

NEW RECORDS OF TWO HYPHOMYCETOUS FUNGI *MONODICTYS PUTREDINIS* (WALLR.) HUGHES AND *STACHYBOTRYS ATRA* CORDA FOR BANGLADESH

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Two hyphomycetous fungi, namely *Monodictys putredinis* (Wallr.) Hughes and *Stachybotrys atra* Corda have been recorded for the first time for Bangladesh. *Monodictys putredinis* was earlier recorded on rotten wood and *Prunus spinosa* L. (Ellis and Ellis, 1985). This is the first record of association of this species with jute (*Corchorus capsularis* L.). *Stachybotrys atra*, on the other hand, is cosmopolitan and a very common fungus, frequently isolated from paper, seeds, soil, textiles and dead plant parts (Ellis, 1971). This is the first record of association of this fungus with chayote (*Sechium edule* (Jacq.) Sw.).

Both the fungi were isolated following “Blotter” method (CAB, 1968). Microscopic details of the fungi were made from freshly collected samples. Species determination was made following Ellis (1971, 1976), and Ellis and Ellis (1985).

1. ***Monodictys putredinis* (Wallr.) Hughes, 1958, Can. J. Bot. 36: 785. (Figs. 1& 2)**

Colonies blackish-brown on PDA medium at room temperature between 27-32 °C at pH 6. Hyphae brown, smooth, septate. Conidiophore cells not markedly swollen. Conidia pyriform, ellipsoidal or subspherical, multicellular, sometimes slightly constricted at the septa, dark, reddish-brown to almost black, smooth, 18-30 × 15-24 µm.

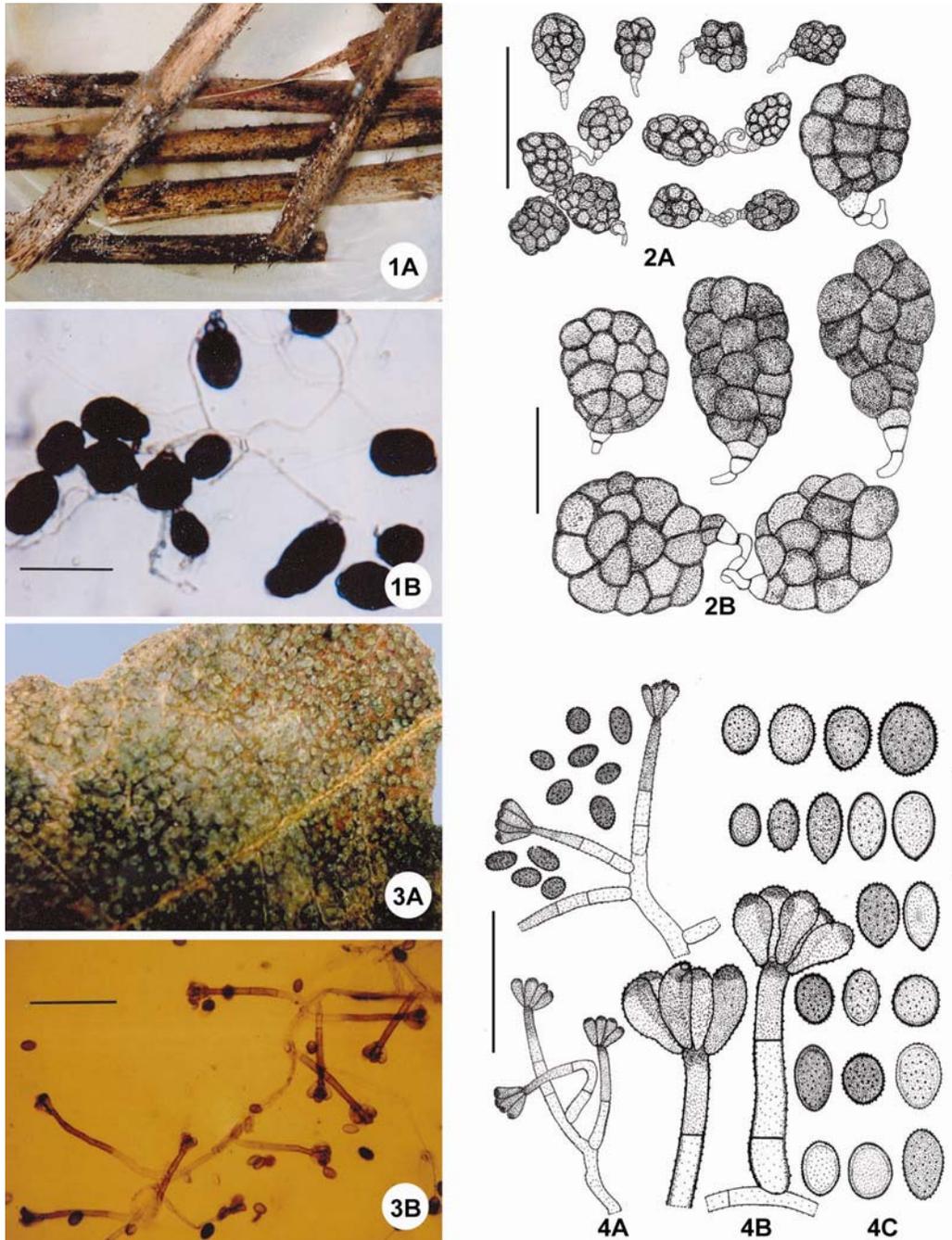
Specimen examined: On dried stems of *Corchorus capsularis*, Botanic Garden, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, S. Shamsi 2127, 22 September 2008.

2. ***Stachybotrys atra* Corda, 1837, Icon. Fung. 1: 21. (Figs. 3&4)**

Colonies effuse, blackish-green on PDA medium at room temperature between 24-29° C at pH 6. Hyphae partly superficial, brown. Conidiophores at first hyaline but soon becoming olivaceous brown to black and rough or covered with granules, especially towards the apex, mostly unbranched, up to 95 µm long, 3-5 µm wide. Phialides mostly 10-13 µm long, 5-7 µm wide in the broadest part. Conidia broadly ellipsoidal to subspherical, dark, blackish-brown to black, verrucose, 8-13 × 5-9 µm.

Specimen examined: On dried leaves of *Sechium edule*, Botanic Garden, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, S. Shamsi 2098, 19 March 2008.

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Figs. 1-2. *Monodictys putredinis*. 1A. Colony on dried stems of jute (*Corchorus capsularis*); 1B. Mycelia and conidiophores with conidia (Bar = 10 μ m). 2A-2B. Conidiophores with conidia (Bars: A = 30 μ m, B = 10 μ m). Figs. 3-4. *Stachybotrys atra*. 3A. Colony on dried leaf of chayote (*Sechium edule*); 3B. Mycelia, conidiophores and conidia (Bar = 40 μ m). 4A. Conidiophores with phialides and conidia (Bar = 30 μ m); 4B. Single conidiophore with phialides; 4C. Conidia (Bar = 10 μ m).

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