## Three giant Ascomycetes (Pyrenomycetes) from Maharashtra, India

# Patil A, Patil MS<sup>1</sup> and Dangat BT<sup>2</sup>

Department of Botany, Rajaram College, Kolhapur <sup>1,2</sup>Shivaji University, Kolhapur (M.S), India

Patil A, Patil MS, Dangat BT 2012 – Three giant Ascomycetes (Pyrenomycetes) from Maharashtra, India. Mycosphere 3(3), 353–356, Doi 10.5943 /mycosphere/3/3/8

*Xylaria poitei*, *Hypocrea peltata* and *Xylaria gigantea* are recorded for the first time from India.

**Key words** – *Hypocrea* – Taxonomy – *Xylaria* 

#### **Article Information**

Received 17 May 2012 Accepted 29 May 2012

Published online 16 June 2012

\*Corresponding author: Sachin Dangat – e-mail – schndangat@gmail.com

## Intoduction

During a study of fungi from south-western parts of Maharashtra, India, an ascomycete with a giant ascocarp was collected and identified as *Xylaria poitei*. Two other giant ascomycetes, *Hypocrea peltata* and *Xylaria gigantea*, previously collected from the same study area were scrutinised and revised. All three species are new records for India.

*Hypocrea peltata* (Jungh.) Berk., Hookers J. Bot. 3: 206, 1851. (Fig. 1, 2e)

*Esphaeria peltata* Jungh., Praemisa in Florum Crypto. Javae Insulae Fasc. I, p. 20, 1838 = *Hypocrea gigantea* T. Petch, Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Peradeniya Vol -VII P.II, p.131, 1920.

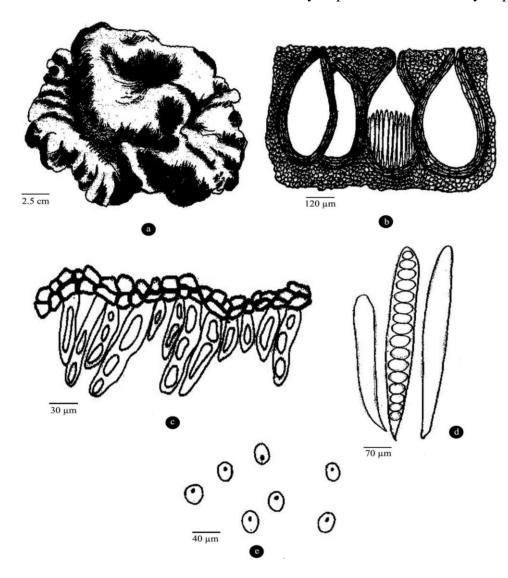
Habit – On dead tree trunk, Ajara, Dist.Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India, M.S. Patil, 28 September 1977, WIF No.106.

This species was reported by M.J. Berkeley as a new combination based on *Spheria peltata* Jungh. from Java. This species shows wide geographical distribution in Asia, Africa and South America. Petch (1920), Kar & Maitey (1979) and Patil & Patil (1983) recorded it as *Hypocrea gigantea* from Sri Lanka and India.

The present material shows stroma centrally stalked, globose, ovoid or flat cushion shaped, laterally plicate and lower side shortly contracted, separate or aggregated, apex pulvinate and lower side depressed, glabrous, yellow, ostioles not prominently seen, 2.5-12 cm in diameter and 3-4 cm in height, flesh white, margin fibrilose/simple, 1–3 septate, hyaline hair, 6.3–8.25 x 20–60 µm; perithecia arranged in the peripheral zone, monostichous or distichous, ovoid, thin-walled, 150-175 x 275-315 µm; asci narrowly cylindrical, first 8spored then 16-spored, 3.5 x 65-100 µm; ascospores uniseriate, obliquely arranged, globose part-spores hyaline and finely verrucose, 3.2 x 5 µm in diameter; conidial state absent. The ascostromata in the present specimen is larger than described by others (12 cm in diameter), but the other characters perfectly resemble *H. peltata*.

*Xylaria gigantea* (Zipp. & Lév.) Fr., Nov.Symb., p.127, 1845. (Fig. 2d)

On soil, Kas, Dist. Satara, M.S., India, C.R. Patil, 14 October 1995, deposited at Mycology Herbarium, Botany Department, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra as



**Fig. 1** – **a** *Hypocrea peltata* Habit **b** V.S. of stroma **c** Lower part of stroma with 1- celled guttulate hairs **d** Asci **e** Ascopores

WIF No. 1732.

