

Hyphae were first pale and later became dark brown, smooth and septate measuring 2 to 4 μ thick. Conidiophores were flexuous, septate reddish brown upto 150 μ long. Generally the conidiophores were shorter measuring 3 to 7 μ thick. Conidia were straight elliptical or oblong rounded at the ends. Conidia were pale brown to mid-reddish brown in colour. Mostly the conidia were with 3 pseudosepta rarely with 4 or 5 pseudosepta measuring 13 to 40 μ (mostly 18–33 μ) long and 6 to 11 μ (mostly 8–10 μ) wide. The isolates were identified at CMI, Kew, England IMI Nos. 255462 (a) and 255464.

The colonies of *D. hawaiiensis* (Bugnicourt) Subram and Jain ex M. B. Ellis a state of *Cochliobolus hawaiiensis* Alcorn. were effuse, grey to dark blackish brown. Hyphae were pale to mid-brown smooth and septate measuring 1 to 3 μ thick. Conidiophores were flexuous septate pale to mid brown in colour measuring upto 120 μ long. Generally the conidiophores were shorter, measuring 2 to 7 μ thick. Conidia were straight, ellipsoidal oblong or cylindrical, rounded at the ends. Conidia were pale to mid-brown with 2 to 7 pseudosepta (mostly 5 septa), 12 to 37 μ (24.5 μ) \times 5 to 11 μ (8.2 μ). The culture was identified at CMI, Kew, England, IMI No. 259978. So far these two species have not been reported on potato.

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**A NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF
CYLINDROCLADIUM CLAVATUM HODGES
AND MAY IN LESIONS CAUSED BY
RADOPHOLUS SIMILIS ON COCONUT
ROOTS**

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ASSOCIATION of the fungus *Cylindrocladium* sp. with coconut palm, *Cocos nucifera* L. was reported by Batista¹. Coleman² reported *Cylindrocladium scoparium* Morgan from root and bole region of coconut. Sosamma and Koshy⁵ reported the occurrence of *Cylindrocarpon effusum* Bugn. and *C. lucidum*

Booth from lesions caused by *Radopholus similis* (Cobb) Thorne in coconut roots. Newly formed lesions on creamy white portion of the main roots collected from palms at C.P.C.R.I. farm, Kayangulam were selected for isolations. Small lesions with very little of surrounding cortical tissue were scooped out with a blade and the surface sterilised with 0.1% mercuric chloride for 1 min followed by three washings in sterile water and transferred to the potato dextrose agar medium. Ten per cent of the isolations site of examination. On some plants the occurrence of *Cylindrocladium*. The fungus was identified as *Cylindrocladium clavatum* Hodges and May (IMI-266240). Diamande *et al.*⁴ reported enhancement of *Cylindrocladium crotalariae* root rot by *Meloidogyne arenaria* on a peanut, *Arachis hypogae* L. cultivar resistant to both pathogens. Physiological changes and root wounding are considered important in the interaction involving *M. hapla* or *Macroposthonia ornata* and *C. crotalariae* on pea nut (Diamande and Beute³).

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**RECORD OF CHRYSOPA (APERTOCHRYSA)
CRASSINERVIS ESBEN-PETERSON FROM
INDIA**

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DURING November, 1981, a few stalked eggs of *Chrysopa* was noticed on a castor plant in the Bapatla-Chirala tobacco nurseries of Andhra Pradesh. A small culture of the same was identified and confirmed by C.I.E. London. Earlier studies indicate that in India,