

3. Pundir, R. P. S. and Singh, R. B., *Int. Pigeonpea Newslett.*, 1983, No. 2, p. 11.
4. Raghavan, V., In: *Applied and fundamental aspects of plant cell, tissue and organ culture* (eds) J. Reinert and Y. P. S. Bajaj, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, 1977.
5. Murashige, T. and Skoog, F., *Physiol. Plantarum*, 1962, 15, 473.

BURROWING NEMATODE *RADOPHOLUS SIMILIS* (COBB) THORNE, 1949 ON BANANA IN MADHYA PRADESH

S. P. TIWARI and G. S. DAVE

Department of Plant Pathology, J. N. Agricultural University, Jabalpur 482004, India.

BANANA is the second most important fruit crop which covers almost 18% of the total fruit crop area of Madhya Pradesh and its cultivation is mainly confined to the Nimar region. A random survey of four districts revealed the occurrence of *Meloidogyne incognita*, *Meloidogyne graminicola*, *Rotylenchulus reniformis*, *Pratylenchus* spp and *Helicotylenchus* spp. However, in a few localities in Bilaspur district burrowing nematode *Radopholus similis* was encountered in the roots of banana. No population of these nematodes was recovered from soil but on examining the roots, the elliptical elongated lesions harboured colonies of the parasite extending as deep as endodermis. These lesions were 0.5 to 2 cm long giving rise to distinct galleries. At five sites their populations were encountered and ranged between 25 and 1350 nematodes per gram of root. The pathogen appears to have been introduced along with the rhizomes which may have been planted in these localities.

The burrowing nematode *R. similis*, has been reported from different southern states of India and Gujarat¹. However, the pathogen has been recorded in Madhya Pradesh for the first time and intensive surveys are needed to determine its frequency of distribution and damage being caused to banana cultivation in Madhya Pradesh.

29 April 1985

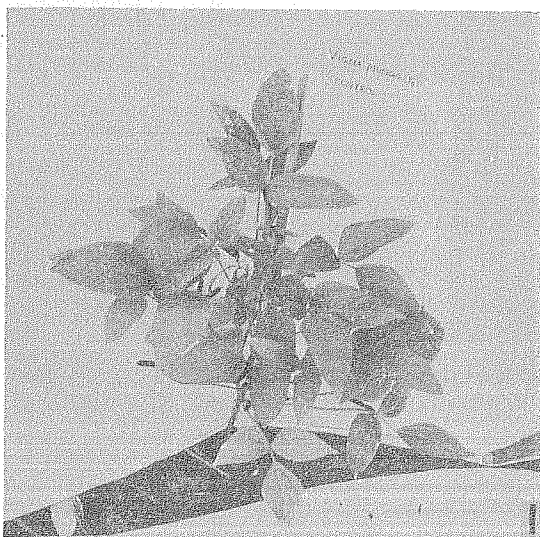
1. Sethi, C. L., Siyanand and Shrivastava, A. N., *Second Symp. Nematol. Soc. India. Abstr.*, 1981, p. 31.

PENTAPHYLLOUS MUTANT IN *VIGNA MUNGO* (URD)

R. K. SINGH and S. S. RAGHUVANSHI

Botany Department, Lucknow University, Lucknow 226007, India.

VIGNA MUNGO ($2n = 22$) belongs to tribe phaseoleae of family Leguminosae. Urd is a warm season crop and is grown both in kharif and rabi season. It is mainly used for human consumption besides green manuring and



Figures 1, 2. 1. Control plant, 2. Mutant plant (Pentaphyllous).