



The Journal of Threatened Taxa (JoTT) is dedicated to building evidence for conservation globally by publishing peer-reviewed articles online every month at a reasonably rapid rate at www.threatenedtaxa.org. All articles published in JoTT are registered under [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) unless otherwise mentioned. JoTT allows unrestricted use, reproduction, and distribution of articles in any medium by providing adequate credit to the author(s) and the source of publication.

Journal of Threatened Taxa

Building evidence for conservation globally

www.threatenedtaxa.org

ISSN 0974-7907 (Online) | ISSN 0974-7893 (Print)

SHORT COMMUNICATION

NEW DISTRIBUTION RECORDS OF FOUR SPECIES OF CROP WILD RELATIVES TO INDIA

K. Pradheep, K. Joseph John, G.D. Harish, S.M. Sultan, I. Jaisankar, K. Naveen, S.P. Ahlawat & Manish Kanwat

26 February 2019 | Vol. 11 | No. 3 | Pages: 13406–13414

DOI: 10.11609/jott.4133.11.3.13406-13414



For Focus, Scope, Aims, Policies, and Guidelines visit <https://threatenedtaxa.org/index.php/JoTT/about/editorialPolicies#custom-0>

For Article Submission Guidelines, visit <https://threatenedtaxa.org/index.php/JoTT/about/submissions#onlineSubmissions>

For Policies against Scientific Misconduct, visit <https://threatenedtaxa.org/index.php/JoTT/about/editorialPolicies#custom-2>

For reprints, contact <ravi@threatenedtaxa.org>

The opinions expressed by the authors do not reflect the views of the Journal of Threatened Taxa, Wildlife Information Liaison Development Society, Zoo Outreach Organization, or any of the partners. The journal, the publisher, the host, and the partners are not responsible for the accuracy of the political boundaries shown in the maps by the authors.

Partner



صندوق محمد بن زايد
للمحافظة على
الكائنات الحية

The Mohamed bin Zayed
Species Conservation Fund

Member



Publisher & Host





ISSN 0974-7907 (Online)
ISSN 0974-7893 (Print)

PLATINUM
OPEN ACCESS



Journal of Threatened Taxa | www.threatenedtaxa.org | 26 February 2019 | 11(3): 13406–13414

NEW DISTRIBUTION RECORDS OF FOUR SPECIES OF CROP WILD RELATIVES TO INDIA

K. Pradheep¹ , K. Joseph John² , G.D. Harish³ , S.M. Sultan⁴ , I. Jaisankar⁵ ,
K. Naveen⁶ , S.P. Ahlawat⁷ & Manish Kanwat⁸

^{1,7} Division of Plant Exploration and Germplasm Collection, ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (ICAR-NBPGR), Pusa Campus, New Delhi 110012, India.

² ICAR-NBPGR, Regional Station, Kerala Agricultural University P.O., Thrissur, Kerala 680656, India.

³ ICAR-NBPGR, Regional Station, Umiam, Ri-Bhoi District, Meghalaya 793103, India.

⁴ ICAR-NBPGR, Regional Station, Rangreth, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir 191007, India.

⁵ ICAR-Central Island Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar Islands 744101, India.

^{6,8} Krishi Vigyan Kendra (ICAR), Hayuliang, Anjaw District, Arunachal Pradesh 792104, India

¹ k.pradheep@icar.gov.in (corresponding author), ² joseph.k@icar.gov.in, ³ harish.gd@icar.gov.in, ⁴ sheikhmsultan@gmail.com, ⁵ ijasankar@yahoo.com, ⁶ neveenkh@gmail.com, ⁷ sudhir.ahlawat@icar.gov.in, ⁸ kanwatmanish@gmail.com

Abstract: A field survey across various parts of India coupled with an analysis of the literature and an examination of herbarium specimens revealed the presence of four species of crop wild relatives that have not been reported from India, viz., *Dioscorea piscatorum* Prain & Burkill (from Little & Great Nicobar), *Fagopyrum gracilipes* (Hemsl.) Dammer ex Diels (from Arunachal Pradesh), *Rubus praecox* Bertol. (from Jammu & Kashmir), and *Ziziphus subquinenervia* Miq. (from Great Nicobar). While *Rubus praecox* is naturalised in the Kashmir Valley, *Dioscorea piscatorum* and *Ziziphus subquinenervia* were found truly wild, and *Fagopyrum gracilipes* occurs as a weed in buckwheat fields and orchards. *Ziziphus subquinenervia* has been resurrected from the allied *Z. elegans* Wall. of peninsular Malaysia and Singapore owing to the distinct diagnostic characters. Their description, phenology, habitat, and other field observations have been highlighted here.

Keywords: Crop wild relatives, *Dioscorea piscatorum*, *Fagopyrum gracilipes*, India, new distribution, *Rubus praecox*, *Ziziphus subquinenervia*.

During field surveys on plant genetic resources in various remote pockets of India in the past two years, the authors observed the natural distribution of a four species of crop wild relatives, viz., *Dioscorea piscatorum* Prain & Burkill, *Fagopyrum gracilipes* (Hemsl.) Dammer ex Diels, *Rubus praecox* Bertol. and *Ziziphus subquinenervia* Miq., which have not been reported in Indian floras and allied literature (Kaul 1986; Naithani 1990; Bhandari & Bhansali 2000; Khuroo et al. 2007; Chowdhery et al. 2008; Pradheep et al. 2014; Murugan et al. 2016; Dash & Singh 2017). These plants were studied critically in their natural habitat as well as in the herbaria of London (BM), Edinburgh (E), Kew (K), Leiden (L), Paris (P), and Beijing (PE) including the type specimens and verified with all possible online sources. Germplasm collections of *Dioscorea piscatorum* and *Fagopyrum gracilipes* are being conserved at ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (ICAR-NBPGR), Thrissur/New Delhi, while herbarium vouchers of all the species are deposited in the National Herbarium of Cultivated Plants (NHCP)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11609/jott.4133.11.3.13406-13414>

Editor: B. Ravi Prasad Rao, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ananthapuramu, India.

