



Short Communication

Diversity of *Xylaria* Species from Amravati Region, Amravati, MS, India

Hande D.V. and S.V. Hiwarale

Department of Botany, Shri Shivaji Science College Amravati 444603, MS, INDIA

Available online at: www.isca.in

Received 12th November 2012, revised 18th November 2012, accepted 2nd December 2012

Abstract

In due course of mycological survey of different forest of Amravati District, the authors collected many interesting fungi. The fungi reported in this paper are rare to Maharashtra State. Xylariaceae is a large and relatively well known Ascomycetes family found in most countries, which contain 35 genera. Most of them species are saprobic wood degraders while some are endophytic or even associates with termite nests. *Xylaria* is large and first described genus of family xylariaceae. The *xylaria* is characterized by sac like perithecia, ascocarp and long chains of asci with variable numbers of ascospores. The specimen of *xylaria* collected from different parts of Amravati region Amravati, Maharashtra, India. The collected specimen were screened by standard methods. Each specimen was examined on the basis of morphological and microscopical characters. The measurement or dimensions of stromata, perithecia, asci and ascospores were taken. All the species *xylaria mellisii*, *xylaria axifera*, *xylaria bambusae*, *xylaria pallida*, *xylaria feejeensis*, *xylaria aristata*, *xylaria kamatii* and *xylaria microceras* in the study were examined and identified on the basis of morphology.

Keywords: Taxonomy, *Xylaria* species

Introduction

Xylariaceae is a large and relatively well known Ascomycetes family found in most countries¹ contain 35 genera². Most of them species are saprobic wood degraders like many species actively decay wood of living or dead angiosperms³, while some are endophytic like same species are common endophytes in many tropical plants including palm, orchids and ferns⁴, or even associated with termites nets. The nature of *Xylaria* in the nests of fungus - growing termites has been a point of debate⁵. *Xylaria* is a large and first described genus of the xylariaceae⁶, *Xylaria* is characterized by sac like perithecium, ascocarp, and long asci with variable number of the ascospores. Majority the *xylaria* species are host-specific but many question about the *Xylaria* species remain unanswered, especially with regard to colonization of hosts⁷. Study and identification has been done on the basis of morphological and microscopical characters. Some species are difficult to identify from their colour, size and shape¹. In Maharashtra major contribution on *Xylaria* reported Alka Pande⁸.

Material and Methods

Xylaria specimens collected from different parts of the Amravati region from Maharashtra, India. The collected specimen were wrapped in the butter paper and packed in brown colored 5" x 3" packet. The location, host name and date of collection has been written on the brown packet. Each specimen is examined on the basis of the morphological characters with host specificity and microscopically characters of perithecia, asci and ascospores. The dimensions of perithecia, asci and ascospores has been taken for 10, 20 and 50 times

respectively. Lactophenol cotton blue and distilled water was used to mounting the media for microscopy. Observation and photography were carried out (Plate-I a,b,c and d). These collections were studied in respect of Morphology, taxonomy and their specific identify with the help of relevant literature^{9,10,2,11,12-15}.

Results and Discussion

***Xylaria mellisii* (Berk.) Cooke:** Stroma erect, simple, brown, stalked, 3-4 cm long stromata; stroma is whitish brown, rough, pointed apex; stalk is long, dark brown, hairy; perithecia many, globose, flask shaped embedded in stroma, arranged in periphery of the stroma, 286-507 × 260-286 μm; ascus numerous, brown, long, 65-89 × 3.28-6.56 μm; ascospore dark brown, 13.12-16.4 × 3.28-6.56 μm.

Matrix: on dead wood of unidentified host, Rahatgaon, Dist-Amravati, MS, India

***Xylaria axifera* Mon:** Stroma of this species is erect, simple, stalked, blackish brown, cylindrical, 2-4 mm long; stroma irregular, brown colored, apex pointed, rough outer surface; stalk smooth, hairy, long; perithecia flattened but some are rounded, many, present at the periphery of the stroma, 390-650 × 325-455 μm; ascus many, long, brownish, 85.28-114.8 × 3.28-6.56 μm; ascospore brown, elongated, 16.4-22.96 × 3.28-6.56 μm.

