

## TWO NEW ALIEN FERN TAXA FOR MADEIRA ISLAND (PORTUGAL)

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### ABSTRACT

The Madeira archipelago vascular flora includes 74 pteridophyte taxa. Of these, eight are exclusive endemics, eight are Macaronesian endemics, being the vast majority, 44, native and 14 referred as introduced taxa. The total number of alien vascular plant taxa is 401 (i.e. 33% of the total flora). The recent detection of several fully naturalized alien fern taxa is a process parallel to that observed in other groups of vascular plants. The occurrence of *Pteris nipponica* W.C. Shieh (syn. *Pteris cretica* L. var. *albolineata* Hooker) and *Goniophlebium subauriculatum* (Blume) C. Presl as new naturalized plants is recorded for the first time for the island of Madeira.

KEYWORDS: Alien, Ferns, *Goniophlebium*, Madeira, *Pteris*, new records.

### DOS NUEVOS TAXA EXÓTICOS DE HELECHOS PARA LA ISLA DE MADEIRA (PORTUGAL)

### RESUMEN

La flora vascular del archipiélago de Madeira incluye 74 taxones de pteridofitas. De ellos, ocho son endemismos exclusivos, otros ocho endemismos macaronésicos, siendo la gran mayoría, unos 44, especies nativas y 14 más son consideradas exóticas. El número total de taxones de plantas vasculares exóticas es de 401, lo que supone aproximadamente el 33% del total de la flora. La reciente detección de muchas especies de helechos totalmente naturalizadas es paralela a la que ocurre con otros grupos de plantas vasculares. En este trabajo se registra por primera vez la presencia de *Pteris nipponica* W.C. Shieh (syn. *Pteris cretica* L. var. *albolineata* Hooker) y *Goniophlebium subauriculatum* (Blume) C. Presl como nuevas especies naturalizadas para la isla de Madeira.

PALABRAS CLAVE: especies exóticas, helechos, *Goniophlebium*, Madeira, *Pteris*, nuevos registros.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

Madeira island (32° 52' and 32° 38' N, 16° 39' and 17° 15' W), located in the eastern Atlantic (978 km from mainland Portugal and 630 km from the west coast of Morocco), has an area of 741 km<sup>2</sup> and is the more recent island of the Madeiran archipelago (5.6 Ma, Jardim & Menezes de Sequeira, 2014). According to Jardim & Menezes de Sequeira (2008), a total of 74 pteridophyte taxa occur in the Madeira and Selvagens archipelagos, where 8 are exclusive endemics, 8 Macaronesian endemics, the majority (44) are native and 14 are introduced (according to Rumsey, pers. com., the actual numbers could be, 78 total taxa, 6 Madeiran endemics, and 9 Macaronesian endemics). Introduced vascular plant taxa contribute for 33% of 1204 taxa of vascular plants.

Comparing with the other Macaronesian archipelagos, Madeira has the higher number and diversity of native fern taxa, however, Azores has more fern taxa (83) than Madeira (Sánchez-Pinto *et al.*, 2005; Silva *et al.*, 2010; Jardim and Menezes de Sequeira 2008; Acebes Ginovés *et al.*, 2010). Several factors can explain this diversity namely, island age, topography heterogeneity (a related factor), bioclimate and ecological diversity and probably by the lack of recent volcanic eruptions in the island of Madeira (Capelo *et al.*, 2004; Ferrer-Castán and Vetaas 2005).

The recent identification of naturalized ornamental species corresponds to an increase in the total number of naturalized taxa that elucidates the current expansion of alien vascular plant taxa (e.g. Ferreira *et al.*, 2011, Pupo-Correia and Menezes de Sequeira 2014, Jardim and Menezes de Sequeira 2015).

## 2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Fieldwork took place in 2016 and 2017, recorded data included slope, altitude, number of individuals and plant community description. Collected specimens were included in the University of Madeira Herbarium. Taxonomical identification followed Gibby and Paul (1994), Derrick *et al.* (1987), Page and Bennel (1984), Hovenkamp and Miyam (2005), Nauman (1993), Nogueira (1998), Rödl-Linder (1990), Walker (1993) and Xing *et al.* (2013).

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Figure 1. *Pteris nipponica* in Porto da Cruz.

### 3. RESULTS

#### NEW TAXA:

*Pteris nipponica* W.C. Shieh (syn. *Pteris cretica* L. var. *albolineata* Hooker) (Pteridaceae) (figure 1).

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, Calheta. Across a *levada* close to a pathway at an altitude of ca. 139 m, 01-VIII-2017, Luís Berimbau, LB42, UMad s/n (sub *Pteris cretica* L.).

*Pteris nipponica*, known as white-striped Cretan brake fern, is widely distributed due to its use as ornamental species (GISD 2010; Stace 2010). Although referred as pantropical its native range is unclear (GISD 2010; GBIF 2017a). According to Nogueira (1998) it grows on shady rock walls or steep slopes. In the Madeiran archipelago four species of genus *Pteris* L. (Pteridaceae) were so far recognized, *P. vittata* L., *P. tremula* R. Br. and *P. multifida* Poir. as alien species and *Pteris incompleta* Cav. as native (Gibby & Paul 1994).

In Macaronesia, *Pteris nipponica*, referred as *P. cretica* var. *albolineata*, is found in the Azores (Sjögren 1973; Silva *et al.*, 2010) and the Canarian archipelago (Kunkel 1971). In both archipelagos, *Pteris nipponica* escaped from cultivation as



an ornamental plant (Kunkel 1971; Sjögren 1973). *P. nipponica* is an appreciated ornamental plant much commercialized all over the world (Page & Bennel 1984; GBIF 2017b).

