

Contents lists available at KulDevWeb

## Organism

journal homepage: www.organism.kuldevpublication.com



Research Article

# Diversity of desmids (Chlorophyceae) surviving on moist soils during monsoon season from Dhule district

Archna Chaudhari

P. G. Department of Botany, S. S. V. P. Sanstha's L.K. Dr. P. R. Ghogrey Science College, Dhule, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT
Members of class Chlorophyceae commonly called green algae are observed to be surviving on moist soils during monsoon season. Desmids are unicellular green algae of order Conjugales. Present communication includes taxonomical description of 28 Desmid taxa belonging to 5 different genera growing on moist soils surfaces collected from Dhule District.  © 2023 KulDev Publication. All rights reserved.
Selection and peer-review under responsibility of scientific committee of editorial board members of Organism and author(s) and suggested reviewer.

## 1. Introduction

Desmids are unicellular Green algae made up of two semi cells with slight or deep constriction, cells are showing ornamentation. Monsoon season with regular showers keeps the soil moist and algal patches are formed on surface. Desmidsdiversity like *Closterium,Euastrum,Penium,Cosmarium Staurastrum* also observed to grow on such moist soilalongwith other algae.In Maharashtra, Desmids were studied by Agarkar and Kamat(1979),Kamat (1963,1968,1973) and Tararet al (1998). To study soil diversity of Desmids, collections were made during the year 2017 -2019 from Dhule region. Generally, rain showers become regular during monsoon season particularly in months of August and September.Green patches of surface growing algae from moist soils were carefully collected.Samples of algae growing on moist soil were preserved in 4 % formalin. Some samples were readily observed under microscope as fresh as collected from field. Camera lucida drawings were made for taxonomical study and taxa were identified by relevant monograph and literature likeWest and West(1987,1904,1905,1908,1912) Prasad and Misra(1992). *Closterium lunula* (Muell) Nitzsch Cells large, more or less straight, outer margin more convex than inner and with arc, cells gradually and gently attenuated to slightlytruncate apices, cell wall smooth. Cells are 54.4μ broad, 238μ long, at apex 10.2μ broad.

E-mail address: archnachaudharo143@gmail.com (Archna Chaudhari)

https://doi.org/10

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author.

## **Systematic Enumeration:**

#### 2. Closterium pritchardianum Arch.

Cells of medium size, faintly curved, longer than broad, outer margin showing an arc, inner margin slightly concave, cells gradually attenuated to narrow, sometimes with faintly recurved apices. Cell wall faintly striated, chloroplast with 5-7 ridges with pyrenoid arranged in a row. Cells  $34\mu$ -37.4 $\mu$  broad,  $285.6\mu$  long, at apex  $11.9\mu$  broad.

#### 3. Closterium sigmoideum Lagerh et Nordst

Cells of medium size, about 7 times longer than broad, faintly sigmoid, middle portion more or less straight and gradually attenuated towards moderately recurved and obtusely rounded apices, cell wall smooth; chloroplast with ridges with irregularly arranged pyrenoid. Cells  $15\mu$  broad,  $91.5\mu$  long,  $4.5\mu$  broad at apex.

## 4. Euastrum bombayense (Gonzalv. Gangla) Brandham Var. gokakense Bongale et Kaulapur

Semicells broadly pyramidate in surface view; highly asymmetrical and variable in outline, sinus closed, flat inside and broadly open outside, semicells obliquely bent towards one side. Cells  $40.5\mu$  broad,  $67.5\mu$  long, isthmus  $11.2-15\mu$ .

#### 5. Euastrum orientale Nob. Turner

Cells are truncate to lanceolate, at base tumid, protuberance acute or rotunded, cell surface punctuate, cells  $34.5\mu$  broad,  $64.5\mu$  long.

## 6. Euastrum spinulosum Delp.

Cells rather small, slightly longer than broad, deeply constricted, sinus narrow and linear; semicells 5 lobed, lateral lobes rounded furnished with spines, polar lobe broadly truncate with shallow median notch, with spines, cell surface granulated. Cells  $42\mu$  broad,  $49.5\mu$  long, isthmus  $9\mu$  broad.

#### 7. Penium cucurbitinumBiss var. subpolymorphumNordst.

Cells of medium size, about twice as long as broad, moderately constricted, isthmus broad, semicells sub-elliptical with slightly narrowed and rounded apex; cell wall minutely punctate, cells  $52.5\mu$  broad,  $103.5\mu$  long, isthmus  $46.5\mu$  broad.

