Clarifying the nomenclature of some Euro-Mediterranean quillworts (Isoetes , Isoetaceae): Indicator species and species of conservation concern

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Abstract To stabilize the application of some names in the genus *Isoetes* in the Mediterranean biodiversity hotspot, we studied herbarium specimens and imaged spores with scanning electron microscopy, with special reference to those taxa in the *I. longissima* Bory and *I. histrix* Bory groups that were described from France, Algeria and Turkey, and are in need of a taxonomic revision. The following names are lectotypified: *I. adspersa* A.Braun, *I. boryana* Durieu, *I. delalandei* J.Lloyd, and *I. viollaei* Hy. Holotypes of *I. perralderiana* Durieu & LeTourn. ex Milde and *I. olympica* A.Braun were ascertained. We conclude that *I. boryana* (listed in the 'Bern Convention' and in the European Union 'Habitats' Directive) justifies consideration at species rank, but *I. adspersa* should be synonymized with *I. longissima*. *Isoetes tenuissima* Boreau and *I. perralderiana* are proposed as distinct species pending further studies. In the *I. histrix* group, we tentatively accept *I. delalandei* as a species, presenting some observations on *I. histrix* f. *subinermis* Durieu nom. nud. The latter might also represent a distinct species.

Keywords conservation; Europe; *Isoetes*; lycophytes; Mediterranean; taxonomy

Short title: Names of Euro-Mediterranean *Isoetes*

INTRODUCTION

The lycophyte genus *Isoetes* L. includes approximately 250 extant species distributed worldwide (Troia & al., 2016; PPG I, 2016) that are the remnants of one of the most ancient extant lineages of vascular plants, diverged from *Selaginella* P.Beauv. as early as the Devonian Era (Pigg, 2001; Larsén & Rydin, 2016; Klaus & al., 2017). For this reason, they are of great evolutionary importance (Karol & al., 2010; Doyle, 2013; Petersen & Burd, 2017). They also have significant ecological importance because their presence in aquatic habitats such as lakes, rivers and temporary wetlands serves as indicators of superior ecological conditions in those habitats (e.g. Bagella & Caria, 2013; Lumbreras & al., 2016; Sciandrello & al., 2016). These species are also of conservation concern given that most are rare or threatened; for example, García Criado & al. (2017) report that 10 out of 20 species occurring in Europe have been assessed as threatened.

In the western Mediterranean area, *Isoetes longissima* Bory (= *I. velata* A.Braun, following Troia & Greuter, 2014) is one of the physically largest and most significant *Isoetes* species, both phylogenetically (it is nested in a clade including not only Mediterranean, but also African, Indian and Western North American taxa; Larsén & Rydin, 2016; Pereira & al., 2017) and ecologically (e.g. Grillas & al., 2004). It is recognized, however, to be 'a taxonomically difficult suite of species, which merits further research' (Christenhusz & al., 2017). For the purposes of this study, hereafter we refer to this species as *I. longissima* s.l. or the *I. longissima* group.

Isoetes longissima s.l. includes useful indicator species for Mediterranean seasonal wetland ecosystems, or 'Mediterranean temporary ponds' that are a conservation priority habitat according to the European 'Habitats' Directive (European Commission, 2013). Mediterranean temporary ponds (and, in general, 'temporary waters', following Williams, 2006) are of major conservation concern because, despite their small size, they shelter many rare and endangered species of both flora and fauna (Grillas & al., 2004). They are experiencing an alarming rate of decline and population degradation (Zacharias & Zamparas, 2010).

Due to their small size and simple community structure, temporary pools are often considered as early warning systems of the ecological implications of long-term changes in larger aquatic systems (De Meester & al., 2006). Thus, species of *Isoetes* are good indicators for endangered habitats, but they themselves are species of conservation concern. *Isoetes boryana* Durieu, for example, is listed in Appendix 1 of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats ('Bern Convention') and in the annexes II and IV of the mentioned 'Habitats' Directive. It and the other European *Isoetes tenuissima* have been assessed as 'Endangered' according to IUCN criteria (Christenhusz & al., 2017, as well as Rouhan & Christenhusz, 2017).

