

A new variety of *Cleistanthus* (Phyllanthaceae) from southern Western Ghats, India

Girishkumar E.^{1*} & P. Sunojkumar²

¹Post Graduate Department of Botany, Mahatma Gandhi Government Arts College, Mahe,
Union Territory of Puducherry – 673 311, India

²Department of Botany, University of Calicut, Malappuram District, Kerala – 673 635, India

*E-mail: girishkzd@gmail.com

Abstract: A new variety, *Cleistanthus travancorensis* Jabl. var. *jaleelianus* E.Girish & Sunojk. (Phyllanthaceae) is described here from the riparian system of Kuppam River of Kannur district in southern Western Ghats of India. The new variety differs from other two varieties mainly by its relatively longer acumen of the leaves, undulate leaf margins, longer petioles, larger bracts and the inflorescences borne on special small leaved branches. Detailed description, photographs and a table showing the diagnostic characters are provided for easy identification of this taxon.

Keywords: Kannur, Kerala, Riparian system.

Introduction

The genus *Cleistanthus* Hook.f. ex Planch. is represented by more than 100 species, of which about 30 species are occurring in Africa and Madagascar and the rest in tropical Asia, from Sri Lanka and India to N. Australia and Melanesia (Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan, 2018; Mabberley, 2017). *Cleistanthus* is represented by eight species in India, of which five are endemic (Chakrabarty *et al.*, 2002). Among the Indian endemics, *C. andamanicus* N.Balach., Gastmans & Chakrab. and *C. balakrishnanii* Chakrab. are found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, whereas *C. nokrensis* B.Singh is restricted to Northeast India. Two species, *viz.* *C. malabaricus* Müll.Arg., and *C. travancorensis* Jabl. are seen towards the southern

and western parts of India. Sivarajan and Balachandran (1985) described *C. sankunianus* Sivar. & Balach. from plants under cultivation in the Herbal Garden of Arya Vaidya Sala, Kottakkal, Kerala and this has been later reduced to a variety of *C. travancorensis* by Udayan and Chakrabarty (2012).

During a taxonomic survey of the riparian flora of the Kuppam River in southern Western Ghats, the first author noticed an interesting population of *Cleistanthus* from Rayarome area at Kannur district in Kerala state at an elevation of about 30 feet above sea level. A few plants were also observed in another riparian zone near Manikkal Bridge, nearly 5 km away from the first collection. Natural growth and flowering of these populations were observed for two years and the plants were identified as *C. travancorensis* with a few distinct characteristic features. The morphology of the newly collected specimens were compared with live and herbarium specimens including types of *C. travancorensis* deposited at various Indian herbaria (CAL, CALI, K, MH and TBGT). Further, the keys provided in recent literature (Balakrishnan & Chakrabarty, 2007; Singh *et al.*, 2014; Chakrabarty & Balakrishnan, 2018) were also cross checked. This enabled us to conclude that the new populations represent a new variety of *C. travancorensis* which is described here. Photographic images of live plants (Fig. 1) and a comparison chart (Table 1) depicting the morphological differences of three varieties of *C. travancorensis* are provided for easy identification.

