Ceratophyllum platyacanthum subsp. oryzetorum (Kom.) Les (Ceratophyllaceae): an addition to the flora of India from Kashmir Himalaya

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Abstract: Ceratophyllum platyacanthum Cham. subsp. oryzetorum (Kom.) Les (Ceratophyllaceae) is recorded for the first time from Kashmir Himalaya and India. The species differs from its closely related taxon, Ceratophyllum demersum, in having smaller leaves and the fruit with a facial spine. A comparison between Ceratophyllum demersum and C. platyacanthum subsp. oryzetorum, and the taxonomic description, photographs and distribution map are provided to facilitate its field identification in the region.

Keywords: aquatic angiosperm, biodiversity, taxonomy, Ceratophyllum demersum

The family Ceratophyllaceae is monotypic and comprises the single genus Ceratophyllum L. Globally, the genus includes six species: C. demersum L., C. echinatum A. Gray, C. muricatum Cham., C. platyacanthum Cham., C. submer­sum L., and C. tanaiticum Sapj. (Les 1986, 1988a, 1988b). Species delimitation in the genus is quite difficult using vegetative or floral characters, with the fruit providing the most practical morphological characters for distin­guishing taxa (Sapjegin 1902; Soó 1966; Les 1986, 1989).

The earliest record of Ceratophyllum from the Indian subcontinent was established by Hooker (1885), who reported a single species: C. demersum L. Cook (1996) later recorded two species from India: C. demersum (which occurs throughout India), and C. muricatum (which is known only from the south and central Indian states of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odhisa, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu). Until now, only C. demersum has been recorded from freshwater ecosystems in the Kashmir Himalaya region, which is located along the northern boundary of India (Kaul and Zutshi 1967; Stewart, 1972; Kak and Durani 1985; Kak, 1990).

While carrying out botanical surveys to document the aquatic flora of the Kashmir Himalaya, specimens of a typical Ceratophyllum species were collected from Manasbal Lake (1,590 m above sea level [a.s.l.]; 34°15′26″ N, 074°41′26″ E) and the Hokersar wetland area (1,600 m a.s.l.; 34°06′29″ N, 074°43′39″ E). A critical examination of morphological features, in particular the mature fruit characters (Les 1988b), readily identified these specimens as Ceratophyllum subsp. oryzetorum (V. Komarov) Les, a taxon not reported previously from the region in the previously published taxonomic literature (Hooker 1885; Kaul and Zutshi 1967; Stewart 1972; Kak 1990; Cook 1996). However, in an unpublished account, Les (1986) earlier had confirmed the presence of Ceratophyllum subsp. oryzetorum in Kashmir based on a specimen from Dal Lake that was collected in 1917. Our eventual search of herbarium material at Missouri Botanical Garden (MO), Philadelphia Herbarium (PHIL), and University of Kashmir Herbarium (KASH) turned up additional records, which were unknown previously because of their misidentification as C. demersum. Therefore, the current report is to document the occurrence and clarify the distribution of Ceratophyllum subsp. oryzetorum in the Kashmir Himalaya, India.