#### 8. Cosmarium angulosumBreb. Var. concinnum (Rab) West

Cells are very small, little longer than broad, deeply constricted, sinusnarrow and linear; semicells hexagonal with sharp angles and parallel sides, apex narrow; cell wall smooth. Cells  $12.5\mu$  broad,  $19.5\mu$  long. isthmus  $3\mu$  broad.

#### 9. Cosmarium awadhense Prasad et Mehrotra

Cells small, slightly longer than broad, sinus slightly open outwards semicells sub-semicircular, sides 4-5 crenate, apex truncate with more or less straight margin, cell wall smooth, each semicell with one massive chloroplast, containing one pyrenoid. Cells  $22.5\mu$  broad,  $28.5\mu$  long, isthmus  $9\mu$  broad.

## 10. Cosmarium dispersum Johnson

Semicells truncate distinctly, with undulate margins, sinus straight. Cells  $45\mu$  broad,  $54\mu$  long, isthmus  $15\mu$  broad.

## 11. Cosmarium granatum Breb.

Cells small, slightly longer than broad, sub-rhomboid to elliptic, deeply constricted, sinus linear with a dilated extremity, semicells truncate, pyramidate, basal angles rounded, sides straight or slightly convex, apex narrowly truncate, cell wall finely punctate. Cells  $13.5\mu$  broad,  $21\mu$  long, isthmus 3.75- $4.5\mu$  broad.

## 12. Cosmarium hammeri Reinsch

Semicells pyramidate, deeply constricted, sinus straight dilated slightly, semicells at the base broad, tapers slightly towards apex with broad truncate ends, cell wall smooth, cells  $24\mu$  broad,  $36\mu$  long, at apex  $13.5\mu$  broad, isthmus $6\mu$  broad.

## 13. Cosmarium medioglabrum Turner

Cells very small, slightly longer than broad, constricted with moderate broad sinus opening outwards; semicells sub-hexagonal, angles sub-rotundate, sides faintly converging, slightly narrowed, truncate at apex. Margins with undulations; cell wall finely punctate, each semicells with an axile chloroplast; containing one pyrenoid. Cells  $15\mu$  broad,  $19.5-21\mu$  long, isthmus  $7.5\mu$  broad

#### 14. Cosmarium microspinctatumNordst.

The cells small, membrane is smooth and yellow-brown in colour. Semicells at the base rounded and truncate at apex, sinus straight, broadly opens at outside, cells  $15\mu$  broad,  $28.5\mu$  long isthmus  $7.5\mu$  broad. Present desmid slightly longer with broader isthmus.

#### 15. Cosmarium pseudogranatumNordst. Var. rotundatum (Krieg.) Messik

Cells small, semicells broadly truncate exhibiting rather prominently convex sides and truncate-rounded apex, cell wall minutely punctate. Cells 13.5μ broad, 19.5μ long, isthmus 4.5μ broad.

#### 16. Cosmarium proteiforme Turner

Semicells elliptic, vertical view oval, surface with minute granules. Cells  $10.5\mu$  broad,  $21\mu$  long, isthmus  $3.5\mu$  broad in vertical view.

#### 17. Cosmarium raneegungense Turner

Semicells triangular with rotunded angles, sinus linear; punctate at margins only, cells  $15\mu$ - $16.5\mu$  broad,  $21\mu$ - $25.5\mu$  long, isthmus  $7.5\mu$  broad.

#### 18. Cosmarium rectosporum Turner

Semicells truncato-pyramidaterotunded at base, with linear sinus broadly opening at outside, cells 25.5μ broad, 33.7-37.5μ long, isthmus 9μbroad.

## 19. Cosmarium reniforme (Ralfs) Arch

Cells of medium size, slightly longer than broad, constriction deep, sinus narrow and linear with widely dilated extremity, semicells reniform, cell wallgranulate, granules fairly regular, horizontal. Cells 40.5- $45\mu$  broad, 51- $54\mu$  long,isthmus  $15\mu$  broad.

## 20. Cosmarium regnellii Wille

Cells very small a little longer than broad, deeply constricted, sinus narrow with slightly dilated extremity, semicells sub-hexagonal, basal angles more or less sub-rectangular, sides parallel, upper angles broad and oblique, apex truncate and straight, cell wall smooth, each semicells with an axile chloroplast and one pyrenoid. Cells  $12\mu$  broad,  $15.7\mu$  long, isthmus  $3\mu$  broad.

## 21. Cosmarium sexangulare Lund. Var. minus Roy et Biss

Cells very small, a little longer than broad, deeply constricted, sinus narrow and linear, semicells transversely elliptic-hexagonal, angles rounded to subacute, apex straight, cell wall smooth, cells 9-12 $\mu$  broad, 15 $\mu$  long, isthmus 3.75-4.5 $\mu$  broad.

