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A NEW COMBINATION OF *CERCOSPORA ALLIED* COMPLEX FROM SAGAR (M.P.) INDIA

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ABSTRACT

A fungal specimen was collected on *Chloroxylon swietenia* D.C. (Rutaceae). Gopalpura (South Forest Division) Sagar, M.P. After microscopic studies, it was identified as *Pseudocercospora*, as it has fully generic characters of P*seudocercospora*. The same taxa was described earlier as *Cercospora chloroxyliae*. The fungi is having all characters of *Pseudocercospora*, as it has obconocotruncate base, unthickened scars and colored conidia. It has no generic characters of *Cercospora*. To avoid mycological jumbling it has been transferred into *Pseudocercospora chloroxyliae* com.nov.

Figure : 1 (a-c) References : 10 Table : 00

KEY WORDS :Corecopora, Fungi, Sagar

Introduction

The *Cercospora* allied complex belongs the class fungi imperfecti living parasitically or saprophytically. They are anomorphic forms having different telomorph. *Cercospora* is an important form which has been described earlier by different mycologists, later on, mycologists segregated and reclassified the *Cercospora* genus. The, *Cercospora* has been gradually transformed into other genera, like *Pseudocercospora* and *Pseudocercosporidium, etc* to avoid mycological jumbling. .Subsequent workers[1,2,5,7], divided the *Cercospora*-complex into smaller, more morphologically similar units based on a combination of characters including conidiomatal structure (sporodochia, synnemata), mycelium (presence or absence of superficial mycelium and texture thereof), conidiophores (arrangement, branching, pigmentation and ornamentation),conidiogenous cells (placement, proliferation and scar type) and conidia (formation, shape,septation, ornamentation, pigmentation and catenulation).

Material and Methods

1 In order to collect Phytopathogenic fungi, a frequent survey was made in the forest of Sagar, Madhya Padesh, India.

2 A leaf spot disease of *Chloroxylon switenia* D.C.(Rutaceae) collected from the forest of Sagar, Madhya Padesh, India.

3 The symptomlogy and other information such as place of collection, locality, local names of the plant and date of collections were noted.

4 The sample was kept in the polythene bag and brought in the laboratory.

5. In the laboratory, host name was confirmed with the help of herbarium, Dept. of Botany, H.S. Gaur Central University, Sagar, M.P., India

6. To study the fungi scarp mount was done in the cotton blue and lactiphenol. Then camera lucida drawing was done in microscope and identified with the help of monographs and, reference books .

