The disease is caused by Colletotrichum gloeosporioides Penz. Pathogenicity test indicated that every fruit got infected when the fungus was inoculated after inflicting even slightest injury to the fruits, but only 30% infection was observed on unwounded fruits.

2. Asperigillus Rot of Spondias mangifera Willd.—Initially the disease appears as watersoaked lesion which later becomes dull light brown in colour. It gradually enlarges and gets depressed. In advanced stages black conidial heads appear on the infected tissue.

The disease is incited by Aspergillus niger Injury has been found prevan Tiegham. requisite for initiation and development of the infection.

3. Scab Pisum sativum L.—Scab like spots appear on the surface of the pods, which are usually dark brown or black, irregular in shape and slightly raised. Inside wall beneath the scab lesions frequently shows white felty or hair-like proliferations.

Scab is brought about by Cladosporium sphærospermum Penzig. The fungus on inoculation to pea pods produced typical symptoms A similar type of characteristics of scab. scab is, however, known to be incited by C. pisicolum Snyderl in the United States of America.

The authors are grateful to Dr. J. C. F. Hopkins, ex-Director, Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, Surrey, England for confirming the specific identity of the scab and anthracnose fungi.

Department of Botany, M. P. SRIVASTAVA. R. N. TANDON. University of Allahabad, November 15, 1967.

SOME STORAGE DISEASES OF FRUITS

During the survey of storage diseases of fruits and vegetables, undertaken by the authors since 1962, a number of diseases were observed, of which many were previously not described from India. The present note describes three such diseases:

1. Anthracnose of Averrhoa carambola L.— In the initial stages light brown shallow pits appear on the ribbed margin of the fruits. Later they enlarge and many of them coalesce. Subsequently, salmon coloured masses spores oozing from the acervuli make their appearance on such lesions.

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