## 22.Cosmarium speciosum Lund

Cells of medium size, moderately constricted, sinus narrowly linear, semicells sub-pyramidate with rounded angles, side convex with crenate margin, truncate crenated apex. Cells  $37.5-39\mu$  broad,  $45-51\mu$  broad, isthmus  $12\mu$  broad.

#### 23. Cosmarium subalatum West

Cells small, slightly longer than broad, deeply constricted, sinus narrowly linear, semicells widely truncate to pyramidate, margins crenate, central tumour rounded with 7 granules arranged in circular fashion. Cells 18-19.5µ broad, 24µ long, isthmus 4.5µ broad.

#### 24. Cosmarium supergranatum Turner

Cells longer than broad, pyramidate semicells rounded at base, truncate at apex, sinus linear fairly broad, with central rounded tumour, cells  $25.5\mu$  broad,  $37.5\mu$  long, isthmus  $12\mu$  broad.

#### 25.Staurastrum bieneanumRabenh. Var. ellipticum Wille

Cells small, slightly broader than long, very deeply constricted, sinus widely open with an acuminate apex, semicells narrowly elliptic with rounded angles. Cells 24-26.2μ broad, 22.5-24μ long, isthmus 4.5μ broad.

## 26. Staurastrum pachyrhynchum Nordst.

Cells rather small, almost as long as broad, deeply constricted, sinus open and acute angled, semicells subelliptic, dorsal margin strongly convex, angles thickened, obtusely rounded, top view triangular, cell wall smooth. Cells  $24-30\mu$  broad,  $24-27\mu$  long, isthmus  $7.5\mu$  broad.

#### 27. Staurastrum punctulatum Breb.

Cells are triangular with more or less rounded-little acute apices, punctate, cells 19.5-20.25µ broad, 25.5µ long.

#### 28. Staurastrum truncatum Turner

Cells fairly as long as broad, semicells elliptic triangular with rounded, apices, ornamented, margins verrucose to spinate, cells  $20.2\mu$  broad,  $24-25.5\mu$  long, isthmus  $10.5-11.2\mu$  broad.

#### **Result and Discussion:**

Desmid diversity on moist soils were studied first time in present report because desmids were mostly studied from water bodies. Regular monsoon showers promotealgal growths on soil which forms green algal patches on surface of moist soils. At some places grass roots keeps soil wet by holding moisture and avoid desiccation of soil this also favour algal growths on soils. In present study, 5 Desmid genera along with their species diversity were reported in which, 3 species of *Closterium*, 3 species of *Euastrum*, 1 *Penium*, 17 species of *Cosmarium* and 4 species of *Staurastrum*thus total 28 Desmid taxa from Dhule Districtweretaxonomically studied frommoist soil surfaces.

## **Acknowledgements:**

The Author express sincere gratitude to the P. G. Department of Botany, S.S.V.P.S.L.K.Dr.P.R.Ghogrey Science College, Dhule, for providing necessary facilities.

#### **References:**

Agarakar P.V. and Kamat N.D., (1979) Additions to the desmid flora of Marathwada,

Maharashtra; Phykos18 (1-2); 45-50.

Kamat N.D., (1963)The algae of Kolhapur, India; Hydrobiologia, 22 (3-4); 209-305.

Kamat N.D., (1968) Algae of Alibag, Maharashtra; J.Bombay Nat. Hist Soc., 65 (1); 88-104.

Kamat N.D., (1973) Desmids of Marathwada, Maharashtra; J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 72; 616-618

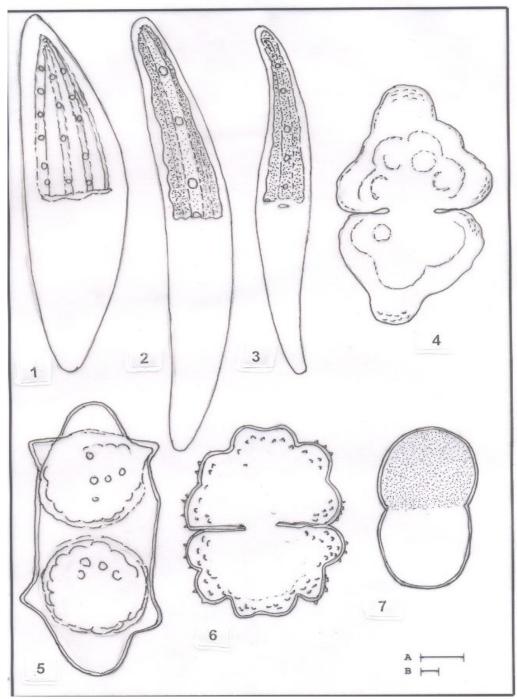
Prasad B.N. and MisraP.K.(1992) Fresh water algal flora of Andaman and Nicobar

