



## TRYBLIDIUM (FR.) REBENT. SPEC. NOV., NEW GENUS OF ASCOMYCETOUS FUNGI

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### ABSTRACT

The Ascomycetous Fungi is the largest group. These fungi are highly diverse and versatile organisms adapted to all kinds of environment. Also they are heterogenous in nature and rich in their pattern. However, it was observed that since during last few years Mycology, a branch of Botany has been neglected in Marathwada region and no studies have been done on this particular branch. Therefore, it was felt to undertake the work on taxonomic studies of ascomycetous fungi. These fungi occurring saprophytically on dead and decaying fallen leaves and twigs of plants.

**KEYWORDS:** Ascomycetous fungi, Phacidiales, Tryblidium.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The work has been completed through following steps:

1. Collection of infected plant material
  2. Laboratory work.
  3. Identification of Fungi.
- The collection of infected plant material was done at every fortnight. The field observation was done carefully and the date of collection and identification of the host was carefully recorded. It may be mentioned that for the identification of the host, particularly for the vernacular names the help was taken from a common layman.
  - In the laboratory, the hand sections of these infected plant material were carefully taken. The slides were prepared by using Lactophenol as a mounting medium and cotton blue as a stain. Then the slides were sealed with nail paint and preserved in the laboratory.
  - The prepared slides were carefully observed under calibrated research microscope. The measurement of Ascocarp, Asci and Ascospores were carefully taken. The identification of different genera was done with the help a book "Genera of Fungi" by Clements and Shear(1973)

The genus is characterized by perithecia superficial to erumpent, oblong to lance shaped, dark coloured, wide. Asci hyaline, cylindrical, club shaped, elongate, shortly stipitate, 4-8 spored. Ascospores oblong to ovoid, muriform, hyaline to dark brown,

### MATRIX STUDIED

**Tryblidium lantanae spec.nov.** Collected on dead stem *Lantana camara* L.during the month of February 2003, at Ramling forest, Yedsi.

#### Leg. R.A.Kamble

Perithecia erumpent, embedded in host tissue, oblong to lanceolate, leathery, black in colour, measuring from 360-375 $\mu$  x 180-200 $\mu$ . Asci hyaline, cylindrical, club shaped, unitunicate, 8-spored, paraphysate, shortly stipitate, measuring from 79-82 $\mu$  x 38-40 $\mu$ . Ascospores oblong, muriform, biserriate, hyaline at first, later on becomes yellow to brown at maturity with thin mucilage sheath, measuring from 33-34 $\mu$  x 11-12 $\mu$ .



#### Comparative Table of Indian Species of Tryblidium (Fr.) Rebent.

Sr. No.	Species	Host	Perithecia	Asci	Ascospores
01.	<i>T. euginiae</i> spec.nov. Leg. R.A.Kamble.	<i>Eugenia rubicunda</i> L.	309-340 $\mu$	106-108 $\mu$	39-41 $\mu$
			X 268-280 $\mu$	X 54-56 $\mu$	X 25-26 $\mu$
02.	<i>T.lantanae</i> spec. nov. Leg. R.A.Kamble	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	360-375 $\mu$	79-82 $\mu$	33-34 $\mu$
			X 180-200 $\mu$	X 38-40 $\mu$	X 11-12 $\mu$

#### CONCLUSION

The genus tryblidium (Fr.) Rebent. Comes under the order Phacidiales and family Tryblidiaceae. (Sacchardo).

The author has investigated two new species on different hosts viz. i) *T. euginiae* on *Eugenia rubicanda* L. and ii) *T. lantanae* on *Lantana camara* L.

On critical studies it is observed that *T. euginiae* spec. nov. differs from *T.lantanae* spec. nov. in having smaller fruting bodies and larger ascospores.

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