Status of Mosses in Nilgiri Hills (Western Ghats), India

Praveen Kumar Verma¹, Afroz Alam² and S. C. Srivastava³

¹Rain Forest Research Institute,
Sotai Ali, Deovan, Post Box # 136, Jorhat -785001(Assam), India
²Department of Biotechnology, Banasthali University,
Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan - 304022, India
³ National Botanical Research Institute,
Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow - 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh), India
E-mail Corresponding Arthur: dr.pkverma2008@gmail.com

Abstract: The present paper deals with the current status of mosses of Nilgiri hills. There is total of 157 taxa reported so far on the basis of all earlier records. In which 22 taxa new to Nilgiri hills. The socio-ecology of mosses of the Nilgiri hills is also discussed in the text.

Key words: Tamil Nadu/Nilgiri hills/ Bryophyta/Moss/ Morpho-taxonomy

Introduction

The bryophytes, nonvascular cryptogams, a highly specialized group of plants with second highest assemblages among land plant often flowering plants. There surviving capacity is enormous as they survive under wide variety of environmental condition and forming strong part of the ecosystem where they grows in forest, wet lands, desert (hot as well as cold) and other habitats. They have extensive phenotypic plasticity. They classified under three diversified classes, are Hepaticae, Anthocerotae and Musci.

Among bryophytes mosses are a highly evolved group of bryophytes with ca. 17,000 species falling in 3 subclass, 4 order, 89 families, and ca. 898 genera across the world (see Richardson, 1981; Vitt, 1984). They attaining unique place between lower cryptogams and vascular cryptogams, as they possess filamentous protonema like lower cryptogams and conducting strand like higher (vascular) cryptogams. However these small plants though producing no colourful flowers and seemingly of no direct economic value to human, play a vital role ecologically they colonize the bare soil surface thus helping to stabilize the soil by protecting it from the erosive effect of wind or rain. Most mosses inhabit rock surface and together with lichen are the pioneers in the inhospitable environment. They also act as space fillers occupying niches which are unsuitable for other plants therefore constitute an important component of tropical rain forest ecosystem. The several numbers of mosses evolve their mode of growth through demanding environment condition like evolving special ecological, morphological and physiological
adaptations where the other groups plants fail to survive. The mosses also tend to be highly specific for particular microenvironment making them good ecological indicator species.

The Western Ghats of southern India are one of the country’s most important natural assets, one of the hot spot of India, hosting 30% endemic flora and fauna. The Western Ghats is a major tropical evergreen region in India, spread over cardinal 22°N to 8° latitude, covering the length of 1400 Km. The Western Ghats, known locally as the Sahyadri Hills, are formed by the Malabar Plains and the chain of mountains running parallel to India's western coast, about 30 to 50 kilometers inland. They cover an area of about 160,000 km² and stretch for 1,600 kilometers from the country's southern tip to Gujarat in the north, interrupted only by the 30 kilometers Palghat Gap.

The Western Ghats, known locally as the Sahyadri Hills, are formed by the Malabar Plains and the chain of mountains running parallel to India's western coast, about 30 to 50 kilometers inland. They cover an area of about 160,000 km² and stretch for 1,600 kilometers from the country's southern tip to Gujarat in the north, interrupted only by the 30 kilometers Palghat Gap.

The Western Ghats, known locally as the Sahyadri Hills, are formed by the Malabar Plains and the chain of mountains running parallel to India's western coast, about 30 to 50 kilometers inland. They cover an area of about 160,000 km² and stretch for 1,600 kilometers from the country's southern tip to Gujarat in the north, interrupted only by the 30 kilometers Palghat Gap.

The Western Ghats of southern India are one of the country’s most important natural assets, one of the hot spot of India, hosting 30% endemic flora and fauna. The Western Ghats is a major tropical evergreen region in India, spread over cardinal 22°N to 8° latitude, covering the length of 1400 Km. The Western Ghats, known locally as the Sahyadri Hills, are formed by the Malabar Plains and the chain of mountains running parallel to India's western coast, about 30 to 50 kilometers inland. They cover an area of about 160,000 km² and stretch for 1,600 kilometers from the country's southern tip to Gujarat in the north, interrupted only by the 30 kilometers Palghat Gap.

