



A New report of *Rosenvingea orientalis* (J.Ag.) Boergesen from Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra, India.

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Abstract

The present work investigates the new report of brown marine algae *Rosenvingea orientalis* from the Harnai rock pools, Dapoli along the west coast of Maharashtra.

Key words: Brown algae, New report, Ratnagiri

Introduction

Harnai is situated 18 km far from Dapoli. It shows abundant rock pools near the Goagad and Fattedgad fort along the coast. Earlier work on *Rosenvingea orientalis* was done by Mishra, (1966). The distribution *R. orientalis* is reported from Bombay. Biodiversity of Indian marine algae was studied by several authors, Boergesen, 1932; Srinivasan, 1973; Balkrishan, 1981; Biswas, 1845; Chaugule, 1989 and Krishnamurthy, 1972. The study of Kokan coast was carried out by several authors Mumbai (Deodhar, 1987), Malvan (Dixit, 1940), Kokan (Phanase, 2000) and Ratnagiri (Redekar, 2000). From the Ratnagiri district *R. intricata* is recorded by Sakhalkar and Mishra (2014) but there is lack of information on this alga. Our collection from Ratnagiri rocky pools of Harnai revealed a new specimen that was identified morphologically as *Rosenvingea orientalis* (J. Ag.) Boergesen, this is the new record of this species from Ratnagiri region.

Material and Methods

Marine algal samples with natural growth were collected from Harnai (Dapoli) during the period April to April 2015-2016. Collected samples were preserved in 4% formalin and identified with the help of standard monograph of Misra, 1966.

Results and Discussion

The algal biodiversity on the coast of Dapoli tahasil reported 46 species belonging to 34 genera were found (Sakhalkar and Mishra, 2014). According to Sakhalkar and Mishra (2014), nine genera of Pheophyta were recorded. They found *R. intricata* along the Dapoli coast but taxonomical and morphological details were not reported. The identified specimen can enrich our knowledge of algal flora of this coast.

Key to Species

1. Plants forming intricate tufts, irregularly ramified and felted together-----*R. intricata*
2. Plants forming erect tufts, irregularly ramified, possess antler-like appearance---*R. orientalis*

Classification

Class-Phaeophyta
Order-Ectocarpales
Family –Encoeliaceae
Genus- *Rosenvingea*
Speices-*orientalis*

Description

Plants yellowish brown in color, small, macroscopic attached to rocks or shells forming erect tufts, reaching upto 2-4 cm. in height. Thallus tubiform, soft in texture, scarcely 1 to 5 cm. in breadth, branching very irregular, dichotomous or trichotomous but giving out antler-like appearance. Cells of the superficial layer small, polygonal, broad. Hairs present commonly. Plurilocular sporangia scattered all over the thallus, forming small oval groups, the former 20 μ long. it is used as source of alginate and fertilizer.

Distribution: India-Bombay (Misra, 1966).



Plate No.1. Morphology of *Rosenvingea orientalis*.

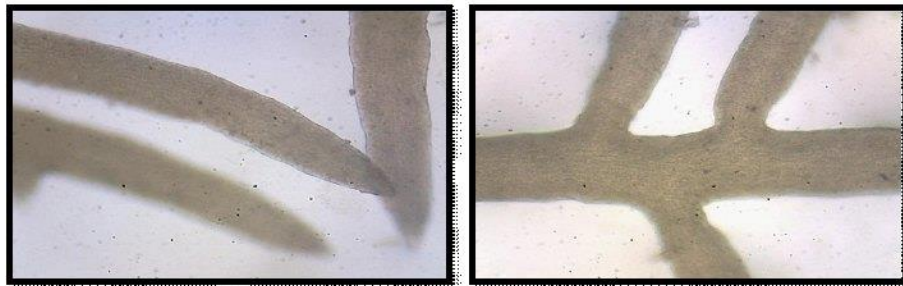


Plate No 2. *Rosenvingea orientalis* (J.Ag.) Boergesen thallus Structure.

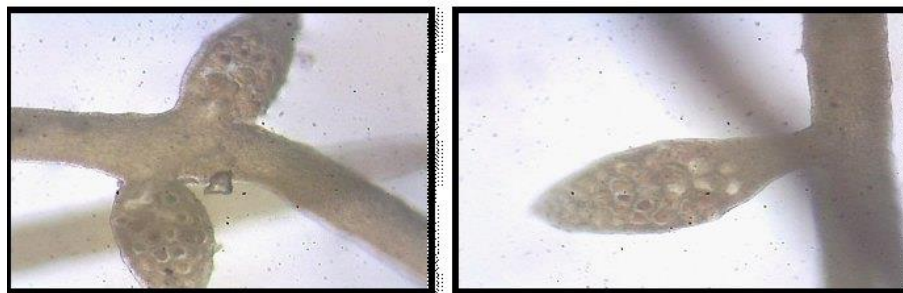


Plate No.3. *Rosenvingea orientalis* (J.Ag.)Boergesen reproductive structures.

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