The *Isoetes histrix* Bory group is another taxonomically complicated group (Bagella & al. 2015, Troia & Greuter 2014, 2015a). In addition to *I. histrix*, it includes several

taxa whose taxonomic rank and morphological distinctness need further investigations, all occurring in seasonally waterlogged soils.

As a general rule, species of *Isoetes* are very difficult to distinguish by general morphological appearance because of their simple, conserved morphology, providing few usefully distinguishing characters. Attempts were made in the past to arrange *Isoetes* species in groups based on ecological or morphological criteria: for instance, the Braun's system used habitats to distinguish aquatic, amphibian and terrestrial species (Grenier & Godron, 1855), while the Pfeiffer's 'modern' system is based on the ornamentation of the megaspores (Pfeiffer, 1922). Recent phylogenetic studies (e.g. Larsén & Rydin, 2016) show how artificial these systems are and that they are unable to correctly reflect phylogenetic relationships because of the previously mentioned conserved morphology. Similarly, *I. andicola* (Amstutz) L.D. Gómez was originally treated in the distinct genus *Stylites* Amstutz on the grounds of its morphology, but was later moved into *Isoetes* when both anatomical (Gómez-Pignataro, 1980) and molecular evidence (Larsén & Rydin, 2016) showed that it was deeply nested within the large American clade. An accurate study of morphology, ideally considering other available data from anatomy, ecology, genetics etc., is therefore the basis for any taxonomic analysis.

In this study, we examined taxa within the two groups mentioned above, *I. longissima* (s.l.) and *I. histrix* (s.l.), with special reference to those taxa (described from France, Algeria and Turkey) that are in need of a taxonomic revision. Taxa from Spain, Italy and Greece have been studied by several authors in recent years (Prada, 1983; Romero & al. 2004; Romero & Real, 2005; Troia & Greuter, 2014; Troia & Greuter, 2015b), and all the other names in those groups have already been typified.

The taxonomic status of *Isoetes boryana*, a species of great conservation concern, is especially unclear. It is uncertain if it is a 'good species' (as reported in the 'Habitats' Directive, and by other sources such as Christenhusz & Raab-Straube, 2013) or a synonym of other species (as suggested by e.g. Prelli, 2002, and Romero & Real, 2005).

As a first step, we studied dried specimens preserved in several European herbaria, with the primary aim of stabilizing the application of names by typifying them. Thanks to scanning electron microscopy (SEM) investigations of spores removed from the types, it was possible to draw realistic morphological and taxonomic conclusions from original material or from specimens collected in the loci classici (topotypes)

MATERIALS & METHODS

Our study is based on relevant literature and on the herbarium collections, especially those housed in the Paris Herbarium (P), with significant additional data deriving from B, FI and PAL, and from selected specimens in ANG, BM, G, GOET, KFTA, MO, MPU, NTM, US, W (acronyms according to Thiers, 2017).

For some critical taxa, megaspore and (whenever possible) microspore features were observed with the assistance of SEM imagery. Spores were transferred with dissecting needles from herbarium specimens to aluminium SEM stubs coated with an asphalt adhesive. The stubs were then coated with gold/palladium in a sputter-coater for 2.5 min, and spores were examined using a JEOL 840 A SEM microscope, equipped with an image-digitising system (SEMAFORE software) at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN) in Paris, France. The accelerating voltage was 10.0 kV. Some other samples were observed and photographed at the University of Palermo, as above, using an Oxford Leo 440 SEM. Terms used for describing the ornamentation of megaspore and microspore perines follow Lellinger & Taylor (1997).

We employed the following species concept: a morphologically and/or ecologically distinct population (or populations), represented by all the specimens available in collections (even if few), is tentatively treated as a distinct species (considering these traits as evidence of the 'existence as a separately evolving metapopulation lineage', according to De Queiroz, 2007). Clarification of these designations awaits additional data from other sources and in particular data from further observations of living plant populations, and from the addition of molecular phylogenetic evidence. In this sense, we are essentially following the 'Typological Species Concept', sometimes with sufficient confidence to satisfy a 'Morphological Species Concept' while aiming for representation of a more complete 'Biological Species Concept' (Hickey & al., 1989).