The Nilgiri hills of peninsular India is one of the most dominate treasure house of flora and fauna after the Eastern Himalayas. The Nilgiris (meaning the Blue Mountains) due to the predominant and verdant blue bloom of angiosperm – *Strobilanthes kunthianus* belongs to family Acanthaceae), is an ancient land mass that thrust upwards at the junction of the two major mountain ranges near the southern end of India some 70 million years ago. 57% of the surface of the Nilgiri hills rises over 1000 m above the mean sea level and 47% of that towers over 1800 m with the pinnacle formed by the Big Mountain at 2670 m. The Nilgiris, which is an administrative district of the state of Tamil Nadu, covers an area of 2478.63 km². One of the most spectacular mountain ranges in South India, the Nilgiris are situated very near the rugged and magnificent mountains of the Western Ghats. They begin from the North East Corner of the State of Kerala, another tea growing state, but the main range lies in the State of Tamil Nadu, close to both Coimbatore and Wynad. It is a land of peaks and precipices, rolling grasslands in the foothills and dense forests. The world famous hill resort and the only one of its kind in South India Ootacamund (lovingly called Ooty) is situated in these hills, constitutes an integral component of Western Ghats, being a tropical rain forests it is biologically rich and blessed with the highest rate of endemism (up to 50 %) and consider as biodiversity hot spot. About 3000 varaties of plant species are found in this ecological paradise, about 80 spp. are endemic to the Nilgiri hills. The hills of Nilgiris are divided in 3 types of vegetational cover. I) Forests, II) Grasslands, and III) Water bodies

I). Forest: The Nilgiri hill forests are typically humid tropical type, characterized by persistent mist and low level clouds that make air at or near saturation for a long period that creates special environment and climate for the occurrence of abundant epiphytic community of bryophytes in contrast to the terrestrial individuals, categories in to 9see also (Venu and Sanjappa, 2001):

1. **Tropical wet evergreen forests:** Dodabetta, Mukuruthy National Park, Avalanche, Pykara, and Glenmorgan.
2. **Tropical semi evergreen forests:** Naduvattum Reserve Forest, Coonoor, Pykara and Kootagiri
3. **Tropical moist deciduous forest:** Masangudi reserve forest, Gudulur including Nilgiri part of Mudumalai National Park and Benn reserve forest.
4. **Thorn forest:** Glenmorgan, Kodnad, and Dodabetta, Theetukal.

II). Grasslands: In Nilgiri hills, the Savannah grassland is characterized by diffused wood lands intermixed with grasses that occur between an altitudinal range of 1200 m. to 2400 m. in Kunda, Avalanche, Mukuruthy National Park, Glenmorgan, Nellakotta and Pykara.

III). Water bodies: The water bodies of Nilgiri hills comprises of water falls (including St. Catherine water fall, Law’s fall, Pykara water fall and Kalahatty water fall), lakes (reservoir at Pykara lake, Ooty lake, Kamraj Sagar, Western catchments and Avalanche lake) and rivers
Mosses of Nilgiri Hills

(Pykara river, Kunda river, and Moyar river) with several undefined water bodies provide water all around the year.

Till today the biodiversity of the area is very inadequately known. As with flowering plants the modern scientific study of bryophytes of the Nilgiri Hills were started by European botanists and the most of the collection brought by nature lovers. It leads to lack of collection of data, brief description of taxa, and mainly the lack of any illustration. It’s become several invalidly recorded. These collection mainly based on Gardner Fleischer, Foulkes, McIvor, Norkett, Schmid and Thomson, While the earlier collection of the mosses is not available in any of Indian Herbarium, most of the earlier report based on their own collection. There is lack of information regarding the moss flora especially in case of Nilgiri hills. The earlier all records of the mosses of the Nilgiri was entirely based on Montagne (1842) in “Cryptogamme Nilgheriensis” and C. Muller (1853, 1854) in “Musci Neilgherises”. In spite of this several workers reported number of new addition to the area, but their work concise to hole of the peninsular India including Nilgiri Hills, are Mitten (1859), Brothers (1899), Dixon (1909, 1914), Bruehl (1931), Noguchi (1958), Wadhawa (1969), Vohra et al (1982), Ellis (1989). Norkett (1966-70) had made bryological collections at Ootacamund, Nandi hills, Kovalam, Thekadi, Negarcoli, Manjoli and other places at the end of western ghats in Mysore and Kerala border (see also Udar, 1976). Dabhide (1971) also collected mosses from Karnataka, the resultant is that all the work regarding Western Ghats especially Nilgiri hills is in bits and pieces. In which the most of the species reported by Bruehl (1931) who listed 89 taxa fewer than 52 genera of the mosses. Recently Lal (2005) also gave a checklist of Indian mosses also include taxa from the Western Ghats but his work is basically a compilation of the previous reports not on the basis of recently collected plant specimens therefore the present status remain in the dark.