This species was described from Java and Borneo. The present material has large which ascocarps, are erect. clavate, subcylindrical or fusiform, compressed, 25 x 8 cm, with rough surface, yellowish brown colour and hollow in the centre; perithecia monostichous, 100-200 x 200-350 µm; ascospores 5–9 x 8–14 µm, olivaceous-brown with inconspicuous germ slit. All the characters agree well with Xylaria gigantea. The present material was identified by Dr. M.S. Patil and described by Dr. Mahamulkar in his Ph.D. approved Shivaji University, thesis bv Kolhapur (2001).

*Xylaria poitei* (Lév.) Fr., Nova Acta R. Soc. Scient. upsal., Ser. 3, 1: 125, 1851. (Fig. 2a–c)

On dead decaying wood, Patgaon, Dist. Kolhapur, M.S., India, B.T. Dangat, 19 August 2011, National Fungal Culture Collection of India (NFCCI), Ajrekar Mycological Herbarium ARI, Pune, AMH No. 9455.

The present collection has cylindrical to clavate stromata, 4–6 x 16–25 cm, with several arising from a common source, unbranched, with rounded apices, stromatal surface smooth, blackish, with black ostioles, interior white, becoming hollow; perithecia monostichous; asci 8-spored, long-stipitate; ascospores one-

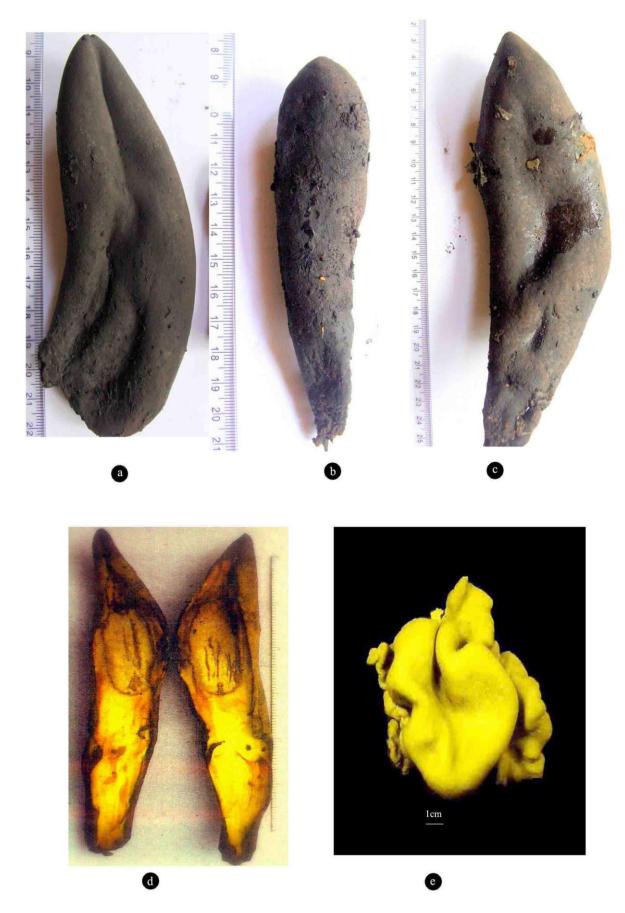


Fig. 2 – a,b,c Xylaria poitei Ascocarp d Xylaria gigantea Ascocarp e Hypocrea peltata Ascocarp.

celled, ellipsoid, 15.6–18.2 x 5.2–7.8μm, dark brown, biguttulate with indistinct germ slit. The stromata are larger than those reported from the U.S.A. (Rogerson 1984), but all other characters coincide with *X. poitei*.

### References

- Berkeley M J. 1869 On a collection of fungi from Cuba. Part 2. Journal of the Linnean Society, Botany 10, 341–93.
- Fries EM. 1828 Elenchus fungorum sistens commentarium in systema mycologicum. Vol. 2. Greifswald. 154 p.
- Petch T. 1924 Xylariaceae Zeylanicae. Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya 8, 119–166.

- Rogers JD. 1979 The Xylariaceae: systematic, biological and evolutionary aspects. Mycologia 71, 1–42.
- Rogers JD. 1983 *Xylaria bulbosa, Xylaria curta*, and *Xylaria longipes* in continental United States. Mycologia 75, 457–467.
- Rogers JD, Malmgren MM. 1977 Notes on *Rosellinia buxi* and conidial *Xylaria*. Canadian Journal of Botany 55, 1051–1055.
- Petch T. 1937 Notes on British Hypocreaceae III. Journal of Botany 75, 217–231.
- Rogerson CT. 1970 The hypocrealean fungi (Ascomycetes, Hypocreales). Mycologia 62, 865–910.
- Pande, Alka. 2008 Ascomycetes of Peninsular India. Scientific Publishers, 534 p.