

NEW RECORDS IN THE ALIEN FLORA OF ROMANIA: *EUPHORBIA SERPENS* AND *E. GLYPTOSPERMA*

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Abstract: Our recent field research and revision of some herbarium specimens led us to identify two species of *Euphorbia* (subgenus *Chamaesyce*), which we report now for the first time in the alien flora of Romania: *Euphorbia serpens* Kunth and *E. glyptosperma* Engelm. The first was collected in the city of Iași, north-eastern Romania, in September 2018. The second was collected, during 2005–2015, in several localities from the lower basin of the Siret river (Galați County), as well as from north-eastern Romania, near Ciurea (Iași County), but previously erroneously identified as “*Euphorbia chamaesyce* L.”. Both species, originating in the New World, are xenophytes, more or less naturalized in Europe, perhaps in full process of expansion of their secondary area.

Keywords: alien plants, identification key, subgenus *Chamaesyce*, vascular flora.

Introduction

Euphorbia L. (Sp. Pl. 1: 450. 1753) is one of the most species-rich genus of flowering plants, with about 2,000 species distributed in all tropical or temperate regions of the world [PALEVANI & RIINA, 2011; BERRY & al. 2016].

The species of *Euphorbia* we further refer in the paper belong to the subgenus *Chamaesyce* Raf., section *Anisophyllum* Roeper. This clade of *Euphorbia* includes 300–350 species, most of them originating in the New World [YANG & BERRY, 2011; BERRY & al. 2016], that are remarkably distinct within the genus, by their prostrate herbaceous stems with sympodial branching, opposite leaves with asymmetric base and interpetiolar stipules, cyathia axillary, solitary or in small clusters or glomerules (not in pseudoumbels), without obvious bracts; cyathial glands 4, usually with petaloid appendages, seeds without caruncle, and the predominance of C₄ photosynthesis [SMITH & TUTIN, 1968; BENEDÍ & ORELL, 1992; JINSHUANG & GILBERT, 2008; PALEVANI & RIINA, 2011; YANG & BERRY, 2011; BERRY & al. 2016].

A number of 6 species of subgen. *Chamaesyce*, sect. *Anisophyllum* have been reported in the flora of Romania, so far [PRODAN, 1953; OPREA, 2005; CIOCÂRLAN, 2009; SÂRBU & al. 2013]. Two of them (*Euphorbia peplis* L. and *E. chamaesyce* L.) are native in the the Mediterranean region, probably occuring here at the limit of their native area; another one (*E. humifusa* Willd.) is a casual neophyte originating in the East and Central Asia; the other three species (*E. maculata* L., *E. nutans* Lag. and *E. prostrata* Aiton) are naturalized neophytes originating in North America, and among them at least *E. maculata* can be considered invasive [SÎRBU & OPREA, 2011].

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Our recent field research and revision of some herbarium specimens led us to identify two other neophytes species of *Euphorbia* (subgen. *Chamaesyce*, sect. *Anisophyllum*), which we report here for the first time in the flora of Romania.

Material and methods

Species were identified as a result of our field works (2005-2018), in north-eastern and eastern Romania and by checking of some herbarium specimens collected by the first author during 2005-2015. The geographic coordinates were recorded on the field using an eTrex Legend HCx GPS system. Voucher specimens were deposited in the Herbarium of the University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Iași (IASI). For species identification we used various keys and descriptions published by SMITH & TUTIN (1968), HÜGIN (1998), JINSHUANG & GILBERT (2008), PALEVANI & RIINA (2011), BERRY & al. (2016), RADCLIFFE-SMITH (2018) and many other references as indicate below for each species. The nomenclature of the plant taxa follows SMITH & TUTIN (1968) and BERRY & al. (2016).

