

## Taxonomic Diversity of *Pediastrum simplex* in Andhra Pradesh

Ramana Naidu BV<sup>1</sup>, Prabhakara Raju C<sup>1</sup>, Ranganayakulu GS<sup>2\*</sup>

### Author's Affiliation:

<sup>1</sup>Lecturer

Department of Botany,  
SSBN Degree College (Autonomous),  
Ananthapuramu, Andhra Pradesh, 515002,  
India.

<sup>1</sup>Associate professor

Department of Botany,  
SSBN Degree College (Autonomous),  
Ananthapuramu, Andhra Pradesh, 515002,  
India.

<sup>2</sup>Assistant professor

Department of Botany,  
Rayalaseema University,  
Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh 518002, India

### \*Corresponding Author:

Ranganayakulu GS

Assistant professor  
Department of Botany,  
Rayalaseema University,  
Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh 518002, India

### E-mail:

gsranganaayakulu@gmail.com

Received on 13.02.2018,

Accepted on 18.08.2018

### Abstract

Freshwater algal samples have been collected from four districts of Andhra Pradesh and screened for the Genus *Pediastrum*. The examination of 40 samples collected revealed a number of rare and noteworthy *Pediastrum* taxa. In the present paper six varieties of *Pediastrum simplex* Mayen are depicted and discussed. These are *Pediastrum simplex* Mayen variety **simplex** Komarek, Var. *clathratum* (Schrot) Chod, var. *psuedoglabrum* Parra, var. *sturmii* (Reinch) Wolle, var. *echinulatum* Wittr. Var. *biwaense* Fukush. Of these former two were more frequent with different morphotypes in all samples and later three were rare in distribution. The taxonomic key is provided and all taxa are described with microphotographs. *Pediastrum simplex* var. *psuedoglabrum* Parra, var. *sturmii* (Reinch) Wolle, var. *echinulatum* Wittr. Var. *biwaense* Fukush are reported as first distributional records to the state of Andhra Pradesh.

**Keywords:** Fresh water algae, *Pediastrum simplex*, Taxonomic diversity, Andhra Pradesh

## INTRODUCTION

Exploration and documentation on the occurrence and distribution of *Pediastrum* in Andhra Pradesh is very minimal. Occurrence of *Pediastrum mayen* proper and *P.simplex* var.*duodenarium* (*clathratum*) from Visakhapatnam and Andhra were cited by Philipose(1967) [1]. There was no mention of the occurrence of *P.simplex* by NarasimhaRao et al., (2010), Jyothi Kaparapu and Mohan Narasimha Rao Geddada (2013), Jyotsna et al., (2015) [2-4]. Hence this study gains importance. In the present study, fresh water algal samples were collected from four districts of Andhra Pradesh .viz. Ananthapuramu, Chittoor, Kurnool and Kadapa and examined for *Pediastrum simplex* Mayen.

During taxonomic investigations, six varieties of *P. simplex* Mayen were identified. They are *Pediastrum simplex* Mayen variety *simplex* Komarek, Var.*clathratum* (Schrot) Chod, var. *psuedoglabrum* Parra, var.*sturmii* (Reinch) Wolle, var.*echinulatum* Wittr. Var.*biwaense* Fukush. *Pediastrum simplex* var. *psuedoglabrum* Parra, var.*sturmii* (Reinch) Wolle, var.*echinulatum* Wittr. Var.*biwaense* Fukush are reported as first distributional records to the state of Andhra Pradesh. Similar reports were reported by many researchers in fresh alage in India [5-11].

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

A total of 40 samples were collected from different freshwater habitats of four districts (Ananthapuramu, Chittoor, Kurnool and Kadapa) of Andhra Pradesh. They are preserved in Formaldehyde (4% v/v) and deposited in the department of Botany, SSBN Degree College, Ananthapuramu. Algae were stained with Aniline blue or Potassium Iodide solution and observed by using Olympus HI20 Trinocular Microscope. Photographs were taken with Olympus E-PL3 camera. The organisms were identified with the help of Mayen(1829), Philipose(1967) and followed Komarek.J and Jankovaska.V (2001) in the present article [12, 1, 13].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### SYSTEMATIC ENUMERATION

*Pediastrum simplex* Meyen Nova Acta Phys.Med.Acad.Caes.Leop.Carol.Nat.Cur.14:772, 1829 (Fig.1 A-F, Plate 7)

