FUNGI ISOLATED FROM RHIZOSPHERE—III*

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(Received for publication on August 13, 1957)

In this brief paper are enumerated thirteen species of Mucorales which the writer had isolated during his studies on the rhizosphere microflora of pigeon pea [Cajanus cajan (L.) Millsp.] in relation to the wilt caused by Fusarium udum Butler. Of these Mucor jansseni Lendner, Mucor spinescens Lendner and Cæmansia reversa van Tieghem and Le Monnier are reported for the first time from India.

- Rhizopus arrhizus Fischer in Rabenhorst's Kryptogamenflora, 1892, 4, 161; Saccardo, Syll. Fung., 1888, 7, 186; Mundkur, B. B., Monogr. Coun. agric. Res. India, 1938, 12, 11; Subramanian, C. V., J. Madras Univ., 1952, 22 B, 208.
- Rhizopus nodosus Namyslowski in Bull. Acad. Sci., Carcovie, 1910, B, 438; Saccardo, Syll. Fung., 1888, 7, 212; Mundkur, B. B., Monogr. Coun. agric. Res. India, 1938, 12, 11; Subramanian, C. V. and Ramakrishnan, K., J. Madras Univ., 1956, 26 B, 370.
- Absidia spinosa Lendner in Bull. Herb. Boissier, 1907, 7, 250; Saccardo, Syll. Fung., 1921, 21, 824; Subramanian, C. V. and Ramakrishnan, K., J. Madras Univ., 1956, 26 B, 331.
- Mucor jansseni Lendner in Bull. Herb. Boissier, 1905, 7, 238; Naumov, N. A., Clés des Mucorinées, 1939, 37; Gilman, J. C., A Manual of Soil Fungi, 1945, 29.

Cultures fast growing on potato dextrose and Czapek (Dox) agar with white, fluffy, cottony aerial mycelium turning gradually greyishblack with the abundant production of sporangia. Sporangiophores branched in an irregular cymose pattern with distinctly discernible longitudinal striations on the wall. These striations are very clear in dry mounts of the fungus. Sporangia varying in diameter from 25 to 85μ . Columella spherical to oval with a distinct collarette at the base, measuring 13 to 34μ by 10 to 27μ , greyish in colour, sporangial wall fragile. Spores spherical, $3 \cdot 2$ to $5 \cdot 2 \mu$ in diameter, mostly $4 \cdot 8 \mu$ (Fig. 1).

* Formed a part of the thesis approved for the Ph.D. Degree of the University of Madras.

"Fungi Isolated from Rhizosphere," I and II appeared in the Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., 1955, 43 B, 98-104 and J. Indian bot. Soc., 1956, 35, 38-42 respectively.

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 Mucor racemosus Fresenius in Beiträge zur Mykologie, Frankfurt, 1850, 12; Saccardo, Syll. Fung., 1888, 7, 192; Butler, E. J. and Bisby, G. R., Monogr. Coun. agric. Res. India, 1931, 1, 8; Subramanian, C. V., J. Madras Univ., 1952, 22 B, 208.



FIG. 1. Mucor jansseni Lendner A. Sporangiophores and sporangia. B. Columellæ. C. Spores.

12. Mucor spinescens Lendner in Bull. Herb. Boissier, 1908, 8, 79; Graf, P. W., Mycologia, 1928, 20, 176; Naumov, N. A., Clés des Mucorinées, 1939, 39, as Mucor plumbeus Bonorden var. spinescens (Lendner) Naumov; Gilman, J. C., A Manual of Soil Fungi, 1945, 176. Turf white in colour, turning gradually grey in centre of the colony first and later peripherally, up to 5 mm. in height, collapsing with the aging of the culture. Sporangiophores up to 2 mm. high and 6 to $10\,\mu$ in width. Branching of the sporangiophores is in an irregular cymose pattern. Sporangiophores often somewhat constricted at the base of the sporangium and slightly incurved. Sporangia spherical, subspherical or globose, varying in diameter from 48 to 68 μ , mostly hyaline, rarely subhyaline. Columella short, smooth, slightly conical, surmounted by a short, blunt or pointed process. Spores numerous, spherical to globose 6.4 to $8.0\,\mu$ (mostly $7.2\,\mu$), hyaline to subhylaine (Fig. 2).





