CONTRIBUTION TO OEDOGONIALES (CHLOROPHYCEAE) OF GUJARAT

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Three species of Oedogonium, O. philippinense Britt., O. transeaui Gonz. et Jain and O. undulatum (Breb.) A. Br. are described in detail which are the additions to algal flora of Gujarat.

Keywords: Algae; Oedogoniales; Gujarat; Taxonomy.

Oedogoniales of Gujarat is mainly known through the work of Kamat (1962) who collected 27 taxa including a new species of Oedocladium and a new variety of of Bulbochaete. Patel (1967) added one more species of Oedogonium, O. prescottii. Out of 8 nodulate or undulated species of Oedogonium described so far, 3 species, O. philippinense Britt., O transeaui Gonz. & Jain and O. undulatum (Breb.) A. Br. are detait in the present paper which are collected for the first time from Gujarat (Gonzalves, 1981) The numbers in the brackets in habitat carrespond to the bottle numbers of the material deposited in the Department of Biosciences. Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.

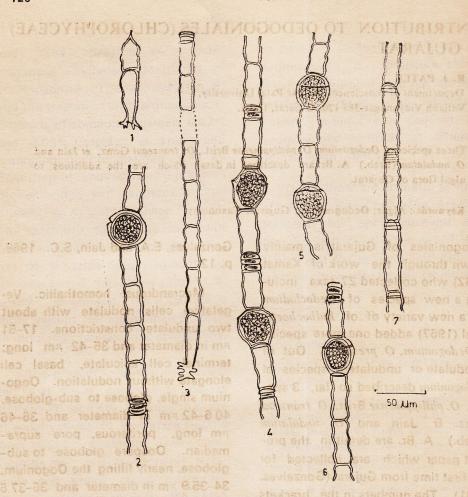
Systematic account

1. Oedogonium transeaui Gonz. et Jain Figs. 1.2 Gonzalves, E.A. and Jain, S.C. 1968, p. 12.

Macrandrous, homothallic. Vegetative cells nodulate with about two undulate constrictions, 17-51 μm in diameter and 35-42 μm long; terminal cell apiculate, basal cell elongate without nodulation. Oogonium single, globose to sub-globose, 40.6-42 µm in diameter and 36-46 #m long, poriferous, pore supramedian. Oospore globose to subglobose, nearly filling the Oogonium. 34-35.9 µm in diameter and 36-37.5 μm long, spore wall layers; antherozoid single; antheridia 17 µm in diameter and 4.6-6 µm long.

Habitat—Road-side ditches near Bhavnagar (No. 851).

O. transeaui resembles in most of the characters with O. philippinense from which it is separated by its poriferous nature in contrast to opercu-



Figs. 1-2 Oedogonium transeaui Gonz. et Jain

Fig. 1 Nature of basal and terminal cells; Fig. 2 Filament showing antheridia and oogonium with oospore.

Figs. 3-6

Pedogonium philippinense Britt.

Nature of basal cell and terminal cells; Fig. 4 Filament showing antheridia and oogonia; Fig. 5 Filament with oogonia showing operculate-supra median division; Fig. 6 Plant with antheridia and oogonium with oospore.

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Fig. 7 Oedogonium undulatum (Breb.) Al. Br.

late in *O philippinesnse*. The later has been recorded only from Maharashtra (Gonzalves and Jain, 1968).

2. Oedogonium philippinense Britt. Figs. 3-6

Britton, M.E., 1948, pp. 717-718

Macrandrous, homothallic. Vegetative cells nodulose with two undulate constrictions. 17-19 µm in diameter and 34-51 µm long, terminal cell obtuse. Oogonium single, ovoid to globose to pyriform, 32-36.6 µm in diameter and 36-41.5 µm long; operculate, division supramedian; Oospore aglobose to sub-globose completely or nearly filling the oogonium, 30-34 μm in diameter and 34-39 μm long; spore wall golden-vellowish with Antheridia wall lavers. smooth hypogynous or sub-epigynous upto 7 in series: antherozoid single; antheridia 15-17 µm in diameter and 3-8 µm long.

Habitat—Road-side ditches, near Bhavnagar (No. 851).

The present species has been sofar, collected from Tungar hill and its surrounding areas, Thana district, Maharashtra (Gonzalves and Jain, 1968).

3. Oedogonium undulatum (Breb.) A. Br. Fig. 7

Hirn, K.E., 1900, p. 257, pl. 45, Figs. 272–275.

Vegetative cells undulate with 4-5 undulate constrictions. Cells 15-17 μm in diameter and 64-75.6 μm long.

Habitat—Road-side ditches, rare alongwith Spirogyra near Science College, Nadiad (No. 707).

Only sterile filaments of this rare species has been collected from Manipur and Maharashtra by Bruhl and Biswas (1926) and Kamat (1963) respectively. Gujarat material is agreeable in all respects with the nature and the dimensions of vegetative filaments given by earlier workers. (Gauthier-Lievre, 1963-64; Mrozinska-Webb 1969).

O. undulatum f. senegalense has been described in detail from Andhra Pradesh by Subba Raju (1968).

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