Date of publication: 26 February 2019 (online & print)

Manuscript details: #4133 | Received 14 March 2018 | Final received 05 December 2018 | Finally accepted 02 January 2019

Citation: Pradheep, K., K.J. John, G.D. Harish, S.M. Sultan, I. Jaisankar, K. Naveen, S.P. Ahlawat & M. Kanwat (2019). New distribution records of four species of crop wild relatives to India. *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 11(3): 13406–13414; <https://doi.org/10.11609/jott.4133.11.3.13406-13414>

Copyright: © Pradheep et al. 2019. Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. JoTT allows unrestricted use, reproduction, and distribution of this article in any medium by adequate credit to the author(s) and the source of publication.

Funding: ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi.

Competing interests: The authors declare no competing interests.

Acknowledgements: The authors acknowledge the Director, ICAR-NBPGR, for his guidance and support. Also the authors acknowledge the authorities of the forest department at Port Blair for the permission granted for exploration and germplasm collection from Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.



at ICAR-NBPGR, New Delhi. Distribution-related studies in crop wild relatives not only help in understanding the ecogeography of the species in question, but also serve as a source of germplasm for crop improvement (Pradheep et al. 2011, 2017), which otherwise is to be introduced from adjoining countries under conditions involved in material transfer agreement.

1. *Dioscorea piscatorum* Prain & Burkill

Gard. Bull. Str. Settle. 3: 123. 1924. H.N.Ridley, Fl. Mal. Penins. 4: 319. 1924. Van Steenis, Fl. Males. Ser. 1, 4: 310. 1951. *D. borneensis* R.Knuth in H.G.A.Engler (ed.), Pflanzen., IV, 43: 188. 1924. *D. sp.* Prain & Burkill, J. Roy. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 73: 186. 1904. H.N.Ridley, Mat. Fl. Mal. Penins., Monoc. 2: 84. 1907. [Dioscoreaceae]. (Fig. 1, Images 1 & 4).

Perennial climber. Tubers branched, robust, weigh 12–15 kg, conspicuously spiny throughout, arising

from stem base just below soil surface and seated horizontally; juvenile tubers often emerge out of soil, skin brownish-yellow with short fleshy roots, which later become indurated spines; older tubers' spines 2.5–3.0 cm long, skin dark brown, flesh diluted red, fibrous, venenose. Aerial parts glabrous; stem 10m or more tall, c. 1cm diameter at base with flat triangular brown prickles (0.6cm wide at base) arranged uninterruptedly in four or five longitudinal rows which get scattered upwards; young twigs twining to left, less prickly. Leaves alternate, glabrous, chartaceous, deeply broad-cordate, conspicuously large, 16–20 x 20–24 cm, basal sinus 1.5–2 cm deep, nerves nine, abaxially elevated, transverse nervules prominent and numerous; young leaves cordate-acuminate, hairy beneath along nerves which disappear later; petioles 10–13 cm long with scattered small prickles on the back.

Distribution & Habitat: Indonesia (Sumatra,

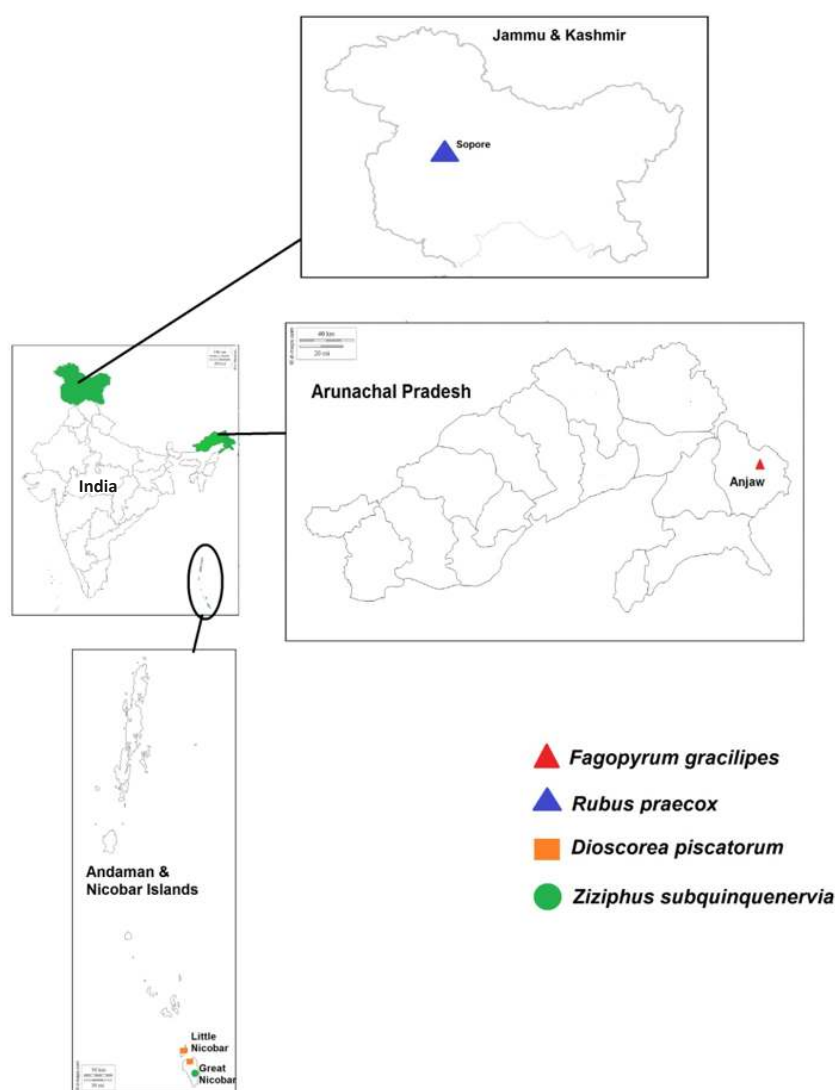


Figure 1. Distribution of *Dioscorea piscatorum*, *Fagopyrum gracilipes*, *Rubus praecox*, and *Ziziphus subquinenervia* in India

