

# *Chaetabolisia indica* sp. nov. from India

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Description and illustration of *Chaetabolisia indica* sp. nov. collected on *Shorea robusta* from India is given.

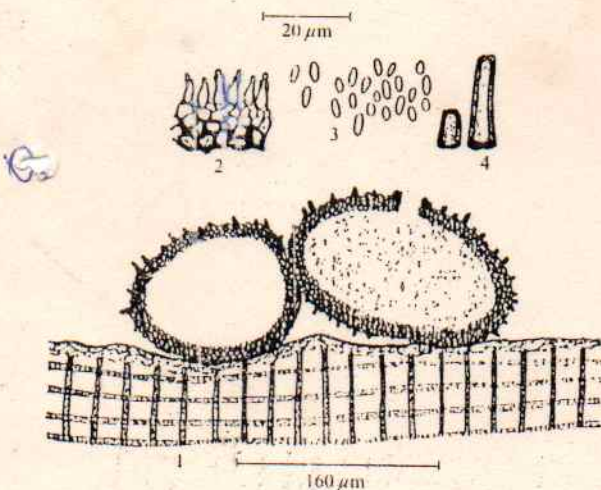
During a mycological survey of tropical moist and mixed forests of south Shahdol division (M.P.), India, a fungus assignable to *Chaetabolisia* was collected. After a detailed study it was found to differ from other known species of the genus.

***Chaetabolisia indica*** U. S. Patel, A. K. Pandey & R. C. Rajak sp. nov. (Figs 1-4)

*Mycelium* partim in substrato immersum, ex hyphis pallidobrunneis, septatis, ramosis, 3-3.5 µm crassis compositum. *Conidiomata* pycnidia, superficialia, solitaria vel aggregata 2-3, gregaria, brunnea, collabentia, subglobosa, collabentia de summo cum arida, setosa, ostiolata, unilocularia, 120-190 × 140-220 µm. Ostiole centrale, conicum, solitarium circa 20 µm latum. Paries 14-20 µm crassus, 3-4 stratis, ex cellulis angularibus, brunneus, 2-4.5 µm diam. compositus. Setae numerosae, dispersae per pycnidia, atrobrunneae vel nigrescentes, 1-2 septatae, rectae, obtusae, parietibus crassis, subcurvulatae, laeves, usque ad 20 µm longae ad basin 4-8 µm crassae. *Conidiophora* minuta. *Cellulae conidiogenae* enteroblasticae, Phialidicae, cylindricae ad doliiformes tenuitunicatae, hyalinae, determinatae, canalibus atque collaribus minutis 4-9 × 2.5-4 µm. *Conidia* oblongo-elliptica, ovalia, aseptata, hyalina, tenuitunicata, eguttulata, 4-5 × 2 µm.

In mortuos ligno *Shorea robusta* Gaertn. (Dipterocarpaceae), Rudraganga, Amarkantak, Sep. 1990, U. S. Patel, IMI 348401 holotypus, HDBJ USP/231 isotypus.

*Mycelium* partly immersed, hyphae pale-brown, septate, branched, 3-3.5 µm thick. *Conidiomata* pycnidial, superficial, single or in groups of 2-3, gregarious, brown, collabent, subglobose, collapsing from the top when dry, setose, ostiolate, unilocular, 120-190 × 140-220 µm. Ostiole central, circular, conical, single, about 20 µm wide. The wall thin brown, 3-4 layered, individual cells 2-4.5 µm diam., textura angularis,



Figs 1-4. *Chaetabolisia indica*. Fig. 1. Pycnidia. Fig. 2. Conidiogenous cells. Fig. 3. Conidia. Fig. 4. Setae.

Table 1. Showing comparative account of the two species

	<i>C. crispoides</i>	<i>C. indica</i> sp. nov.
Conidiomata	hypophyllous, unilocular, brown, wall 1-2 layered, up to 85 µm diam.	lignicolous, unilocular, brown to blackish, wall 3-4 layered, 140-220 µm diam.
Conidiogenous cells	ampulliform, 3.5-7 × 2.5-5 µm	cylindrical to ampulliform, 4-9 × 2.5-4 µm
Conidia	oval, hyaline, minutely guttulate, 5-6 × 2 µm	oval, oblong-elliptical, eguttulate, 4-5 × 2 µm
Setae	acute, irregularly verrucose, up to 60 µm long and 3-4 µm thick	blunt, smooth, up to 20 µm long and 4-8 µm thick

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14–20 µm thick. Setae several, scattered over the pycnidia, dark brown to blackish, 1–2 septate, straight, slightly curved, smooth, up to 20 µm long and 4–8 µm thick at the base, blunt, thick-walled. *Conidiophores* minute. *Conidiogenous cells* enteroblastic, phialidic, cylindrical to ampulliforma, thin-walled, hyaline, determinate, 4–9 × 2.5–4 µm. *conidia* oblong-elliptical, oval, aseptate, hyaline, thin-walled, eguttulate, 4–5 × 2 µm.

A search of taxonomic literature reveals that of the seven species so far described in *Chaetabolisia*, the present collection exhibits some resemblance to the type species, *C. erysiphoides* (Griff. & Maubl.) Speg. (Sutton, 1980). However, it shows marked distinction from *C. erysiphoides* (Table 1). Conidiomata in the present collection are much larger than the type species. the setae are quite small and blunt in the present collection

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against larger and acute setae in the type species. The dimensions of the conidia are also considerably varied in these two species. Hence, it is described as a new species and the specific epithet *indica* denotes the first report of the genus from India.

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#### REFERENCE

- Sutton, B. C. (1980). *The coelomycetes: Fungi imperfecti with Pycnidia, Acrotheci and Stromata*. CMI: Kew, Surrey, England.