To fill these lacunae an attempt has been made on the basis of number of plant collections made during last seven years under All India Coordinated Project on Taxonomy of Bryophytes running in department of Botany, Lucknow University, Lucknow. In which collections were made from each and every possible explore able site of Nilgiri hills which provides the authentic current status of moss flora of the region. This preliminary record of the mosses provides characteristics of the existing taxa with their ecology, distribution and key diagnostic features. The generic treatment mainly based on this work is, Campylopus (Frahm, 1983), Homaliodendron (Ninh, 1984), Bartramiaceae (Allen, 1999; Virtanen, 2000), Ditrichaceae (Matsui and Iwatsuki, 1990), Mniaceae (Koponen, 1979, 1982), Meterioceae (Buck, 1994, Noguchi, 1976), Entodontaceae (Buck, 1980) Leucobryaceae (Yamaguchi, 1993), Thuidiaceae (Watanabe, 1991), Neckeraeaceae (Enorth, 1994) etc.
Enumeration of Mosses recorded from Nilgiri Hills so far:

The earlier all records from the Nilgiri hills with their status also provide in alphabetical order in which the taxa in italics as genuine record and taxa in bold are invalid or reported name of the taxa.

1. **Aerobrydium auronitens** (Hook.) Broth. reported by Bruhel, 1931 [This species is now synonym of *Aerobrydium filamentosum* (Hook.) Fleish.].
2. **Aerobrydium filamentosum** (Hook.) Fleish. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
3. **Aerobrydium punctatulum** (C. Muell.) Dixon reported by Bruhel, 1931 [This species is now synonym of *Aerobrydium filamentosum* (Hook.) Fleish.].
4. **Aerobryopsis longissima** (Doz. & Molk.) Fleish. listed in Gangulee, 1974-77.
5. **Anomobryum auratum** reported by Bruhel, 1931.
6. **Anomobryum schmidii** (C. Muell.) Jaeg. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
7. **Archidium birmannicum** Mitt. Ex Dix. reported by Dhabade, 1998.
8. **Barbula schmidii** C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller, 1853 [This species is now synonym of *Tortula schmidii* (C. Muller) Broth.].
10. **Bartramia dicranacea** C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller, 1853.
11. **Bartramia macrocarpa** C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller, 1853 [This species is now synonym of *Philonotis falcata* (Hook.) Mitt.].
12. **Bartramia schmidiana** C. Muell. reported by Bruhel, 1931 [This species is now synonym of *Bartramia leptodonta* Wils.].
13. **Bartramidula roylei** (Hook.f.) B.S.G. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
14. **Beddomiella funarioides** Dix. reported by Bruhel, 1931. [This species is now synonym of *Wilsoniella hampeana* (Müll. Hal.) E.S. Salmon.]
15. **Brachymenium acuminatum** Harv. reported by Bruhel, 1931. [This species is now synonym of *Gemmabryum acuminatum* (Hook.) J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay]
16. **Brachymenium bryoides** Hook. ex Schwaegr. by Bruhel, 1931.
18. **Brachymenium clavariiferme** (C. Muell.) Jaeg. reported by Bruhel, 1931 [This species is now synonym of *Brachymenium nepalense* Hook.].
19. **Brachythecium buchananii** (Hook.) Jaeg. reported by Bruhel, 1931. [This species is now synonym of *Brachythecium plumosum* (Hedw.) B.S.G.].
20. **Brachythecium.procumbens** (Mitt.) Jaeg. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
21. **Breutelia indica** Bruhel reported by Bruhel, 1931 [This species is now synonym of *Breutella dicranacea* (C. Muell.) Mitt.].
22. **Breutelia dicranacea** (C. Muell.) Mitt. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
23. **Bryum alpinum** With. reported by Dhabade, 1998.