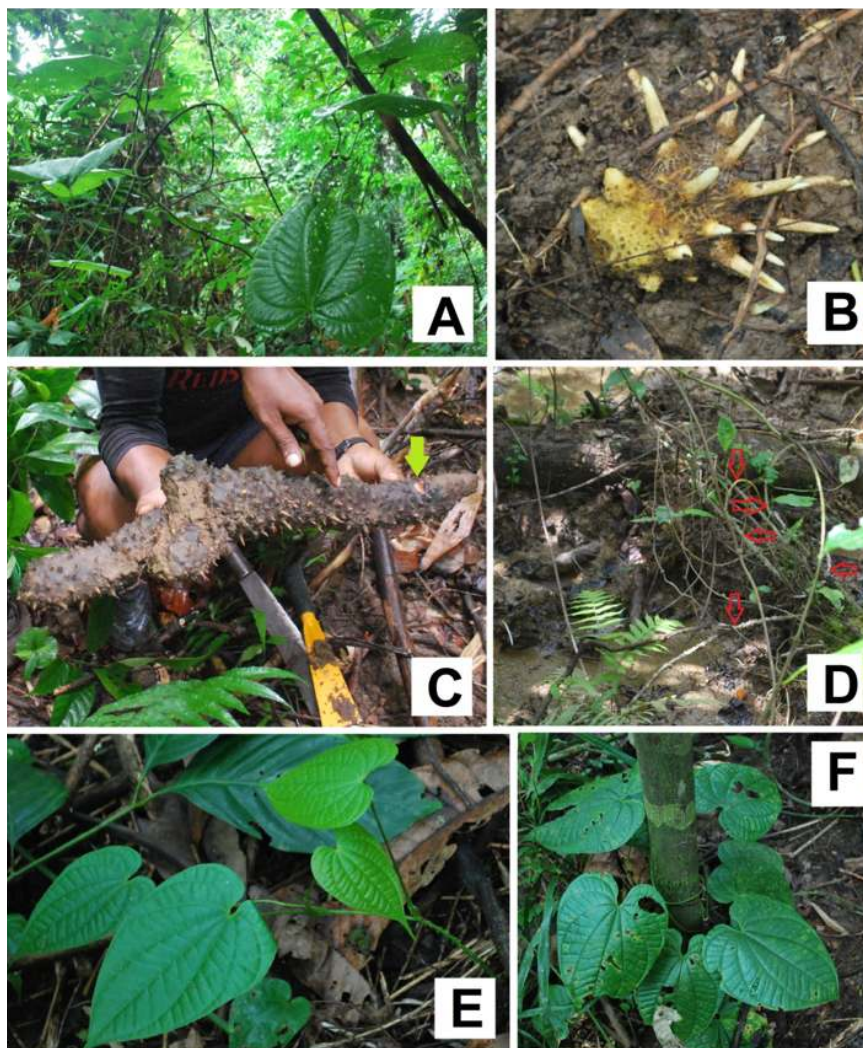


Image 1. *Dioscorea piscatorum*:
 A - Habit in forest; B - Young tuber;
 C - Aged tuber with spines (arrow mark
 showing diluted red flesh); D - Basal
 stems (marked) and their swampy
 habitat; E - Young plant;
 F - Grown-up plant. © K. Pradheep

Kalimantan), Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak), India (Little & Great Nicobar in Andaman & Nicobar Islands). Lowland forest, near *Areca/Myristica* swamps, 10–50 m.

Specimen examined: 2751, 22.i.2018, Pulopanja, Little Nicobar, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, 7.35°N & 93.74°E, 48m, coll. K. Pradheep, K. Joseph John & I. Jaisankar [NHCP23104]; live collections JPJ/18-70 & JPJ/18-72 conserved at Field Genebank of ICAR-NBPGR, Regional Station, Thrissur.

Notes: Along with three other species (*D. flabellifolia* Prain & Burkill, *D. kjellbergii* R. Knuth, and *D. petelotii* Prain & Burkill), this typical spiny yam was grouped in sect. *Paramecocarpa* Prain & Burkill which accommodates species with left twining stem, pedicelled flowers with tepals borne on a broadened infundibular torus, longer capsules and winged seeds. Discovery of its occurrence in Little & Great Nicobar led to the finding of range

extension for the section as well, which is otherwise restricted from Indochina to Palau Islands. Authors could only find about 20 plants of this curious species in two localities in Little Nicobar—Pulopanja (15 plants; 4 in wild, remaining under semi-cultivation) and Pulobhao (3 in wild); and one locality in Great Nicobar—Afra Bay (2 in wild). In wild, it co-occurs with *Dinorchloa nicobariana* R.B. Majumdar, *Aglaonema simplex* Blume, *Horsfieldia glabra* (Blume) Warb., *Korthalsia* spp., *Cinnamomum bejolghota* (Buch.-Ham.) Sweet, *Chydenanthus excelsus* Miers, and *Alocasia macrorrhizos* (L.) G. Don. Recently, authors further observed its distribution from Katchal and Teresa islands in central Nicobar.

Roots arising on the surface of the tuber get modified as broad-based sharp spines; thus wears armour against predating wild boars. Known in English as 'Fish-poison yam', Nicobarees call it 'okavu', and excavate the young tubers from the wild for edible use. The flesh colour

of young tubers is creamy yellow when cut; thereafter turns pinkish-red. The de-skinned tubers are first cut into small pieces and boiled in water twice or three times and drained to remove bitter/poisonous substances, then consumed with fish or roasted. During monsoon, it forms an important article of food owing to disruptive transport and food supply system in Little Nicobar. Nicobarees protect this species in the wild and cultivate it in their cleared uplands. They dig up small pits in the cleared uplands, and put pieces of matured tuber as planting material and cover with soil. Burkill (1935) also mentioned its edible use after roasting by the Sahai in Malaya. Tubers are variously called and used across the regions of distribution – ‘tuba ubi’ in Sumatra (Indonesia) and peninsular Malaysia, and used as a piscicide; ‘tuba junjo’ by Bataks of Tapanuli (Indonesia), and used as biopesticide against rice pests; ‘tubah podeh gantung’ in Borneo (PlantUse English contributors 2016).

