

# Marine Fungi from Rumania

by

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## Summary

The general ecological distribution of 26 species of fungi collected along the Rumanian coast is discussed.

## Résumé

On décrit la distribution écologique générale des 26 espèces de champignons récoltés sur le littoral roumain.

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Investigations along the Rumanian Coast in July yielded 26 species of fungi. Some of these were isolated from littoral sediments, while others lived as algicolous or lignicolous. A few airborne spores were also found in the plankton. The taxa identified include a single Myxomycete : *Labyrinthula macrocystis* Cienkowski, 9 spp. of Phycomycetes, 8 spp. of Deuteromycetes and 8 spp. Ascomycetes.

The Phycomycetes include 3 Thraustochytriaceae viz. *Thraustochytrium proliferum* Sparrow, *T. aggregatum* Ulken and *Schizochytrium aggregatum* Goldstein et Belsky. The first two were obtained in marine sediments, while the second and third species were isolated from the supersaline Lake Tekirghiol. Judging from their geographical distribution, members of Thraustochytriaceae appear to have a wide range of tolerance to temperature and salinity. This is also true of other Phycomycetes recorded such as *Sirolopedium bryopsidis* (de Bruyne) Petersen and *Pontisma lagenidioides* Petersen occurring respectively in *Bryopsis* and *Ceramium* spp. [ALEEM 1962]. Of the remaining Phycomycetes, *Olpidium maritimum* Höhnk and Aleem (1953) is newly recorded in the Black Sea.

The majority of the Deuteromycetes and Ascomycetes recorded belong to the wood-destroying fungi, particularly to the genera : *Diplodia*, *Fusarium*, *Alternaria*, *Zalerion*, *Cremasteria*, *Speira*, *Ceriosporopsis*, *Halosphaeria*, *Sphaerulina* and *Leptosphaeria*. *Alternaria*, *Fusarium* and *Stemphylium* spp. also readily appeared in cultures of littoral sediments baited with pollen.

Spores identified in plankton samples from Constanza Bay belong to *Alternaria*, *Calciterna*, *Sphaerulina* and *Leptosphaeria*.

On the other hand, Lake Tekirghiol (S. > 80 ‰) yielded, in addition to the *Thraustochytriaceae* above mentioned, lignicolous fungi belonging to *Cremasteria*, *Halosphaeria* and *Sphaerulina*.

The lake in question, as well as other *oligo* and *mesohaline* habitats sampled in the Danube Delta such as Lake Razelm, at Sulina and Mesura Bay, afford interesting domains for future investigations of the distribution of aquatic mycota in relation to the salinity spectrum.

The present work, however, is a further contribution to a previous work by HÖHNK [1967].

**References**

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