Asterinaceous fungi are commonly known as black mildews and are characterized by their black colonies formed on green leaves, produce thyriothecia, which dehisce either vertically or stellately at the centre. These fungi are being extensively studied in the tropics (Theissen 1913; Hansford 1946; Müller & Arx 1962; Hosagoudar & Abraham 2000; Hofmann & Piepenbring 2008) and this group has been revised by Hosagoudar (2012) for India.

*Asterina arkemibeyi* sp. nov.  
(Fig. 1) (Mycobank # 802279)

**Materials examined:** Holotype: TBGT 6003, 29.i.2012, on leaves of *Flacourtia montana* Graham (Flacourtiaeaceae), Kallara, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India, coll. A. Sabeena.

Colonies hypophyllous, thin to subdense, up to 2 mm in diameter, confluent. Hyphae flexuous, branching opposite to alternate at acute to wide angles, loosely reticulate, cells 16–27x3–4 µm. Appressoria unicellular, mostly alternate, often sub-opposite to opposite, narrowly ovate, elongated, tubular, entire to sublobate, straight to variously curved, 6–13x3–5 µm. Thyriothecia scattered to connate, orbicular, up to 130µm in diameter, margin crenate to fimbriate, stellately dehisced at the centre; asci, octosporous, globose, up to 30µm in diameter; ascospores, conglobate, 1-septate, constricted at the septum, 17–20x7–10 µm, wall smooth.

Hofmann & Piepenbring (2008) showed the connection between *Mahanteshamyces* (Hosag.) and *Asterina* Lév. The former genus is an anamorph of the latter. The present collection reveals both anamorph and teleomorph in the same...
colonies, which supports and confirms the observations of Hofmann & Piepenbring (2008). The teleomorph belongs to the genus Asterina and differs from the all known Asterina species on the members of the family Flacourtiaceae in having ovate, elongated, tubular, entire to sublobate and straight to variously curved appressoria (Hosagoudar & Abraham 2000; Hosagoudar 2012).

**Etymology:** This species is named in honour of Prof. Richard K. Mibey, who contributed to this group from Kenya.

* Asterina derridicola * sp. nov.  
(Fig. 2) (Mycobank # 802280)

**Materials examined:** Holotype: TBGT 6004, 21.iii.2012, on leaves of *Derris* sp. (Fabaceae), Chozhiyakode, Kollam, Kerala, India, coll. V.B. Hosagoudar et al. Isotype: TBGT 6006.

Colonies epiphyllous, subdense to dense, up to 4 mm in diameter, confluent. Hyphae substraight to undulate, branching opposite to alternate at acute to wide angles, loosely reticulate, cells 22–40x4–5 µm. Appressoria unicellular, alternate, globose to ovate, entire, 7–12x7–10 µm. Thyriothecia scattered to connate, orbicular, up to 170 µm in diameter, stellately dehisced at the centre, margin crenate to fimbriate, fringed hyphae flexuous; ascii globose, octosporous, up to 42 µm in diameter; ascospores, oblong, conglobate, 1-septate, constricted at the septum, 30–35x12–15 µm, wall smooth.

* Asterina derridis * P. Henn. (Theissen 1913), * A. trachycarpa * Syd. & P. Syd. (Sydow & Sydow 1912) and * A. singaporensis * Syd. & P. Syd. (Sydow & Sydow 1920) are known species on *Derris* from Singapore and Philippines. However, the present species differs from these in having epiphyllous colonies, ovate to globose appressoria and distinctly larger ascospores.

The specific epithet is based on the host genus *Viegasia cissampeli* (Hansf.) Bat. (Fig. 3)


**Materials examined:** 29.i.2012, on leaves of *Cissampelos pareira* L. (Menispermaceae), Kallara, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India, coll. A. Sabeena TBGT 6005.

Colonies epiphyllous, subdense to dense, up to 3 mm in diameter. Hyphae crooked, branching irregular at acute angles, cells 16–27x2–3 µm. Appressoria rare, unicellular, globose, entire to sublobate, 5–6x5–8 µm. Thyriothecia connote, up to 140 µm in diameter, dehisced
centrally; asci octosporous, globose, ovate, up to 20µm in diameter; ascospores, brown, conglobate, 1-septate, constricted at the septum, 14–21x5–9 µm, wall slightly verrucose.

Closely scattered, orbicular thyriothecia, mycelium without appressoria but are formed very rarely. Batista (1951) proposed the genus *Viegasia* to accommodate such fungi with *V. cissampeli* (Hansf.) Bat. as its type species. However, the ascospores in the present collection are smaller (14–21x5–9 vs. 21–25x11–14 µm) (Hansford 1946; Müller & Arx 1962). The genus *Viegasia* is reported here for the first time from India.

**REFERENCES**