Matrix: On dead wood of unidentified host, Pohara, Amravati, MS, India.

***Xylaria bambusae* Pande and Kamat:** Stroma erect, simple, black, cylindrical, stalked, 2-3 cm long stromata; stroma black, disc like, short, apex rounded; stalk long black colored; perithecia rounded to flattened, globous, few, present at the periphery of stroma, 455-546 × 390-494 μm; ascus many, long, light brown, 65.6-114.8 × 3.28-6.56 μm; ascospore elongated, light brown, 16.4-22.96 × 3.28-6.56 μm.

Matrix: On dead wood of Bamboo, Pohara, Amravati, MS, India.

***Xylaria pallida* Berk and Cooke:** Stroma erect, simple, dark black, cylindrical, short with short stalk stromata; stroma rough, short, black, rough surface, apex rounded; perithecia, globous, vary in shape, majorly rounded but some are flattened at the periphery of stroma, 195-364 × 195-338 μm; ascus long, light brown, 49.2-65.6 × 3.28 μm; ascospore small, light brown, 6.56-13.12 × 3.28 μm.

Matrix: On dead wood of *Tectona grandis*, Pohara Dist-Amravati, MS, India.

***Xylaria feejeensis* (Berk.) Fries:** Stroma erect, cylindrical, brown, stalked stromata; stroma brown, rough, stalk, short; perithecia rounded, few in stroma, globous, some are flattened, present at the periphery of the stroma, 247-338 × 195-260 μm; ascus many, long, light brown, 82-85.28 × 3.28-6.56 μm; ascospore light brown, 9.84-16.4 × 3.28-6.56 μm.

Matrix: On dead wood of unidentified host, Pohara, Amravati, M.S., India

***Xylaria aristata* Mont.:** Stroma erect, irregular, branched, long, rough surface, stalked, black, 3.5-4 cm long stromata, stroma black, two branches on one stalk, stalk black, medium, rough; perithecia many, ostiolate, broad at base, tapered at the tip, flask shaped, embedded in stroma, vary in shape, 260-585 × 260-520 μm; ascus long, many, dark brown, 91.48-98.4 × 3.28 μm; ascospore, dark brown 6.56-13.12 × 3.28 μm.

Matrix: On dead wood of unidentified host, Pohara, Amravati, M.S., India

***Xylaria kamatii* Pande:** Stroma erect, simple, stalked, blackish brown, irregular, 0.8-1.4 cm long stromata; stroma brownish, rough surface, acute apex; stalk of this species has short, black; perithecia flattened, many broad at the periphery, embedded in stroma, 286-520 × 324-456 μm; ascus many, long dark brown, 82-91.84 × 6.56-9.84 μm; ascospore dark brown, 13.12-19.68 × 6.56-9.84 μm.

Matrix: On dead wood of unidentified host, Pohara, Amravati, M.S., India

***Xylaria microceras* (Mont.) Fr. (Nov. Act. Reg. Soc. Sci. Upsal. Ser. 3, 1:28, 1851) (figure-8):** The species has erect, small, stalked, brown, simple, 0.3-1 cm long stromata; stroma brown, apex acute, rough surface; stalk blackish, hairy, short; the perithecia are rounded, few per stroma, globous, flask shaped, ostiolate, 364-520 × 364-390 μm; ascus many brown, 98.4-

114.8 × 3.28-6.56 μm; ascospore brown, 9.84-16.4 × 3.28-6.56 μm, other than the perithecial measurement all features are coincide with *Xylaria microceras*.

Matrix: On dead wood of unidentified host, Pohara, Amravati, M.S., India

Conclusion

In the Present paper purely basic taxonomic study of the species of *Xylaria* investigated. On comparison table indicates that species are different on the basis of morphotaxonomy. *Xylaria* species are mostly growing on dead parts of the higher plants. This reports additions to the Fungi of Maharashtra.

