

CIRRENALIA TROPICALIS, AN ADDITION TO INDIAN MARINE FUNGI

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WHILE studying the distribution of lignicolous marine fungi in the Vellar estuary, East Coast of India, a hyphomycete, *Cirrenalia tropicalis* was collected. This species was earlier described from Liberia, Atlantic ocean¹. The species is now recorded for the first time from India and outside the Atlantic Ocean. A brief description of the fungus is given below.

Cirrenalia tropicalis Kohlm. *Mycologia* 60: 267, 1968. Figures 1 and 2.

Conidiophores hyaline to light brown, not differentiated from the hyphae, lateral, often remaining connected with detached conidia. Conidiogenous

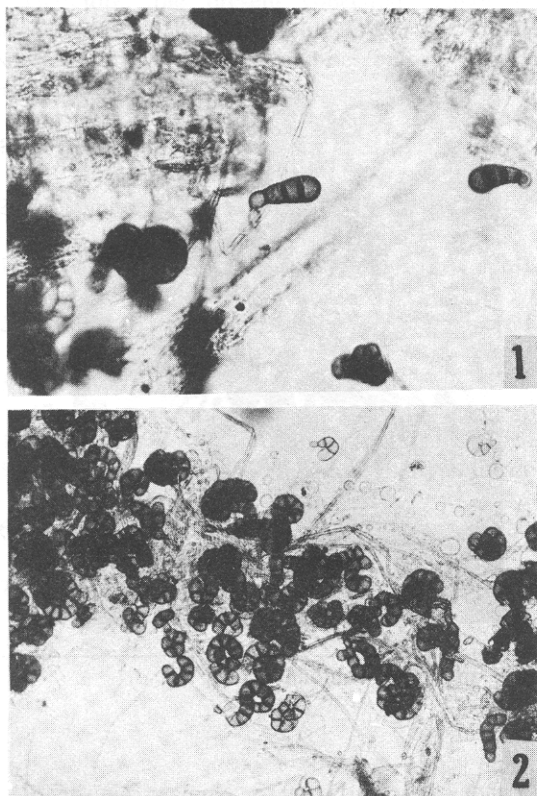
cells monoblastic, integrated, terminal, determinate. Conidia acrogenous, solitary, mostly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times coiled, 6–12 septate, constricted at the septa, reddish brown, cells increasing in diameter from base to apex, 35–43.2 μm in diameter; terminal cells subglobose, 7–10 μm high, 5.6–8.4 μm in diameter, basal cells cylindrical, 5–7.5 μm high, 3–4.8 μm in diameter.

Recorded from an intertidal wood on 14.3.1986 in the Jetty area, Vellar estuary, Tamil Nadu, India.

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1. Kohlmeyer, J., *Mycologia*, 1968, 60, 267.



Figures 1 and 2. *Cirrenalia tropicalis*. 1. Developing conidia ($\times 400$), and 2. Mature conidia ($\times 400$).