CIRRENALIA TROPICALIS, AN ADDITION TO INDIAN MARINE FUNGI

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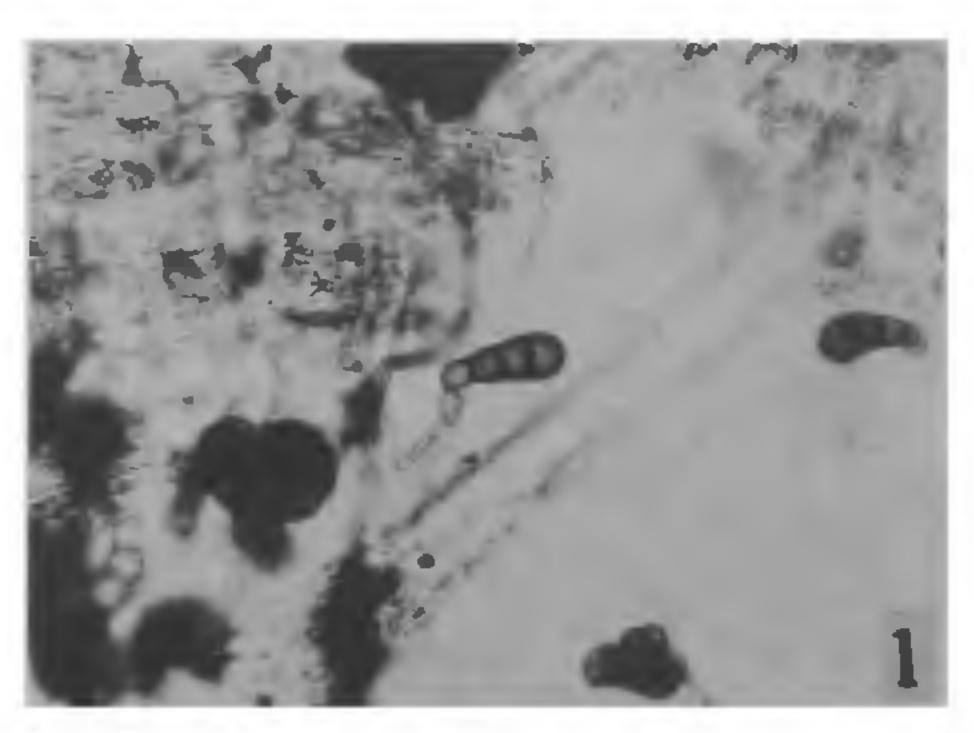
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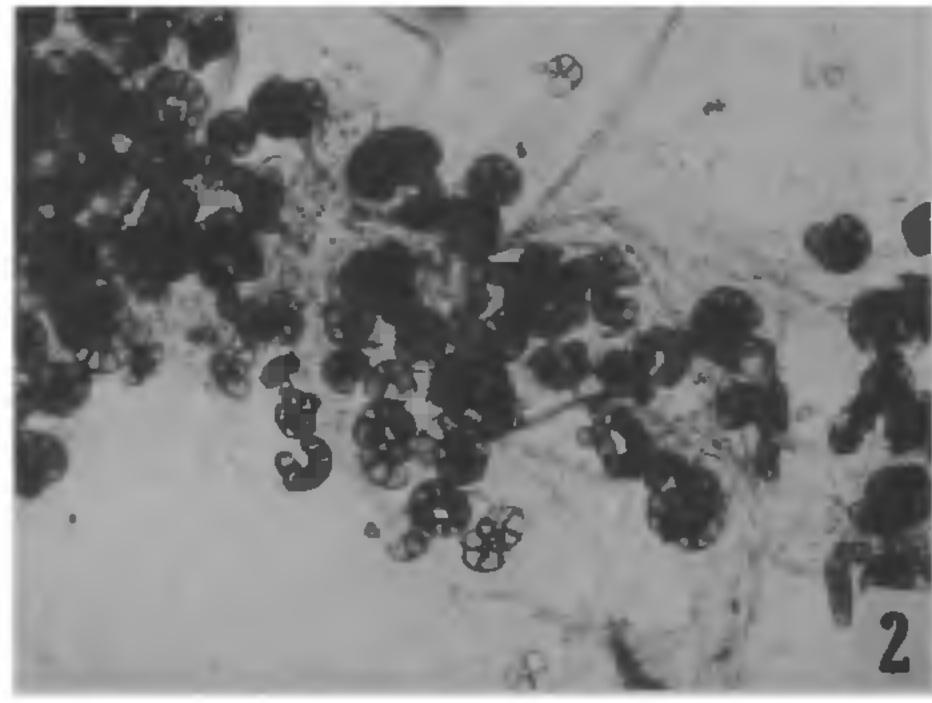
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While studying the distribution of lignicolous marine fungi in the Vellar estuary, East Coast of India, a hyphomycete, Cirrenalia tropicalis was collected. This species was earlier described from Liberia, Atlantic ocean¹. The species is now recorded 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





Figures 1 and 2. Cirrenalia tropicalis. 1. Developing conidia (×400), and 2. Mature conidia (×400).

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, $35-43.2\,\mu\mathrm{m}$ in diameter; terminal cells subglobose, $7-10\,\mu\mathrm{m}$ high, $5.6-8.4\,\mu\mathrm{m}$ in diameter, basal cells cylindrical, $5-7.5\,\mu\mathrm{m}$ high, $3-4.8\,\mu\mathrm{m}$ 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.

LEAF SPOT DISEASE OF COCONUT INCITED BY BIPOLARIS INCURVATA (BERNAD) ALCORN

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A leaf spot disease has been recorded on coconut occurring sporadically in the coconut-growing tracts of South Andaman, Little Andaman, Campbell Bay of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The disease causes moderate to severe damage to the leaves of young seedlings as well as grown-up palms. The



Figure 1. Oval, dark brown spots at the tip of leaf lets and on the margins incited by *Bipolar*, incurvata on coconut leaves.