rather enlarged at the tip, and straight or curved or circinate. Setæ abundant, dark, acuminate, measuring 300 μ, with 50–100 μ of the terminal part projecting above the hymenium making the surface hirsute.

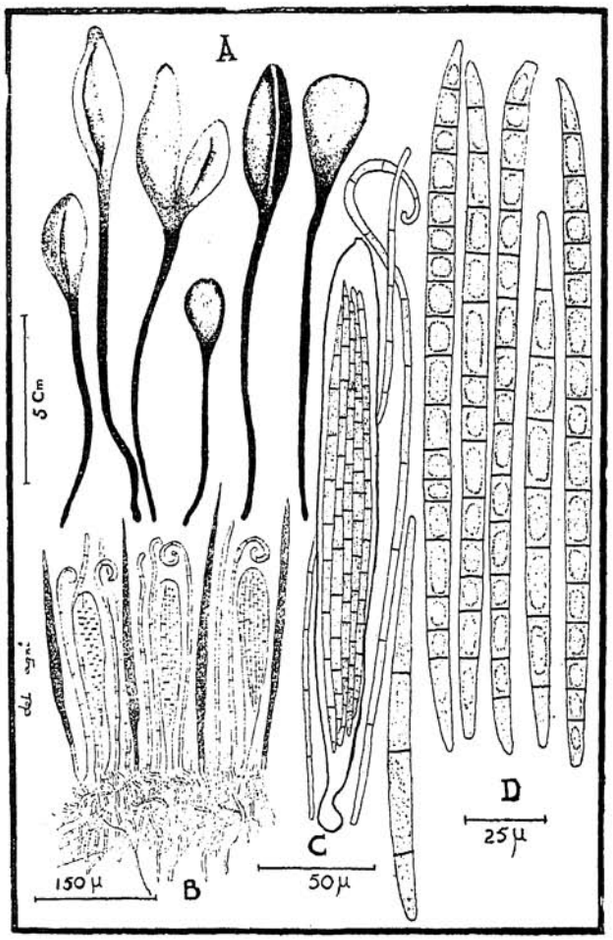

FIG. 1. *Trichoglossum hirsutum* (Pers. *ex* Fr.) Bourd. var. *longisporum* (Tai) E.B. Mains. A—Ascocarps. B—A section through the hymenium showing asci, setæ and paraphyses. C—Ascus and paraphyses. D—Ascospores.

TRICHOGLOSSUM HIRSUTUM (PERS. *EX* FR.) BOURD. VAR. *LONGISPORUM* (TAI) E. B. MAINS FROM ASSAM WITH A NOTE ON THE INDIAN GEOGLOSSACEAE

ON several occasions, a *Trichoglossum* was observed growing on the soil between tea bushes in a neighbouring tea estate. The following is a brief description of a composite local collection assigned to *T. hirsutum* var. *longisporum* which apparently has not been reported from India.

Ascocarps in two of the collections were gregarious and in one scattered, dirty-brown when young, becoming black with maturity, typically clavate, very often spatulate, up to 12 cm. long, fertile part compressed, up to 2·5 cm. long and 8 mm. wide with a rough surface due to the presence of numerous setæ. Stipes slender, terete, straight or sinuous, 2–4 mm. in diam., rather stout at the base, hirsute from setæ; asci clavate, 200–280 μ by 18–24 μ, ascospores, octosporous, fusoid-clavate, narrowing from each end from above the middle, measuring (120–) 130–185 (–200) by 5–8 μ, mostly 15-septate, often variable up to 20 septa. Paraphyses dilute-brown, cylindric, septate,

The measurements of asci of the form occurring locally are in close agreement with those given by Tai[1] for *Trichoglossum longisporum* described from Chichushan, Yunnam, China. The ascospores are larger than either the Chinese or Californian collections.[2]

The following species of Geoglossaceæ were reported from India:

1. *Geoglossum glabrum* Pers. *ex* Fr. in *Syst. Myc.*, 1, 488, 1821; Berkeley, in *Decades of Fungi*, Decas, 1–62, No. 472, 1844-56; reported by Hooker from Yeumtong, as *Geoglossum ophioglossoides* (L.) Sacc.
2. *G. alveolatum* (Rehm) Durand in *Ann. mycol. Berl.*, 6, 432, 1908; = *Leptoglossum alveolatum* Rehm in *Ann. mycol. Berl.*, 2, 32, 1905; collected by Butler on soil from Simla and reported as *G. alveolatum* Durand (= *Mitrula alveolata* Durand).

3. *Trichoglossum hirsutum* (Pers. *ex* Fr.), Bourd. *Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr.*, 1, 110, 1885 ; = *Geoglossum hirsutum* Pers. *ex* Fr. in *Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr.*, 25, 131, 1909 ; reported as *Geoglossum hirsutum* Pers. by C. G. Lloyd[3] from a collection sent him by Wm. Gollan from India. The species is reported to be a very slender form with short setæ.
4. *T. velutipes* (Peck) Durand in *Ann. mycol. Berl.*, 6, 434, 1908 ; = *Geoglossum hirsutum* var. *americanum* Cooke, *Mycographia*, 1, 3, 1875 ; *G. americanum* (Cooke) Sacc., *Syll. fung.*, 8, 46, 1889 ; as *Geoglossum velutipes* Peck in *Rep. N.Y. State Museum*, 28, 65, 1876 ; reported from an oak forest, Muree, Rawalpindi.[4,5]

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Indian Tea Association, G. C. S. BARUA.
Cinnamara, Assam.
April 7, 1962.

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