2. *Fagopyrum gracilipes* (Hemsl.) Dammer ex Diels

Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 29:315. 1900. Li Anjen & Suk-pyo Hong,

Fl. China 5: 322. 2003. *Polygonum gracilipes* Hemsl., J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 26: 340. 1891. [Polygonaceae]. (Fig. 1, Images 2 & 5).

Herbs annual, with or without pigmentation. Stems sprawling or erect, 25–45 cm tall, branched profusely at base, striate, sparsely short-strigose. Leaves petiolate, petiole 0.7–1.1 cm, short-strigose; leaf blade ovate-triangular, 2.4–3.3 × 1.8–2.5 cm, sparsely short-strigose adaxially and abaxially, cordate to hastate at base, long-acuminate at apex; ochrea 4.5–5 mm, membranous, pubescent. Inflorescence axillary, racemose, long-interrupted, suberect, very lax, slender, peduncles 3–5 cm long; bracts green or pale pink, funnel-shaped, each 2- or 3-flowered; flowers white or pale pink, 3mm across. Pedicels longer than bracts, slender. Perianth pinkish, tepals elliptic, unequal, c. 2mm. Stamens included. Stigmas capitate. Achenes exceeding persistent perianth, greyish, shiny, sticky, broadly ovoid, ca. 3mm, sharply trigonous.

Flowering & Fruiting: June–October & July–Nov.

Distribution & Habitat: China (southern Gansu,

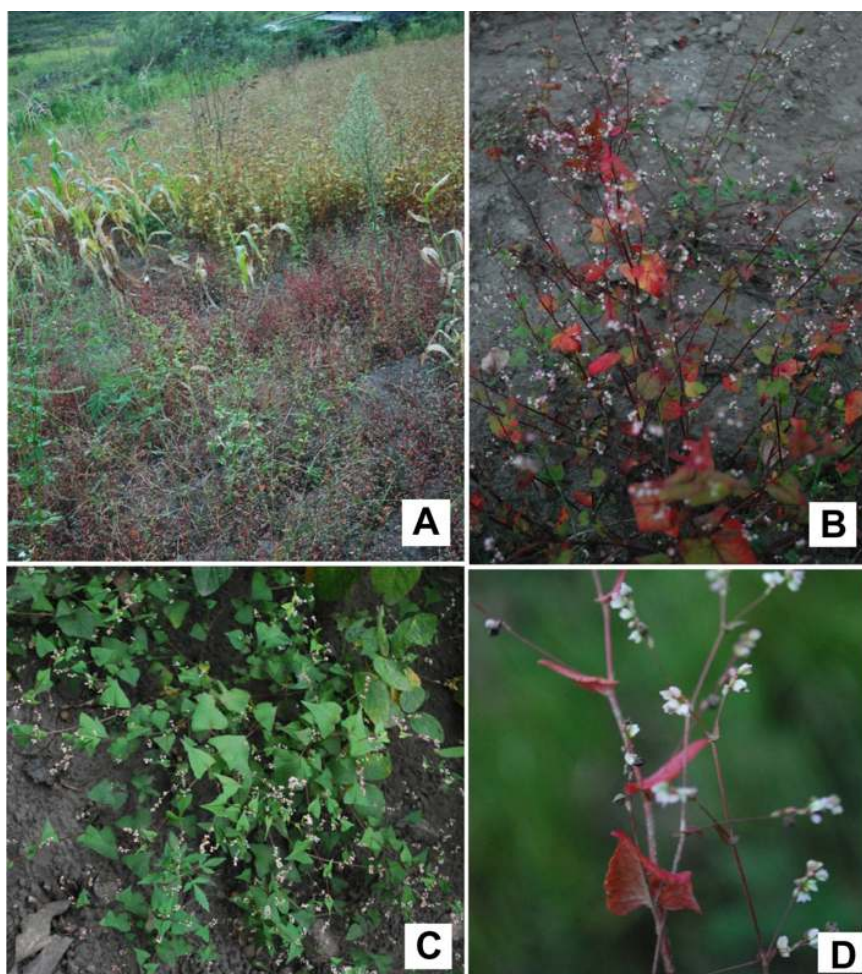


Image 2. *Fagopyrum gracilipes*:
A - As weed in a buckwheat field at Sapkum village; B - Population with pigmented plants; C - Population with unpigmented plants; D - Close-up of flowering shoot. © K. Pradheep

Guizhou, Henan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Xizang (Tsuji et al. 1999), Yunnan); Bhutan (Ohnishi 1992; Parker 1992); India (Arunachal Pradesh (now)). Found as a locally abundant weed in upland fields of buckwheat crops and orchards from 1100–1500 m. Its weediness, aided through sticky nature of seeds, might have contributed to the fast dispersal adjacent to its native range.

Specimen examined: 2366, 22.x.2016, Sapkum, Anjaw District, Arunachal Pradesh, India, 28.16°N & 97.04°E, 1,187m, coll. K. Pradheep, G.D. Harish & K. Naveen [NHCP22855]; live collection PHN-2320 (IC622179) conserved at National Genebank of ICAR-NBPGR, New Delhi.

Notes: At Sapkum, it is known as ‘therthek’, and the local tribals informed that they use its leaves as vegetable. Further they informed that it is quite common in other villages of the Walong block, which lies adjacent to China (Tibet)/Myanmar border. We found both the pigmented and non pigmented plant forms co-occurring in the same field. This species is reported to be a homostylous, tetraploid, self-fertilizing with $2n=4x=32$ (Yang et al. 2010). It is closely related to the diploid outcrossing species *F. capillatum* Ohnishi, and only distantly related to the cultivated species, *F. esculentum* Moench and *F. tataricum* (L.) Gaertn.

3. *Rubus praecox* Bertol.

