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NEW RECORD OF *GONATOPHRAGMIUM MORI* (SAWADA) DEIGHTON ON *FICUS HISPIDA* L. FROM BANGLADESH

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Anamorphic fungus *Gonatophragmium* belongs to the class Hyphomycetes comprises 16 species (Crous *et al.*, 2014). The genus is characterized by its effuse, grey or olivaceous colonies; partly superficial mycelium; macronematous, branched, thin-walled conidiophores and solitary, cylindrical to clavate, pale brown conidia. Infected leaf samples of *Ficus hispida* L. was collected from Shariatpur district of Bangladesh on 30 December 2015. *Ficus hispida* is a medicinally important moderate-sized tree belonging to the family Moraceae (Ahmed *et al.*, 2009). Traditionally, different parts of the plant are used for the treatment of ulcers, psoriasis, anemia, piles jaundice, vitiligo, hemorrhage, diabetes, convulsion, hepatitis, dysentery, biliousness and as lactagogue and purgative. It contains wide varieties of bioactives under different phytochemical groups such as alkaloids, carbohydrates, proteins and amino acids, sterols, phenols, flavonoids, gums and mucilage, glycosides, saponins and terpenes (Ali and Chaudhury, 2011).

The fungus associated with leaf samples was critically studied and isolated following "Tissue planting method" (CAB, 1968) on PDA medium. Morphological structures of the plant parasitic fungus were recorded in detail with the aid of Camera Lucida. After critical examination the fungus was identified as *Gonatophragmium mori* (Sawada) Deighton using a standard literature (Ellis, 1971). A detailed survey of literatures revealed that *Gonatophragmium mori* has not been reported in any relevant literature (Siddiqui *et al.,* 2007; Shamsi and Yasmin, 2007, 2009, 2013; Shamsi and Sultana, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012; Shamsi *et al.,* 2008, 2010, 2015, 2016; Shamsi and Naher, 2014; Jahan and Ahmed, 2016; Kibria *et al.,* 2016; Shamsi and Hosen, 2016). Hence, *Gonatophragmium mori* (Sawada) Deighton is reported here as a new record from Bangladesh.

Gonatophragmium mori (Sawada) Deighton, Mycol. Pap.117: 13-30 (1969). (**Fig. 1**).

Colonies effuse, greyish. Mycelium partly superficial, partly immersed. Stroma none. Setae and hyphopodia absent. Conidiophores pale brown, branched, flexuous, thin-walled, smooth, with nodose swellings which often proliferate as short lateral branches, up to 500 µm long, 3-5 µm thick. Conidia usually 3, transversely septate, pale brown, solitary, cylindrical to clavate, often slightly curved, thin-walled, smooth, 9-23 × 4-5 µm.

Specimen examined: Noriaupazila, Shariatpur district, 30 December 2015, S. Shamsi 3085. On leaf of *Ficus hispida* the fungus developed enlarged distinctive, zonate spot,

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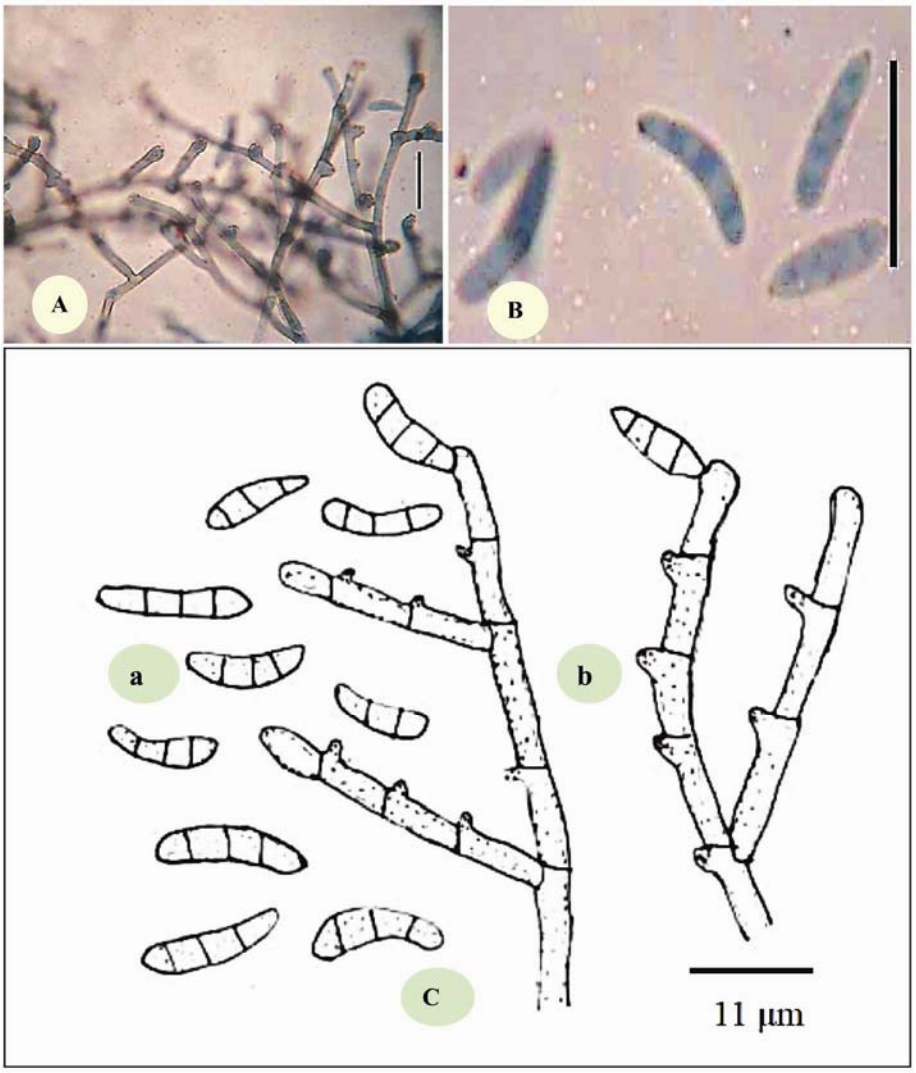

Fig. 1. *Gonatophragmium mori*: A). Conidiophores bearing conidia, B). Conidia, C). Camera Lucida drawing of conidia (a) and conidiophores (b). (Bar = 50 µm).

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