Because of paucity of morphological characters for distinguishing species within the genus, we found it difficult if not impossible to assess (phylo)genetic affinities to a sufficiently fine enough level to refer one taxon as a subspecies of another. Such limitations likely explain why, with few exceptions (e.g. Brunton & Britton, 2006), infraspecific ranks so frequently employed in the past (e.g.: Engelmann, 1882; Pfeiffer, 1922; Proctor, 1949) have recently been used scarcely in *Isoetes* (e.g.: Christenhusz & Raab-Straube, 2013).

RESULTS

Results are arranged according to the chronological order of publication of names, partitioned into two taxonomic groups: the *Isoetes longissima* group and the *I. histrix* group. For each name, we report information about types (designating lectotypes and epitypes whenever appropriate) and assess taxonomic value. SEM spore images are presented and commented upon whenever appropriate.

Isoetes longissima group

Taxa considered in this group include *Isoetes boryana*, *I. olympica* A.Braun, *I. tiguliana* Gennari, *I. asturicensis* (M.Laínz) M.Laínz, *I. fluitans* M.I.Romero, and *I. longissima* with its currently recognized five subspecies *I. longissima* subsp. *longissima*, *I. longissima* subsp. *adspersa* (A.Braun) Troia & Greuter, *I. longissima* subsp. *intermedia* (Trab.) Troia & Greuter, *I. longissima* subsp. *perralderiana* (Milde) Troia & Greuter, *I. longissima* subsp. *tenuissima* (Boreau) Troia & Greuter (Raab-Straube & Raus, 2014; Troia & al., 2016). The main distinguishing character shared by all of these taxa is the megaspore ornamentation. From an ecological point of view, the group includes both amphibian and aquatic species. A few taxa hitherto studied in molecular phylogenetics show close evolutionary relationships (Larsén & Rydin, 2016; Pereira & al., 2017), but most of the taxa here listed have still to be included in such analyses. Most species that have been studied karyologically (*I. asturicensis*, *I. longissima* subsp. *longissima*, *I. olympica*) are diploid, with the only exception being *I. fluitans*, which is a tetraploid (Troia & al., 2016). Apart from the taxa here investigated, all other names listed above have already been typified elsewhere (in the respective protologues for the recently described taxa, or in Troia & Greuter, 2014).

Isoetes longissima Bory in Compt. Rend. Hebd. Séances Acad. Sci. 18: 1165. 1844. ≡ *Isoetes velata* var. *longissima* (Bory) A.Braun in Bory & Durieu, Expl. Sci. Algérie, Atlas: tab. 37, fig. 2. 1849. ≡ *Isoetes velata* subsp. *longissima* (Bory) Greuter & Burdet, Med-Checklist 1: 5. 1984. – Lectotype (designated by Troia & Greuter in Pl. Biosyst. 148: 15. 2014): [ALGERIA] 'La Calle, fond d'une Mare dans les Forets pres du Lac Houbéira', 31 May 1841, *M.C. Durieu ex herb. Bory St Vincent s.n.* (P barcode P00466542!; isolectotype: P barcode P00466541! p.p., detached leaves on the right) – Image of lectotype available at https://science.mnhn.fr/institution/mnhn/collection/p/item/p00466542.

= *Isoetes setacea* var. *peyrremondii* Bory in Compt. Rend. Hebd. Séances Acad. Sci. 18(26): 1165. 1844 – Type: not designated.

The protologue of the name *Isoetes setacea* var. *peyrremondii* is supposed to have been published in late June or on July 1st 1844, based on issue 26 of the 18th tome of the 'Compt. Rend.…' having already been printed on July 1st, according to page 50 of the following issue (Compt. Rend. Hebd. Séances Acad. Sci. 19). Among the material present in P, we could not locate any specimen that fits both the date and description of the protologue ('recueillie par M. le capitaine Durieu au bord des flaques d'eau des champs de la plaine d'Oran, où elle persiste jusqu'en mai...' [Algeria]) and belonging to the Bory's herbarium. One possible candidate is P01224865 ('Isoetes lineolata n. sp. Is. setacea b Perreymondii Bory. Algerie. Oran. Flaque desséchée de la plaine, 5 Juin 1844') but it is excluded as potential original material by a note on the upper border of the label ('portée le 20 oct 1844 à la maison par Durieu'= brought to the house on 20th Oct. 1844 by Durieu) indicating that Bory did not see this material until after the name

was published. Another specimen collected by Durieu on 12 June 1844 (P00214778), cannot be categorically ruled out as original material, but it is unlikely given that the specimen was collected only a few days before the publication of the name.