*Pteris nipponica* is easily distinguished from other Madeiran *Pteris* taxa by having irregular and variously pinnate fronds (Gibby & Paul 1994). *P. multifida* is close to *Pteris nipponica*, but has much narrower segments on fertile fronds. *Pteris nipponica* can also be distinguished from *P. multifida* for having pinnae of mature fronds not decurrent, with a broad, white, central stripe, the main character that separates *P. nipponica* from *P. multifida* (Nauman 1993).

#### Dichotomous key based on Gibby & Paul 1994 and Nauman 1993

1. Fronds pinnate, pinnae simple..... *Pteris vittata*
- 1'. Fronds more divided..... 2
2. Pinnae irregularly divided into linear segments..... 3
- 2'. Pinnae pinnatisect..... 4
3. Pinnae of mature fronds decurrent to relatively broad-winged rachis in at least distal 1/2 of frond, pinnae all green..... *Pteris multifida*
- 3'. Pinnae of mature leaves not decurrent to relatively broad-winged rachis or only terminal pinna decurrent on rachis, pinnae with broad, white, central stripe..... *Pteris nipponica*
4. Pinna segments contiguous, narrowly triangular, sori on pinna segment margins longer on basiscopic side than on acroscopic side..... *Pteris incompleta*
- 4'. Pinna segments decurrent, lanceolate; sori on pinna segment margins equal in length..... *Pteris tremula*

The potential impacts of *P. nipponica* as alien species are largely unknown. In Madeira, this species appears to be a sub spontaneous naturalized plant but, possibly, it will become very frequent on walls and rocks everywhere in the island, as happened for *P. vittata* and *P. tremula* (Vieira 2002). One population of *P. nipponica*, fully naturalized in rocky habitats, was found in Calheta below 250 m, and it was also observed in Porto da Cruz (Machico, fig. 1). Populations included a reduced number of individuals, sometimes corresponding to one individual.

*Goniophlebium subauriculatum* (Blume) C. Presl, Tent. (Polypodiaceae) (figure 2).

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, Funchal, Madalenas, Caminho de Santo António. Rupícola, na margem de um caminho, alt. ca. 193 m. 01-VIII-2016. André Brazão, AB62. UMad s/n. (fig. 2).

*Goniophlebium subauriculatum*, commonly known as Caterpillar Fern, has a native range that includes NE India, SW China, Burma, Laos, Vietnam, throughout Malesia to Australia (Lindsay & Middleton 2012; Hassler, 2019). Although widely cultivated in many European gardens (Lowe 1856; Page & Bennel 1984) there is no reference to the naturalization of *G. subauriculatum* in Europe (Derrick *et al.*, 1987). Its occurrence as naturalized in Madeira Island constitutes the first naturalization





Figure 2. *Goniophlebium subauriculatum* in Funchal, Madalenas, Caminho de Santo António.

reference for Macaronesia and Europe both for genus and species (Jardim & Menezes de Sequeira 2008; Silva *et al.*, 2010; Acebes Ginovés *et al.*, 2009; Sánchez-Pinto *et al.*, 2005; Acebes Ginovés *et al.*, 2010).

*Goniophlebium subauriculatum* can be easily identified taking in account it's very long, up to 129 cm, slender simply-pinnate fronds and weeping habit. The fronds have a pendulous habit, are bright green in colour, lanceolate with pinnae long, narrow and lanceolate to acuminate in shape, articulated with the rachis, serrate on the edges, and sub-auriculate at the base. It has a pubescent rachis, a brown stipe articulated with a creeping and densely scaly rhizome. Another diagnostic character is its uniserial yellowish-brown sori, immersed in the frond, forming raised protuberances on its adaxial surface (Lowe 1856; Rödl-Linder 1990, F. Rumsey, pers. Com.).

*Goniophlebium subauriculatum* was found establishing fully naturalized, self-perpetuating populations, clearly dispersing away from the place of introduction. Observations support a successful sexual reproduction and therefore it may colonize new areas, mainly in rock or wall crevices, forming communities with other alien ferns such as *Pteris vittata* L. and *Nephrolepis cordifolia* (L.) C. Presl. It was found so far restricted to low altitudes (below 170 m a.s.l.) in Santo António (Funchal), forming small populations occurring both in shady or exposed rocky habitats. Naturalized individuals were found elsewhere in Funchal (S. Roque).



#### 4. DISCUSSION

Both *Pteris nipponica* and *Goniophlebium subauriculatum* appear to form self-replacing populations by recruitment from spores or ramets capable of independent growth, without direct human intervention, and both should be considered as naturalized species (Pyšek *et al.*, 2004). However, *P. nipponica* naturalization process is clearly more advanced than the one observed for *G. subauriculatum* mainly due to its distribution range with populations established far away from each other without cultivated specimens observed nearby, while *G. subauriculatum* has, so far, a restricted distribution.

The potential impacts of these alien species are unknown. However, other alien ferns are steadily expanding their ranges and are known to be displacing native species (in Madeira *Adiantum raddianum* C. Presl is a clear example), with catastrophic consequences for both the environment and human welfare (Robinson *et al.*, 2010). More than 50% of the alien taxa correspond to plants originally introduced as ornamental garden plants and landscaping (Li *et al.*, 2006). Both *Pteris nipponica* and *Goniophlebium subauriculatum* correspond to plants often used in gardens and nurseries (Lowe 1856; Page & Bennel 1984;GISD 2010), and their naturalization further stress's the urgent need for an efficient management and control of species used as ornamental plants.

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#### 6. AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Introduction: J.F.

Field work: J.F., L.C., P.N., A.B.

Methodologies: J.F., L.C., P.N., A.B., M.S.

Results and Discussion: J.F., L.C P.N., A.B., M.S.

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