Results and discussion

a. Species of *Euphorbia* reported for the first time in the flora of Romania

1) *Euphorbia serpens* Kunth in A. von Humboldt & al., Nov. Gen. Sp. 2(fol.): 41; 2(qto.): 52. 1817. (Syn.: *Chamaesyce serpens* (Kunth) Small, Fl. S.E. U.S. [Small]. 709, 1333. 1903)

Distinctive features. It is easily recognizable among other related species of subgenus mainly by the following combination of characters [THELLUNG, 1907; BENEDÍ & ORELL, 1992; BENEDÍ, 1997; JINSHUANG & GILBERT, 2008; PALEVANI & RIINA, 2011; SILVA & al. 2014; WOLF & KIRÁLY, 2014; BERRY & al. 2016; RADCLIFFE-SMITH, 2018]: plant entirely glabrous; stems rooting at nodes; leaf-blades entire, suborbicular-ovate, rounded to emarginated at apex, obliquely shallowly cordate at base, without reddish maculae on faces; stipules whitish, united into a triangular scale (subsp. *serpens*), or almost free, linear, in subsp. *fissistipula* (Thell.) Hügin (var. *fissistipula* Thell.); cyathia single, axillary; appendages wider than cyathial glands; seeds gray to brown, smooth.

Identification keys: THELLUNG (1907), BENEDÍ (1997), HERNDON (1993), HÜGIN & HÜGIN (1997), HÜGIN (1998), PAROLLY & EREN (2007), RÖTHLISBERGER (2007), JINSHUANG & GILBERT (2008), HAND (2011), PALEVANI & RIINA (2011), PALEVANI & AKHANI (2011), SILVA & al. (2014), WOLF & KIRÁLY (2014), BERRY & al. (2016).

Iconography: i) **drawings** - the whole plants, with various details [BENEDÍ, 1997; JINSHUANG & GILBERT, 2008; PALEVANI & RIINA, 2011; RADCLIFFE-SMITH, 2018], habitus, seeds and stipules [HÜGIN & HÜGIN, 1997; HÜGIN, 1998], leaf, nectaries and cyathial appendages [BENEDÍ & ORELL, 1992]; ii) **photos** - plants in their habitat [WOLF & KIRÁLY, 2014; SILVA & al. 2014; PETROVA, 2018], plant habitus [SILVA & al. 2014], branches with cyathia [SILVA & al. 2014; PETROVA, 2018], seeds [HÜGIN, 1998; PALEVANI & AKHANI, 2011; WOLF & KIRÁLY, 2014]; ii) **microscope photos** - stipules, hypogynous disc, nectaries and petaloid appendages, capsules

and seeds [BENEDÍ & ORELL, 1992], leaf anatomy [BENEDÍ & ORELL, 1992; NOBARINEZHAD & al. 2018], mitotic chromosomes and pollen grains [NOBARINEZHAD & al. 2018].

Origin and general distribution. Native to tropical and subtropical Americas, *E. serpens* was introduced in the Old World (Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia) [JINSHUANG & GILBERT, 2008; BERRY & al. 2016], being nowadays a widely naturalized weed in temperate regions [BENEDÍ, 1997].

The first evidence on the presence of this species in Europe dates back from the 19th century. *E. serpens* subsp. *fissistipula* was found first, in 1842, in southern France, near Montpellier [THELLUNG, 1907; HÜGIN, 1999], while the typical *E. serpens* (subsp. *serpens*) was observed only after about 5 decades, in 1890, in Frankfurt, Germany [HÜGIN, 1999].

Although the subsp. *fissistipula* was found earlier in Europe, subsequently it was reported as a casual neophyte only in western regions, e.g. in France [THELLUNG, 1907; HÜGIN, 1999], Denmark (since 1974) [HÜGIN, 1999] and Belgium (since 1992) [VERLOOVE, 2006b], while the typical *E. serpens* seems to be more and more widespread on the continent, and naturalized in many regions (especially in the Mediterranean countries). If towards the end of the last century, *E. serpens* subsp. *serpens* has been known only in the Western and Central Europe (the United Kingdom, the Iberian Peninsula, Germany, France, Austria) [CLEMENT & FOSTER, 1994; HÜGIN & HÜGIN, 1997; HÜGIN, 1998; HÜGIN, 1999; FISCHER & al. 2008, DOMINGUES DE ALMEIDA & FREITAS, 2006; HOHLA, 2013; WOLF & KIRÁLY, 2014], in the last two decades it has been reported south-eastward from more and more countries, including Switzerland (2004) [RÖTHLISBERGER, 2007], Hungary (2013) [WOLF & KIRÁLY, 2014], Italy [CELESTI-GRAPOW & al. 2010; LAZZERI, 2015], Greece and Crete [GREUTER & RAUS, 2007; ARIANOUTSOU & al. 2010], Cyprus [HAND, 2011], Turkey [PAROLLY & EREN, 2007] and Bulgaria (2016) [PETROVA, 2018].

