

## Plant Science Biology 2019: Comparative phylogenetics of four new species of *Ophioglossum* L. (Ophioglossopsida; Pteridophyta) from India - Hit Kishore Goswami - Veer Narmad South Gujarat University

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New species described from India have been unique discoveries as some of these possess features, never so far known for any species in the world flora. For example, recently described *Ophioglossum malviae* Patel et Reddy is the smallest terrestrial pteridophyte (1-1.2 cms); *O. eliminatum* Khandelwal et Goswami, a natural hybrid, possess the lowest chromosome count ( $n=90$ ) among known species of *Ophioglossum*. Furthermore, this species shows “mesophyll canals” which are seen in mature leaves and are formed by gradual natural tearing of the mesophyll cells specially modified to form the canals. Such structures have never been observed in any living or fossil leaf except now also known in *O. indicum* Yadav & Goswami.

Some spores of *O. eliminatum* and all spores of *O. indicum* possess wide perispore (outer most layer) a feature also now known to be in *O. malviae* whose spores show four layers with wide perispore covering exine. A brief description of new species discovered by present authors (*O. chalonerii* sp. nov.) is also presented here under with cumulative phylogenetic studies on various *Ophioglossum* species along with offering special attention on rare morphological traits. Phylogenetic analysis of three chloroplast DNA (cpDNA) regions (trnL-F, rbcL and psbA-trnH) unambiguously designate *Ophioglossum* as the distinct lineage among pteridophytes and there are many sub branches of speciation referable to different clades. We have

searched for homology in DNA sequences among various species of *Ophioglossum* and related genera. All the available *Ophioglossum* species sequences (22 sequences of rbcL gene, and 07 sequences of psbA-trnH gene) were downloaded from GenBank in FASTA format. Downloaded sequences of all available *Ophioglossum* species were supplemented with the newly generated sequences of *O. chalonerii* sp. nov.; *O. eliminatum*, *O. indicum* and *Botrychium* (a related genus) as outgroup taxa for rbcL and psbA-trnH gene phylogenetics analysis. In the monophyly of genus *Ophioglossum*, *O. chalonerii* sp. nov. and *O. indicum* make a separate clade in which they diverged first and are sister to the clade with other *Ophioglossum* species.

Whereas, *O. eliminatum* was found as a sister to the clade containing *O. costatum* and *O. crotalophoroides*. Apart from DNA studies pleads for assessments of general as well as spore morphological details of each and every plant for the exact diagnosis of species; mere gross morphology often would be deceptive because except *O. gramineum*, no terrestrial species of the genus has exacted and stable shape and size of trophophyll. In fact, this is also due to frequent prevalence of hybrids in natural populations. Spore morphology particularly SEM study of exine along with detailed morphological study of leaves and spores can decidedly lead to reliable diagnosis.