

**DRECHSLERA DEMATIOIDEA (BUBBÁK & WRÓBLEWSKI) SUBRAM. &  
JAIN, A NEW FUNGAL RECORD FOR BANGLADESH**

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*Drechslera* Itois is an anamorphic fungus belonging to the class Hyphomycetes. The genus comprises 47 species, all of which are pathogenic (Ellis, 1976; Manamgoda *et al.*, 2014), and are commonly occurred to the angiosperm family Poaceae. The genus is characterized by its effuse, grey, brown or blackish brown colonies; immersed mycelium; macronematous, mononematous, straight or flexuous, often geniculate, brown, smooth conidiophores; solitary or catenate, simple, clavate, ellipsoidal, fusiform or obclavate, pale to dark brown, pseudoseptate conidia. Identification, host range and economic significance of different fungi have been studied by many workers (Drechsler, 1923; Nisikado, 1928; Putterill, 1954; Shoemaker, 1962; Subramanian and Jain, 1966; Lutterell, 1969; Subramanian, 1970; Ellis, 1971, 1976). BpLB (Bipolaris Leaf Blight) infected leaf samples of wheat variety Saurav was collected from Doripara village in Joypurhat district of Bangladesh on 4 March, 2013. Samples were collected during grain filling stage and placed in clean brown paper bag labeled properly and preserved at 4°C in refrigerator for subsequent studies. Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) belonging to the family Poaceae, is considered as the second most staple food crop next to rice in Bangladesh. During 2016-17, total wheat production in Bangladesh was 1.335 million tons from 0.435 million hectares of land (BBS, 2017).

The fungus associated with BpLB infected leaf samples was critically studied and isolated following Tissue planting method (CAB, 1968) on Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) medium. On the eighth day of incubation, the colonies of the fungus were examined for mycelial growth, colour and nature of the colony and sporulation. Morphological structures of the fungus were recorded in detail with the aid of Camera Lucida. After critical observation the fungus was identified as *Drechslera dematioidea* using standard literature (Ellis, 1971, 1976; Chidambaram *et al.*, 1973). A detailed survey of literature revealed that *Drechslera dematioidea* has not been reported previously in any relevant literature of Bangladesh (Siddiqui *et al.*, 2007; Shamsi and Yasmin, 2007, 2009; Shamsi and Sultana, 2008, 2010; Shamsi *et al.*, 2008, 2016, 2017; Jahan and Ahmed, 2016; Kibria *et al.*, 2016). Hence, *Drechslera dematioidea* (Bubák & Wróblewski) Subram. & Jain is reported here as a new fungal record for Bangladesh.

***Drechslera dematioidea* (Bubák & Wróblewski) Subram. & Jain, Curr. Sci.35: 354 (1966). (Fig. 1).**

On PDA medium colony blackish ash to black, reverse black, mycelia fluffy. Conidiophores arising singly or in pair, often form mid to dark brown cells which form rather loose stromata. Conidiophores light brown, short, straight or flexuous, sometimes geniculate and slender, up to 350×9 µm (usually 60-150×5-6 µm). Conidia golden brown to dark brown, straight, cylindrical to clavate, rounded at the ends, broader at the tip, tapering towards the base. The narrowest part is the

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point of attachment, ending in a wide dark scar, basal cell lighter in colour, smooth, thick walled, with 2-7 (usually 3-4) pseudosepta, 20-70 (36)×10-16 (14.3)  $\mu\text{m}$ .

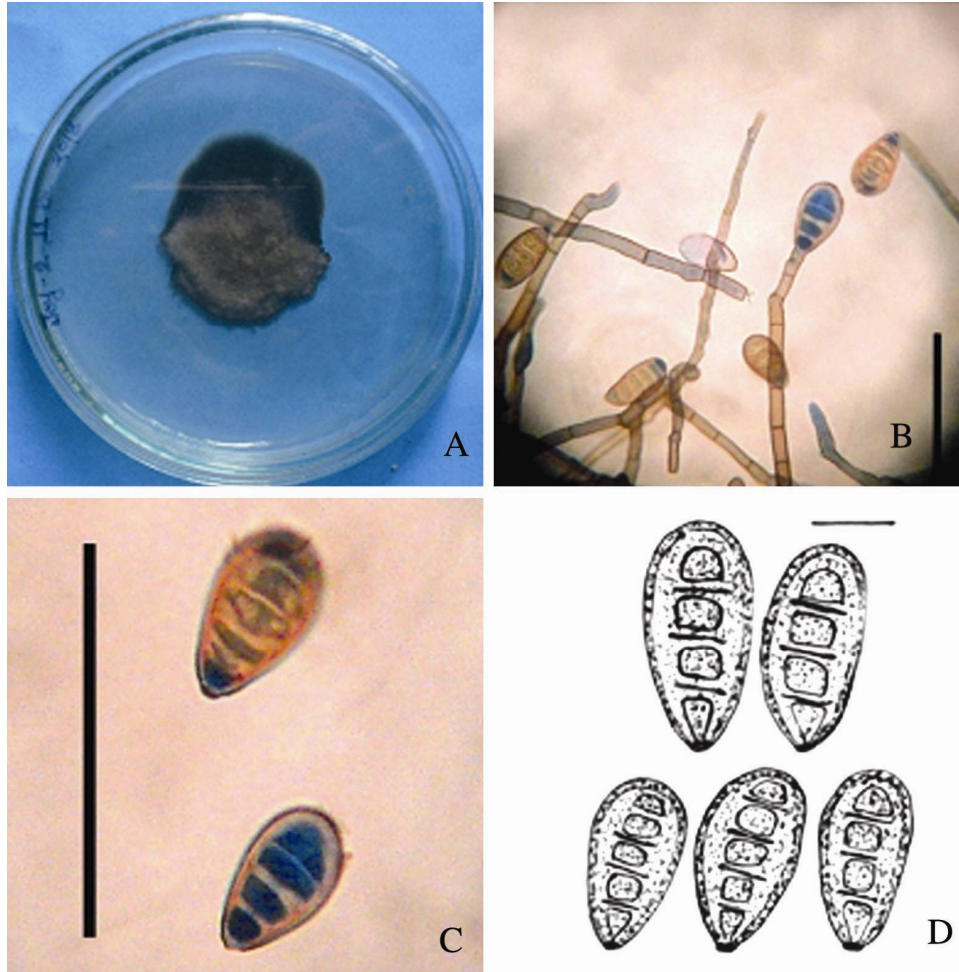


Fig. 1. *Drechslera dematioidea*: A. Culture plate; B. Conidiophore and Conidia; C. Conidia; D. Camera lucida drawing of conidia (Bar = 11  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

*Specimen examined*: BpLB infected leaves of Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), variety Saurav, Doripara, Joypurhat, 4 March 2013, S Momtaz 410.

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