CERCOSPORA MITTERIANA SYDOW ON DODONAEA VISCOSA L.

In October, 1958, it was observed at Rawalpindi that leaves of *Dodonaea viscosa* L. were generally suffering from leaf spot disease (Fig. 1). Examination of the material showed the presence of the fungus *Cercospora* (Fig. 2). The characters agree with those of *Cercospora mitteriana* Sydow except that fruiting bodies in this specimen are clearly amphigenous as against hypophyllous reported for C. mitteriana Sydow (Chupp 1953, Mono. of the Fungus Genus CERCOSPORA p. 511).

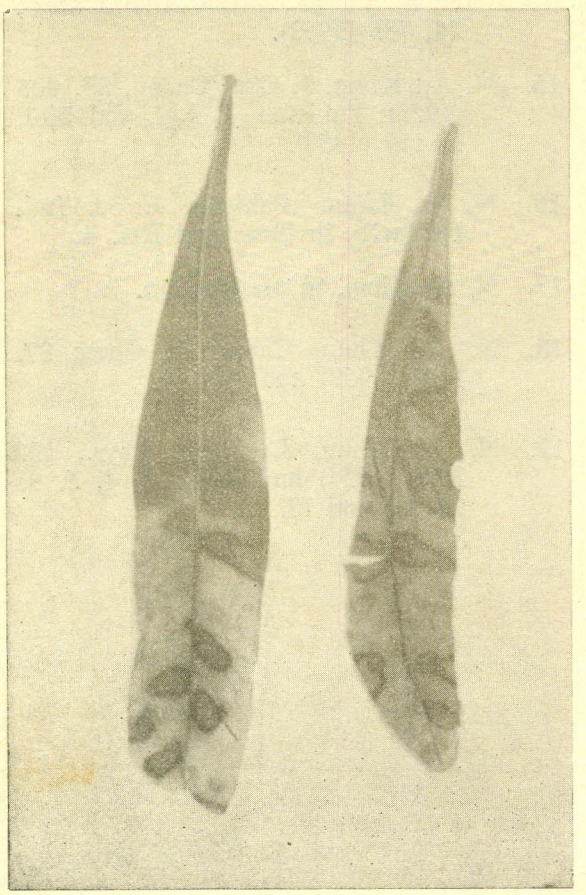

Fig. 1.

The fungus was first collected in 1933 from Jullundur (India) and since then was known only from the type locality. This specimen which is also identified as *Cercospora mitteriana* Sydow is, therefore, the first record of the fungus from Pakistan. The description of the material is given below:—

Cercospora mitteriana Sydow.—LEAFSPOT oblong, round or irregular, mostly vein delimited, tan coloured with darker border; Fruiting amphigenous; STROMATA dark, globular or subglobular. 19.1-45.9μ in diam., CONIDIOPHORES pale-olivaceous, not geniculate or septate; CONIDIA obclavate-linear, narrow subhyaline pale-olivaceous, straight or midly curved 1-7 septate, tip sub-obtuse base sub-truncate measuring (34.4)-53.6-76.6-(84.2) × 2.5-4.0 μ mean 55.5 × 3.5 μ.

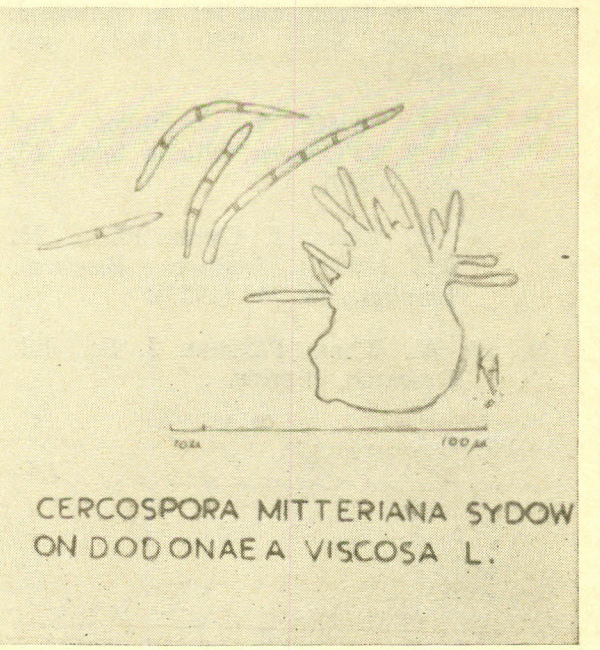

Fig. 2.

On *Dodonaea viscosa* L., Rawalpindi, S. F. Hassan, October, 1958.

Specimen: at *Cent. Mycol. Herb.* Department of Plant Protection, Karachi. Acc. No. 3933.

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CORRIGENDUM

Corrigendum for the article, "Spectrophotometric Studies on Transition Complexes in *Cis-Trans* Interconversion", in Vol. 2, No. 1. pp. 45-54, 1959 of this journal, by Nurul Absar Khan.

In the first paragraph, p. 45, it should be noted that the main object of the work is to present a mechanism of transition complexes in *cis-trans* interconversion that does not involve separation of electrons. The transition complexes of the paramagnetic substances only reduce the π-electron density, permitting rotation for conversion and then disengage the catalyst. Such a concept is an adjunct to the free radical mechanism[1] (A & B) generally accepted with separation of electrons. For all intents and purposes, the transition complexes reducing π-electron density, may be regarded as "π-electron-complexes" of high π-electron mobility and transfer described.

The idea of π -electron-complexes for *cis-trans* inter-conversion has been already developed.[2]

1. M. S. Kharasch J. V. Mansfield and F.R., Mayo, J. Am. Chem. Soc., **59** 1155 (1937).
2. N. A. Khan, J. Chem. Phys., **23**, 2447 (1955).