***Cleistanthus travancorensis* Jabl. var. *jaleelianus* E.Girish & Sunojk., var. nov.**

Fig. 1

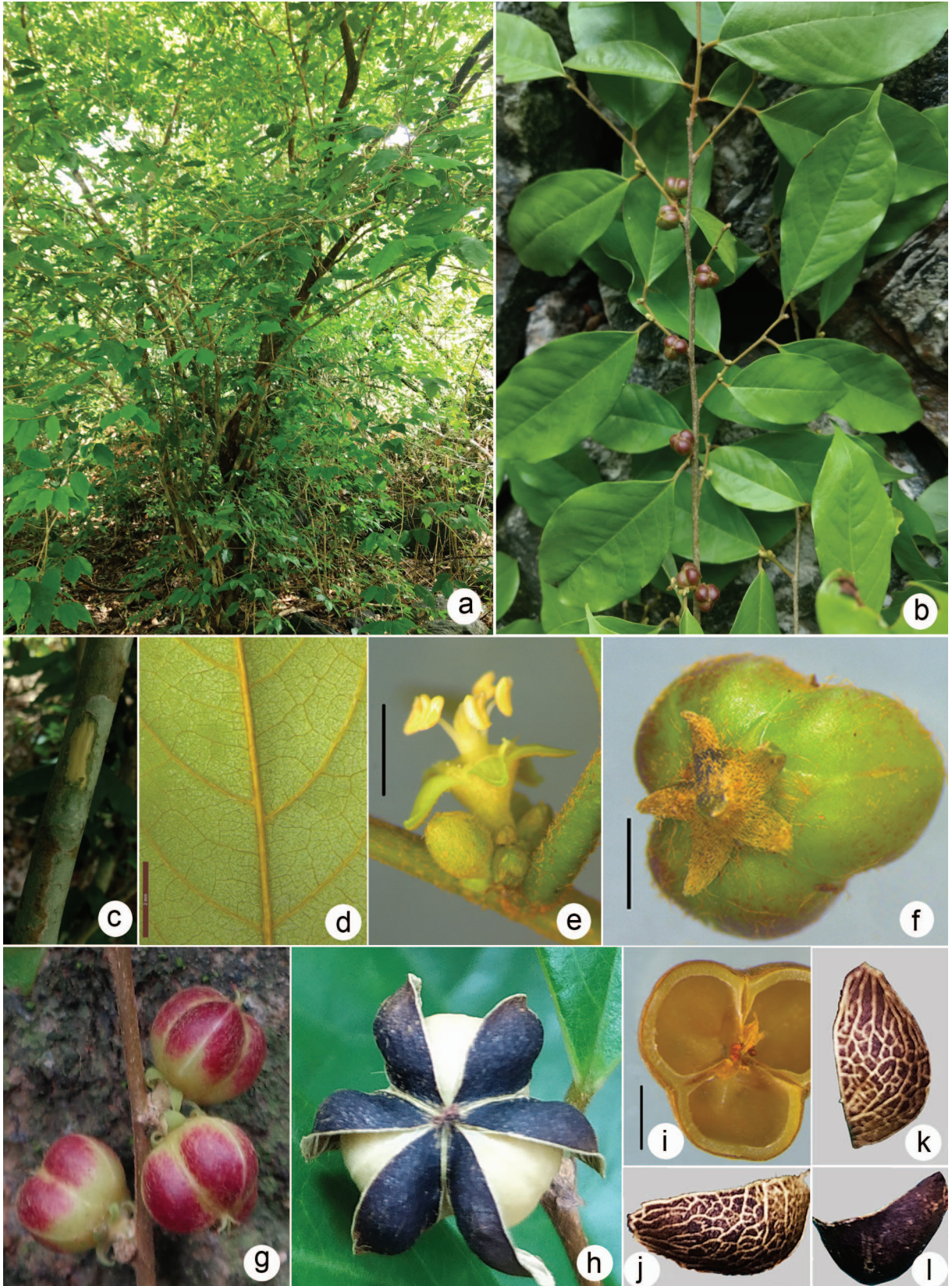


Fig. 1. *Cleistanthus travancorensis* Jabl. var. *jaleelianus* E. Girish & Sunojk.: **a.** Habit; **b.** Fruiting twig; **c.** Stem blaze; **d.** Leaf – abaxial surface; **e.** Male flower – side view; **f.** Young fruit; **g.** Mature fruits; **h.** Dehiscent capsule; **i.** T.S. of fruit; **j** & **k.** Inner surface of epicarp; **l.** Dry pericarp outer surface (from *Girishkumar* 455; photos by E. Girishkumar; scale bar: 2 mm).

Cleistanthus travancorensis var. *jaleelianus* is similar to var. *travancorensis* and var. *sankunnianus* (Sivar. & Balach.) Udayan & Chakrab., but differs in the relatively longer acumen of the leaves, undulate leaf margins, longer petioles, larger bracts and the inflorescences borne on special small leaved branches. It can be further distinguished from var. *travancorensis* by its shorter stipules (Table 1).

Type: INDIA, Kerala, Kannur district, Rayarome, Kuppam river riparian vegetation near Rayarome bridge, on the way to Taliparamba-Coorg road, N 12°20'87", E 75°43'16", 9 m, 10.06.2018, E. Girishkumar 449 (holo CALI; iso MH).

Bushy shrubs, 2.5–4.5 m tall, profusely branched, forming a clustered canopy. Roots tucked with rocky soil of riparian zone. Stem cylindrical, predominantly smooth, peeling occasionally, bark greyish with white patches, blaze creamy-white; branches mainly horizontal and slightly drooping, terete, greyish to brownish-white with lenticels; branchlets terete, brownish or brownish-green or greenish with fusiform lenticels, slightly zigzag, with sparse appressed rufous hairs. Stipules linear, 1–1.25 mm long, pubescent. Leaves alternate;

