Original Research Article

ON AN ACCOUNT OF MOSS-DWELLING TESTATE AMOEBAE FROM VARIOUS BIOTOPES AROUND NAINITAL LAKE, UTTARAKHAND

ABSTRACT

The present research aims to record the diversity of testate amoebae occurring in different biotopes around Nainital Lake, Uttarakhandwith respect to distribution. Free-living, testate amoebae are single-celled protists with external shells and they act as excellent bio-indicators of environmental changes. Collection of Tree, Rock and wall Moss samples were done at different locations around Nainital Lake area from both the littoral zones and the terrestrial regions. The results show an impressive number of species of testate amoebae, 39 species of testate amoebae span over 11 genera and 8 families, that all are new for the region and stress the role of some species in biomonitoring and evaluation of the condition of environment in these peculiar biotopes. This study not only increases the knowledge of the researchers on the testate amoebae species' distribution in Nainital Lake but also contributes to the body of knowledge that would be useful for the ecological and environmental status of the area in the future. The outcomes of the research confirm the need of conservation of the habitats in the region surrounding Nainital Lake to sustain the biodiversity and ecosystems of the region. food safety situation of the country through utilization of the most cost-effective approach.

Keywords: Testate Amoebae, Protozoa, Moss, Nainital, Pollution Indicator

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1. INTRODUCTION

Nainital is a hill station in the state of Uttarakhand located in the Kumaon region often referred to as the "Lake District of India". It is well-known by its picturesque beauty, calm waters of lakes and prosperity in bio-diversity. Locationally, Nainital stands at about 2,084 meters above sea level and is located in the Kumaon Hills, which is a part of the lesser Himalayas. The town is set around the Nainital Lake, a natural fresh water lake that covers approximately 48 hectares and with maximum depth of 29 meters [1].

Geographically and climatically, the region is very peculiar with interesting flora and fauna and especially important for ecological and environmental research. Various types of plant and animal life pertain to the habitatsof Nainital which includes aquatic and terrestrial species [2]. This diversity is complemented by the presence of forests, alpine meadows, and various mosses and ferns, which creates suitable conditions for research on various microfauna, especially the testate amoebae.

Environmental conservation factors of Nainital are not restricted to its biological importance; it also has hydrological and climatological importance to the region. In actual, the lake and its associated catchment area serve as a water supply for the water requirements of the town and nearby region along with they control the micro-climate through evapotranspiration [3]. Based on these factors, Nainital is a significant natural laboratory for ecological and environmental studies concerning the need to conserve and manage Nainital's natural resources sustainably. Moss-dwelling testate amoebae, a unique group of protists characterized by their shell-like tests, are pivotal indicators of environmental conditions and play significant roles in microbial food webs and nutrient cycling [4]. These microorganisms are particularly abundant and diverse in mosses, where they utilizes the microhabitats provided by the dense mat of moss leaves and the associated microclimate [5]. The biotopes around Nainital Lake, present a unique mosaic of habitats ranging from aquatic to terrestrial, creating ideal conditions for the study of these amoebae. A comprehensive account of the moss-dwelling testate amoebae from this region remain sparse. So this study aims to fill this gap by providing an account of the testate amoebae inhabiting various biotopes around Nainital Lake. The findings will not only contribute to the understanding of the biodiversity and ecology of testate amoebae in this region but also offer insights into their potential as bioindicators for environmental monitoring and conservation efforts.

1.2. TESTATE AMOEBAE AS BIOINDICATORS

Testate amoebae, a diverse group within the phyla Tubulinea and Cercozoa; have shells called tests made of silicon oxide, chitin, or calcium carbonate [6,7].Biochemical research has found out that there are more than a thousand known species all over the world and the discovery is still adding to the list day by day [8,9]. The available research on testate amoebae diversity in India has shown that the species of this group are diverse in various habitats ranging from the freshwater ponds to the forest soils [10]. These organisms have important functions in nutrient turnover and microbial networks of consumers with their abundance and species richness varying with the local environment, the water content, acidity and nutrient concentrations [11].

