SOME ADDITIONS TO THE LICHEN FLORA OF INDIA

III. Genus Relicina (Hale & Kurk.) Hale (Parmeliaceae)

The genus *Relicina*, a segregate of the composite genus *Parmelia*, has recently been monographed on world level by Hale* (1975), and it includes 24 species almost all of which occur in tropical southeast Asia. Hale has further mentioned that the genus is yet unknown in Europe, India, Central Asia and Africa (p. 12). We collected two species of the genus *Relicina* in Cardamom hills, Kerala and these have also not been reported in the recent monograph of the Indian species of the collective genus *Parmelia* by Awasthi† (1976).

In this note, we give descriptions of the two species of the genus *Relicina*. Chemical studies were carried out by thin layer chromatography (Culberson², 1972). Specimens referred to in the text are deposited in the Lichen Unit of the Ajarekar Mycological Herbarium (AMHI).


Thallus 5–8 cm broad, pale-yellowish green, closely adnate to the substratum, corticulous or saxicolous, dissected into lobes; lobes sublinear to linear, 1.0–1.5 mm broad, upper surface smooth, plane to slightly convex; moderately isidiate; isidia short, simple, cylindrical; cilia bulbate, slightly inflated; lower surface black to the margin, rhizinate, rhizines moderately developed, simple. Apothecia not seen.

Chemistry: Cortex K + yellow; medulla K + yellow turning red, C −, KC −, P + orange. Atranorine, usnic acid, norstictic acid and stietic acid are present.

Specimens examined: Kerala: Cardamom hills, Munnar-Kumily Road, near Begampara—76.659 (Part in US); leg. M. E. Hale.

Figs. 1–2. Fig. 1. *Relicina abstrusa* (Vain.) Hale, Fig. 2. *R. sydneyensis* (Gyel.) Hale—Scale in mm.

Distribution: Japan, Taiwan, Java, Australia and now India.

Remarks: *Relicina limbata* (Laurer) Hale, a non-isidiate species, is very closely related to *R. sydneyensis* which, however, is a isidiate species.

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Letters to the Editor

(GF-36745) to the M.A.C.S Research Institution, Poona-4.

Dept. of Mycology and P. G. Patwardhan.
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Maharashtra Association for the
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3. Hale, M. E., "A monograph of the lichen
genus Relicina (Parmeliaceae)," Smith-

CHAEOTOMIUM JABALPURENSE,
A NEW FUNGUS FROM SOIL.

During the course of studies on fungal succession
in the soil of grazed grassland of Jabalpur, M.P.,
India, a hitherto unknown species of Chaetomium
was isolated and is herewith described.

Perithecia superficial, olive-brown to almost
black, densely clothed with dark olive brown hairs,
globose to subglobose with more or less rounded
base, 154-7-304.5 × 150-3-297.2 μ, ostiolate
attached firmly to the substratum by a few yellowish-
brown rhizoids. Terminal hairs forming a dense
head at the top of peritheium, brownish-black at
the base, gradually becoming lighter in colour
towards the apex, always unbranched, uniformly
thick, 3-2 μ wide with rounded tips, apparently
unseptate, coarsely roughened with minute projec-
tions, below straight or nearly so, becoming coiled
anticlockwise into 6-10 regular close spirals above,
coils extending above the spore mass. Lateral
hairs dark olive-brown, straight below anticlockwise
spirally coiled into 1-6 spirals above, apparently
septate, minutely roughened, 3-2-3-6 μ wide. Ascii
clavate, hyaline, thin walled, evanescent, eight spored,
31-0-46.5 × 9.3-12.5 μ (spore bearing part 21-7-
24-8 μ in length). Ascospores irregularly biseriate
in the asci, dark oliveaceous brown, fusiform-
eliptical to rhomboid-ellipsoidal, 8-7-12.4 × 5.3-
6.2 μ, narrowly rounded at one end or both ends,
frequently produced in cirri.

The present isolate resembles closely to Chaeto-
mium spiraletrichum Lodha1 in having spirally coiled
terminal and lateral hairs and the shape of perithecia,
but differs in that the terminal and lateral hairs are
always unbranched and anticlockwise coiled. The
ascospores are typically fusiform to rhombo-
ellipsoidal as against ellipsoidal ascospores found
in C. spiraletrichum. It also resembles Chaeto-
mium gelatinosporum Aue and Müller2 in the

nature of terminal hairs, but distinctly differs in
having spirally coiled lateral hairs and larger peri-
theia, asci and ascospores which are also of
different shapes.

In view of these differences, the present isolate
is described as a new species and named Chaetomium jabalpurensense after the place of
occurrence.

FIG. 1. Chaetomium jabalpurensense sp. nov. A, Peritheium; B, Upper portion of terminal hair;
C, Asci; D, Ascospores.

Chaetomium jabalpurensense Tiwari, Agrawal and
Lodh sp. nov.

Peritheciis superficialibus, olivaceo-brunneis vel
prope nigris, globosis vel sub-globosis, 154-7-
304.5 × 150-3-297.2 μ, ostiolatis; ad substratum
cum rhizoidiis pallide luteo-brunneis leviter affinis. Capillus terminalibus brunneo-nigris inferne,
palldiores in ultima, non-ramosis, 3-2 μ latis;
apicibus rotundatis, inhospique septatis; manifeste
minute granuloso incrustatis, basi rectis, spirali-
curvatis in apicis, spiris 6-10 anticlock typus,
externi ultra sporarum massum. Capillus lata-
ralibus fusce olivaceo-brunneis, inferne recti,
in ultima spiraliter curvatis, spiris 1-6 anticlock
typus, appratter septatis, leviter ascendentes, basi
latis 3-2-3-6 μ. Ascii clavati, octosporos hyalinis,
stipitatis, evanescentibus, 31-0-46.5 × 9.3-12.5 μ
(parte sporas fere longa 21-7-24-8 μ). Ascosporos
inaequa biseriatis, fusce olivaceo-brunneis,
fusiforme ellipsoides vel rhombo-ellipsoides, 8-7-
12.4 × 5.3-6.2 μ, anguste rotundatus ad utroque
apicis, saepe cirrhos prolatis.

Typus lectus in solo, Jabalpur, M.P., India.
Cultura typica postea in C.M.T., Kew, Surrey,
England, No. 1MI, 157256.

Colonies on potato-dextrose and potato-malt-
cellulose agar media growing rapidly at 28° C,