

We have examined dead and decomposing twig samples of *Phoenix pusilla* in and around Pondicherry University for recording ascomycetes. Direct examination method was followed wherein the twig samples were directly observed under a stereozoom microscope and the fungal fruiting structures were transferred to a microslide for subsequent observation under a compound microscope. All these fungi are new records to Pondicherry. The results with descriptions supported by photomicrographs.

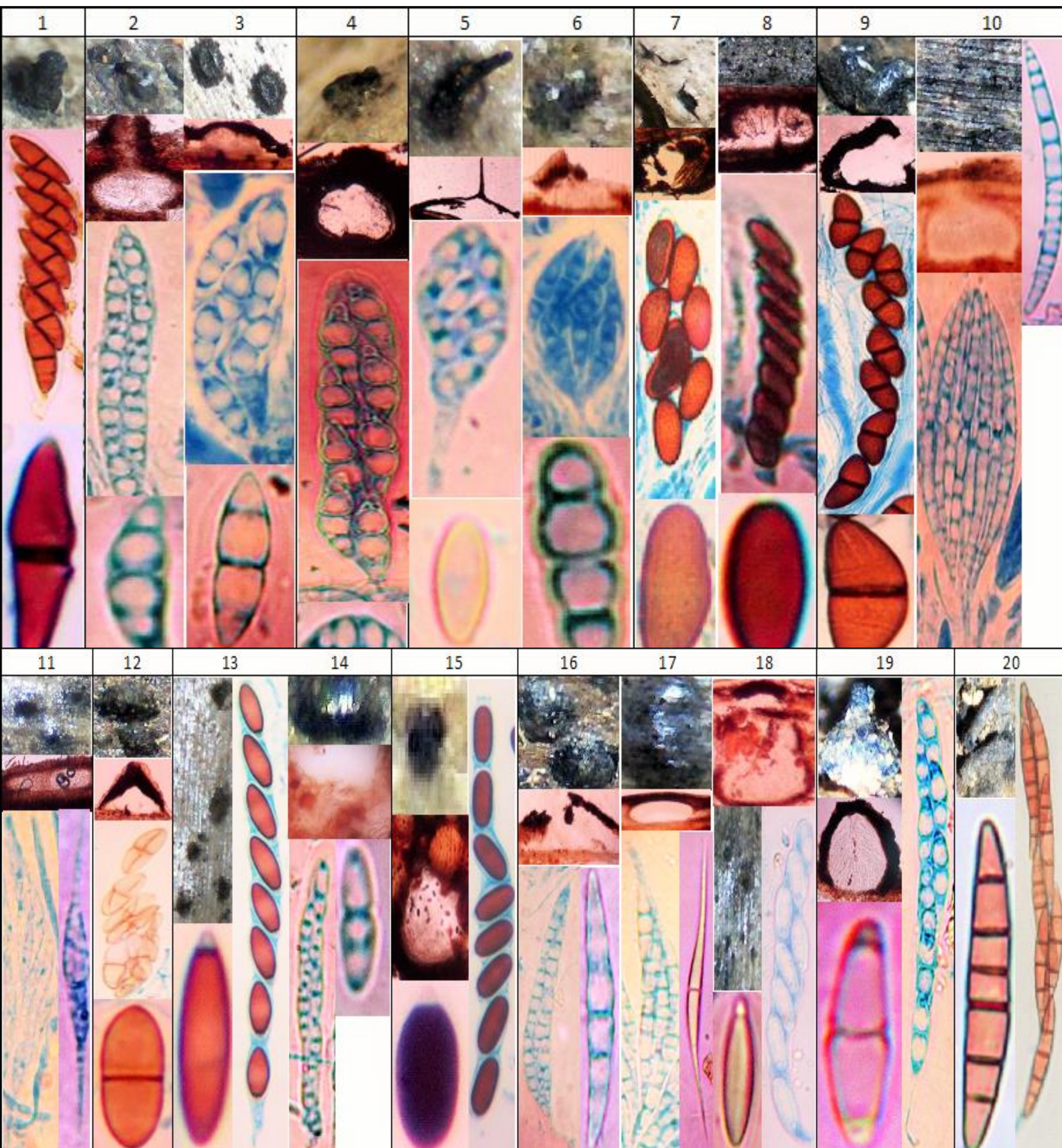


Fig:

- (1) *Massarina acrostichi* (2) *Massarina balnei-ursi*
 (3) *Massarina cisti* (4) *Massarina corticola*
 (5) *Gonomonia grewiae* (6) *Massarina sarcostemmatis* (7) *Barriopsis fusca* (8) *Anthotomella phoenicis* (9) *Macrovalsaria megalospora* (10) *Leiosphaerella* sp.
 (11) *Frondispora bicalcarata* (12) *Didymella cocoes* (13) *Fasciatispora petrakii* (14) *Didymella bryoniae* (15) *Anmostomella samora* (16) *Fissuroma fissuristoma* (17) *Oxydotuis frondicola* (18) *Pseudomassaria inconspicua* (19) *Massarina sapartii* (20) *Astrosphaeriella macrospora*.

References:

Genera of Ascomycetes from Palm, Kevin D.Hyde., 2000.

Ascomycetes of Peninsular India, Alaka Pande 2008.

Methods and materials:

Twig samples were collected in polythene cover and taken into laboratory with regular maintenance by spraying the sterile distilled water. Direct examination under the stereozoom and compound microscope with water mount, lactophenol cotton blue and lugols iodine.

Results and Discussion:

Totally 20 ascomycetes belonging to 11 families and 14 different genera were recorded. The species belonged to *Anthostomella*, *Appendispora*, *Astrosphaeriella*, *Barriopsis*, *Didymella*, *Frondispora*, *Gnomonia*, *Hysterium*, *Leiosphaerella*, *Macrovalsaria*, *Massarina*, *Oxydothis*, *Physalospora* and *Pseudomassaria* etc.

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