Specimens MPU015448, MPU015449, MPU015450 (and probably many other specimens in several herbaria) were collected by Durieu on 9 June 1841. These are compatible with the publication date of the new variety, but are labelled '*Isoetes adspersa*', a synonym for *Isoetes longissima* that was used in the 'Flora selecta exsiccata' by Magnier. Accordingly, there is no evidence that Bory saw and used those specimens for the description validating *I. setacea* var. *peyrremondii*. We refrain from neotypifying this latter name because we cannot exclude the possibility that undetected original material still exists.

A few years after the description of *Isoetes setacea* var. *peyrremondii*, Bory raised it to the species level (as *I. capillacea* Bory, see below).

= *Isoetes capillacea* Bory, in Compt. Rend. Hebd. Séances Acad. Sci. 23: 620 (619-).

1846 – Type: not designated.

Bory decided that his *Isoetes setacea* var. *peyrremondii* was worthy of a species rank, basing this new species on the previously described variety and on its type (International Code of Nomenclature (ICN) art. 7.4, McNeill *& al.*, 2012). Unfortunately, as discussed above, we did not find unambiguous original material.

Our review of Bory's (1844) diagnosis, in conjunction with our study of herbarium specimens identified by him and representing this taxon, provide us with no evidence of a clear morphological distinction between this taxon and *Isoetes longissima* (s. str.). On that basis, we do not recognize this as distinct from *I. longissima* (this latter name having nomenclatural priority).

= *Isoetes adspersa* A. Braun in Bory & Durieu, Expl. Sci. Algérie, Atlas: t. 37, fig. 3.

1849 – **Lectotype (designated here):** [illustration] tab. 37, fig. 3, in Bory & Durieu, Expl. Sci. Algérie, Atlas, 1849. – **Epitype (designated here):** [ALGERIA] mares de la plaine aux environs d'Oran, 5 Juin 1844, (*M.C. Durieu*) (B barcode B 20 0096547! isoepitypes: B barcode B 20 0096544! P barcode P01224865! – other original material: B barcode B 20 0096550!). — Image of lectotype available at http://bibdigital.rjb.csic.es/ing/Libro.php?Libro=3962&Pagina=39; image of epitype available at http://herbarium.bgbm.org/object/B200096547.

According to ICN art. 38.8 (McNeill *& al.*, 2012), the name of the species is validly published because it was accompanied by an illustration 'with analysis', i.e. with details aiding identification. According to ICN art. 9.8 (McNeill *& al.*, 2012), however, an epitype has been designated to serve as an interpretative type, because many morphological and microscopic details cannot be verified on the illustration chosen as lectotype.

According to the details shown in the illustration that is part of the original material and here selected as lectotype, the following diagnostic traits should separate *Isoetes adspersa* from *I. longissima*: velum reduced (vs. almost complete); microspores non aculeate (vs. aculeate); sporangia spotted (vs. non spotted); macrospores smaller. In fact, our observations of the remaining original material suggest that macrospore and microspore distinctiveness cannot be distinguished (neither in size nor in ornamentation) (Fig. 1). The velum in the two taxa is variable in extent but always present. The presence of spotted sporangia seems to be the only consistently distinctive feature, but we occasionally observed such pigmentation in other taxa also, such as *I. boryana*, *I. tenuissima*, *I. tiguliana*. Finally, the ecology of the two taxa is identical.

Further work is needed on both fresh and dried material (epitype included), to clarify the significance, if any, of the wide range of variability we noted in the spore ornamentation of these two taxa. Based on available evidence, however, we do not believe it would be reasonable to treat *Isoetes adspersa* as separate from *I. longissima*. In addition, on the basis of the material we examined in the Braun herbarium (B), we believe *I. adspersa* represents a later heterotypic (and perhaps even homotypic) synonym of *I. capillacea* (see above).