24. **Bryum apalodactyoides** C. Muell. reported by Bruhel, 1931 (status doubtful).
26. **B. capillare** L. ex Hedw. listed in Gangulee, 1978-80
27. **B. clavareiforme** C.Muell. reported by C. Mueller, 1853 [This species is now synonym of *Bryum wightii* Mitt.].
28. **B. formosum** Mitt. reported by Bruhel, 1931 [This species is now synonym of *Bryum wightii* Mitt.].
29. **B. lamprostegium** C. Muell. reported by Bruhel, 1931. [This species is an unresolved name now].
31. **B. medianum** Mitt. reported by Bruhel, 1931. [This species is now synonym of *Bryum neelgheriense var. neelghreniense*]
32. **B. montagneanum** C. Muell. reported by Bruhel, 1931. [This species is now synonym of *Brachymenium pendulum* Mont.]
34. **B. rosulatum** C. Muell. reported by Bruhel, 1931. [This species is now synonym of *Bryum billardieri* Schwae gr.]
35. **B. zollingeri** Dupy. reported by Bruhel, 1931. [This species is now synonym of *Bryum billardieri* Schwae gr.]
36. **Campylopodum nodiflorum** C. Muell. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
37. **C. caudatus** (C. Muell.) B. reported by Bruhel, 1931. [This species is an unresolved name now].
38. **C. phaseoides** (C. Muell.) Par. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
39. **C. recurvus** (Mitt.) Jaeg. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
40. **C. schmidii** (C. Muell.) Jaeg. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
41. **Campylopus introflexus** (Hedw.) Brid. listed by Gangulee, 1969.
42. **C. leatinervis** (Mitt.) Jaeg. reported by Dhabade, 1998.
43. **Claopodium assurgens** (Sull. & Lesc.) Cord. listed by Gangulee, 1974-77.
44. **C. prionophyllum** (C. Mull.) Broth. listed by Gangulee, 1974-77.
45. **Ctenidium lychnites** (Mitt.) Broth. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
47. **Diaphanodon blandus** subsp. *blandus* forma *blandus* Zanten & Townsend reported by Zanten and Townsend, 1999.
49. **Dicranella divaricata** (Mitt.) Jaeg. listed by Gangulee, 1969. [This species is now synonym of *Aongstroemia divaricata* (Mitt.) Müll.]
50. **Dicranoloma fragile** Broth. listed by Gangulee, 1969. [This species is now synonym of *Dicranum psathyrum* Klazenga]
51. **Dicranum albs cens** C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller, 1853 [This species is now synonym of *Campylopus albs cens* (C. Muell.) Jaeg.].
52. **Dicranum involutus** C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller, 1853 [This species is now synonym of *Campylopus involutus* (C. Muell.) Jaeg.].
53. **Entodon plicatus** C. Muell. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
54. **Entosthodon diversinervis** C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller, 1853. [This species is now synonym of *Funaria diversinervis* (MÜll. HAl.) Broth.].
55. **E. perrottatii** C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller, 1853.
56. **E. submarginatus** C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller, 1853. [This species is now synonym of *Funaria submarginata* (MÜll. HAl.) Broth.]
57. **Erythrodontium julaceum** (Schwae gr.) Par. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
58. **Fabronia schmidii** C. Muell. reported by Bruhel, 1931 [This species is an unresolved name now].
59. **Forsstroemia indica** (Mont.) Par. reported by Stark (1987).
60. **Fissidens anomalus** Mont. Reported by Montagne, 1842
61. **F. bryoides** Hedw. listed by Gangulee, 1969
62. **F. ceylonicus** Dozy et al. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
63. **F. ceylonensis** var. *ceylonensis* reported by Bruhel, 1931.
64. **F. diversifolius** Mitt. listed by Gangulee, 1969.
65. **F. grandiformis** Brid. listed by Gangulee, 1969.