Shelled protozoa such as testate amoebae can be met in various aquatic and terrestrial habitats have been revealed to be useful in reflecting the conditions of an environment, especially in peatland, freshwater environment, and soils [12]. Due to their high degree sensitivity of moisture, pH, and other environmental changes, they can be used as an indicator of ecological changes [13]. Testate amoebae are sensitive to water quality, pollution as well as climate change parameters and is therefore used in paleo reconstructions of water characteristics as well as in the current ecological state [14]. The existence, absence, and the variety of testate amoebae can indicate alterations in the

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conditions of the habitat, for instance in hydrological characteristics or in the level of pollution. For instance, some species are adapted to acidic conditions while others to the near neutral conditions hence the use of the species to deduce changes in pH and moisture levels over the years [15].

Free-living amoebae are known to have significant application as bioindicators to show changes in the environment especially as regards to pollution status of water and land. These organisms which are usually microscopic and have shell like structures made of organic materials are known to be very sensitive to changes in water chemistry, nutrients and organic pollution [4,15]. For instance some species of *Arcella* genus can live well in water with low nutrient concentration but are affected by polluted water due to high heavy metals and organic pollutants [11]. Furthermore, the *Difflugia* species were found to have changes in community in relation to eutrophication and change of sediment related to anthropogenic influence [16]. Such findings depict testate amoebae as bioindicators that could effectively show alterations in the environment caused by pollution, hence being relevant in monitoring ecosystems and helping in the conservation of ecosystems. Besides being useful in present day environmental analysis, testate amoebae are also useful in paleoecology. Their physical bodies are preserved as fossils and thus their remains can be used to help study past conditions and thus long term changes in the climate and its effects on the ecological systems [17].

1.3.GLOBAL DIVERSITY

The global distribution of testate amoebae is more than 675 species under 104 genera and 22 families which include records from polar regions also.

1.4. DIVERSITY IN INDIA

In India 209 species belong to 37 genera under two classes and two orders of testate amoebae were recorded.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The moss samples for the present study were collected from various biotopes around Nainital lake (Fig.1) as part of the survey to Western Himalaya by Zoological Survey of India during October 2019. The samples were obtained from various biotopes like rock, tree and wall around the lake (29° 23' 02.94'' N and 079° 27' 21.42'' E., Alt. 1940 m.) by scraping with a spatula into polythene bags and brought to the laboratory for further processing. The processing of samples followed the non-flooded petri dish method outlined by Foissner [18]. Subsequently, permanent slide mounts were prepared from each sample and examined using compound microscopes equipped with a camera attachment for image capturing and species-level identification. All the registered permanent slides were deposited in the National Zoological collections of Marine Biology Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Chennai.

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Figure 1: Map of Nainital Lake: The Study Area (Source: Modified from Google Earth & SOI)

3. RESULTS

The study yielded the records of 39 species of testate amoebae span over 11 genera and 8 families from various biotopes of mosses viz., tree, rock and wall (Fig.2). It is found that the maximum diversity of species was observed in Tree moss and the least diversity was in rock moss. Tree mosses hold most moisture content and the moisture regime of the habitat has a significant influence on the activity of the testate amoebae fauna and its population fluctuation [19].

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Systematic list of Testate Amoebae around Nainital Lake: Findings from the present study (Classification as per Adl *et al*., 2019)[20]

Phylum Tubulinea Smirnov *et al*., 2005
Class Elardia Kang *et al*., 2017
Order Arcellinida Kent, 1880
Family Arcellidae Ehrenberg, 1843
1. *Galeripora catinus* (Penard, 1890) González-Miguéns *et al*., 2021

Family Netzeliidae Kosakyan *et al*., 2016
2. *Cyclopyxis arcelloides* (Penard, 1902) Deflandre, 1929
3. *Cyclopyxis arcelloides gibbosa* Van Oye, 1949
4. *Cyclopyxis eurystoma* Deflandre, 1929
5. *Cyclopyxis kahli* Deflandre, 1929 tree, wall

Incertae sedis
6. *Trigonopyxis arcula* Penard 1912

Family Difflugiidae Wallich, 1864
7. *Difflugia globulosa* (Dujardin, 1837) Penard, 1902
8. *Difflugia levanderi* Playfair, 1918

