Additions to black mildews of Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, India

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Andhra Pradesh is the fourth largest state in India by area with dense forests of 44,229km² and with 397km² of mangrove forests. The Srisailam Hill ranges are located in the middle of the state and the Tirumala-Tirupati hills are located in the south (17°57′N & 79°59′E). This state represents 5,400 flowering plants and the important forests are protected in four national parks and 22 wildlife sanctuaries. However, such an interesting state with the maximum area of Eastern Ghats is least explored for microfungi excepting the sporadic works on mycorrhizal fungi, rusts, powdery mildews and hyphomycetes. Hence, we have taken an interest in the systematic study of black mildews in the Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary, around Pakhal Lake (Pakhal Kothaguda Forest Range in Warangal District and the present work is part of it.)

Asterina woodfordiae


This species is known from Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh), Ratnagiri (Maharashtra), and is reported here for the first time from Andhra Pradesh.

Asterina combreti


This fungus is common throughout the southern Western Ghats and is reported here for the first time from Andhra Pradesh.

Schiffnerula cryptolepidis

(M.S. Patil & Thite) S. Hughes, Pleomorphy in some hyphopodiate fungi, p. 133, 1987; Hosag., Plant pathology and quarantine 1: 177, 2011.


This species was known from the Western Ghats region of Maharashtra and is reported here for the first time from Andhra Pradesh.
Prillieuxina ixorigena


This species is known from Kerala and is reported here for the first time from Andhra Pradesh.

Sarcinella chloroxyli sp. nov.
Hosag., Moinud., Bagyan. & A. Sabeena
(Image 1, Fig. 1; MycoBank # 805910)

Colonies epiphyllous, thin to subdense, up to 2mm in diameter, confluent. Hyphae flexuous to crooked, branching irregular at acute to wide angles, loosely reticulate, cells 15–27x2–5 μm. Appressoria alternate to unilateral, ovate, globose, mammiform, broad based, entire, 5–10x5–10 μm; conidiophores micronematous, mononematous, 1–2 septate, 7–10x2–10 μm; conidigenous cells terminal, monoblastic, cylindrical; conidia blastic, terminal, solitary, sarciniform, 2–5 celled, constricted at the septa, brown to charcoal black, 20–25x25–27 μm, wall smooth.


This is the first report of a schiffnerulaceous fungus on the members of the family *Flindersiaceae* (Hosagoudar 2003, 2011).

Sarcinella gymnosporiae


This fungus is known on this host genus from the Western Ghats region of Maharashtra and is reported here for the first time from the Eastern Ghats.

Sarcinella strychni sp. nov.
Hosag., Moinud., Bagyan. & A. Sabeena
(Image 2, Fig. 2; MycoBank # 805911)

Colonies hypophyllous, thin, up to 2mm in diameter, confluent. Hyphae flexuous, branching irregular at acute to wide angles, loosely reticulate, cells 15–20 x 2–5 μm. Appressoria alternate to unilateral, globose, broad based, entire, 5–7 x 5–8 μm. Conidia of *Questieriella* straight to curved, pale brown, 3-septate, mostly scattered in the colonies, 30–37x7–10 μm. *Sarcinella* conidiophores produced laterally from the hyphae, single, straight, mononematous, 1–2 septate, 7–20x2–5 μm; conidigenous cells terminal, basally constricted. Conidia conidiogenous, 2–5 celled, constricted at the septa, brown to charcoal black, 20–25x25–27 μm, wall smooth.


This fungus is known on this host genus from the Western Ghats region of Maharashtra and is reported here for the first time from the Eastern Ghats.
monoblastic, integrated, cylindrical. *Sarcinella* conidia blastic, terminal, solitary, ovate to globose, sarciniform, 2–6 celled, slightly constricted at the septa, brown to charcoal black, 20–30x17–27 μm, wall smooth.


*Questieriella strychni* Hosag. is known on this host genus from Karnataka and Kerala states (Hosagoudar 2011) but the present collection differs from it in possessing both *Questieriella* and *Sarcinella* states. Hence, it has been placed in a distinct species.

**REFERENCES**
