

## A CHECKLIST OF DESMIDS IN NIGERIA

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(Received 20 March 2000; Revision accepted 12 November 2001)

### ABSTRACT

The paper presents a checklist of diversity and distribution of desmid flora in Nigeria. Samples of desmids were collected by means of 55-micrometer mesh plankton net from different locations. There was a high diversity of desmids. A total of 478 taxa are listed in this report. These are categorized into 27 genera, 273 species, 176 varieties and 29 forma. Five of the genera belong to saccoderm desmids while 22 are placoderm desmids. Of all the genera, *Cosmarium* was dominant with 91 taxa, followed by *Closterium* with 84 taxa and *Staurostrum* with 83 taxa. The cosmopolitan taxa were *Closterium lunula*, *Cl. setaceum*, *Cosmarium monodii*, *Desmidium swartzii* and *Pleurotaenium trabecula*.

**KEY WORDS:** Taxonomy, desmids, phytogeography, tropics

### INTRODUCTION

Desmids are typically freshwater and very attractive algae characteristic of acidic and nutrient-poor aquatic ecosystems. They belong to the division Chlorophyta and order Zygnematales. There are two types of desmids- the true desmids also called placoderm desmids and false desmids or saccoderm desmids. While the former have symmetrical semicells at a median incision called isthmus, with cell in two parts and wall perforated by pores, the latter are short cylindrical smooth-walled lacking pores and median constriction. The roles of desmids are

a) contributing to the food supply of aquatic animals

b) primary producers in the aquatic environment

c) indicators of trophic status and pollution since they have a low tolerance for inorganic salts

Desmids have attracted the attention of microscopists because they exhibit great diversity in their external morphology as well as show remarkably complex cell symmetry making them of great natural beauty and aesthetic appeal. Distributional studies are very valuable for comparative purposes as well as providing a springboard for future work. This paper is considered very important for the following reasons:

a) distributional studies are rare generally ; this is the first of its kind in Nigeria

b) desmids constitute the dominant flora of all

groups of algae in the 'wetter' part of Africa

c) not much of such studies have been done in

the West African subregion These group of flora have been studied in various part of the world such as U.S.A.( Scott and Gronblad 1957, Prescott *et al* 1972,1977, 1981, Bland and Brook 1974), Britain (Lind and Brook 1980, Brook and Williamson 1991), Poland(Tomaszewicz and Kowalski 1993, Tomaszewicz 1994) Pakistan ( Islam 1970), Iraq (Islam and Haroon 1985) , Japan (Kayamura 1967), Malaya (Prowse 1957), Indonesia (Scott and Prescott 1961), Bangladesh( Islam, 1975, Islam and Haroon, 1980) New Zealand (Thomasson 1972), Netherlands (Coesel, 1983), Germany (Ruizicka 1977,1981), Brazil (Scott *et al* 1965).In Africa, are Sudan (Gronblad *et al* (1958, Gronblad 1962) Chad (Compere 1977), Namibia (Gronblad and Croasdale 1971), Kenya (Lind 1967,1968), Uganda (Gronblad *et al* 1964,Lind 1971 ), Sierra-Leone (Gronblad *et al* 1968, Gerrath and Denny 1988, 1989, Alfinito and Mazzon 1986, Alfinito *et al* 1989, Ricci *et al* 1990), Ghana (Gerrath and John 1988, 1991), South Africa (Williamson 1995,1999) . However in Nigeria, desmids studies are very few and these include Khan (1984) in Jos, (Kadiri 1988,1993a,b, 1996), Kadiri and Opute 1989) in Ikpoba reservoir, Opute (1992) in Warri/Forcados estuary and Nwankwo (1996) in freshwater swamps of the eastern Niger Delta.

However comprehensive lists exist elsewhere, for instance Woodhead and Tweed (1958, 1960) produced checklist of West African algae. Hartley (1986) provided checklist of British freshwater, brackishwater and marine diatoms























and Croasdale (1971), Gronblad et al (1958, 1968), Lind and Brook (1980), Prescott et al. (1972, 1977, 1981). These were compared with previous studies carried out on major water bodies in the country. The key to the different water bodies indicated are as follows:-

## RESULTS

A total of 478 taxa of desmid flora are reported in this paper. These belong to 27 genera, 273 species, 176 varieties and 29 forms. Of these five were saccoderm desmids while 22 genera were placoderm desmids. The taxonomic inventory is shown in Table 1.

## DISCUSSION

In this report 478 taxa of desmids are listed. They belong to 27 genera, 273 species, 176 varieties and 29 forma. These are summarized in Table 2:

The genera *Closterium*, *Cosmarium*, *Staurastrum* are particularly striking. Others such as *Euastrum*, *Micrasterias*, *Staurodesmus*, *Pleurotaenium* and *Xanthidium* were fairly represented.

The genus *Cosmarium* had the highest taxa of 91 followed by *Closterium*, 84, and *Staurastrum* 83. This is in consonance with the often reported dominance by these genera especially *Staurastrum* and *Cosmarium* which have been noted by other authors as constituting about half the population occurring in equal or nearly equal numbers (Lind, 1971, Khan, 1984, John 1986, Kadiri 1999). According to Lind and Croasdale (1966), and Thomasson (1972), the abundance of *Staurastrum* is usually attributed to its polymorphic nature, making a particular species appear like different species. Other authors who previously reported the prevalence of *Cosmarium* over other genera include Lind (1980) and Brook and Williamson (1991). Genera such as *Ancylonema*, *Mesotaenium*, *Phymatodocis*, *Mesotaenium* and *Cosmocladium* were few while taxa like *Gronbladia* and *Teilingii* were not recorded at all. This is probably because these taxa are new to desmid taxonomy.

Cosmopolitan taxa occurring in over 40% of the regions include *Closterium linula*, *Cl. Setaceum*, *Cosmarium monodii*, *Desmidium swartzii* and *Pleurotaenium trabecula*.

Generally, the high diversity of desmids in West Africa has been ascribed to high rainfall prevalent in the region (Lind 1968, John 1986) as well as occurrence and distribution of aquatic macrophytes (Bland and Brook 1974).

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