**Mosses of Nilgiri Hills**

**ARCHIVE FOR BRYOLOGY 102 (2011)**
66. *F. nymanii* Fleish. listed by Gangulee, 1969. [The name is an unresolved name, may be *Fissidens hyalinus* Hook. & Wilson].

67. *F. schmidii* C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller (1853) [This species is now synonym of *Fissidens bryoides* Hedw.]

68. *F. sylvaticus* var. *acericulatus* reported by Bruhel, 1931.

69. *F. wilsoni* Mont. reported by Bruhel, 1931.

70. **Floribundaria sparsa** (Mitt.) Broth. synonymies by Menzel and Schultze-Motel, 1994 as *Trachycladiella sparsa*

71. *Funaria hygrometrica* var. *calvescens* reported by Bruhel, 1931.

72. *F. submarginata* (C. Muell.) Broth. reported by Brotherus, 1898.

73. *Glossadelpus ivorenus* (Mitt.) Fleish. reported by Bruhel, 1931.

74. *Grimmia ovata* Weber et Mohr. reported by Bruhel, 1931 [This species is now synonym of *Grimmia ovalis* (Hedw.) Lind.].

75. *Homaliodelphus targionianus* (Mitt.) Dix. & Verd. listed by Gangulee, 1974-77.

76. *Homaliodendron flabellatum* (Dickson) Fleish. reported by Bruhel, 1931.

77. *H. montagneanum* (C. Muell.) Fleish. reported by Bruhel, 1931.

78. *Hookeria utacamundiana* Mont. reported by Montagne, 1842 [This species is now synonym of *Hookeriopsis utacamundiana* (Mont.) Broth.]


81. *Hypnum tamariscellum* C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller, 1853 [This species is now synonym of *Thuidium tamariscellum* (C. Muell.) Bosch & Lac.]

82. *Isopterygium albescens* (Hook.) Jaeg.


84. *Isothecium neilgheriense* Mont. reported by Montagne, 1842 [This species is now synonym of *Hamalothecium nilgheriense* (Mont.) Robins].

85. *Leskea consanguinea* (Mont.) Mitt. reported by Bruhel, 1931. [This species is now synonym of *Leskeella consanguinea* (Mont.) Broth.]

86. *Leucobryum nilgherense* C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller, 1854.

87. *Leucoloma amoene-virens* Mitt. listed by Gangulee, 1969. [This species is now synonym of *Poecilophyllum amoene-virens* (Mitt.) Mitt.]

88. *Macromitrium nilgherrense* C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller, 1853.

89. *M. squarrosulum* Müll. Hal. ex A. Jaeger, reported by Bruhel, 1931.

90. *M. suclcatum* (Hook.) Brid.


92. *Meteorium brevirameum* (C. Muell.) Broth. reported by Bruhel, 1931.

93. *M.buchananii* (Bridel) Broth. reported by Bruhel, 1931.

94. *M. miquelianum* (C. Muller) Fleish. reported by Bruhel, 1931 [This species is now synonym of *Meteorium buchanani* forma *polytrichum* Gangulee].

95. *Microdus schmidii* (C. Muell.) Fleisch. reported by Bruhel, 1931.

96. *N. aequalifolia* C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller, 1853 [This species is an unresolved name now].

97. *N. plicaefolia* C. Muell.

98. *Mnium rostratum* Schrad. listed by Gangulee, 1974-77. [This species is now synonym of *Plagiomnium rostratum* (Schrad.) T. Kop].

99. *M. shynehophorum* Hook. reported by Bruhel, 1931.

100. *Neckera goughiana* Mitt. reported by Bruhel, 1931.

101. *N. aequalifolia* C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller, 1853 [This species is an unresolved name now].

102. *N. plicaefolia* C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller, 1853 [This species is now synonym of *Meteorium buchanani* forma *polytrichum* Gangulee].

