

of comparisons made for the results of the individual methods of treatment, griseofulvin therapy was found to be an absolute indication of the mycotic diseases as follows: tinea capitis, tinea cruris follicularis trichophytica and tinea unguium. A relative indication was found to be tinea corporis, tinea barbae, tinea cruris, and tinea manus et pedis.

All patients were subjected to microscopic and culture examination. The frequency of the individual dermatophytes was as follows: *Trichophyton rubrum* in 56 cases, *Trichophyton verrucosum* in 19 cases, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* in 16 cases, and *Trichophyton violaceum* in 1 case. Thirty six cases showed negative cultures.

In conclusion, the author recommends individual selection of patients for the griseofulvin therapy.

References

- KACHNIĆ, M. et al. 1964. Experiences with Peroral Treatment of Chronic Superficial Trichophytia of Capilitium (*Trichophyton violaceum*) with Griseofulvin. Čs. Derm. 1: 37—41.
- KUBEC, K. 1964. Contemporary Treatment of Onychomycoses. Čs. Derm. 5: 341—344.
- KUBEC, K. 1966. Treatment of Trichophytosis of the Skin in Relation to Some Indicators. Čs. Derm. 1: 33—35.

CORRECTION

Phoma lucknowensis SAKSENA, NAND & SARBHOY, nom. nov. Syn. *Phoma terrestris* SAKSENA et al. (as 'terrestre'), Mycopath. Mycol. appl. 29: 85-86, 1966 non *Phoma terrestris* HANSEN, Phytopathology 19: 699, 1929.

MR. DEIGHTON has pointed out that HANSEN has already described a fungus from the roots of onions in California, U.S.A., and to which he gave the name *Phoma terrestris* HANSEN. The pycnidia of *P. terrestris* SAKSENA et al. are very similar to those described by HANSEN for this species, but the spores are $2.5-8.25 \times 2-3 \mu$ as against $4.5-5.5 \times 1.8-2.3 \mu$ in *P. terrestris* HANSEN. This difference seems sufficient to warrant the retention of the two species as distinct. *P. terrestris* SAKSENA et al. is therefore renamed *Phoma lucknowensis*.

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