Island, vol-II Dehradun

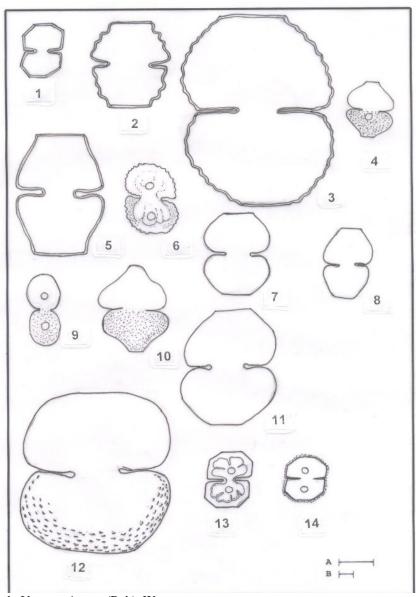
Tarar J.L., Charjan V. and Bodkhe S., (1998) Contribution to the knowledge of desmids from Nagpur; *Phykos*, 37 (1-2); 59-72.

West W. and West GS, (1987) Desmids from Singapore, J. Lin. Sco. Bot., 33; 156-167.

West W. and West GS., (1904,1905,1908,1912) A monograph of the British Desmidiaceae, Vol. IV, Ray Soc. London.

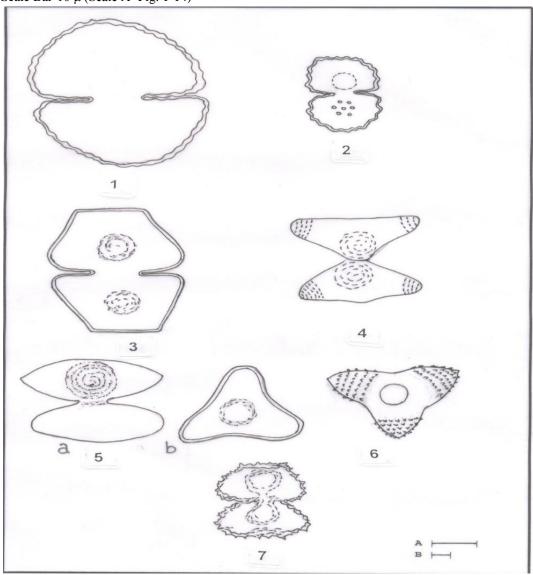


- 1. Closterium lunula (Muell) Nitzsch
- 2. Closterium pritchardianum Arch.
- 3. Closterium sigmoideum Lagerh et Nordst
- 4. Euastrum bombayense (Gonzalv. Gangla) Brandham Var. gokakense Bongale et Kaulapur
- 5. Euastrum orientale Nob. Turner
- 6. Euastrum spinulosum Delp.
- $7. Penium\ cucurbitinum Biss\ var.\ subpolymorphum Nordst.$
- Scale BarA,B-10  $\mu$ (Scale A- Fig. 3,4,5,6 Scale B-Fig 1,2,7)



- 1. Cosmarium angulosumBreb. Var.concinnum (Rab) West
- 2. Cosmarium awadhense Prasad et Mehrotra
- 3. Cosmarium dispersum Johnson
- 4. Cosmarium granatum Breb.
- 5. Cosmarium hammeri Reinsch
- 6. Cosmarium medioglabrum Turner
- $7. Cosmarium\ microspinct atum Nordst.$
- 8. Cosmarium pseudogranatumNordst. Var. rotundatum (Krieg.) Messik
- 9. Cosmarium proteiforme Turner
- 10. Cosmarium raneegungense Turner
- 11. Cosmarium rectosporum Turner
- 12. Cosmarium reniforme (Ralfs) Arch
- 13. Cosmarium regnellii Wille
- 14. Cosmarium sexangulare Lund. Var. minus Roy et Biss

Scale Bar-10  $\mu$  (Scale A- Fig. 1-14)



- 1. Cosmarium speciosum Lund
- 2. Cosmarium subalatum West
- 3. Cosmarium supergranatum Turner
- 4. Staurastrum bieneanum Rabenh. Var. ellipticum Wille
- $5. {\it Staurastrum\ pachyrhynchum} Nordst.$
- $6. {\it Staurastrum\ punctulatum} Breb.$
- 7. Staurastrum truncatum Turner
- Scale Bar-10  $\mu$  (Scale A- Fig. 1-7)