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A new species of *Endophragmiella* Sutton from India

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A new taxon of *Endophragmiella* Sutton collected on unidentified dead plant parts, which differs from all the earlier reported species in having three celled conidia, and morphologically distinct conidia, is described as *Endophragmiella ivorii* sp. nov.

Key words : *Endophragmiella ivorii* sp. nov., conidia, hyphomycete, dead wood

During a survey (1984 – 1985) of dematiaceous hyphomycetes colonizing plant litter from the forest regions of Andhra Pradesh, India, a fungus resembling *Endophragmiella* Sutton was collected. This genus contains 37 described species (Hawksworth *et al.*, 1991). This interesting fungus examined and described below differs from all the earlier reported species Bilgrami and Jamaluddin, 1982 ; (Bilgrami *et al.*, 1976 ; Butler and Bisby, 1960 ; Sarbhoy *et al.*, 1974, 1986, 1996) in having three celled conidia, conidial cells being unequal in size and shapes, because of the cris-crossly laid septa and the lateral cell showing a pouch like structure. Hence this fungus is described as *Endophragmiella ivorii* sp. nov. named in honour of late Prof. Ivor Issac, an Internationally known Plant Pathologist of United Kingdom.

Endophragmiella ivorii C. Manoharachary & D. K. Agarwal sp. nov. (Fig. 1).

Coloniae effusae, cepillosus, pallidae rufo brunneae. Mycelium plerumque inergo, hemi superficialibus, latterites constitutus ex pallidae brunneae, laevis, septatae, laxe ramosus, patulus, 2.0 – 2.5 µm crassus hyphae, Conidiophorae macronematosa, mononematosa, rectus, rectus vel parce flexuosus, non ramosus, tenui tunicatus, 2-4 septata, profectus de lateralis vel apicalis cellulae ex superficialis mycelium ad 120.0 µm, 2.7 µm crassa, Cellulae conidiogenae monoblasticae, integratae, terminalis, iniquus vel percurentatus, cylindricae copenetro termino. Conidia solitaria, sicca, acrogenosa, non ramosa, obovoida, laevia, subhyalina vel pallidae brunnea, fere 3-cellulae, parce 2-cellulae, alte, constrico ad septata, supernus cellulae rotandus at apice, inferne cellulae

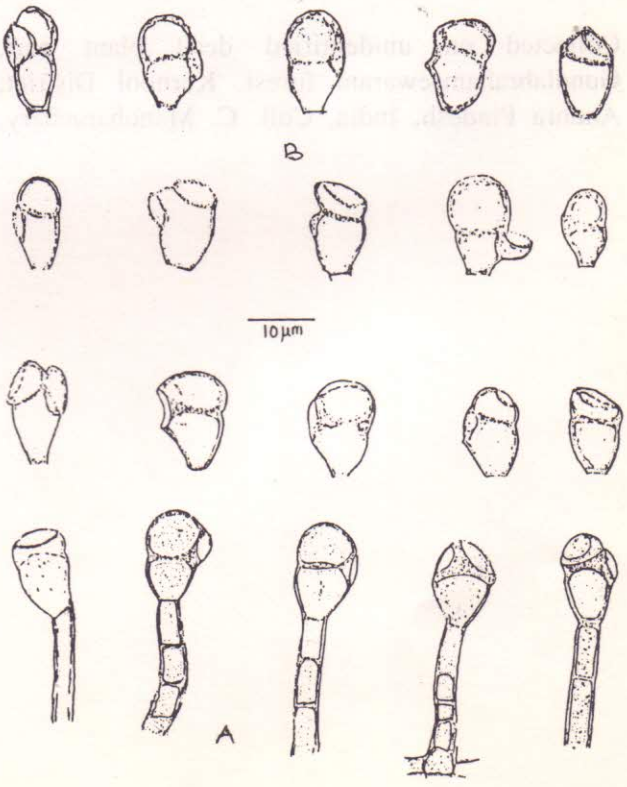

Fig. 1. *Endophragmiella ivorii* sp. nov. A. Conidiophorae bearing conidia. ; B. Conidia.

conicotruncatus, lateralis cellulae sacculus vel parvulus, conidia modum 9.0-11.0 µm longus, 7.0-8.5 µm latus ad basis.

Endophragmiella ivorii C. Manoharachary & D. K. Agarwal sp. nov. (Fig. 1).

Colonies effuse, hairy, pale reddish crown. Mycelium mostly immersed, partly superficial, composed of pale brown, smooth, septate, loosely branched, spreading, 2.0 – 2.5 µm thick hyphae ; conidiophores macronematous, mononematous, erect straight or slightly flexuous, unbranched, thin walled, 2-4 µm septate, arising from the lateral and apical cells of superficial mycelium upto 120.0 µm, 2.7 µm thick. Conidiogenous cells monoblastic integrated, terminal determinate or percurrent, cylindrical with tapered ends. Conidia solitary, dry, acrogenous, simple, obovoid, smooth, subhyaline to pale brown, usually 3 – celled, rarely two celled, constricted deeply at the septa, upper cells rounded at the apex, lower cell conico-truncated, lateral cell pouched and smaller ; conidia measuring 9.0 – 11.0 µm long, 7.0 – 8.5 µm broad, 2.0 – 2.5 µm wide at the base.

Collected on unidentified dead plant part, Gundlabrahamsewaram forest, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh, India, Coll. C. Manoharachary. 27-11-1984, OUMH 118 (Holotype IMI, : 296862).

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