= *Isoetes velata* [unranked] *intermedia* Trab. in Battandier & Trabut, Fl. Algérie Tunisie: 407. 1905 – Holotype: [ALGERIA] Dans une mare au-dessus de Bou-Sfer, 30 Mai 1890, *J.B.E. Clary* (MPU008563 [image!]). – Image of type available at https://science.mnhn.fr/institution/um/collection/mpu/item/mpu008563.

Roux (2009) indicated a specimen collected in Morocco in 1936 ('Morocco. In lacuna oropedii calcarei Atlantis Medii prope castellum Ito, *R. Maire & L. Emberger s.n.*, MPU002740, holo.') as 'holotype' of this name. This actually is the type of another infraspecific taxon, *Isoetes velata* f. *immaculata* Emb. & Maire. That same specimen is also erroneously listed by El Oulalidi & al. (2012) as the 'holotype' of *I. velata* A.Br. subsp. *intermedia* (Trab.) Maire & Weiller,

We did not locate other original material of *Isoetes velata* [unranked] *intermedia*, and assumed specimen MPU008563 as to be the holotype. Regardless, we conclude that this name is most probably a heterotypic synonym of *I. adspersa* A.Braun (= *I. capillacea* Bory = *I. longissima* Bory). Dobignard (2017) rightly commented on the difficulty in differentiating the subspecies of *I. longissima* Bory.

Isoetes tenuissima Boreau in Bull. Soc. Industr. Angers 21: 269. 1851. – Type: not designated.

We could not find original material in P or in ANG.

Observations made on specimens collected in the locus classicus (étang de Richaudron, commune d'Azat [Haute-Vienne, France]) highlight distinctive morphological characters (compared to *Isoetes longissima*) such as the plant having

leaves of reduced size (usually (4–)8–10 cm long vs. (5–)15–35 cm) and thickness (ca. 0.5 mm at mid-length vs. 1–1,5 mm), with a very small margin at the base.

Megaspores (Fig. 1) are significantly different from those illustrated in Berthet & Lecocq (1977), but the specimens they used were not from the locus classicus. Spores are not particularly different from those of *Isoetes longissima*, although in the distal hemisphere of the megaspore tubercles are more isolated and scattered.

Isoetes tenuissima can also be distinguished from *I. longissima* by its ecology, typically growing in a completely submerged habitat (Prelli, 2002) vs. the seasonally dry condition of the latter. We believe the above described differences in leaf features to be also significant. Finally, the climatic, bioclimatic and biogeographic aspects could support the separation of the temperate *I. tenuissima* from the mediterranean *I. longissima*. Based on this evidence, we tentatively recognize *I. tenuissima* at the species rank while recognizing the need for further studies.

= *Isoetes viollaei* Hy in J. Bot. (Morot) 7: 432. 1893 – **Lectotype (designated here):** [FRANCE] (Haute-Vienne) Etang granitique de Riz-Chauvron commune d'Azat, *Chaboisseau,* September 1857, Hariot, S.E.E.F. 1892, n. 219 (P barcode P01266653!). *Remaining syntypes:* [FRANCE] Haute-Vienne: étang de Riz-Chauvron, 10 septembre 1863, *M.C. Durieu* [Flora selecta exsiccata publié par G. Magnier, 1046 bis 'I. tenuissima' Durieu] (MPU barcodes MPU013779, MPU013780, n.v.; PAL No. 18672 !; KFTA No. 0003233, n.v.). – Image of lectotype available at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/p/p01266653.

Heterotypic synonym of *I. tenuissima* Boreau (Pfeiffer, 1922; Rouhan & Christenhusz, 2017).

Isoetes boryana Durieu in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 8: 164. 1861 – **Lectotype (designated here):** [FRANCE] Etang de Cazau à Sanguinet (Landes), 23.9.1860, *M.C. Durieu* [labelled in Durieu's handwriting] (P barcode P00321072!, one gathering made of 6 individuals at the top half of the sheet); the lectotype is currently mounted on the same sheet with P00321071 (4 individuals only, at the bottom half of the sheet). Isolectotypes: B barcodes B 20 0107144!, B 20 0107155!; P barcodes P00202858!, P00321070!, P00334209!, P01250372!, P01255124!, P01268425!, P01297113!, P01302029!, P06141802!; PAL No. 18589! — Image of lectotype available at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/p/p00321072.