Fl. ital. [Bertolini] 5: 220. 1842. Weihe ex H. G. L. Reichenbach, Fl. Germ. Excurs. 2: 600. 1832. *R. procerus* P.J.Müll. ex Boulay, Ronces vosc. 1: 7. 1864. *R. macrostemon* Focke, Syn. Rub. Germ. 193. 1877. *R. anglocandicans* A.Newton, Watsonia 11(3): 243. 1977. [Rosaceae]. (Fig. 1, Images 3 A,B & 6).

Robust semievergreen straggler, 3–4 m tall, with long arching stems up to 6m long. Stems biennial, twigs c. 1cm in diameter, angled, channelled, glabrescent to glabrous, prickles curved, retrorse, moderately dense. Leaves alternate, 7–13 x 8–15 cm, leaflets five in primocanes, and 3(-5) in floricanes, ± elliptic, apex acute to short acuminate, terminal leaflet larger, 6–7 x 5–5.5 cm, adaxially green, smooth, abaxially grey-green, woolly beneath with hooked prickles on the largest vein, margin coarsely serrate-laciniate; petiole 5cm long, stipules linear, c. 7mm long. Infructescence terminal, sometimes also axillary, medium-sized, more compact, 5–10 fruited, densely hairy, prickles almost curved. Fruits black, smooth, globose to subcylindric, 1–1.5 cm, drupelets 15–20, strongly coherent, separating with the torus attached.

Flowering & Fruiting: Flowering during April-May, fruiting during July–August.

Distribution & Habitat: Native to Europe (Ukraine, Austria, Belgium, Germany, Hungary, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Italy, Romania, France, Portugal, and Spain) (USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System 2018), naturalised and became serious weed in Australia (Evans & Weber 2003), Chile (Rejmánek 2015), Luxembourg (Helminger 2009), and Oregon (USA) (Bruckart et al. 2017); India (Jammu & Kashmir (Kashmir Valley)). Its actual distribution was marred by misidentification and lumping with the closely related species. It was found occasionally in roadside thickets from Bandipora to Kupwara with another *Rubus* species, *R. ulmifolius* Schott.

Specimen examined: 2598, 16.vii.2017, Sopore, Baramulla district, Jammu & Kashmir, India, 34.29°N & 74.46°E, 1,580m, coll. K. Pradheep & Sheikh M. Sultan [NHCP23028].

Notes: Although popularly known as ‘Himalayan giant blackberry’ or ‘Himalayan blackberry’, there is no evidence to show that this clonal species is native to the Himalayan region. *Rubus praecox* is very closely related to or often confused or lumped with *R. armeniacus* Focke; however notably different by the smaller terminal leaflet and petals, narrow-elliptic to elliptic leaflets (vs larger, broad-elliptic to rotund), mostly with curved prickles (vs. mostly with straight) in inflorescence axis, and moderate sized more compact inflorescence (vs large and loose) (Trávníček & Zázvorka 2005; Bruckart et al. 2017). The authors observed moderate laciniations in leaf margin in the Kashmir-naturalised species, while *R. armeniacus* has only serrulate to double serrate leaf margin. Ahmad et al. (2016) listed *R. armeniacus* in Kandi Forest Range in the Kamraj Forest Division of Kashmir, without any herbarium details.

Rubus discolor Weihe & Nees (kept under *R. fruticosus* L. by J.D. Hooker in Fl. Brit. India 2: 337. 1878), is currently recognised as the synonym of *R. ulmifolius*; the latter is a predominant weedy species occurring throughout the Kashmir Valley and flowers from June to September. *Rubus praecox* is easily distinguished from it by the absence of a pruinose stem, stems with large thorns, 5-leaflets in primocanes (vs. mostly 3) and whitish petal colour (vs. pink). Both the species are kept under sect. *Rubus*, which comprises closely allied blackberry (*R. fruticosus* L. agg.), hence useful in crop improvement programmes.

4. *Ziziphus subquinenervia* Miq.

Fl. Ind. Bat., Suppl. 330. 1861. *Z. elegans* auct. non Wall.: King p.p. in J. Roy. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 65(3): 374. 1896. [Rhamnaceae]. (Fig. 1, Images 3 C,D,E & 7).

Scandent armed shrub, up to 5m tall. Main branches yellowish-brown; young twigs slender, softly brown tomentose, later becoming ashy nigrescent. Leaves bifarious, subcoriaceous, broad ovate, 6.8–7.3 x 4.1–4.3 cm, apiculate, base oblique, sub-cordate, margin serrulate-crenulate, upper surface glabrous, lower surface brown-pubescent, especially along nerves; main longitudinal nerves three, running through central areas, leaving large width between lateral nerves and margin; lateral nerves 5(–7), prominent, arcuate, almost reaching the margin, the lower one originates at the point of origin of main nerves; petioles brown-tomentose, 0.5–0.6 cm long. Fruits pedicel brown-tomentose, 3.0–3.5 mm long, arising from subsessile peduncle (c.2 mm long); drupe obovoid, not compressed, 9.5–11 x 8.3–9.2 mm, base with conspicuous calyx ring scar, dark red upon ripening, endocarp leathery, pulp very thin, whitish; pyrene ovoid, c. 8.5 x 7.5 mm, reddish-brown.

Flowering & Fruiting: Flowering from October–December, fruiting from December–February.

Distribution: Indonesia (Sumatra), India (Great Nicobar).

Specimen examined: 2750, 19.i.2018, 13km from Campbell Bay in East-West Road, Great Nicobar, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India, 6.99°N & 93.86°E, 133m, coll. K. Pradheep, K. Joseph John & I. Jaisankar [NHCP23103].

Notes: Dagar & Singh (1999) in their enumeration of the plant wealth of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands mentioned its occurrence in Central Nicobar Islands, without any herbarium details. We found only five plants (4-adult, 1-juvenile) of this extremely rare species within a four kilometer-stretch in the East-West Road connecting Campbell Bay to Koppenheat. Commonly associated species include *Piper miniatum* Blume, *Ziziphus horsfieldii* Miq., *Fagraea racemosa* Jack, *Alocasia macrorrhizos* (L.) G.Don, and *Amischotolype* sp.