ISSN 0945-3466
103. *Papillaria fuscescens* (Hook.) Jaeg. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
106. *Pilotrichum punctulatum* C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller (1854) [This species is now synonym of *Aerobryum filamentosum* (Hook.) Fleish.].
107. *Pilotrichum reclinatum* C. Muell. reported by C. Mueller (1854) [This species is now synonym of *Meteoriopsis reclinata* (C. Muell.) Fleish.]
110. *Pleuridium denticulatum* (C. Muell.) Broth. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
111. *Pleuropus fenestratus* Griff. reported by Bruhel, 1931 [This species is now synonym of *Homaliothecium nilgherriense* (Mont.) Robin.].
112. *Pogonatum aloides* (Hedwig.) Palisot Beauv. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
113. *P. neesii* C. Muell. reported by Bruhel, 1931 [This species is now synonym of *P. aloides forma neesii* Gangulee].
114. *P. hexagonum* Mitt. reported by Bruhel, 1931. [This species is now synonym of *Pogonatum patulum* (Harv.) Mitt.].
116. *P. orthostegius* Mont. reported by Montagne, 1842. [This species is now synonym of *Homaliothecium nilgherriense* (Mont.) Robin.].
118. *P. perichaetiale* (Montag.) Jaeg. reported by Bruhel, 1931. [This species is an unresolved name now].
119. *Pleurobasis acuminata* (Mitt.) Fleisch. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
120. *P. flexipes* (Mitt.) Fleisch. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
121. *P. schmidii* (C. Muell.) Fleisch. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
122. *P. walkeri* (Broth.) Broth. reported by Dhabade, 1998.
123. *Psychromitrium tortula* (Harrey) Jaeg. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
125. *Rematodon orthostegius* Mont. reported by Montagne, 1842.
126. *Rhynchosciadium subhamile* (C. Muell.) Fleish. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
127. *Seychellia subhamile* (Mitt.) Broth. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
128. *Seychellia schmidii* (C. Muell.) Broth. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
129. *Thamnium arcuans* (Mitt.) Jaeg. reported by Bruhel, 1931. [This species is now synonym of *Thamnobryum subseriatum* (Hook.) Nog.]
130. *Thamnium schmidii* (C. Muell.) Jaeg. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
131. *Thamnium cymbifolium* Doz. et Molk. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
132. *Thysanomitrium involutum* (C. Muell.) Broth. [This species is now synonym of *Campylopus involutus* (C. Muell.) Jaeg.].
134. *Trematodon schmidii* C. Muell. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
135. *Ulota schmidii* (C. Muell.) Mitt. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
136. *Webera (Pholia) tremadontoides* (C. Muell.) Broth. reported by Bruhel, 1931.
137. *Zygodon acutifolius* C. Muell. reported by Bruhel, 1931. [This species is now synonym of *Codonoblepharon acutifolium* (Müll. Hal.) A. Jaeger].
138. *Z. cylindrocarpus* C. Muell. reported by Bruhel, 1931.

Mosses of Nilgiri Hills

ARCHIVE FOR BRYOLOGY 102 (2011)
New records from the Nilgiri hills:
1. *Actinothuidium hookerei* (Mitt.) Broth.
2. *Bryoerythrophyllum recurvistrum* (Hedw.) Chen
3. *Campylocodon flavescens* (Hook.) Bosch. & al
4. *Ditrichium heteromallum* (Hedw.) Hamp.
5. *Ditrichum tortipes* (Mitt.) Kuntze.
8. *Erythrodomionium julaceum* (Schwaeg.) Par.
10. *Floribundaria floribunda* (Doz. et Molk) Fleish.
12. *Hydrogonium arculatum* (Griff.) Wijk et Marg.
15. *Lopodium* sp.
16. *Neckeropsis exserta* (Schwaeg.) Broth.
17. *Octoblepharum albidum* Hedw.
18. *Plagiomnium integrum* (Bosch & Sande Lac.) T.J. Kop.
19. *Pohlia flexuosa* *W.J. Hook.*
22. *Thuidium glaucinum* (Mitt.) Bosch. et Lac.