The plants used by Durieu to describe his new species are in Paris (P). Pfeiffer (1922: 116) cited as 'type' some herbarium sheets stored in MO (barcode 1164548) and US (barcode 01100849), cited as: 'Etang de Cazau, Landes, 7 September, 1863, Durieu (Mo. Bot. Gard. Herb, and U.S. Nat. Herb.)'. In view of the post-publication date (1863) of that collection, it cannot be considered original material.

At P, in addition to two specimens dated from 1858 with a printed label, we located 10 collections that are part of the original material dated from September 1860.

Many of these specimens were collected on 23 Sept 1860 and distributed through various channels, such as the plant exchange society 'Société Dauphinoise'.

The label of the material distributed by Schultz simultaneously reports two dates, one (3 Sept 1860) is compatible with original material while the other (14 Jul 1861) is more recent than the protologue publication date and is excluded from considerations of the type.

In the protologue, published in June 1861 (Leussink, 1985: 586), the species is said to have been discovered in 1860, and first announced to the public during a meeting of the Société Botanique de France in March 1861 when Durieu presented his new species and distributed some specimens to the members of the Société. See also the note page 165 of the same 'Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France' in which the protologue appears for additional information on the publication date.

Microspores present one of the most challenging mysteries of this taxon. Some authors described the microspores of *Isoetes boryana* as either smooth (Hy 1894, Berthet & Lecocq 1977, Rolleri & Prada 2007) or very minutely scabrid (Berthet & Lecoq 1977, Jermy & Akeroyd 1993) or sub-papillose (Rolleri & Prada 2007). Prelli (2002) and Romero & Real (2005), however, reported echinate miscropores, similar to those of *I. longissima*. Our investigations found only non-echinate microspores (Fig. 1). The microspore of *I. boryana* shown in Romero & Real (2005) is different, however, from the microspore of *I. longissima* (the two are shown side by side in the same article).

Prada & Rolleri (2005) found another character separating *Isoetes boryana* from *I. velata/longissima*, i.e. the lack of Intercellular Pectic Protuberances (IPP) in the cells of the translacunar diaphragms of the microphylls. In addition, *I. boryana* is deemed distinctive by its lack of persistent leaf scales (Rolleri & Prada 2007).

Another uncertainty of this taxon is its chromosome number: it was reported to be tetraploid, 2n = 44, according to Prada ('unpubl. data' in Rolleri & Prada 2007), but preliminary investigations with flow cytometry suggest a DNA content corresponding to a diploid level (R.Viane, com. pers.), as in *I. longissima*. The small megaspore diameter (ca. 450 mm) and size comparable to cytologically confirmed associate taxa (Fig. 1) also argue for diploid cytology in this species.

Pending further studies, on the basis of the morphological features discussed above and especially the dramatically different ecology of this taxon, we believe *Isoetes boryana* to be distinct from *I. longissima*. *Isoetes boryana* is a permanently submerged aquatic species or, when occasionally growing emerged, is found only in saturated soil (Prelli 2002). *Isoetes longissima* is 'amphibious', growing in temporary (seasonal) pools and spends some (summer) months dormant and without leaves.

Isoetes perralderiana Durieu & LeTourn. ex Milde, Fil. Eur.: 282. 1867 – Holotype:

[ALGERIA] Sub aqua crescens in stagnulo aquis a fonte Aïn Sumta fluentibus semper replete, infra fauces Akfadou, ad occidentem Urbis Bougie Kabyliae

orientalis, circiter ad 1250 m. alt., 1 August 1861, *E. Cosson* (B barcode B 20 0108215, specimen b!). Isotypes*:* B barcodes B 20 0108215 a!, B 20 0108214!, FI!, P barcodes P00466543!, P01268221!, W barcode W0000512 (image!), GOET barcode GOET008812 (image!), G barcodes G00349116 (n.v.), G00349117 (n.v.), BM barcode BM001176369 (n.v.). — Image of holotype available at http://herbarium.bgbm.org/object/B200108215_b.