Earlier, this Sumatran species was placed under the peninsular Malayan species *Z. elegans* Wall. by King (1896), since then it was left unnoticed in literature during the 20th Century (e.g., Laumonier 1997), probably because the treatment of the family Rhamnaceae in the Flora Malesiana is yet to be published. Our specimen exactly matches the type specimen (U0005768) of

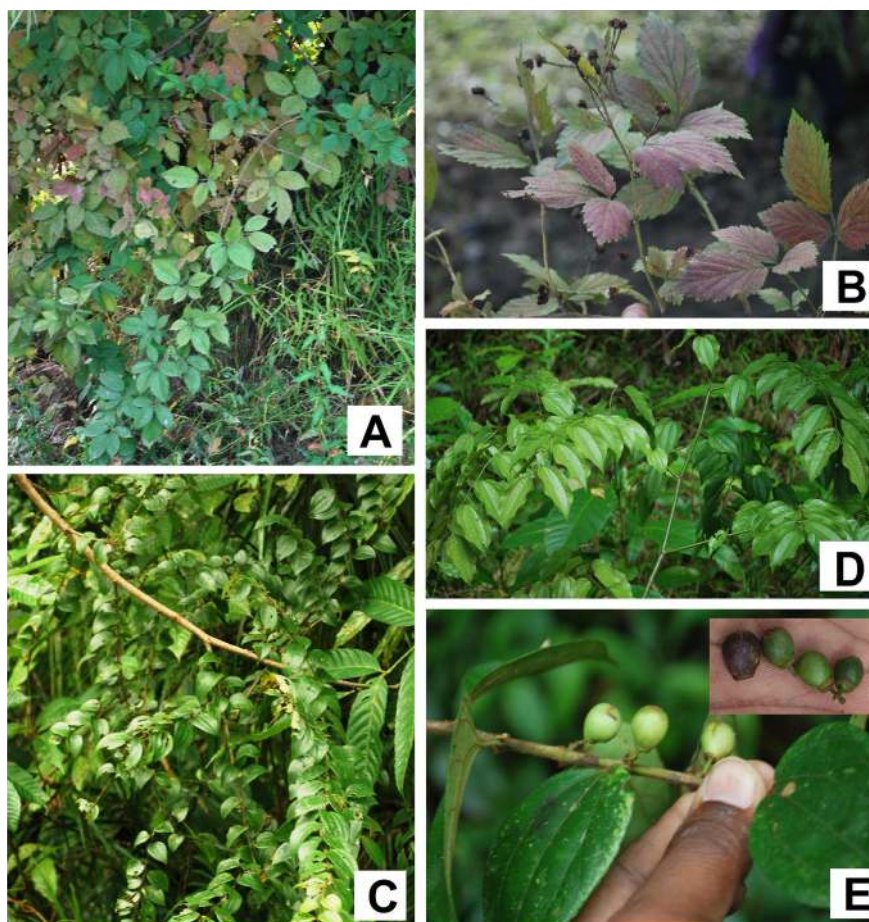
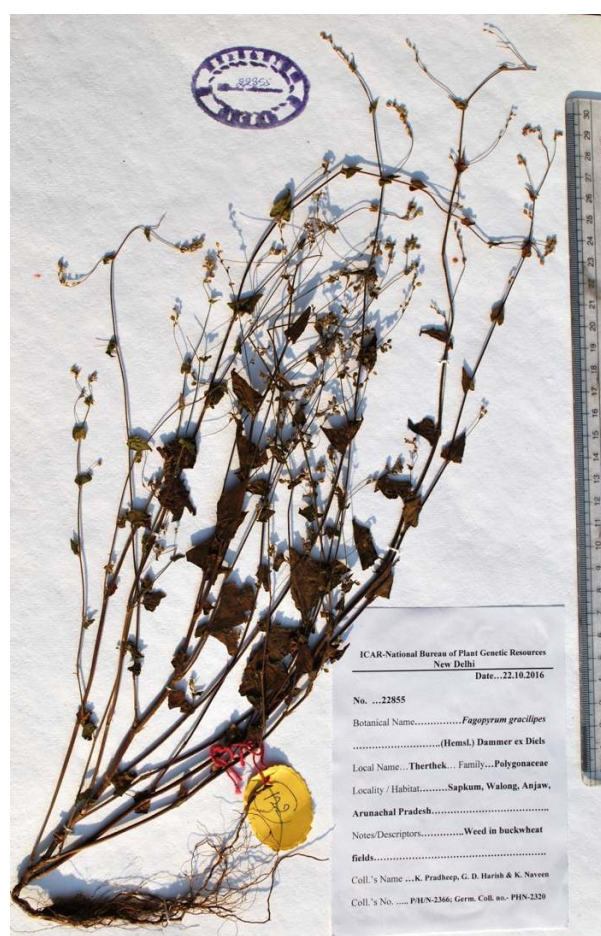


Image 3. *Rubus praecox*
 A - Habit; B - Floricane shoot.
Ziziphus subquiquenervia
 C - Habit; D - Young sapling; E - Twig with fruit (inset: unripe and ripe fruits).
 © K. Pradheep

Table 1. Comparative morphological traits of two allied *Ziziphus* species from Southeast Asia

	Characters	<i>Z. subquinquenervia</i>	<i>Z. elegans</i>
1.	Twig nature	Armed with small recurved spines in almost every node	Nearly unarmed
2.	Leaf shape	(Broad-)ovate	Lanceolate
3.	Leaf apex	Apiculate	Long tail-like tip (retuse)
4.	Leaf longitudinal (main) nerves	Running through central areas	Distanced equally between and from margin
5.	Leaf transverse nerves (from lateral longitudinal nerves)	Prominent, 5–7 in number	Insignificant
6.	Drupe nature	Obovoid, not compressed	Sub-globular, compressed

Image 4. Herbarium of *Dioscorea piscatorum* deposited in NHCP, New Delhi. © NHCP, ICAR-NBPGRImage 5. Herbarium of *Fagopyrum gracilipes* deposited in NHCP, New Delhi. © NHCP, ICAR-NBPGR

Z. subquinquenervia housed at Leiden Herbarium (Naturalis Biodiversity Center 2018). This good species is resurrected here, based on the characters that distinguish it from *Z. elegans* (Table 1). King (1896) mentioned that the cyme of *Z. elegans* was dichotomous in nature, with 20–30 flowers. Although authors have not noticed inflorescence, examination of infructescence indicated simple axillary cyme with a possibility of not more than 4 or 5 flowers. Global Biodiversity Information Facility

(GBIF Secretariat 2018) has many specimens kept under *Z. elegans*, of which only two (P06791814, P06791813; both from the Paris herbarium) are identical with the type [Wallich Cat. No. 4233 (K001038450) at Kew], while others represent different species.