petiole 5–7 × 1.2–1.5 mm, with tawny pubescence; blade obovate or oblanceolate to elliptic, size varying, generally 7.5–15 × 2.5–7 cm, smaller towards branchlets (c. 5.5 × 1.5 cm), prominently chartaceous to slightly coriaceous, bifarious, slightly drooping, acute or cuneate at base, rarely rounded, sometimes oblique, margin slightly undulate with 4–6 undulations, acuminate or rarely acute at apex, acumen 1.5–2.75 cm long, adaxial surface glabrous, light green or yellowish green when young, dark green when mature, abaxial surface dull green, sparsely pubescent on midrib and lateral veins and rarely on lamina, venation pinnately reticulate, lateral veins usually 6–10 pairs, not prominent towards apex, veinlets prominent on abaxial surface. Cymes axillary, sessile, 2–3-flowered, either male or female on branchlets bearing smaller leaves, protandrous; bracts linear-triangular, 1–1.5 mm long, puberulous. Staminate flower c. 4 mm in diam. when open, sub-sessile; sepals 5, triangular to ovate, 1.8–2 mm long, yellowish-green, slightly spatulate, broadly acute, inner surface with longitudinal stripes, outer surface tawny pubescent; tube cupular; petals 5, broad, triangular to orbicular, c. 0.4 mm

Table 1. Comparison between *C. travancorensis* var. *travancorensis*, var. *sankunnianus* and var. *jaleelianus*.

Characters	var. <i>travancorensis</i> Jabl.	var. <i>sankunnianus</i> (Sivar. & Balach.) Udayan & Chakrab.	var. <i>jaleelianus</i> E.Girish & Sunojk.
Pubescence of branchlets	Rufous-velutinous or tomentellous, later glabrous	Tawny-tomentose or rusty villous	Sparsely rufous pubescent
Leaf size	5–12 × 1.5–6 cm	3.5–8 × 1–3 cm	7.5–15 × 2.5–7 cm
Leaf apex and margins	Acuminate or attenuate, margins entire	Acute or shortly acuminate margins entire	Acuminate or mostly caudate, margins slightly undulate
Acumen length	5–15 mm	0–5 mm	5–27 mm
No. of lateral veins	5–11 pairs	5–7 pairs	6–10 pairs
Petiole length and nature	2–3 mm, velutinous to glabrous	1–3 mm, rusty villous	5–7 mm, ribbed with tawny pubescence
Stipule length	3–5 mm	1–3 mm	1–1.25 mm
Flower position	On main and lateral leafy branches	On main branches	On small leaved branchlets, rarely on main leafy branch
Ovary	Tawny or ochraceous villous	Glabrous	Sparsely appressed rufous hairy
Capsules	3–5 × 4–6 mm	c. 6 × 8 mm	5–6 × 7–8 mm

long, gelatinous white, apex slightly cuspidate; disc yellow, annular, flat with wavy margin; stamens 5, filaments c. 2 mm long, white; anthers c. 1 mm long, extrorse, longitudinally dehiscent; pistillode at the centre with a conical tip, sparsely hairy. Pistillate flowers axillary, c. 5 mm in diam., sessile, sepals, petals and disc same as in staminate flowers, ovary subglobose, covered with appressed hairs, 3(–4)-locular, locules biovulate; styles 3 (or 4), 1–1.5 mm long, bifid at apex for c. 0.5 mm. Capsules prominently 3-lobed, globose, slightly depressed, c. 6 × 8 mm, subtended by persistent sepals curling outwards, covered with sparse appressed rufous hairs, greenish purple when young, dark purple on maturity, black when dry; dehiscence loculicidal, partly septical, pericarp detaches to expose three cream coloured cocci, inner surface of pericarp with reticulate ornamentations, each coccus c. 5 × 4 mm with single seed in each; seed c. 4 × 3 mm, trigonous with a notch on one side.

Flowering & fruiting: Flowering starts in March and fruits are set from July to August.

Etymology: The varietal epithet '*jaleelianus*' is in honour of Late Dr. V. Abdul Jaleel (Assistant Professor, Sir Syed College, Taliparamba, Kannur, Kerala), the research supervisor of the first author and a known field taxonomist who passed away at a younger age.

Habitat: Found growing amongst the rocky, flood plain region of the Kuppam River.

Distribution: Hitherto known only from Kannur district in Kerala.

Specimens examined: INDIA, **Kerala**, Kannur district, Taliparamba–Coorg Road, Manikkal bridge, N 12° 17' 95", E 75° 41' 52", 9 m, 14.05.2018, *E. Girishkumar* 499 (CALI); Rayarome, 17.06.2018, *E. Girishkumar* 455, 458 (Herbarium, Sir Syed College, Kannur, Kerala).

Conservation status: Two scattered populations of *Cleistanthus travancorensis* var. *jaleelianus* were observed in flood plain zones of the riparian system of Kuppam river and the recent flood that lambasted in these locations is an imminent threat to these populations. As per IUCN Criteria (2017), this

variety can be included in the 'DD Category (Data Deficient)' as further exploration is needed to assess its size and range of distribution.

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