

Norlailatul Asikin Mohamad Nor<sup>1</sup>  
Siti Aisyah Alias<sup>1,2</sup>  
E.B.G Jones<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Biological Sciences,  
Faculty of Science, University of  
Malaya, 50603  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*

<sup>2</sup>*Institute of Ocean and Earth  
Sciences, Institute of Graduate  
Studies, University of Malaya,  
50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*

## ***A16. Fungal diversity on decaying intertidal mangrove palm *Nypa fruticans* in the East Coast and the West Coast Peninsular Malaysia***

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*Nypa* palm is a very distinct mycota mangrove host where a large distinct mycota is found. *Nypa* palm offered a very interesting microhabitat with its combination of terrestrial and marine milieu. The muddy area in this habitat often harbors interesting and new fungi. Fungal communities on decaying fronds base, leaves and rachides of *N. fruticans* were examined. Samples were collected from the intertidal region of the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia (Kampung Tok Adam, Kuala Selangor, Kuala Sungai Baru and Tanjung Karang) and the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia (Kijal, Kuala Besut, Tanjung Lumpur and Tioman Island). Seventy-one fungi, including 50 ascomycetes, 17 anamorphic fungi and 4 basidiomycetes were recorded from 328 samples examined. In this survey, 29 fungi were identified to species level, 8 to generic level while 34 fungi were unidentified. The most frequent species (>10% occurrence) were *Tirisporella beccariana* (15.0%) and *Neolinocarpon nypicola* (12.0%). The greatest number of fungi was found in Tanjung Lumpur with 23 species, followed by Tanjung Karang (21), Kuala Selangor (18), Tioman Island (17), Kijal (15), Kampung Tok Adam (9) Kuala Sungai Baru (9) and Kuala Besut (6). Sorenson's similarity indices showed that the highest number of similar species was between Tanjung Karang and Kuala Selangor and Tioman Island and Kuala Selangor, both with a similarity index of 0.46