMB NOVA. ON PANDANUS FASCICULARIS LAMB.

During the mycological collections of fungi, I came across an ascomycetous fungus on a garden plant <u>Pandanus</u>

<u>fascicularis</u> Lamb. (<u>Pandanaceae</u>) at Y.C.Institute of Science,

Satara. [Photo No.1]

### **DESCRIPTION:**

Infection spots folicolous, amphiphyllous, mostly epiphyllous, ovate to elongate, coalescing to form large patches, mostly along the midrib, gray with deep red margin, perithecia - subepidermal, dark, globose, ostiolate, cottony subicle at the base, 174 - 285 µm X 126 - 225 µm; Asci - hyaline, cylindrical, bitunicate, 8 spored, stalked, 90 - 108 µm X 9 - 18 µm, Ascospores - brown, ellipsoidal, uniseriate, thin walled, multiple celled, 18 - 24 µm X 9 - 12 µm. [Photo No.1+06]

Collected on living leaves of <u>Pandanus fascicularis</u>

Lamb. (<u>Pandanaceae</u>) by R.B.Dhage on October 10, 1988; deposited at Herbarium of Botany Department in Y.C.Institute of Science, Satara, Maharashtra, India.

### **DISCUSSION:**

The fungus under study having (1) brown ascospores and (2) showing dictyosporous nature will have to be accommodated under the genus <u>Pringsheimia</u>. Verona and Benedek (1959-1970), Luttrell (1973).

From the same locality and the same host, Hosagaudar (1984) has already reported a fungus with hyaline, one celled,

small sized ascospores as <u>Vestergrenia</u> and accomodated into a new species <u>Vestergrenia</u> pandani, Chavan et Hosagoudar.

When the type material of the species deposited at Science College (now Y.C.Institute of Science) Satara, was examined a few dictyosporous ascospores could be recorded but they were very few in number, probably because the collection done by Hosagoudar was in early rainy season (July, 1984).

Hence, it is hereby proposed to accommodate this fungus collected on Pandanus fascicularis Lamb. under a new combination as Pringsheimia pandani (Chavan et Hosagaudar). Mane and Dhage as combination nova (Baslonym being Vestergrenia pandani Chavan et Hosagoudar J.Econ. Tax.Bot.Vol.5(2); 1984).

Photograph No. 1 - Dorsal surface of infected apical part of leaf of Pandamus fascicularis

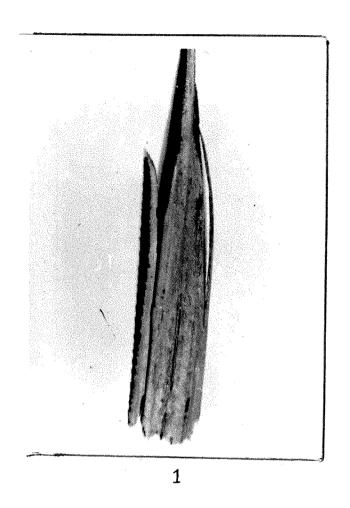
Photograph No. 2 - Opened perithecium showing several exposed asci.

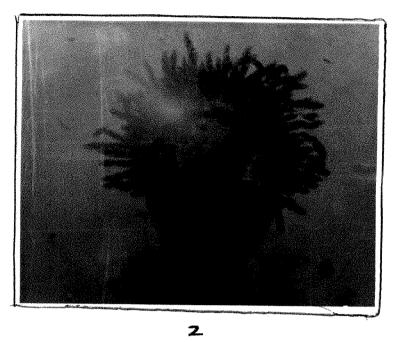
Photograph No. 3 - Ascus containing one celled, two celled ascospores.

Photograph No. 4 - Asci containing 1 celled, 2 celled, 3 celled and 4 celled ascospores -

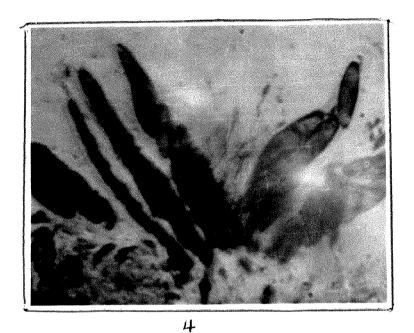
Photograph No. 5 - Asci with 2 celled, 3 celled, 4 celled and multicelled dictyosporous ascospores.

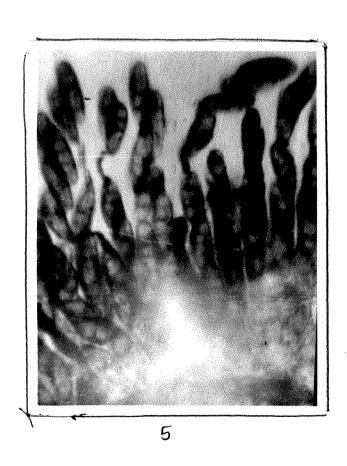
Photograph No. 6 - Asci containing a row of obliquely placed ascospores

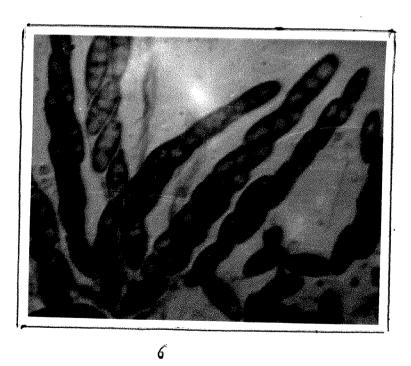












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Chavan et Hosagoudar	1984	Three new fungi from Satara,
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Luttrell, E.S.	1973	Loculoascomycetes in the Fungi,
		Vol. IV A: 175. Academic Press
		New York and London.
Verona and Benedek	1959	Inconographia, Mycologica,
	1970	Mycopathol., Mycol., Appl.
		Suppl., : 1-27.
	Luttrell, E.S.	Luttrell, E.S. 1973  Verona and Benedek 1959