This species is known from a single collection. The protologue mentions a specimen, collected by Cosson and stored in the herb. Braun: the specimen cited above as the holotype is the only one in B fitting the protologue. Specimen P00466543 in P, which has been labelled as the 'holotype', and the specimen in the Gray herbarium mentioned as 'type' by Pfeiffer (1922) are in fact isotypes.

Our SEM imagery (Fig. 1) highlights a peculiar ornamentation of the megaspores, especially in regards to the distal hemisphere ornamentation pattern.

Being known from a single collection and its status not recently confirmed increases the urgency for further data on this species, whether it is extant, and if so, its morphological variability. On the basis of its macro- and micro- morphology as currently understood and its distinctive ecology (a true aquatic, even in mid summer), we consider *Isoetes perralderiana* to be distinct from *I. longissima*. It does, however, show some affinity with *I. tiguliana*.

Isoetes olympica A.Braun in Milde, Fil. Eur.: 285. 1867 – Holotype: [TURKEY] In kleinen Lachen auf dem Granitplateau des Olymps bei Brussa in Bithynien, ca. 1800 m, 22 June 1866, *K. von Fritsch* (B barcode B 20 0108203!). – Image of holotype available at http://herbarium.bgbm.org/object/B200108203

Isoetes histrix group

This group includes *Isoetes histrix*, *I. gymnocarpa* (Gennari) A.Braun, *I. sicula* Tod., *I. delalandei* J.Lloyd, *I. subinermis* (Gennari) Cesca & Peruzzi, *I. chaeturetii* Mendes. Only *I. delalandei* remains untypified.

These species share the presence of phyllopodia (black, indurate remains of dead leaves encircling the leaf rosette at its base) and similar habitats (usually seasonally wet or flooded soils); the taxa hitherto analysed in molecular phylogenetics (Larsén & Rydin, 2016; Pereira & al., 2017) showed conflicting results (two accessions of *I. histrix*

were retrieved in two non-closely related clades, probably due to misidentifications - Larsén & Rydin, 2016) and/or inaccurate morphological delimitation of the taxa. Caryological data suggest 2n=20 for *I. histrix* and 2n=22 for *I. gymnocarpa* (Troia & al., 2016), but some recent counts suggesting distinction of another taxon similar to *I. gymnocarpa* with 2n=20 (Bagella & al., 2015) leaves cytological and taxonomic relationships unresolved amongst these taxa.

Isoetes delalandei J. Lloyd, Notes fl. ouest France: 28-30. 1852 **– Lectotype (designated here):** [FRANCE] île de Houat (Morbihan), April 1852, *J. Lloyd* (ANG, herb. James Lloyd) (image!); *isolectotypes*: B barcode B 20 0107589!, NTM! (herb. Toussaint, herb. Menier), P barcodes P01313472!, P01293646!, PC0731960!

The publication date of this species name, contrary to what is reported by several sources (including Stafleu & Cowan, 1981) is likely not 1851 but 1852, according to the Lloyd's comments in the protologue. It is also possible to read 'avril 1852' at the end of the protologue, page 30 of the 'Notes'.

As it is possible to deduce by reading the protologue, Lloyd received only two specimens (collected in May 1850 in the island of Houat) from Delalande, but given the description including precise information of the habitat, he needed to see more specimens and their habitats before describing the new species; for that, he waited until April 1852 when he was able to personally visit the sites. Accordingly, we consider plants collected in April 1852 to be part of the original material set. Other original material consists of plants collected in May 1850 by Delalande. Those plants and other collected in April 1852 in Belle-Ile are preserved in ANG.

Another specimen (in B) from the same collection is the type of another taxon, *Isoetes histrix* [unranked] *solitaria* A.Braun, so far treated as a synonym of *I. histrix* (Troia & Greuter, 2014) but now to be treated as a synonym of *I. delalandei*.

Megaspores of *I. delalandei* (Fig. 2) are almost laevigate, and thus clearly different from the typical megaspores of *I. histrix* as well as those of *I. gymnocarpa* (Troia & Greuter, 2015a: 25). Plants of this species are small (about 3-4 cm tall), with arched leaves and abundant phyllopodia exhibiting short lateral teeth.

Isoetes histrix f. *subinermis* Durieu in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 8: 164. 1861, nom. nud.

