

## ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *FOMES CARYOPHYLLI* (RAC) BRAS IN SOME DISTRICTS OF SOUTH CHOTANAGPUR, JHARKHAND, INDIA

RAJAN KUMAR SAHU

Madhukam, PO-Hehal, Distt. Ranchi-5, Jharkhand, India.

Specimens of wood rotting fungi, *Fomes caryophylli*, were collected from various districts of Jharkhand State of India. Some of these are new host records and some are first reports or additions to the mycoflora of the State.

**Keywords :** *Fomes caryophylli*; Fungi; Taxonomy.

During the survey of the wood rotting fungi of the Jharkhand State of India, some specimens of *Fomes caryophylli* (Fig.1) were collected from Ranchi, Gumla, Lohardaga and West Singhbhum districts during the rainy season of 1995 and 1996. These specimens were examined critically in respect of all their essential characters with the help of available literatures<sup>1-4</sup>. Some of these are new host records and some are first reports or additions to the mycoflora of Vananchal. The specimens have been deposited in the authors' own collections in the University Department of Botany, Ranchi University, Ranchi, under their collection numbers.

The materials were detached from the

host with the help of knife, transferred in the specimen jars and fixed in 4% formalin, labelled, numbered and kept for future reference.

The sporophores of the fungus perennial or annual, usually resupinate small and woody; upper surface brown to black, surface and crusty; faintly hairy when young and soon becomes glabrous, hymenial surface dull and woody brown; pore tubes stratified and oblique; mycelial mat appears yellowish in decayed wood.

The wood is stained dark brown in the initial stage of decay but in the advanced stage it causes white rot and the wood



Fig. 1. Fructification of *Fomes caryophylli*.

becomes spongy. Yellow mycelial mat may develop in decayed wood and sometimes forms circular rings associated with punk knots which arises at different depths of the wood and it appears as "Eyes" or "Pex-marks".

*F. caryophylli* causes white rot and results in the decay of a range of hosts wood but is commonly found in Sal wood which accounts for over 25% of the total decay of the heart wood.

Thus fungus has been collected from plants viz. *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Qugemia oojeinesis*, *Bridelia retusa*, *Cleistanthus collins*, *Terminalia chebula* and *Madhuca longifolia*.

The authors are grateful to the Head, Department of Botany, Ranchi University, Ranchi for necessary facilities.

#### References

1. Mac Farlane H H 1968, *Plant Pest Pathogen index R. A. N. Vols. 140* (1922 - 1961) C. M. I. Kew England.
2. Bilgrami R S, Jamaluddin and Rizvi M A 1979, *Fungi of India Part - I; List and References*. Today and Tomorrows Publications, New Delhi.
3. Bilgrami R S, Jamaluddin and Rizvi M A 1981, *Fungi of India, Part-II; Host index & addenda*, Today and Tomorrows Publications, New Delhi.
4. Mukherji K G and Jayanti Bhasin 1986, *Plant diseases of India - A source Book*. Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi.