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# *Usnea dasaea*, a further new addition to the Lichen Flora of Tamil Nadu State, India

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## ABSTRACT

The present study addresses the addition of one new fruticose lichen species for the first time to the state of Tamil Nadu in Western Ghats, India. *Usnea dasaea* Stirt. is a new occurrence in Tamil Nadu. Descriptions of identification keys and distributions of such new species in south India provide useful information for identification. The new species addition of such lichen was identified and deposited at lichen herbaria, National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India and Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India for further studies.

**KEYWORDS:** *Usnea dasaea*, new additions, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, fruticose lichen.

## INTRODUCTION

The state of Tamil Nadu situated in the Southern part of India with a geographical area of 130,058 km<sup>2</sup> is one of the lichen abundant area and parts of the hottest hotspots of Western Ghats Biodiversity [1]. It is located between latitudes 11.1271° N and 78.6569° E. Anaimudi, the highest peak of the Western Ghats, lies in the Tamil Nadu state with diverse vegetation with an altitude of about 2695 m. The Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu state has rich lichen species (785 species) is confirmed by comparing them with other states such as Sikkim (634 species), Arunachal Pradesh (612 species), Assam (424 species), Manipur (374 species), Nagaland (334 species), Mizoram (182 species) and Tripura (30 species). The Kodaikanal hills, the part of Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu is one of the 40 protected areas established in 2008 and upgraded to “Palani hills Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park”. Several researchers have explored lichen diversity in Kodaikanal hills in the past. However, a new addition has not been documented recently. Moreau and Moreau (1952) enumerated some taxa in Western Ghats [2]. Awasthi [3] described one new species *Parmelia (Hypogymnia) pseudobitteriana* from Kodaikanal hills. Awasthi [4] listed many species from Palani hills (Kodaikanal). Patwardhan and Kulkarni [5] described one new species *Graphis asahinae* and

Patwardhan and Makhija [6] discovered two species *Lopadium ionexcipulum*, and *L. palniensis* from Kodaikanal hills as new additions. Nayaka and Upreti [2] suggested that the Western Ghats might possess minimum of 200 new species and should be further surveyed. Sinha et al. [7] recorded a list of 411 new additions to India. Thus, totally 2714 lichen species are reported from India [7]. Previous literatures reported 785 species from the TN state [8]. By addition of one more species *Usnea dasaea* to the check list of Tamil Nadu lichens, now the number increases up to 786. Because, lichens are always exposed to the hazards of extinction by human exploitation activities all around, extensive exploration was carried out for documenting endangered species or economically important species of lichen additions in the selected area.

The genus *Usnea* is reported in many parts of the world. The thalli of this genus are described as fruticose form. The genus consists of more than 350 species. The lichen compound usnic acid is a secondary metabolite of the genus *Usnea* which is responsible for biological activities. Some species of *Usnea* are studied extensively while a few have to be explored. Formerly, in 2015, the *Usnea dasaea* Stirt was reported from Karnataka, the part of Western Ghats and is a new addition to Tamil Nadu [9]. Mesta et al. [10] reported several compounds such as tannin,

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depsidone, and dibenzofurane from *Usnea dasaea* Stirt. This species is not cited in authenticated Awasthi's manual on "Compendium of Macrolichens from India" and therefore, it is mandatory to include *Usnea dasaea* Stirt in lichen flora database of India. An authentic new species addition reported in the present study was prepared with valid identification key, distinguishable characters and their current name.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was based on lichen samples collected on field trips by the authors to Kodaikanal hills of Tamil Nadu, India (Figure 1). A survey of lichen population was carried out from October 2018 to December 2019 and concerned mainly with the distribution of lichen diversity and also noted that if any new lichens unspecified in the study area. The study assessed the collection of lichens and used taxonomic identification. The lichen specimen was investigated morphologically [11]. Chemical tests (K, C, KC and PD) were employed to observe the colour reactions on lichen thallus. A majority collection of lichen specimens had been examined for cortical and

medullary chemical compounds by thin layer chromatography method using solvent system C [12]. The morphological characters of lichen specimens were studied using Olympus SZ51 stereomicroscopes. The anatomical structures and soralia were observed with the Scanning Electron Microscope. The herbarium specimen was deposited in lichen herbaria, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India and National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.

## TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTION

### *Usnea dasaea* Stirt. Scott. Natur. 6:104(1881)

Thallus was corticolous (Figure 2), erect, 3 cm long, yellowish – green, branches inflated, branches measured up to 2 mm in diam, tapering, curved at apices central axis solid, colorless, soralia, and isidiomorphs present on younger soralia but absent on mature ones, fibrils present, thallus showed soredia, isidia, pseudocyphellate and minute papillae.