References

1. Whalley A.J.S., The Xylariaceous way of life, *Mycological Research*, **100**, 897-922 (1996)
2. Eriksson G. and Hawksworth D.L., Outline of the ascomycetes-1993, *Systema ascomycetum*, **12**, 51-257 (1993)
3. Roger J.D., The Xylariaceae: Systematic, biological and evolutionary aspects, *Mycologia*, **71**, 1-41 (1979)
4. Dreyfuss M. and Petrini O., Further investigations on the occurrence and distribution of indophytic fungi in tropical plants, *Botanica Helvetica*, **94**, 33-40 (1984)
5. Thomas R.J., Distribution of *Termitomyces heim* and other fungi in the nests and major workers of *Macrotermes bellicosus* (smeathman) in Nigeria, *Soil biology and biochemistry*, **19**, 329-333 (1987)
6. Martin P., Studies in the Xylariaceae VIII: *Xylaria* and its allies, *South African Journal of Botany*, **36**, 73-138 (1970)
7. Lodge D.J. and Cantrell S., Fungal communities in wet tropical forests: variation in time and space, *Canadian Journal of botany*, **73**, S1391-S1398 (1995)
8. Pande Alka, Ascomycetes of Peninsular India. Scientific publishers India, 584 (2008)
9. Barnett H.L. and Hanter B.B., Illustrated Genera of Imperfect fungi. III. Ed., Burgess Publishing Co., Minnesota (1972)
10. Clements F.E. and Shear C.L., Genera of fungi. Hafnen Publishing Co., New York (1957)
11. Mukerji K.G. and Juneja R.C., Fungi of India, Suppl., Emkay Publ., Delhi (1975)
12. Bilgrami K.S., Jamaluddin and Rizwi M.A., Fungi of India, Today and Tomorrow Publications, New Delhi, 467 (1979)
13. Bilgrami K.S., Jamaluddin and Rizwi M.A., Fungi of India, Part - III, List and References, Today and Tomorrow Publications, New Delhi, 798 (1991)
14. Jamaluddin S., Goswami M.G. and Ojha B.M., Fungi of India (1989-2001) Scientific Publisher, Jodhpur, 326 (2004)

15. Sarbhoy A.K., Agarwal D.L. and Varshney J.L., Fungi of India : C. B. S. Publication & distributions, New Delhi, 350 (1982-1992)

16. Ellis M.B., Dematiaceores Hyphomycetes, C.M.I., Kew, Surrey (England) (1971)

17. Patil A., Patil M.S. and Dangat B.T., Three giant Ascomycetes (Pyrenomycetes) from Maharashtra. India. *Mycosphere*, 3(3), 353-356 (2012)

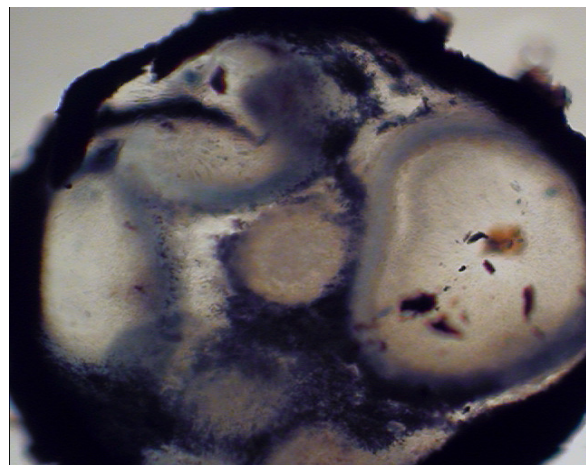
18. Paul B., Pilar A. and Zoila B., Distribution and dispersal of *Xylaria* endophytes in two tree species in Puerto Rico, *Mycol. Res.*, 102(8), 944-948 (1998)

19. Ramesh V., Thilavaipandian A., Karunakaran C. and Rajendran A., Identification and comparison of *Xylaria curta* and *Xylaria* sp. from Western Ghat-Courtallum Hills, India, *Mycosphere*, 3(5), 607-615 (2012)

