## AND SACC. ON PANCRATIUM VERECANDUM AIT., A NEW RECORD FOR PAKISTAN

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Pancratium verecandum Ait., is widely propagated in Karachi as an ornamental plant for use in home garden because of its lush green leaves and beautiful flowers. During the spring of 1985, a diseased specimen of P. verecandum Ait., was collected from the nursery of the Department of Botany, University Campus, Karachi. The dissease manifests in the form of small irregular water soaked lesions on the leaf lamina that enlarge slowly, change in colour from dark-brown to grey-white and coalesce to form necrotic lesions (Fig. 1). As the lesions become older, they turn grey-white to tan-white having numerous dark-black fruiting bodies. The infection progresses from tip and margin of leaves showing characteristics of dieback disease.

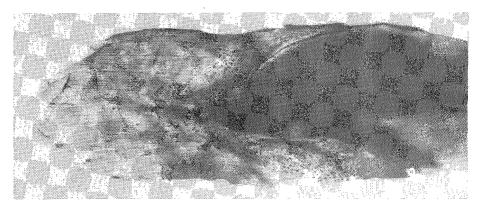


Fig. 1. Colletotrichum gloeosporioides on Pancratium verecandum,

On microscopic examination, the causal fungus was identified as *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* (Penz.) Penz. & Sacc., which conforms with the description given by Sutton (1980). There does not appear to be any previous record of *C. gloeosporioides* on *Pancratium verecandum* (Ghaffar, et al. 1971; Mirza & Qureshi, 1978; Sutton, 1980). Brief description of the fungus is as follows:

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Acervuli dark-brown to black, measuring 125-200  $\mu$ m x 95-175  $\mu$ m. Setae dark with acute tips, conidia hyaline, one celled, oblong, straight measuring 12.5-20  $\mu$ m x 3.75-7.5  $\mu$ m.

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