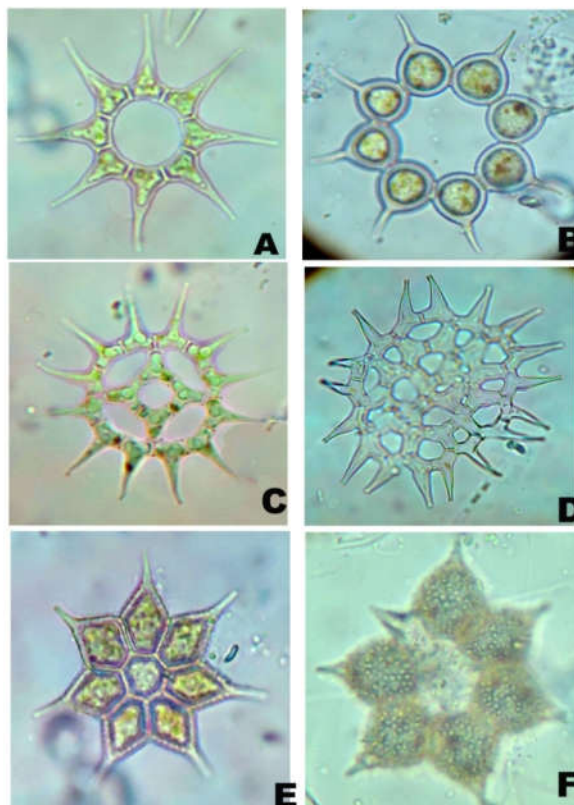


Plate 1: *Pediastrum simplex* Mayen : A. Var. *simplex* B. var. *psuedoglabrum* Parra C. Var.*clathratum* (Schrot) Chod D. Var.*biwaense* Fukush E. var. *echinulatum* Wittr F. var.*sturmii* (Reinch) Wolle

**Fig 1:** Six varieties of *P. simplex* Mayen identified in samples

Coenobia flat, 4-32 celled, with only one larger central opening or with many perforations or without intercellular spaces, usually circular in outline but slightly quadrate in 4 celled colonies. Cells conical, ovate or angular in shape; Marginal cells always only with one conically narrowed lobe, terminating with long narrow, cylindrical processus; the lobe is situated in the middle of the outer margin of a marginal cell; processus 6-12.5 um long. Cell walls smooth or variously ornamented.

Key to the varieties of *Pediastrum simplex* Mayen

- |                                                                                                      |                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Coenobium with distinct and large intercellular spaces                                            | 2                         |
| 1. Coenobium without or very small intercellular spaces                                              | 5                         |
| 2. Lobes of marginal cells straight                                                                  | 3                         |
| 2. Lobes of marginal cells arcuate                                                                   | var. <i>biwaense</i>      |
| 3. Coenobium with a large central space or intercellular spaces smaller or larger than cell diameter | 4                         |
| 3. Intercellular spaces always larger than cell diameter, cells narrow                               | var. <i>clathratum</i>    |
| 4. Cells conical, lateral and inner side of cells straight or concave                                | var. <i>simplex</i>       |
| 4. Cells ovate, lateral and inner side of cells convex                                               | var. <i>pseudoglabrum</i> |
| 5. Lateral and inner side of cells convex, walls densely granular                                    | var. <i>sturmii</i>       |
| 5. Margins of cells otherwise, walls echinulate                                                      | var. <i>echinulatum</i>   |

**1. Variety *simplex* Komarek 1983 ( Plate 1-A)**

*Pediastrum simplex* Meyen 1829.I.c. P.772. Monactinus *ovatus* Kutz.1849.p.194.  
Philipose.M.T.1967.P.114.Fig.36 d,e.

Coenobium with a central large space or intercellular spaces less than the diameter of cell. Cells triangular, lobes conical, gradually narrowed and terminated into a long, cylindrical process which is truncated at end; lateral sides of cells straight, inner side of cell concave or straight. Coenobium up to 60 um in diameter, cell 20 um long, 10um wide, process 10um long.

Common in all samples,

Distribution in A.P.: Palakonda, Kadapa Dt., Ahobilum,Kurnool Dt., Tirumala hills,Chittoor Dt. Visakhapatnam

**2. Variety *pseudoglabrum* Parra Bibl.Phycologica 48.p.115.1979 (Plate 1.B)**

Coenobium with a central large space or many intercellular spaces, vary in diameter in comparison to cell. Lobes of cells not much prolonged, processus cylindrical, truncated at end. Cells conical to ovate, lateral and lower margins convex. Coenobium up to 90um in diameter cells 18um long,10um wide, process 7.5 um long, distribution in Andhra Pradesh: Rare in distribution. Penna ahobilum, Gundla palle Cross, Anantapur Dt. First report from Andhra Pradesh.