Family Centropyxidae Jung, 1942
9. *Centropyxis aculeata* (Ehrenberg, 1838) Stein, 1859
10. *Centropyxisaculeatagrandis* Deflandre, 1929
11. *Centropyxis aculeata oblonga* Deflandre, 1929

12. *Centropyxis aerophila* Deflandre, 1929
13. *Centropyxis aerophila sphagnicola* Deflandre, 1929
14. *Centropyxis cassis* (Wallich, 1864) Deflandre, 1929
15. *Centropyxis constricta* (Ehrenberg, 1841) Penard, 1890
16. *Centropyxis laevigata* Penard, 1890
17. *Centropyxis minuta* Deflandre, 1929
18. *Centropyxis orbicularis* Deflandre, 1929
19. *Centropyxis platystoma* (Penard, 1890) Deflandre, 1929

***Incertae sedis* Arcellinida**

20. *Awerintzewia cyclostoma* Schouteden, 1906

Phylum Cercozoa Cavalier-Smith, 2018
Class Silicofilosea Adl *et al*., 2012
Order Euglyphida Cavalier-Smith, 1997
Family Assulinidae Lara *et al*., 2007

21. *Assulina muscorum* Greeff, 1888
22. *Assulina seminulum* (Ehrenberg, 1848)

Family Euglyphidae Lara *et al*., 2007

23. *Euglypha capsiosa* Coûteaux, 1978
24. *Euglypha ciliata* (Ehrenberg, 1848)
25. *Euglypha compressa* Carter, 1864
26. *Euglypha filifera* Penard, 1890
27. *Euglypha laevis* (Ehrenberg, 1845)
28. *Euglypha rotunda* (Ehrenberg, 1845)
29. *Euglypha simplex* Decloitre, 1965
30. *Euglypha strigosa* (Ehrenberg, 1848) Leidy, 1878
31. *Euglypha tuberculata* Dujardin, 1841

Family Trinematidae Adl *et al*., 2012

32. *Corythion asperulum* Schonborn, 1988
33. *Corythion dubium* Taranek, 1871
34. *Trinema complanatum* Penard, 1890
35. *Trinema enchelys* (Ehrenberg, 1838)
36. *Trinema grandis* (Chardez, 1960) Golemansky, 1963
37. *Trinema lineare* Penard, 1890
38. *Trinema penardi* Thomas & Chardez, 1958

Family Cyphoderiidae Saedeleer, 1934

39. *Cyphoderia ampulla* (Ehrenberg, 1840)

Fig. 2. Line Chart showing moss dwelling testate amoebae from various biotopes around Nainital lake, Uttarakhand

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

It can be concluded that, by showcasing the beauty of the location marked by the Naini Lake and the nature around, Nainital has surely benefitted the region's economy. This popularity also comes with increased environmental impacts to the extent thatis hard to sustain. The dependence of the town on Naini Lake for both entertainment and domestic water requirement highlights the necessity to manage the problem of water pollution and water quality by controlling the impact of the pollutants generated by urbanization and modern agriculture.

The continued environmental impacts in Nainital are air pollution due to vehicle emission and industrial discharge, water pollution through untreated sewage discharge, and soil pollution through improper waste disposal which are threats to both the wildlife and human beings. Such problems require prompt and efficient steps to combat pollution and introduce rational practices of

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management.
In this connection, the presence of testate amoebae dwelling in mosses offers a good chance of observing changes concerning the state of environment. These microorganisms are very sensitive to the changes in their environment, so they are widely used in the signaling of pollution and ecological changes [21]. Field studies have demonstrated that species in the genera, Arcella and *Difflugia* perform to changes in water chemistry and nutrient concentrations [21,22,23] which is an indication of overall environmental conditions. In the present study the abundance of *Centropyxis aculeata* in tree moss indicates higher level of organic pollution in the lake area which supports the studies of Olivia [24].
Further research should be conducted on testate amoebae to develop more precise site-specific research concerning the function of these organisms in ecological assessment, especially in disturbed habitats influenced by people. Therefore, incorporating such microhabitat-specific studies, it will be possible to better understand the ecological processes of such delicate mountain ecosystems as Nainital Lake and improve the chances of their protection and further use.

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