

## *Blastocladopsis parva* reported first time from Lower Lake of Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), India

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### Abstract

As countless works are done on aquatic fungi, and so many aquatic fungi reported from researches. In this work fruits like guava, apple was hung for 20 to 30 days in water of Lower Lake specially to collect the members of Blastocladiales. As *Blastocladopsis parva* reported first time from Lower Lake of Bhopal.

**Keywords:** Aquatic fungi, Lower Lake, Bhopal

### Introduction

*Blastocladopsis parva* is a saprophyte which is reported from Lower Lake of Bhopal. Which was initially distributed as a species of Blastocladia and regarded by Whiffen (1943) as a transition species between the latter genus and *Blastocladia*. These produce haploid planospores which germinate and grow into haploid gametophytes. Belongs to order Blastocladiales, includes very few i.e 8 or possibly 13 genera and approximately 50 species and several varieties reported. The order Blastocladiales divided in 3 families Catenariaceae, Coelomomycetaceae and Blastocladaceae. In which Blastocladaceae is the largest family with approximately 35 species distributed.

### Materials and methods

Methods for collection, isolation, preservation were followed as already given by the renowned mycologists like Butler (1907), Coker and Mathew (1937), Sparrow (1960), Agrawal and Hasija (1986) etc. Fruits like guava, apple were hung for a month in water of Lake, especially to collect the members of Blastocladiales.

Fruits were assembled in sterilized nylon meshed bags were tied to the shore of the lake being sample and left for 30 days. These bags were returned to the laboratory. These are excellent source for isolation of aquatic fungi.

**Blastocladia slide preparation:** Firstly pick up the material from the pericarp of fruit body and spread it carefully on slide then with lacto phenol and cotton blue, place the cover slip with the help of needle. Press properly and mount with DPX, now observe under compound microscope.

### Descriptions of species

*Blastocladopsis parva* (Whiffen) Sparrow.

Iconographia Chytridiomycetearum, p. 348-349, 1977.

(Plate 1, Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4; Plate 2, Fig. 1, 2, 3).

Thallus dichotomously branched up to 285  $\mu\text{m}$  in length with the axis and branches 38.5  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter ; at maturity the zoosporangia subcylindrical in shape and 52  $\mu\text{m}$  to 74  $\mu\text{m}$  in size with discharge papillae or short tube, resistant sporangia lying free in the inflated tip of branches, planospore body has elongated outward from the substratum and is beginning to branch at the apex, thallus dichotomously branched, resistant sporangia lying free in the inflated tip of branches, discharge of planospores 3.1  $\mu\text{m}$

X 5.8  $\mu\text{m}$ . Collected on apple. Previously reported by Whiffen, 1943; Sparrow 1950. First time reported from Lower Lake of Bhopal.