Image 6. Herbarium of *Rubus praecox* deposited in NHCP, New Delhi. © NHCP, ICAR-NBPGR



Image 7. Herbarium of *Ziziphus subquinenervia* deposited in NHCP, New Delhi. © NHCP, ICAR-NBPGR

REFERENCES

- Ahmad, H., T.H. Masoodi, S. Shahnaz & P.A. Sofi (2016). Altitudinal variation in community structure of Kandi forest range in north western Himalayas of Kashmir. *The Ecscan* 10(1&2): 139–148.
- Bhandari, M.M. & R.K. Bhansali (2000). Rhamnaceae, pp. 163–245. In: Singh, N.P., J.N. Vohra, P.K. Hajra & D.K. Singh (eds.). *Flora of India*, Vol. 5. Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata, India, 577pp.
- Bruckart, W.L., J.L. Michael, M. Sochor, & B. Trávníček (2017). Invasive blackberry species in Oregon: Their identity and susceptibility to rust disease and the implications for biological control. *Invasive Plant Science and Management* 10(2): 143–154.
- Burkill, I.H. (1935). *A Dictionary of Economic Products of Malay Peninsula*, Vol. 1. Crown Agents, London, 818–821pp.
- Chowdhery, H.J., G.S. Giri, G.D. Pal, A. Pramanik & S.K. Das (2008). *Materials for the Flora of Arunachal Pradesh*. Vol. 2 (Asteraceae-Ceratophyllaceae). Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata, 306–318pp.
- Dagar, J.C. & N.T. Singh (1999). *Plant Resources of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands*, Vol. 2. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehradun, 755pp.
- Dash, S.S. & P. Singh (2017). *Flora of Kurung Kumey District, Arunachal Pradesh*. Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata, 782pp.
- Evans, K.J. & H.E. Weber (2003). *Rubus anglocandicans* (Rosaceae) is the most widespread taxon of European blackberry in Australia. *Australian Systematic Botany* 16: 527–537.
- GBIF Secretariat (2018). *Ziziphus elegans* Wall. In: GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Electronic version accessed on 10 March 2018; https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/gallery?taxon_key=3876578
- Helminger, T. (2009). Checklist of the brambles (*Rubus* L. subgenus *Rubus*, Rosaceae) of Luxembourg. *Bulletin de la Société des naturalistes luxembourgeois* 110: 53–68.
- Kaul, M.K. (1986). *Weed Flora of Kashmir Valley*. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur, 422pp.
- Khuroo, A.A., I. Rashid, Z. Reshi, G.H. Dar, & B.A. Wafai (2007). The alien flora of Kashmir Himalaya. *Biological Invasions* 9(3): 269–292.
- King, G. (1896). Materials for a flora of the Malayan Peninsula. *Journal of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal* 65(3): 339–516.
- Laumonier, Y. (1997). *The Vegetation and Physiography of Sumatra*. Kluwer Academic Press, Dordrecht, The Netherlands, 225pp.
- Murugan, C., S. Prabhu, R. Sathiyaseelan & R.P. Pandey (2016). *A Checklist of Plants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands*. (Edited by P. Singh & W. Arisdason). ENVIS Centre on Floral Diversity, Botanical Survey of India, Howrah. Published on the Internet. accessed on 13th March 2018; <https://www.bsienviis.nic.in/database/Checklist-of-Nicobar-islands24427.aspx>
- Naithani, H.B. (1990). *Flowering Plants of India, Nepal and Bhutan: not Recorded in Sir J.D. Hooker's Flora of British India*. Surya Publications, Dehradun, 711pp.
- Naturalis Biodiversity Center (2018). *Ziziphus subquinenervia*. In: BioPortal, Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands. Electronic version accessed 5 March 2018; <https://data.biodiversitydata.nl/naturalis/specimen/U%2020200005786>
- Ohnishi, O. (1992). Buckwheat in Bhutan. *Fagopyrum* 12: 5–13.
- Parker, C. (1992). *Weeds of Bhutan*. National Plant Protection Centre, Dept. of Agriculture, Bhutan, 236pp.
- PlantUse English Contributors (2016). *Dioscorea piscatorum*. In:

- PlantUse English, Plant Resources of South-East Asia (PROSEA), 7 April 2016, 15:27 UTC. Electronic version accessed 5 March 2018; [https://uses.plantnet-project.org/e/index.php?title=Dioscorea_piscatorum_\(PROSEA\)&oldid=219012](https://uses.plantnet-project.org/e/index.php?title=Dioscorea_piscatorum_(PROSEA)&oldid=219012)
- Pradheep, K., A. Pandey & D.C. Bhandari (2011).** Notes on naturalized taxa of plant genetic resource value in Himachal Pradesh. *Indian Journal of Plant Genetic Resources* 24(1): 74–80.
- Pradheep, K., D.C. Bhandari & K.C. Bansal (2014).** *Wild Relatives of Cultivated Plants in India*. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, 728pp.
- Pradheep, K., R.S. Rathi, K.J. John, S.M. Sultan, B. Abraham, A. Pandey, E.R. Nayar, S.P. Ahlawat & R. Gupta (2017).** New distributional records of some crop wild relatives to Indian states. *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 9(5): 10223–10228; <https://doi.org/10.11609/jott.2930.9.5.10223-10228>
- Rejmánek, M. (2015).** Invasion of *Rubus praecox* (Rosaceae) is promoted by the native tree *Aristotelia chilensis* (Elaeocarpaceae) due to seed dispersal facilitation. *Gayana Botanica* 72(1): 27–33.
- Trávníček B. & J. Zázvorka (2005).** Taxonomy of *Rubus* ser. *Discolores* in the Czech Republic and adjacent regions. *Preslia Praha* 77: 1–88.
- Tsuji, K., Y. Yasui & O. Ohnishi (1999).** Search for *Fagopyrum* species in eastern Tibet *Fagopyrum* 16: 1–6.
- USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System (2018).** *Rubus praecox* Bertol. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN-Taxonomy). National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Electronic version accessed 5 March 2018; <https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxonomydetail.aspx?id=315364>
- Yang, X.-Y., Z.-F. Wu, H. Chen, J. Shao & Q. Wu (2010).** Karyotype and genetic relationship based on RAPD markers of six wild buckwheat species (*Fagopyrum* spp.) from southwest of China. *Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution* 57: 649–656.





