A new species of *Phyllactinia* from India

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Seabuckthorn (*Hippophae* spp.) is an important plant species in cold desert areas from soil conservation point of view. Also, it has found its place in pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry (3). In seabuckthorn nursery at HPKV Regional Research Station, Kukumseri (2462 msl), the crop was infected with a powdery mildew fungus. The pathogen identified as a new species of *Phyllactinia* and its brief description is given below:

*Phyllactinia miracula* Paul sp. nov.


The disease starts as small chlorotic flecks. The mycelium grows endophytically and is inconspicuous. The chlorotic spots may increase in size upto 3mm in diameter by the end of August. By September end, numerous perithecia develop gregariously on the undersurface of the spots. The perithecia are globose to subglobose, dark brown

Fig. 1. a. Perithecia b. asci and c. ascospores of *Phyllactinia miracula* sp. nov.
in colour, 230-420 \( \mu m \) in diameter. Appendages per perithecium vary from 3 to 12, 110-320 \( \times \) 5-20 \( \mu m \) and with distinct basal swellings 20-50 \( \mu m \) in diameter. Perithecia contain more than 12 asci which are globose to subclavate in shape and measure 80-115 \( \times \) 27-35 \( \mu m \). Each ascus contains 2 ascospores rarely 3 which are globose in shape and 30-48 \( \times \) 12-23 \( \mu m \) in size.

Holotype: On living leaves of *Hippophae* sp. (Elaegnaceae), September 1995, Kukumseri (Lahaul & Spiti), Himachal Pradesh. leg. Y.S. Paul, IMI 370 475.

Absence of conidia and conidiophors distinguishes this species from the known *Phylattinia* species (2).

REFERENCES


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