Hyphomycetes from Warangal-III

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ABSTRACT : Two new interesting hyphomycetes fungi, viz., *Oncopodium indicum* on *Eucalyptus lanceolatus* and *Triadelphia centroseptata* on *Cocos nucifera* are described and illustrated as new species.

Keywords : Hyphomycetes, *Oncopodium*, *Triadelphia*, new species and taxonomy

In continuation of our studies on hyphomycetes of Warangal (Reddy and Reddy, 1980, 1985), authors have collected some rare and interesting hyphomycetes fungi, which have not been reported earlier from India (Bilgrami et al., 1980) and are described in this communication.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A systematic extensive survey was undertaken for collecting the various groups of fungi in rural and forest areas of Warangal district (A.P.). The fungi were collected on their natural substrata and, wherever possible and required, cultures were raised by monosporic cultures. After tentative identification, the fungi were studied in detail and sent to the Director, C.A.B. International Mycological Institute, Kew, England for accession and expert opinion. After a detailed morphological study, camera lucida drawings were made and these were described and illustrated, and compared with already known species.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

*Oncopodium indicum* Venkateshwarlu, S.M. Reddy and S.R. Reddy sp. nov. (Fig. 1, A-B)

Sporodochia despersa, punctiformia, fusca usque nigra. Mycelium immersum, stroma prosenchymaticum; Conidiophorae, mononematicae, caespitosa, sporodochia formantes, sine ramis, molles, hyalinae, laevis, clavatae 25.2-56.5 (37.0) μm, longae, et 10.5-19.0 (13.0) μm latae in regione vesiculari. Cellulæ conidiogenæ sunt monoblasticæ, integratae, terminales, determinatae, hyalinae. Conidia sunt sejuncta, sicca, acrogena, simpliciter hemisphericæ usque subglobosæ; pars superior centralis est fuscfulva usque nigra; alia pars hyalina usque leviter fulva, 6.0-12.5 (9.5) × 8.0-12.5 (11.0) μm.


Sporodochia scattered, punctiform, dark to black. Mycelium immersed, stroma prosenchymatous, brown, erumpent. Conidiophores macronematous, mononematous, caespitose forming sporodochia, unbranched, flexuosus, hyaline, smooth, clavate, 25.0-56.5 (37.0) μm long and 10.5-19.0 (13.0) μm wide at the vesicular region. Conidiogenæ cells monoblasticæ integrated, terminal, determinatae, clavate, subspherical, hyaline. Conidia solitary, dry, acrogenæ, simple, hemisphericæ usque subglobosæ, upper central part some-
what domed, dark-brown in colour, several celled, dictyosporous, 12.5-17.0 (14.5) × 12.5-21.0 (17.5) μm. Central region of the conidia dark-brown to black remainder subhyaline to pale-brown, 6.0-12.5 (9.7) × 8.5-12.5 (11.0) μm.

Collected on leaves of *Eucalyptus lanceolatus* L’ Herit on 16.8.1990 Mulug, A.P., CMI, Kew, (IMI 300 603), Warangal (KUMH No. HS 50),

The present fungus comes close to *O. panici* in having central dark-brown dome (Ellis, 1976). However, it is distinct from it in having clavate conidiogenous cells and conidia of different shapes. The conidia are much smaller than the conidia of *O. panici*.

*Triadelphia centroseptata* Venkateshwarlu, S.M. Reddy and S.R. Reddy sp. nov. (Fig. 2, A-B)

Sporodochia dispersa, punctiformia, Mycelium fulvum, partin superficiale, partin immersum. Hyphae ramosae, septatae (4.0 μm latae) Conidiophorae micronematicae, mononematicae, simpliciter teretes. Cellulae conidiogenae sunt monoblasticae, ampulliformes, discretae, pallide vel medie fulvae, teretes 10.0-6.5 μm. Conidia simplicia sicca acrogena, fulva singulari septo transverso fuso centrum conidiorum est tenuiter constrictum. Conidiorum extremitates sunt hebetes; in basis extremitate adest minus hilum nigrum, 12.5-21.0 (17.5) × 5.0-8.5 μm magnum. Desunt macroconidia.


Sporodochia scattered, punctiform. Mycelium brown, partly superficial partly immersed. Hyphae branched, septate, 4.2 μm in thickness. Conidiophores micronematous, mononematous, simple, smooth conidiogenous cells monoblastic, ampulliform, discrete, pale to mid-brown, smooth 10.0 × 6.5 μm. Conidia simple, dry, acrogenous, brown with dark single transverse septa with slight constriction in the centre. Both the conidial ends are blunt, basal one with small black hilum, 12.5-21 (17.5) × 4.0-8.5 (5.5) μm in size. Macroconidia absent.

Collected on dead rachis of *Cocos nucifera*
Fig. 2. Developmental stages of *Triadelphia centroseptata*.


The present fungus resembles *T. inquinans* (Sacc.) Hughes and Pirozynski (Ellis, 1971) in having septa but differs significantly in having the septa in the middle and conidia are comparatively bigger in size.

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