**3. Variety *clathratum* (Schrot) Chod .Alg.vert Suisse.p.226.1902. (Plate 1. C)**

*Pediastrum simplex* f. *clathratum* Schrot.1883.p.1883.

Coenobium with larger circular or elliptical intercellular spaces whose diameter is always larger than cell diameter. Cells and lobes narrow; inner cells with distinct lobes, lobes cylindrical. Inner side of cells convex, lateral sides' straight, lobe narrow and prolonged, process truncated.

Common in all samples.

Distribution in A.P.: Tirumala hills,Chittoor Dt. Gooty forte, Anantapur Dt.Palakonda,Kadapa Dt. Andhra region.

**4. Variety *biwaense* Fukush. J. Yokohama. Munic.Univ.Ser.C.13 (46)1956. (Plate 1 D)**

*Pediastrum biwae* Negoro 1954.p.135.

Coenobium circular in outline with many intercellular spaces, which are variously shaped and smaller. Inner cells with prominent lobes; marginal cells convex on inner side; lobes narrow, neighboring lobes arcuate one to another. Coenobium 110um in diameter, cells 22.5um long.

Rare in distribution

Distribution in Andhra Pradesh: Summer storage tank, Anantapuramu.  
First report from Andhra Pradesh

**5. Variety *echinulatum* Wittr.** *Algae aq.dulc.exs, fasc.5.n0.235.1883.* (Plate 1 E)

*Pediastrum sturmii* v. *echinulaum* Lemm.1897.P.180.

Coenobium circular, without intercellular spaces, with one or two small perforations. Inner cells spherical, many angled; marginal cells conical, angular, and broader; lobes terminated into a cylindrical process; lateral sides straight, inner side straight or concave. Coenobium up to 50  $\mu$ m diameter, cells 17  $\mu$ m long, 10  $\mu$ m wide, process 7.5  $\mu$ m long.

Distribution in A.P.: Tirumala hills, Chittoor Dt. Gundla pallescros, Bhatrepalle waterfalls, Anantapur Dt.

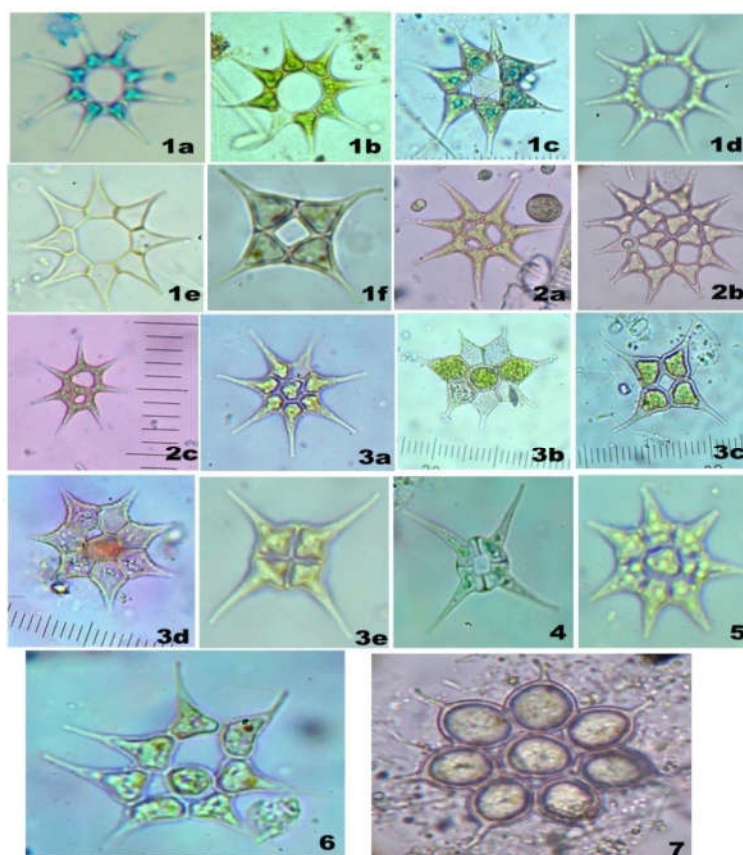
First report from Andhra Pradesh.

**6. Variety *sturmii* (Reinch) Wolle** *FreshW.Algae U.S., p.153.1887.* (Plate 1 F)

*Pediastrum sturmii* Reinch 1867.p.90.