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FIG. 2. Mucor spinescens Lendner

A-C. Branched sporangiophores of an irregular racemose type. D. An atypical columella. E_1-E_4 . Columellæ with spinescent projections. F. Sporangiospores.

- Circinella muscæ (Sorokine) Berlese and de Toni in Saccardo, Syll. Fung., 1888, 7, 216; as Circinella spinosa van Tieghem and Le Monnier, Mundkur, B. B., in Monogr. Coun. agric. Res. India, 1938, 12, 11; as Circinella muscæ (Sorokine) Berlese and de Toni, Subramanian, C. V. and Ramakrishnan, K., J. Madras Univ., 1956, 26 B, 342.
- Choanephora cucurbitarum (Berk, and Rav.) Thaxter in Rhodora, 1903, 15, 97–102; Saccardo, Syll. Fung., 1905, 17, 507; Butler, E. J. and Bisby, G. R., Monogr. Coun. agric. Res. India, 1931, 1, 8.
- Cunninghamella echinulata Thaxter in Rhodora, 1903, 5, 508; Saccardo, Syll. Fung., 1905, 17, 508; Mundkur, B. B., Monogr. Coun. agric. Res. India, 1938, 12 10; Subramanian, C. V., J. Madras Univ., 1952, 22 B, 208.
- Cunninghamella bertholletiæ Stadel in Mykol. Zbl., 1912, 1, 218-19; Ramakrishnan, K., Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., 1955, 42 B, 112; Subramanian, C. V. and Ramakrishnan, K., J. Madras Univ., 1956, 26 B, 344.
- Syncephalastrum racemosum (Cohn) Schroeter in Cohn's Kryptogamenflora von Schlesien, 1889, 615; Saccardo, Syll. Fung., 1888, 7, 232; Ramakrishnan, K. and Subramanian, C. V., J. Madras Univ., 1952, 22 B, 46.
- Syncephalis cornu van Tieghem and Le Monnier in Ann. Sci. nat., 1873, 17, 376; Saccardo, Syll. Fung., 7; Ramakrishnan, K., Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., 1955, 42 B, 112; Subramanian, C. V. and Ramakrishnan, K., J. Madras Univ., 1956, 26 B, 374.
- Cæmansia reversa van Tieghem and Le Monnier in Ann. Sci. nat., 1873, **17**, 392; Gilman, J. C., A Manual of Soil Fungi, 1945, 60; Farrow, W. M., Mycologia, 1954, **46**, 643.

Turf pale yellow, slow growing, substrate mycelium repent, branched and septate. Sporangia absent, conidiophores dichotomously branched bearing sporocladia; sporocladia somewhat inflated, septate, often tapering to 1 or 3 terminal cells and bearing phialides on the lower aspect. Sporocladia measuring 16 to 24μ by 4 to 7μ , phialides short, one-celled, ovoid to elongate, ellipsoid, measuring 2.4 to 3.2μ by 1.6 to 2.4μ , conidia borne at the end of the phialides, one-celled, hyaline, smooth-walled, elliptic to fusiform, 4.8 to 8.0μ by 1.6 to 2.8μ (Fig. 3). This form is comparatively rare in the rhizosphere and control soils. It was recorded only twice from rhizosphere.



FIG. 3. Camansia reversa van Tieghem and Le Monnier

A. Dichotomously branched conidiophore. B-D. Enlarged fertile part of the conidiophore showing the sporocladia. E. Sporocladium bearing phialides and Conidia. F. Conidia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am much thankful to Professor Dr. T. S. Sadasivan and Dr. C. V. Subramanian of the University Botany Laboratory, Madras, for their valuable suggestions and criticism. I am also grateful to the University of Madras for the award of a research studentship during the tenure of which this work was done.

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