Distribution in Romania. We recently identified *E. serpens* in Romania (Figure 1), first in the central area of the Iași city (N 47°09'25.23", E 27°35'25.08", 42 m a.s.l., leg. C. Sîrbu, 08.09.2018; N 47°09'24.73", E 27°35'08.23", 53 m a.s.l., leg. C. Sîrbu, 28.09.2018) and subsequently in Bucharest, on the Calea Plevnei Street, near the intersection with the Știrbei Vodă Street (N 44°26'13.92", E 26°04'43.68", 77 m a.s.l., leg. C. Sîrbu, 08.11.2018).

All the specimens observed till now in Romania belong to *E. serpens* subsp. *serpens*.



Figure 1. *Euphorbia serpens* subsp. *serpens*, as a weed of flower platbands in the central area of the Iași city

Biology and ecology. *Euphorbia serpens* is a diploid species ($2n=22$) [BENEDI & ORELL, 1992; BENEDÍ, 1997; NOBARINEZHAD & al. 2018]. It flourishes and fructifies throughout the year, in warmer areas, or in summer only, in temperate regions [BERRY & al. 2016]. Most of the plants observed by us not only in September (Iași), but also in November (in Iași and Bucharest), had numerous mature cyathia and fruits, which shows a quite long period of time in which this species can produce mature seeds in Romania. But among those there were also many young plants, which suggests that *E. serpens* may have in Romania more than one biological cycle in each growing season as it was reported for the Iberian Peninsula [BENEDI & ORELL, 1992] and Bulgaria [PETROVA, 2018].

As other C4 photosynthesis plant species, *E. serpens* is adapted to warm, arid habitats, disturbed by natural or anthropogenic factors [YANG & BERRY, 2011; WOLF & KIRÁLY, 2014]. In North America it commonly grows on sandy or well-drained soils, desert scrub, coastal scrub, chaparral, woodlands, sand dunes, prairies, disturbed areas etc. [BERRY & al. 2016]. It was reported as a weed in ornamental gardens, lawns and roadsides in Iran [PALEVANI & RIINA, 2011], also on sandy places along roads and coastal areas, in China [JINSHUANG & GILBERT, 2008].

In Europe, *E. serpens* was reported from various anthropogenic habitats such as: trampled sites often associated with roads (the Iberian Peninsula) (BENEDÍ & ORELL, 1992; ČARNI & MUCINA, 1998), flagstone alleys (Hungary), irrigated vegetable gardens (Greece) [GREUTER & RAUS, 2007], flowerpots [DIRAN, 2016], cemeteries, sidewalks [HÜGIN, 1999; DIRAN, 2016], plant containers, plastic tunnels for plants (Bulgaria)

[PETROVA, 2018], flower beds [HAND, 2011] etc. It commonly participates in the structure of anthropogenic thermophilous plant communities of the order *Eragrostietalia* J. Tx. ex Poli 1966 [ČARNI & MUCINA, 1998; WOLF & KIRÁLY, 2014].

In Romania, we also identified *E. serpens* in anthropogenic habitats. In the central area of the Iași city it grows as a weed of parterres and flower platbands and along alignments of shrubs and trees, from the park of a shopping center, near the “Culturii” Palace. It had there rich populations forming alone or together with other exotic weeds (e.g. *Euphorbia maculata*, *E. prostrata*, *Veronica peregrina*, *Oxalis corniculata* etc.) dense patches, stretched to 2-5 m². In Bucharest the plant grows in some containers with ornamental exotic trees.