7. The specimen was deposited in Deptt of Botany. Dr. H. S. Gour Central University, Sagar

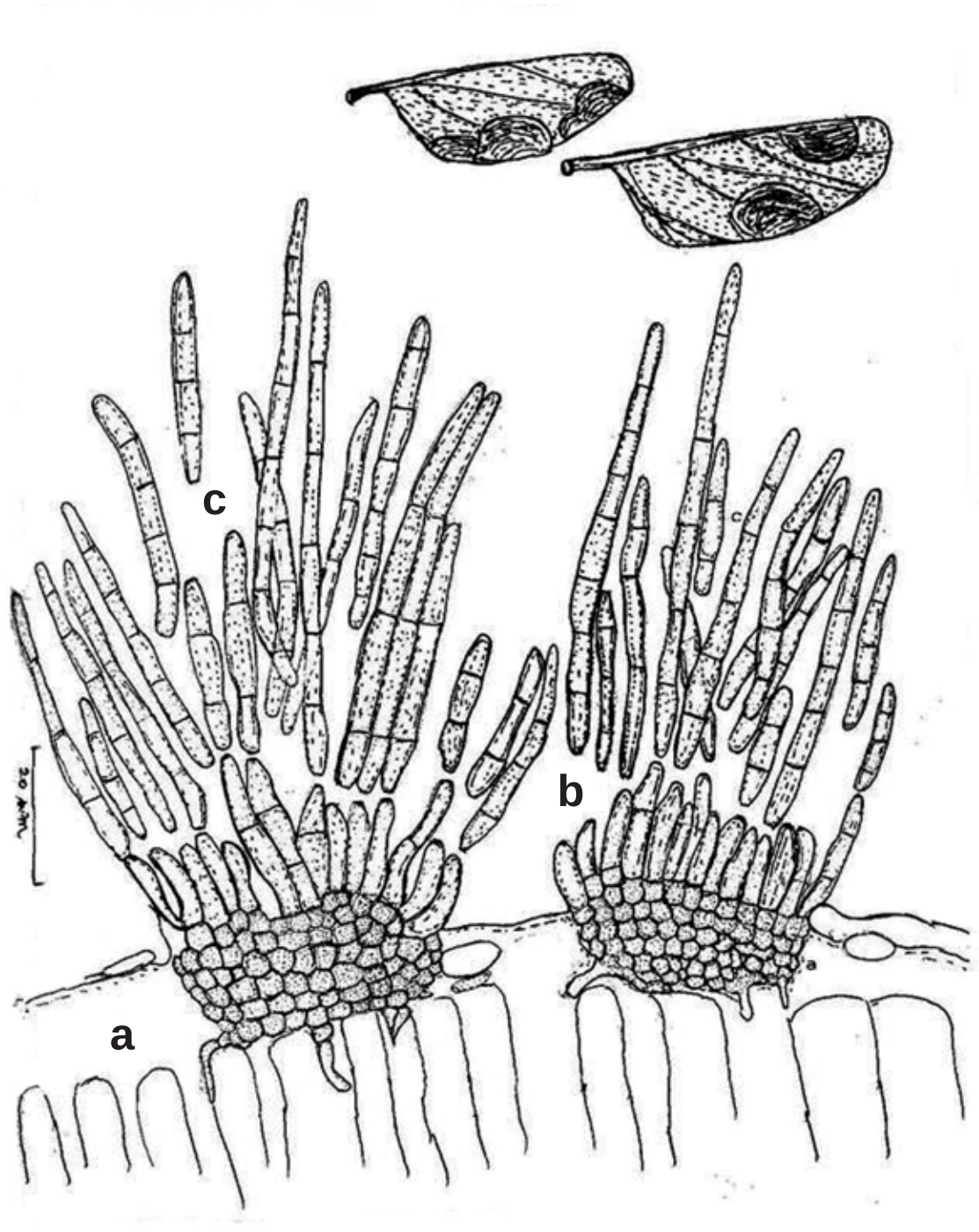

Fig. 1 : *Pseudocercospara chloroxyliae* com. nov.
a. Stroma b. Conidiosphore c. Conidia

(M.P.) Holotype FV-26)

8. Camera Lucida drawings were made.

Result and Discussion

Symptom of this disease:

The early symptom starts on the young shoot and the plant in July with the start of rainy season. The young shoot buds and leaves are affected.

Pseudocercospora chloroxyliae

The infection spots are amphigenous, iiregular. coalescing in due course.light brown necrotic, colonies hyphophyllous in the distinct innumerable small dots. black, mycelium of hyphae immersed, narrow, septeate, and branched; stroma well developed, subepidermal, psuedoparenchytamous, mid to dark olivaceous, 12-35um; conidiophores caepitose acronematous. mononematous. erect, septate, unbranched, smooth, light, olivaceous, 6-20x2.4-4um, conidiogenous cells, interegated, terminal, polyblastic, conidia simple. solitary, cylideric, light olivaceous. acroplieuogenous, smooth walled,15-70x3-4um. apices rounded. base is obconico-truncatea and hila unthickened.

On living leaves of *Chloroxylon swietenia* D.C. (Rutaceae) January 11990, Gopalpura (South Forest Division sagar M.P) leg, S. A. Firdousi F.V.-26 Holotypus

This species was described as *Cercospora chloroxyliae* with irregular and amphigenous spots, brown conidiophores and subhyaline conidia[9]. The diseases symptom, shape, size and colour of stroma, conidiophores and conidia are almost identical with the species described here.

The present collection has all characters of Genus *Pseudocercospora i.e.* obconocotruncate base, unthickened scars and coloured conodia.

A number of species of *Cercospora* have been transferred to *Pseudocercospora*[1,2,4-8,10]

Similarly ,this taxa is transferred in new combination, *Pseudocercospora chloroxyliae com.nov.*

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