PLATINUM
OPEN ACCESS



The Journal of Threatened Taxa (JoTT) is dedicated to building evidence for conservation globally by publishing peer-reviewed articles online every month at a reasonably rapid rate at www.threatenedtaxa.org. All articles published in JoTT are registered under [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) unless otherwise mentioned. JoTT allows unrestricted use, reproduction, and distribution of articles in any medium by providing adequate credit to the author(s) and the source of publication.

ISSN 0974-7907 (Online) | ISSN 0974-7893 (Print)

February 2019 | Vol. 11 | No. 3 | Pages: 13251–13418

Date of Publication: 26 February 2019 (Online & Print)

DOI: 10.11609/jott.2019.11.3.13251-13418

www.threatenedtaxa.org

Articles

‘Non-protected’ primates as bushmeat, pets and pests in southeastern Democratic Republic of Congo

– Paul Kaseya Kazaba, Pp. 13251–13260

Diversity, structure and natural history of amphibians in the upper Claro River basin, a buffer zone of the National Natural Park Los Nevados, Central Cordillera of Colombia

– Julián Andrés Rojas-Morales & Mateo Marín-Martínez, Pp. 13261–13277

Communications

Medium and large-sized mammals in an Atlantic Forest fragment of Brazil: recording of threatened species

– Vinícius Nunes Alves, Caroline Marques Maia, Telma Regina Alves & Renata Cristina Batista Fonseca, Pp. 13278–13286

Nuisance behaviors of macaques in Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park, Palawan, Philippines

– Lief Erikson Gamalo, Joselito Baril, Judeline Dimalibot, Augusto Asis, Brian Anas, Nevong Puna & Vachel Gay Paller, Pp. 13287–13294

Current data on the reproduction of Four-horned Antelope *Tetracerus quadricornis* in zoological parks

– Gérard Dubost, Stéphane Labes & Armelle Lutz, Pp. 13295–13303

Characterization of dorsal guard hair of the wild goats and sheep (Bovidae: Caprinae) occurring in the Himalaya and Western Ghats of India

– Manokaran Kamalakannan, Pp. 13304–13309

Rediscovery of the ‘extinct’ bee *Hesperocolletes douglasi* Michener, 1965 (Colletidae: Colletinae: Paracolletini) in Western Australia and first description of the female

– Juliana Pille Arnold, Mark V. Murphy, Raphael K. Didham & Terry F. Houston, Pp. 13310–13319

Butterflies of the myristica swamp forests of Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary in the southern Western Ghats, Kerala, India

– Prabhakaran Chandrika Sujitha, Gopal Prasad & Kalesh Sadasivan, Pp. 13320–13333

Pollination ecology of three ecologically valuable carpetweed herbs, *Mollugo cerviana*, *M. nudicaulis* and *M. pentaphylla* (Molluginaceae)

– Maddala Sulakshana & Aluri Jacob Solomon Raju, Pp. 13334–13349

Sacred groves: a traditional way of conserving plant diversity in West Midnapore District, West Bengal, India

– Uday Kumar Sen, Pp. 13350–13359

Review

Media reporting on the protected areas in Maharashtra, India: a thematic analysis

– Trupthi Narayan & Pankaj Sekhsaria, Pp. 13360–13376

Short Communications

Avian survey in tourist sites near Putao in northern Myanmar

– Alexey E. Scopin, Vladimir N. Sotnikov, Dmitry V. Skumatov & Alexey A. Sergeev, Pp. 13377–13384

New record of Blue-eyed Eastern Spadefoot Toad *Leptobrachium bompu* (Amphibia: Megophryidae) from Sarpang District in Bhutan

– Jigme Tenzin & Jigme Tshelthrim Wangyal, Pp. 13385–13389

New record of Low’s Flatfaced Longhorn Beetle *Sarothrocerus lowii* White, 1846 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Lamiini) in Nagaland, India, along with first-time descriptions of male and female genitalia

– Kolla Sreedevi, Manisha Sharma & Hemant Vasant Ghatge, Pp. 13390–13394

On the rediscovery of *Onychomesa susainathani*, an emesine bug endemic to India (Heteroptera: Reduviidae: Emesinae)

– Hemant Vasant Ghatge & Balasaheb Sarode, Pp. 13395–13401

First record of the callianassid ghost shrimp *Neocallichirus jousseumei* (Nobili, 1904) (Decapoda: Axiidea) from India

– Imtiyaz Beleem, Paresh Poriya & Bharatsinh Gohil, Pp. 13402–13405

New distribution records of four species of crop wild relatives to India

– K. Pradheep, K. Joseph John, G.D. Harish, S.M. Sultan, I. Jaisankar, K. Naveen, S.P. Ahlawat & Manish Kanwat, Pp. 13406–13414

Note

Animal-fungal interactions 3: first report of mycophagy by the African Brush-tailed Porcupine *Atherurus africanus* Gray, 1842 (Mammalia: Rodentia: Hystricidae)

– Todd F. Elliott, Camille Truong, Olivier Séné & Terry W. Henkel, Pp. 13415–13418

Partner



صندوق محمد بن زايد
للمحافظة على
الحيوانات المهددة
The Mohamed bin Zayed
SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Member



Publisher & Host