Introduction way. According to literature, the long-distance dispersal of *E. serpens* is mainly correlated to human activity (trade and transportation of infested crop seeds or/and soils) [HÜGIN, 1999; PALEVANI & RIINA, 2011; WOLF & KIRÁLY, 2014] and cannot be interpreted as a result of climatic change [HÜGIN, 1999; WOLF & KIRÁLY, 2014].

In the green areas of the shopping center from the Iași city, many exotic ornamental plants have been recently introduced (the park was inaugurated in 2012). Therefore we suppose that *E. serpens* was accidentally introduced there by seeds which might have been present in the contaminated soil imported together with the ornamental plants. The accidental introduction through the contaminated soil together with container exotic plants is more obvious for the smaller population of *E. serpens* found in Bucharest.

Unfortunately, we have not been able to find out from where the ornamental plants and their growth substrate were brought here. Importation of *Euphorbia serpens* with container plants from the Mediterranean region to Belgium [HOSTE & al. 2009] and Switzerland [RÖTHLISBERGER, 2007] was reported recently. This could be the case for plants arrived in Romania, too. PETROVA (2018) also reported recently *E. serpens* in containers with ornamental plants, in Bulgaria.

2) *Euphorbia glyptosperma* Engelm. in W. H. Emory, Rep. U.S. Mex. Bound. 2(1): 187. 1859 (Syn.: *Chamaesyce glyptosperma* (Engelm.) Small, Fl. S.E. U.S. [Small]. 712, 1333. 1903)

Distinctive features. *E. glyptosperma* differs from the other related species from the flora of Romania by the combination of the following characters [VERLOOYE, 2006; SOMLYAY, 2009; BERRY & al. 2016; GELTMAN & MEDVEDEVA, 2017]: plant entirely glabrous; stems prostrate, never rooting at nodes, branches somewhat ascending when young; leaves serrulate, at least to the apex; stipules distinct, linear-subulate; cyathia solitary or in small, cymose clusters at distal nodes; seeds brownish, sharply angular in cross section, apiculate at apex, with 3-4 (-6) prominent transverse ridges.

Iconography: i) *drawings* - the whole plants, with various details [BERRY & al. 2016], habitus and seeds [HÜGIN & HÜGIN, 1997]; ii) *photos* - plants in their habitat [AYMERICH, 2016], seeds [HÜGIN, 1998; SOMLYAY, 2009; GELTMAN & MEDVEDEVA, 2017]; capsules and seeds [KIRÁLY & al. 2009].

Identification keys: HÜGIN & HÜGIN (1997), HÜGIN (1998), RÖTHLISBERGER (2007), FISCHER & al. (2008), KIRÁLY & al. (2009), BÁTORI & al. (2012), BERRY & al. (2016), GELTMAN & MEDVEDEVA (2017).

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Origin and general distribution. It is native in North America, where is one of the most widespread species of the genus [BERRY & al. 2016], and introduced in Europe [ROUX, 1992; HÜGIN & STARLINGER, 1997; HÜGIN 1999] and Asia [GELTMAN & MEDVEDEVA, 2017].

In Europe, *E. glyptosperma* was found first in Sweden (1911) [GELTMAN & MEDVEDEVA, 2017], and the Netherlands (1916; 1920) [HÜGIN, 1998] and later in Hungary (in 1957) [SOMLYAY, 2009]. However, being erroneously identified with other related species (*E. serpens* Kunth, *E. rhytisperma* (Klotzsch et Garcke) Boiss., *E. serpyllifolia* Pers., or *E. humifusa* Willd.), it remained long time unknown on the continent.

Towards the end of the last century, as a result of field works and revisions of older herbarium specimens, *E. glyptosperma* was first reported from France [ROUX, 1992], Austria (first time collected in 1964), Italy, Switzerland and the former Yugoslavia [HÜGIN & STARLINGER, 1997; HÜGIN 1999].