No typification has been made, given that the name was not validly published (Troia & Greuter 2014). Because the name has been however widely used in literature and herbaria, we made observations on the unequivocal population noted by Durieu ('bords de l'étang de Cazau' [France]), as an incidental contribution towards disentangling the morphological variation found within the *Isoetes histrix* group, and towards clarifying the species concept behind that invalid name. Thus, we found that megaspores (Fig. 2) are not tuberculate, as usually seen in *I. histrix*, but somehow similar to a rugate type (apparently deriving from the fusion of tubercles, and for some

aspects resembling the retate type, typical of *I. durieui* Bory). In the literature it is possible to find SEM images of megaspores of '*I. histrix*' s.l. (e.g. Berthet & Lecoq, 1977; Ferrarini & al., 1986), but unfortunately we don't know to what 'morphotype' they correspond. The only images useful for comparison of this atypical expression with other known morphotypes of *I. histrix* illustrate polar images of megaspores of *I. histrix* and *I. gymnocarpa* collected in Sicily (Troia & al., 2012 and Troia & Greuter, 2015a), and images from the type of *I. gymnocarpa* in Sardinia (Troia & al., 2015). For comparison purposes, we included in Fig. 2 images of spores from specimens gathered in the (African) locus classicus of *I. histrix* f. *loricata* A.Braun representing 'true' *I. histrix* (s. str.).

CONCLUSIONS

Our morphological observations on the types or on original material or material from the 'locus classicus' help to clarify our knowledge of these two species complex. Now that the morphological and nomenclatural framework is clearer, genetic investigations could significantly further clarify the taxonomic significance of each of the taxa identified here. Further updating of knowledge of the distribution, ecology, and morphological variability of these taxa, particularly with the benefit of fresh material, will be especially useful to this endeavor.

In summary, in the *Isoetes longissima* group, while *I. boryana* and *I. olympica* seem deserving of species rank, *I. adspersa* (better treated as a synonym of *I. capillacea*) seems indistinct from *I. longissima*. It is more difficult to decide upon a taxonomic rank for *I. tenuissima* and *I. perralderiana*, which we propose to treat as separate species pending further investigations. It is important to note that *I. longissima* is amphibious, spending a portion of its annual cycle submerged, then becoming emergent, and finally becoming leafless and dormant after its habitat has completely dried up. In marked contrast, both *I. boryana* and *I. tenuissima* (and perhaps *I. perralderiana* as well) are permanent aquatics, most plants being submerged even during the summer, though some individuals can remain non-dormant as emergent on saturated soils.

In the *Isoetes histrix* group, the possibility exists that *I. delalandei* and the plants treated under *I. histrix* f. *subinermis* nom. nud. represent two taxa different from each other and both distinct from *I. histrix*. For the present, we accept *I. delalandei* as a distinct species. Further dedicated and multidisciplinary macro- and micro-morphological, ecological, and molecular investigations are needed. These need to be applied to all the other taxa described in this group.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization: A.T. Investigation: A.T., G.R. Writing (original draft): A.T., G.R. Writing (review and editing): A.T., G.R. Visualization: A.T. Authors gave final approval of the version to be submitted and any revised version.

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Legends of the figures

Fig. 1. SEM images of megaspores and microspores of (from the first to the fourth line) *Isoetes longissima* (specimen B96539) *Isoetes adspersa* (specimen P01224844), *I. tenuissima* (specimen P01266657), *I. boryana* (specimen P06141802), *I. perralderiana* (specimen P01268222). For each taxon, from left to right: megaspore proximal view,

megaspore distal view, megaspore equatorial view, microspore. SEM micrographs of the first taxon made by AT and Carmela Di Liberto (at the University of Palermo), the other ones made by AT (in P).

Fig. 2. SEM images of megaspores of (from the first to the third line) *I. delalandei* (P01313472), *I. histrix* f. *subinermis* (P01649801), *I. histrix loricata* (B 20 107666). For each taxon, from left to right: megaspore proximal view, megaspore distal view, megaspore equatorial view (except for the last line, where the last image is an overview of several megaspores). SEM micrographs of the first two taxa made by AT (in P), micrographs of the last taxon made by AT and Carmela Di Liberto (at the University of Palermo).