Coenobium circular, without intercellular spaces. Inner cell spherical; marginal cells ovate, sides convex; processes short, cylindrical. Colony around 70  $\mu$ m wide, cells 25  $\mu$ m long, 15  $\mu$ m wide, process 7.5  $\mu$ m long.

Distribution in A.P.: Vemana Dam, Mudigubba, Anantapur Dt.



**PLATE 2**

**Fig 2:** Morphological identification of *P. simplex* Mayen varieties identified in samples.

## CONCLUSION

Taxonomic variations of varieties of *Pediastrum simplex* Mayen are depicted in Plate 2. Figures 1.a-f representing var.*simplex*, Fig.2.a-c var.*clathratum* and Fig.3.a-e var.*echinulatum*. Var.*pseudoglabrum* in Fig. 7.with glands at the tips of processes is a distinct variation. Figure 5 resemble var. *simplex* but without perforations. Taxon in Figure 6 is an **intermediate form** between var. *simplex* and *Pediastrum assymmetricum* Hegew.et Yamag. Ovate inner cell, irregular perforations, some cells of colony being asymmetrical in shape is noteworthy characters. Taxon in Fig.4 is worth of reexamination and confirmation. Coenobium 4 celled, slightly elliptic. Perforation is rhombus shaped. Outer wall of cells convex, lobes and processes are long, lateral margins straight, inner wall with inverted 'v' shaped incision. It resembles Var. *simplex*. But in var. *simplex*, perforation is circular or quadrate. Inner wall of cells concave or straight. Outer walls not convex.

## Acknowledgments

The authors are thankful to the Management, S.S.B.N Degree College, Anantapuramu for providing facilities in the laboratory. We also thank Mr. Rajeswar Reddy, teacher, for his help during collection of samples.

## REFERENCES

1. Philipose, M.T. 1967. Chlorococcales. I.C.A.R. monograph on algae. New Delhi. 365p.
2. Narasimha Rao G.M. and Prayaga Murthy Pragada 2010. Seasonal abundance of Micro Algae in Pandi Backwaters of Godavari Estuary, Andhra Pradesh, India. Not.Sci.Biol. 2 (3):26-29.
3. Jyothi Kaparapu and Mohan Narasimha Rao Geddada 2013. Seasonal distribution of Phytoplankton in Riwada Reservoir, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India. Not.Sci.Biol. 5(3):290-295.
4. Jyotsna. N, Subba Rangaiah and Mohan Narasimha Rao G 2015. A contribution to the seasonal distribution and Biodiversity of fresh water Phytoplankton of Karagam Lake, Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh, India. International Journal of Environment, 4(1):82-100.
5. Mrutyunjay Jena and Siba Prasad Adhikary 2007. Chlorococcales (Chlorophyceae) of Eastern and North eastern States of India. Algae, 22(3):167-183.
6. Prasad, B.N. and P.K. Misra 1992. Fresh water algal flora of Andaman and Nicobar islands, Vol.2. Bishen singh and Mahendrapas Singh Publ. Dehradun, India. 284p.
7. Prasanta Mallick and Jai Prakash Keshiri 2008. New records of *Pediastrum* Mayen from West Bengal, India. J.Appl.Bioscl., 34(1):83-86.
8. Rai, S.K. and P.K. Misra 2012. Taxonomy and diversity of Genus *Pedistrum* Meyen (Chlorophyceae, Algae) in East Nepal, Our Nature, 10:167-175.
9. Suresh, A., R. Praveen kumar, D. Dhanasekharan and N. Thajuddin 2012. Biodiversity of Microalgae in Western and Eastern Ghats, India. Pakistan Journal of Biological Sciences, 15(19):919-928.
10. Anand, N. 1998. Indian Fresh water Micro-algae, Bishen Singh and Mahendrapal Singh. Dehra Dun., India
11. Jai Prakash Keshri and Prasanta Mallick 2013. On the occurrence of genera *Pediastrum* and *Stauridium* (Ehrenberg) E. Hegewald (Sphaeropleales, Chlorophyta) in West Bengal, India with the description of four new taxa. Phykos 43(2):9-17.
12. Mayen, F.I.F. 1829. Beobachtungen uber einige niedere Algenformen. Nova Acta Leop.Carol, Norimbergae.14 (2):768-778.
13. Komarek, J and V. Jankovska 2001. Review of the green algae genus *Pediastrum*; Implication for pollen-analytical research. Bibl. Phycol, Cramer J.Berlin-Stuttgart.108p.