In the recent decades the species has been indicated in Hungary, by SOMLYAY (2009) and KIRÁLY & al. (2009) (naturalized populations), as well as in Belgium (first time collected in 2003) [VERLOOVE, 2006], Spain (2015) [AYMERICH, 2016] and the south-eastern European Russia (1987) [GELTMAN & MEDVEDEVA, 2017].

Although it was sometimes reported only as a casual neophyte, e.g. Switzerland [RÖTHLISBERGER, 2007], the species is currently naturalized at least in some European countries such as: Hungary [SOMLYAY, 2009; KIRÁLY & al. 2009], Italy [CELESTI-GRAPOW & al. 2010], Spain [AYMERICH, 2016], and Russia [GELTMAN & MEDVEDEVA, 2017].

Distribution in Romania. We first collected this species (Figure 2) near the Ciurea village (Iași County), along the railway (N 47°06'14.88", E 27°34'07.43", 59 m a.s.l., leg. C. Sîrbu, 11.07.2005), and later on in the Galați city (railway station, N 45°27'06.34", E 28°03'27.25", 7 m a.s.l., leg. C. Sîrbu, 01.08.2009), as well as on the lower basin of the Siret river, in the villages of Movileni-Şendreni (railway station, N 45°24'11.34", E 27°57'52.31", 9 m a.s.l., leg. C. Sîrbu, 01.08.2011) and Şendrenii Vechi (alluvial sands on the left bank of the Siret river, N 45°25'05.99", E 27°52'53.98", 14 m a.s.l., leg. C. Sîrbu, 09.09.2015). All specimens collected in the field were originally erroneously identified as *Chamaesyce canescens* (L.) Prokh. (i.e. *E. chamaesyce* L.).

Biology and ecology. *Euphorbia glyptosperma* is a diploid species (2n=22) [BERRY & al. 2016]. It flourishes and fructifies from early summer to autumn [BERRY & al. 2016]. Specimens collected from Romania in August - September had both flowers and mature fruits and seeds, while the ones collected in early July were in bloom, only.

Like the previous species, *E. glyptosperma* is a weed of disturbed warm and arid habitats, often on sandy soils. In the native area (North America) it usually grows on river banks, sand prairies, loess hill prairies, meadows, ballast, open disturbed areas, roadsides (in North America) [BERRY & al. 2016]. In Europe it was found on various habitats such as: potato fields, ruderal places on stony or sandy soils (Hungary) [SOMLYAY, 2009], sand pioneer grasslands (Hungary) [KIRÁLY & al. 2009], river banks, ruderal places, lawns, roads (Austria) [HÜGIN & STARLINGER, 1997; ESSL & RABITSCH, 2002], unloading quays (Belgium) [VERLOOVE, 2006], trampled areas, sidewalks, pavements, river gravels (Italy) [BANFI & GALASSO, 2010], cemeteries (Italy) [HÜGIN, 1999], ruderal places near ports and roads, but also in more or less natural habitats (Russia) [GELTMAN & MEDVEDEVA, 2017].

In Romania, this species has similar preferences for open habitats with sandy or stony soils, disturbed by anthropogenic (train stations, railroads) or natural factors (alluvial sands on the Siret river bank).

Introduction way. *Euphorbia glyptosperma* has been introduced into Europe most likely with seeds of cereals or other plants imported from North America [VERLOOVE, 2006; GELTMAN & MEDVEDEVA, 2017]. In Romania it is possible that its introduction have occurred via the fluvial port or the railway station of the Galați city, from where it further spread by road or railway transportation. But, its introduction has not occurred very recently, given that it was first found here more than a decade ago and it grows not only in anthropogenic habitats. but also in those associated with river banks.



