SOME HELICOSPORAE FROM HYDERABAD—I.

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(with 3 figs.)

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Helicosporae are Deuteromycetous fungi, producing characteristically coiled or curved, continuous or septate conidia, coiled either in two or three dimensions; a character employed by MOORE (1955, 1957) in classifying these forms. Some of these are parasitic, while the majority of the remaining are saprophytic and the rest mycoparasitic. Some helicosporous fungi were collected by the authors during the study of Hyphomycetes of Hyderabad. This paper deals with new species of Helicoma CORDA, Troposporella KARST, Helicoceras LINDER, and a new genus Moorella.

Helicoma narsapurense sp. nov.

This fungus was collected from Narsapur forests growing on unidentified stems forming olive green to brownish green, thick, velvety growth extensively on the substratum. Colonies are effuse, consisting of dark brown, branched, creeping hyphae, 5—10 μ broad, from which the conidiophores arise. Conidiophores are straight or rarely bent, dark brown at the base and getting paler towards the apices, with subhyaline ultimate and penultimate cells, unbranched, 5—16 septate, distance between septa measures up to 45 μ in length, 145—335 μ long, 6—9 μ broad at the base and 3—7 μ broad all along. Conidia are produced acrogenously and singly from the subhyaline apical cell, apiculate, 3—8 septate, coiled tightly 1 1/4—1 1/2 times, filaments 6—10 μ broad, subhyaline, with characteristically hyaline septa measuring 20—27 μ in conidial diameter, cells with refractive protoplasmic contents.
Figs. 1—3. *Troposporella hyalospora* (from type material, V.V.C.B.L. No. 340).

Figs. 4—5. *Helicom narsapurense* (from type material, V.V.C.B.L. No. 298).
4. Conidiophores showing conidial attachment. 5. Conidia.

Figs. 6—8. *Helicoceros indicum* (from type material, V.V.C.B.L. No. 334).