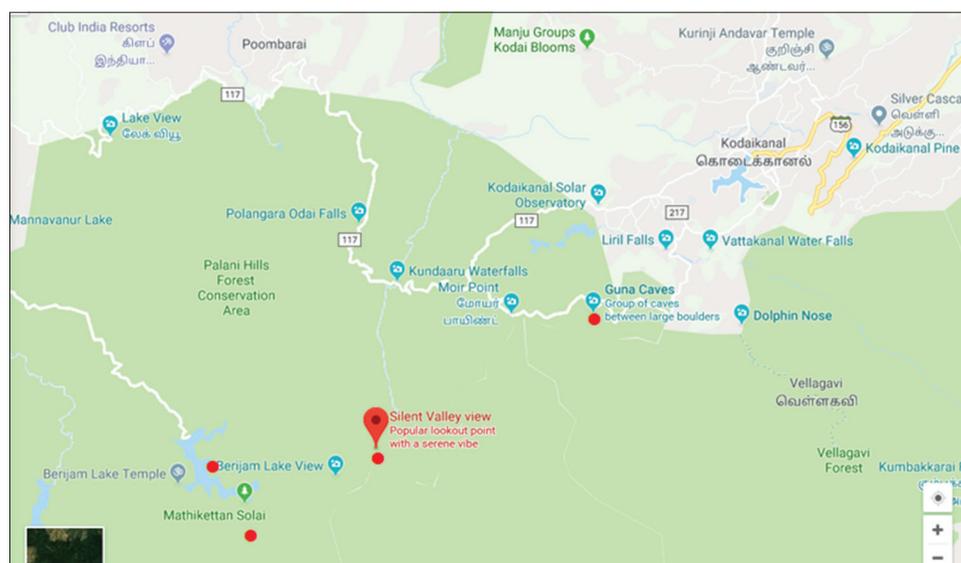


Figure 1: Kodaikanal hills location map, Tamil Nadu, India

Table 1: Comparison of *Usnea* species in terms of morphological, anatomical, biochemical and spot test results

	Thallus	Soredia/Isidia	Pseudocyphellae/Papillae	Medulla	Chemistry	Compounds
<i>U. dasaea</i>	Erect – Sub-pendent thallus, 2-15cm long, Inflated branches	punctiform Soralia Soredia present Isidiomorphs present	Pseudocyphellae and minute Papillae present	central axis solid, colorless	Medulla C-, K-, KC-, PD+	Usnic acid Psoromic acid Norstictic acid
<i>U. glabrata</i>	Erect – Shrubby, 2-5 cm long, Annular cracked Inflated branches	Concave Soralia, Soredia granular, Isidia Absent	Pseudocyphellae and Papillae Absent	thick, very loose, No pigments	Medulla C-, K-, KC-, PD+	Usnic acid Salazinic acid Norstictic acid Protocetraric acid
<i>U. cornuta</i>	Erect – Shrubby, 2-5 cm long, Inflated branches	Soredia and Isidia Absent	Papillae present, Pseudocyphellae absent	central axis solid,	Medulla C-, K+, KC-, PD+	Salazinic acid Norstictic acid Protocetraric acid
<i>U. fragilesceus</i>	Erect, Sub-pendent thallus, 3-8cm long Inflated branches	Rounded soralia, Granular soredia Isidia absent	Pseudocyphellae Absent, papillae present	Thick, central axis solid,	Medulla C-, K+, KC-, PD+	Usnic acid barbatic acid 4-O-demethyl barbatic acid Protocetraric acid



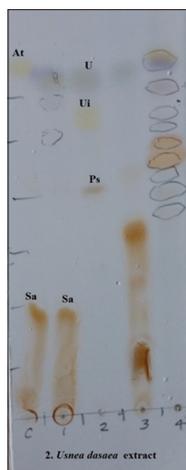
**Figure 2:** *Usnea dasaea* (a)Thallus,(b) SEM Image of soralia, (c) C.S. of thallus, (d) T.S of thallus, (e) SEM Image of soredia, (f) Algal cells of *Trebouxia*, (g) Punctiform of soredia, (h) Magnified structure of central stalk, (i-j) Spot test result of K-ive and PD+ive. (Scale bar A-5mm; B-200µm; C-50µm;E-20µm;G-30µm; F&H-5µm;D,I,J-25µm)

**Chemistry:** The spot test reactions of cortex showed K-, C-, KC-, PD+ golden yellow. TLC test results showed the presence of psoromic acid, usnic acid and unidentified yellow spot (Figure 3).

**Notes:** *U.dasaea* is distinguished by erect thallus with tapering, curved apices, soralia elliptic longitudinally, isidiomorphs present on younger soralia but absent on mature ones, sorediate and isidiate both present on thallus.

Earlier the study conducted by Ohmura et al. [13] distinguished *Usnea dasaea* from *U. cornuta*, *U. fragilesceus*, *U. glabrata* by the presence of soralia in detached fibrils (Table 1). However, it can be distinguished from other species by the presence of isidiomorphs. Isidiomorphs are absent in other species.

**Distribution:** Earlier, the same species was reported from Taiwan at an altitude of 2400 - 2600 m above MSL and also recorded in European countries [14]. In India, the species is found in



**Figure 3:** Compound identification of *Usnea dasaea* in thin layer chromatography solvent system A, (Ps) Psoromic acid (U) Usnic acid, (UI) Unidentified compounds, (U) Usnic acid, control (At) Atranorin (Sa) Salazinic acid

Kodaikanal hills of Tamil Nadu at an altitude of 2197 m above MSL. *Usnea dasaea* is new addition to Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, India. [9,15–23].

## CONCLUSION

Many new additions of lichens are being surveyed for their occurrence and biodiversity wealth of an ecosystem. One such lichen species, *Usnea dasaea* Stirt. belonging to fruticose form of lichen group is found to be occurred commonly from Pillar rocks in Kodaikanal hills, Tamil Nadu, the part of Western Ghats. Thus, the selected site is least explored for lichen wealth. In conclusion, *U. dasaea* has proved interesting chemical substances in medullary thallus. The supportive anatomical, morphological and chemical profiles in this present study would facilitate the lichenologists to further identify such species in many other parts of Western Ghats. It is suggested that the presence of lichen compounds such as tannins, dibenzofurane, psoromic acid and usnic acid can be subjected to further analyze and demonstrate their biological activities.

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