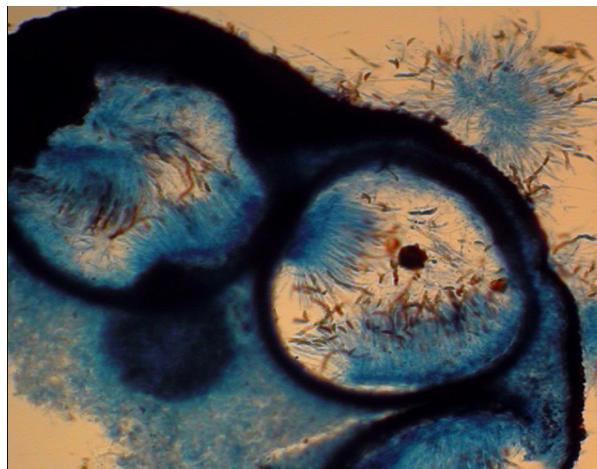
Table-1
Comparison between the species of *Xylaria*

Sr no.	Perithecia In(μm)	Ascus In(μm)	Ascospore In(μm)	Species
1.	286-507 \times 260-286	65-89 \times 3.28-6.56	13.12-16.4 \times 3.28-6.56	<i>Xylari mellisii</i> (Berk) Cooke
2.	390-650 \times 325-455	85.28-114.8 \times 3.28-6.56	16.4-22.96 \times 3.28-6.56	<i>Xylaria axifera</i>
3.	390-650 \times 325-455	65.6-114.8 \times 3.28-6.56	16.4-22.96 \times 3.28-6.56	<i>Xylaria bambusae</i> Pande and Kamat
4.	195-364 \times 195-338	49.2-65.6 \times 3.28	6.56-13.12 \times 3.28	<i>Xylaria pallida</i> Berk. & Cooke
5.	247-338 \times 195-260	82-85.28 \times 3.28-6.56	9.84-16.4 \times 3.28-6.56	<i>Xylaria feejeensis</i> (Berk.) Fries Var.
6.	260-585 \times 260-520	91.48-98.4 \times 3.28	6.56-13.12 \times 3.28	<i>Xylaria aristata</i> Mont.
7.	286-520 \times 324-456	82-91.84 \times 6.56-9.84	13.12-19.68 \times 6.56-9.84	<i>Xylaria kamatii</i> Pande
8.	364-520 \times 364-390	98.4-114.8 \times 3.28-6.56	9.84-16.4 \times 3.28-6.56	<i>Xylaria microceras</i> (Mont.)

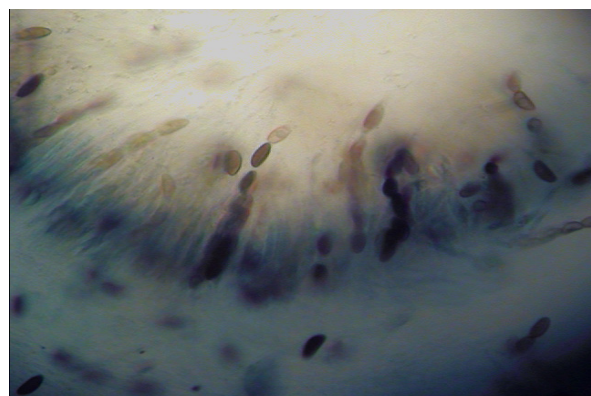
Plate- I



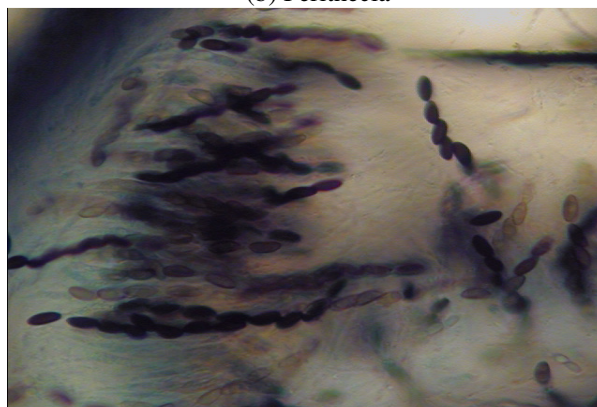
(a) T.S. Stroma



(b) Perithecia



(c) Asci



(d) Ascospores