The Kashmir Himalaya is situated in the northern fringe of the India between 33°22′ and 34°50′ N and 073°55′ and 073°33′ E (Figure 1), covering an area of ca. 16,000 km². Standard herbarium methods (Bridson and Forman 1992) were used during collection, processing and preparation of the herbarium specimens. New voucher specimens have been deposited at the University of Kashmir Herbarium (KASH); previously collected specimens were located at MO and PHIL. The micro­characters were analyzed and photographed using a trinocular stereo zoom microscope (Model: Carl Zeiss Discovery V8).
Hooker (1885) recorded only *C. demersum* L. from India and Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), and was unable to distinguish any potentially different species due to the absence of live material. Nearly a century later, Les (1986) discovered a specimen of *C. platyacanthum* subsp. *oryzetorum* that was collected from Dal Lake, Kashmir in 1917 (Stewart, s.n.; MO). Although that record (and another from the same locality: Stewart 7163; PHIL) represent the earliest known collections of *C. platyacanthum* subsp. *oryzetorum* from India, those reports were never published. An additional unpublished record from Dal Lake (collected in 1972) also was discovered by the authors among several misidentified Ceratophyllum specimens at KASH. Subsequently, a new locality for this taxon was found at Dialgam from a specimen collected in 1975 (A.M. Kak, 3429). Additional specimens from three districts in the Kashmir Himalaya including Srinagar (Dal lake, Hokersar wetland), Ganderbal (Manasbal), and Anantnag (Dialgam) were made by the authors among several misidentified Ceratophyllum specimens at KASH. Subsequently, a new locality for this taxon was found at Dialgam from a specimen collected in 1975 (A.M. Kak, 3429), which again was correctly determined among the misidentified material at KASH. No other records of this taxon materialized until 2013, when several collections were made by the authors at Manasbal Lake (Figure 1).

In addition to *C. platyacanthum*, Les (1986) also reported the occurrence of *C. muricatum* in India, a record that had remained unpublished until the species was included in a contemporary aquatic flora of the country (Cook 1996). Yet, that flora lacked any mention of *C. platyacanthum*, which is first documented by the present study. Therefore, based on the present study, the flora of the India currently includes three taxa: *C. demersum*, *C. muricatum*, and *C. platyacanthum* subsp. *oryzetorum*. Only *C. demersum* and *C. platyacanthum* subsp. *oryzetorum* are known to occur in the Kashmir Himalaya, and several comparisons are provided to facilitate their taxonomic identification (Figure 2; Table 1).


English name: Facially-spined Hornwort

Vernacular name (Kashmiri): Kind-e-Hill

Stems up to 1.0–1.5 m long, green with prominent nodes and internodes, terrete, length of internodes varies from 0.5–1.0 cm. Leaves deep green, in whorls of 6–10 at stem nodes, whorls 2.0–4.0 cm in diameter; blades divided dichotomously from 0.4–0.6 cm above the leaf base; leaf segments linear, 1.0–2.3 cm long with marginal thorn-like denticles. Flowers not seen. Achene brown or dark green, 4.5–2.3 mm, the surface smooth, the margins wingless and spineless, facial spines 2, 0.5–9.5 mm, not decurrent; basal spines 2, 1.5–12.5 mm, straight or curved; terminal (stylar) spine 2–12.5 mm.

Global distribution: China, Japan, Korean Peninsula, Russia (Far East) and now reported from the India (Kashmir Himalaya)

Local distribution: This plant has now been recorded from three districts in the Kashmir Himalaya including Srinagar (Dal lake, Hokersar wetland), Ganderbal (Manasbal), and Anantnag (Dialgam) (Figure 1).


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<th>Table 1: A taxonomic comparison between Ceratophyllum demersum and Ceratophyllum platyacanthum subsp. oryzetorum</th>
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Figure 1. Distribution of *Ceratophyllum platyacanthum* subsp. *oryzetorum* in the Kashmir Himalaya, India.
Figure 2. Vegetative and reproductive parts of *Ceratophyllum platychanthum* subsp. *oryzetorum* and *C. demersum*. **A–E**: *C. platychanthum* subsp. *oryzetorum*, (A) habit (scale = 0.3 cm), (B) leaf whorl (scale = 1.6 cm), (C) leaf segment (scale = 2.5 cm), (D and E) fruit (scale = 4 cm). **F–I**: *C. demersum*, (F) habit (scale = 0.33 cm), (G) leaf whorl (scale = 2.5 cm), (H) leaf segment (scale = 2.5 cm), (I) fruit (scale = 4 cm).
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LITERATURE CITED


Authors’ contribution statement: AHG, BAT and AAK has collected the plant material, the analysis of data were carried out in the laboratory by AHG, AAK, and ZAR. The Herbarium studies were carried out by AHG, AAK, BAT and DHL. AHG, DHL, AAK and ZAR wrote the manuscript.

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