Figure 2. *Euphorbia glyptosperma*, on the gravels of railway foundation, at the Movileni-Şendreni train station

b. Identification key

The two species of *Euphorbia* subgenus *Chamaesyce* reported here for the first time in the Romania's flora, along with the other six related species previously known (as shown in *Introduction*) are easily identifiable using the following dichotomous key (see also identification keys indicated above):

- 1a. Mature seeds smooth (fine reticulated or granulated at high magnification) 2
- 1b. Mature seeds irregularly wrinkled, tuberculate-rugulose, or with 3-4 transverse ridges on each face 4
- 2a. Plants somewhat fleshy. Capsule of 3-4.5 × 4-5 mm. Seeds of ca. 3 mm long.....
Euphorbia peplis L. [*Chamaesyce peplis* (L.) Prokh.]

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- 2b.** Plants not fleshy. Capsules up to 2 mm in diameter. Seeds up to 1.5 mm long **3**
- 3a.** Plants glabrous or sparingly pubescent, with prostrate stems, never rooting at nodes.
Leaves serrulate at least toward the top. Stipules distinct, linear-subulate. Appendages
as large as glands..... *E. humifusa* Willd. [*Ch. humifusa* (Willd.) Prokh.]
- 3b.** Plants glabrous, usually with repent stems (rooting at nodes) or prostrate (non-rooting)
but with conspicuous primordia of adventitious roots at nodes. Leaves entire. Stipules
whitish, united into a triangular scale (var. *serpens*) or almost free, linear (var.
fissistipula Thell.). Appendages twice larger than glands
..... *E. serpens* Kunth [*Ch. serpens* (Kunth) Small]
- 4a.** Stems ascending to erect, up to 40-60 cm high. Longest leaf blades 20-40 mm long.
Cyathia at ends of branches forming in lax, corymbiforme cymes, sometimes solitary.
Seeds blackish *E. nutans* Lag. [*Ch. nutans* (Lag.) Small]
- 4b.** Stems prostrate, not so high. Longest leaf blades less than 18 mm. Cyathia solitary or in
small axillary pseudoracemose clusters or dense glomerules (not corymbiforme cymes).
Seeds greyish or at most brown **5**
- 5a.** Seeds irregularly tuberculate-rugulose, ± rounded at base. Capsule glabrous to uniform
patent-pubescent..... *E. chamaesyce* L. (*Ch. canescens* (L.) Prokh.)
- subsp. *chamaesyce*: glabrous or pubescent; leaf blade with margin entire or crenate, ±
thickened; appendages about the same size as the glands
- subsp. *massiliensis* (DC.) Thell. [*Ch. massiliensis* DC.]: villous; leaf blade with
margin serrulate, not thickened; appendages twice larger than the glands
- 5b.** Seeds with 3-4 transverse ridges on each face, ± truncated at base. Capsule glabrous or
hairy, but never uniform patent-pubescent **6**
- 6a.** Capsule crisped-villous only along keels and toward base (glabrous between keels).
Stipules united, triangular-subulate..... *E. prostrata* Aiton [*Ch. prostrata* (Aiton) Small]
- 6b.** Capsule either entirely glabrous or uniformly appressed hairy. Stipules distinct, linear-
subulate **7**
- 7a.** Stems and leaves sericeous or villous. Capsules uniformly appressed hairy (sericeous).
Seeds rounded at apex, with 3-4 low, transverse ridges. Glands green to yellow-green,
turning pink with age, usually ± unequal *E. maculata* L. [*Ch. maculata* (L.) Small]
- 7b.** Stems, leaves and capsules glabrous. Seeds apiculate at apex, with 3-4 (-6) prominent
transverse ridges. Glands red to purple, usually ± equal
..... *E. glyptosperma* [*Ch. glyptosperma* (Engelm.) Small]

Conclusions

Two species of *Euphorbia* L. (sugenus *Chamaesyce* Raf., section *Anisophyllum* Roepel) are reported here for the first time in the spontaneous flora of Romania: *Euphorbia serpens* Kunth and *E. glyptosperma* Engelm.

Both species, originating in the New World, are xenophytes, more or less naturalized in Europe, perhaps in full process of expansion of their secondary area.

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