The Ecological significance of the mosses of the Nilgiri hills:

The mosses is the one of the most significant component of entire Nilgiri hills that is why they regulate water cycle (due to high absorbing capacity) recycling nutrient, providing shelter to several invertebrates especially epiphytic forms. Mosses are also balancing environment due to capturing atmospheric pollutants, because they do not posses true cuticle but more tolerant to heavy metals. In last some years the field study provided the social forms or life forms of the mosses of the region which would be significant tool for studying plant and environment relation. The Mosses of the Nilgiri hills is a most fascinating group among bryophytes due to their sociology. These life forms actually correlated with physiological prevention of the particular taxa. The life forms or the social habit of the mosses directly influenced by the eco-physiological characters and this is largely based on field experiences. This is clearly evident there is no species of mosses growing individually, all of the species growing in colonies to enhance capillary uptake and retention of external water. These life forms also decorate the entire region like in ‘Cushions’, ‘Mats’ or ‘Carpet’, ‘Turfs’ ‘Tails’, ‘Fan’ or ‘Feather’ and ‘Pendant’. In all of these the pendant or hanging forms forming forest festoons belonging to family Meterioceae, Neckeriaceae and Pterobryaceae.

Discussion

The forest of the many areas of the Nilgiri hills being destroyed at the mid of the century, and because of their variety of microhabitat which hosting rich diversity of bryophyte. This destruction
changes entire ecosystem especially number of mosses vanishing from the area. But last some
decades the department of Forests, Tamil Nadu protected several areas as reserve forests.

The present study shows there is 157 taxa under 81 genera reported so far on the basis of all
published record.. Out of 157 taxa 22 are new to Nilgiri hills, these are *Actinothuidium hookerei*
(Mitt.) Broth., *Thuidium glaucium* (Mitt.) Bosh. et Lac. (Thuidiaceae), *Dictrichum heteromallum*
(Hedw.) Hamp., *Dictrichum tortipes* (Mitt.) Kuntze (Dictrichaceae), *Hyophila kurziana* Gang.,
*Hydrogonium arculatum* (Griff.) Wijk et Marg., *H. consanguineum* (Thwait et Mitt.) Hilp.,
*Lopodium sp.* *Bryoerythrophyllum recurvistrum* (Hedw.) Chen (Pottiaceae), *Pohlia flexuosa*
Hook., *Floribundaria floribunda* (Doz. et Molk) Fleish. (Meteoriaceae), *Plagiomnium integrum*
(Mniaceae), *Neckeropsis exserta* (Sewaegr.) Broth. (Neckeraceae), *Fabronia gougchii* Mitt.
(Fabroniaceae), *Entodon prorepens* (Mitt.) Jaeg., *Erythrodontium julaceum* (Schwaegr.) Par.,
*Campylodontium flavescens* (Hook.) Bosch. et al (Entodontaceae), *Entodontopsis wightii* (Mitt.)
Buck (Stereophyllaceae), *Sematophyllum humile* (Mitt.) Broth., *Sematophyllum caespitosum*
(Hedw.) Broth. (Sematophyllaceae), *Octoblepharum albidum* Hedw. and *Isopterygium serrulatum*
Fleish. (Hypnaceae).

Acknowledgements
The authors are grateful to Department of Environment and forests, Govt. of India, New Delhi for
financial assistance through AICOPTAX (All India Coordinated Project on Taxonomy).

References
BELLAND, J. R. (1987). The disjunct mosses element of the gulf of St. Lawrence region, glacial
71- 159.
51-72.
Hatt. Bot. Lab.* *52*: 57- 64.
DIXON, H. N. (1914). Reports on the mosses of the Abor expedition 1911-12, and report on the
mosses collected by Mr. C.E.C. Fisher and other from south India, Ceylon. *Rec. bot. Surv.
India* *6* (3): 55-73, 75 – 89.
Calcutta.
Bot. Lab.* *54*: 187 - 205.

ARCHIVE FOR BRYOLOGY 102 (2011)


Figure 1: Map showing different Bryo-rich localities in Nilgiri hills

Figures 2 & 3. 2. Thudium sp., 3: Fissidens sp. Intermixed with Anthoceros (hornwort)
Figures 4 & 5: Growth habit of Leucobryum sp., a common corticolous moss


Published Sept. 26, 2011