SHORT COMMUNICATION

Some myxomycetes from Telangana state, India

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ABSTRACT: This communication deals with thirty myxomycetous taxa collected and identified from different forests of Telangana state, India. This report is an addition to the previously described taxa from India.

Keywords: Forest, litter, myxomycetes, wood

Myxomycetes are commonly known as slime molds and are classified under phylum myxomycota of Kingdom Protista (Smith, 1998). Around 2000 species are reported from the world, and about 200 species are known from India (Stephenson *et al.*, 1993). Check list of slime molds of India by Ranade *et al.* (2012) indicates need of systematic surveys of diversified habitats for documentation of myxomycetous taxa. The present investigation adds additional information on myxomycetes collected from diversified habitats of some

forest localities of Telangana state. This report form new additions to Telangana state, India.

Samples were collected during June 2015 to December, 2016, from forests of Achampeta, Adilabad, Anantagiri, Bhadrachalam, Hyderabad, Kothagudem, Mahabubnagar, Mannanur, Manchippa, Nalgonda, Narsapur, Nizamabad, Pakala and Yellandu of Telangana state. These samples were collected from different plant parts like dead and decaying leaves, twigs, and leaf

Fig. 1. *Cribaria elegans* Berk. & Curt.; 2. *Dictydium cancellatum* (Batsch) Macbr; 3. *Hemitrichia calyculata* (Speg.) Farr; 4. *Physarum pezizoideum* (Jungh.) Pavil & Lagrade; 5. *Trichia botrytis* (Pers.) Pers. All Figures were photographed in 100X

Table 1. List of myxomycetes collected from Telangana state, India

Species	Habitat	Place	Accession No.
<i>Ceratomyxa fruticulosa</i> (Mull.) Maubr	Wood	Bhadrachalam	OUMH 900
<i>Ceratomyxa hydroides</i> (Jaco.) D. Kurtz	Bark	Bhadrachalam	OUMH 901
<i>Enteridium lycoperdon</i> (Bull.) M.L. Farr.	Wood	Kothagudem	OUMH 902
<i>Lycogala epidendrum</i> (J.C. Buxb, ex L.) Fr.	Wood	Mannanur	OUMH 903
<i>Cribraria atrofusca</i> G.W. Martin & love Joy	Fallen leaves	Narsapur	OUMH 904
<i>Cribraria aurantiaca</i> Schrad	Litter	Narsapur	OUMH 905
<i>Cribraria elegans</i> Berk. & M.A. Curt.	Wood	Narsapur	OUMH 906
<i>Dictydium cancellatum</i> (Batsch) T. Macbr	Wood	Ananthagiri	OUMH 907
<i>Arcyria cinerea</i> (Bull.) Pers.	Wood	Nizamabad	OUMH 908
<i>Arcyria glauca</i> Lister ex Minakata	Wood	Nizamabad	OUMH 909
<i>Arcyria incarnata</i> (Pers.) Pers.	wood	Hyderabad	OUMH 910
<i>Arcyria telocarpa</i> (Cooke) Martin & Alexopoulos	Dead wood	Hyderabad	OUMH 911
<i>Hemitrichia calyculata</i> (Speg.) M.L. Farr.	Dead wood	Hyderabad	OUMH 912
<i>Hemitrichia clavata</i> (Pers.) Rostaf.	Wood	Bhadrachalam	OUMH 913
<i>Trichia botrytis</i> (Pers.) Pers.	Dead wood	Ananthagiri	OUMH 914
<i>Physarum melleum</i> (Berk & Broome) Massee	Wood	Pakala	OUMH 915
<i>Physarum pezizoideum</i> (Jungh.) Pavill. & Lagarde	On a fungi	Kothagudem	OUMH 916
<i>Physarella oblonga</i> (Berk. & M.A. Cart.) Morgan	Dead wood	Kothagudem	OUMH 917
<i>Diachea leucopodia</i> (Bull.) Rost.	Wood	Yellandu	OUMH 918
<i>Diderma effusum</i> (Schwein) Morgan	Bark	Yellandu	OUMH 919
<i>Didymium floccosum</i> Martin, Thind & Rehill	Dried leaves	Kothagudem	OUMH 920
<i>Comatracha elegans</i> (Racib). G. Lister	Wood	Achampeta	OUMH 921
<i>Comatracha laxa</i> Rost.	Bark	Mahabubnagar	OUMH 922
<i>Comatracha subcesopitosa</i> Peck	Wood	Nalgonda	OUMH 923
<i>Stemonitis axifera</i> (Bull.) T. Macbr.	Wood	Adilabad	OUMH 924
<i>Stemonitis fusca</i> Roth.	Bark	Adilabad	OUMH 925
<i>Stemonitis mussooriensis</i> G.W. Martin, K.S. Thind & Sohi	Wood	Ananthagiri	OUMH 926
<i>Stemonitis smithii</i> T. Macbr.	Bark	Nizamabad	OUMH 927
<i>Stemonitis uvifera</i> T. Macbr	Wood	Mahabubnagar	OUMH 928
<i>Stemonitis verginiensis</i> Rex.	Dead wood	Mahabubnagar	OUMH 929

Note: OUMH = Osmania University Myxomycetes Herbarium

litter, etc. and carefully transported to the laboratory and preserved in small plastic vials of 2.5 to 4 cm and were placed in card board boxes. After following the standard procedure samples were dried and treated with potassium chloride for dehydration keeping them in desiccators (Davis, 1965). Hoyer's medium (Distilled water 50 ml, Arabic gum 30 g, Chloral hydrate 200g, Glycerin 20g.) was used for observing calcareous members. Non calcareous specimens were observed in glycerin mixed with water (2:1). The examined materials have been deposited and accessioned in Osmania University Myxomycetes Herbarium (OUMH). Identifications were done based on morphotaxonomic criteria and keys provided by Lakhanpal and Mukerji (1981) and Thind (1977).

Myxomycetes are known to colonize diversified habitats from all over the world (Keller, 2012; dela *et al.*, 2014). They are known to occur in temperate, tropical, and sub-tropical forests. However their occurrence is less when compared to soil fungi, litter fungi, mushrooms and

wood rotting fungi. Moderate rainfall, a temperature range of 15-28 $\pm$ 2°C, moderate humidity, good vegetation, altitude and other related factors play important role on the quantitative and qualitative distribution, phenology and dominance of myxomycetes. During present investigation about 300 samples were collected and studied from various forests. About 30 taxa were identified following available literature. Review of literature indicates that Lakhanpal and Mukerji (1981), Thind (1977), Tembhurne and Nanir (2011a,b, 2012), and Ranade *et al.* (2012) have contributed significantly to the understanding of slime molds from India. Manoharachary *et al.* (2012) and Manoharachary and Rajithasri (2015) have reported 15 myxomycetes from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh states. Table enlists 30 interesting myxomycetes and their collection details (Table 1 and Fig. 1). This study enriches the data on myxomycete floristics of India. In the present study, wood supported the maximum presence of mixomycetous taxa followed by litter and bark. This is addition to information on myxomycete floristics of Telangana state, India.

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