### PLATE 1

**Fig 1 to 4:** *Blastocladopsis parva* Sparrow.

**Fig 1:** Portion of thallus dichotomously branching.

**Fig 2:** Thallus with mature resistant sporangia.

**Fig 3:** Enlarged view of resistant sporangia.

**Fig 4:** Germination of resistant sporangium and discharge of planospores.

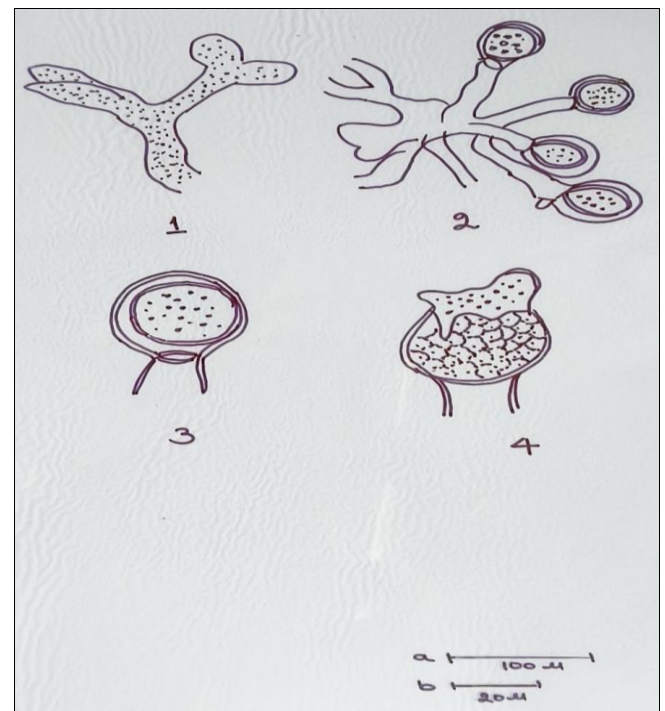


Fig 1: in scale a.

Fig: 2, 3, 4 in scale b

### PLATE 2

**Fig 1 to 3:** *Blastocladopsis parva* Sparrow.

**Fig 1:** Thallus with mature resistant sporangia.

**Fig 2:** Enlarged view of resistant sporangia

**Fig 3:** Germination of resistant sporangium and discharge of planospores.

Fig 1, 2, 3: in scale b.

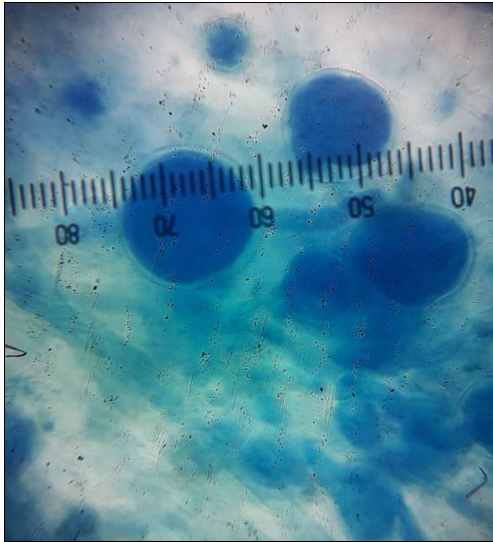


Fig 1

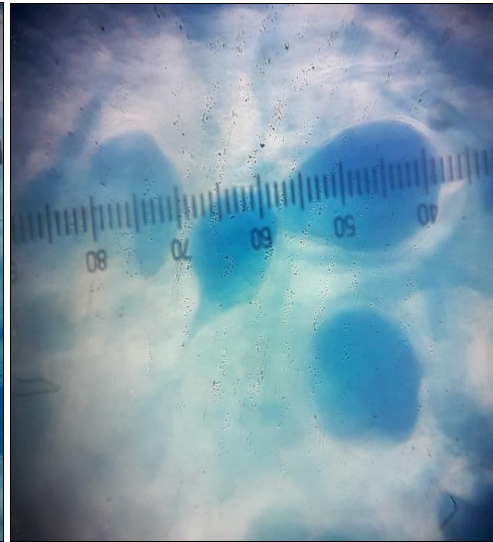


Fig 2

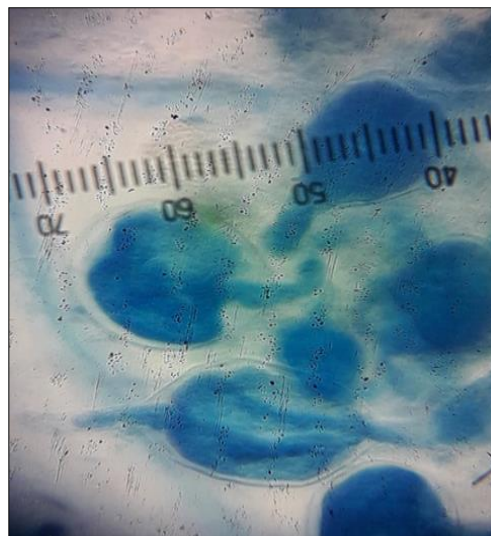


Fig 3

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