



Eclipta prostrata (L.) L. (Compositae), an adventive species new to the flora of Serbia

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ABSTRACT: During field investigations of the wetland flora on Danubian islands in the vicinity of Pančevo (Serbia), we found the plant species *Eclipta prostrata* (Compositae). This adventive species with pantropical distribution has never before been recorded in Serbia. The present paper provides basic information about its morphological features, biology and habitat preferences, as well as some data on its coenology and the possible pathways of its introduction.

KEYWORDS: flora, chorology, neophytes, Serbia.

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INTRODUCTION

There are several known species of the genus *Eclipta* L., which are native to warm-temperate regions of the globe, primarily in the New World (UMEMOTO & KOYAMA 2007). The only representative of this small genus in Europe is *E. prostrata* (L.) L. (TUTIN 1976). Since its initial records in Italy (VIEGI *et al.* 1974) and in Spain and Portugal (TUTIN 1976), *E. prostrata* continued to spread across Southern Europe. Due to its high dispersability and adaptability to changing environmental conditions, as well as to its pronounced ecotypic variability (LEE & MOODY 1989), *E. prostrata* recently has become a common weed species in disturbed wetland habitats across most of the Mediterranean area (TUTIN 1976; GREUTER 2006). During the last decade, this species has become naturalised in Greece (HAND 2009) and has also been recorded in Bulgaria (TZONEV 2007; PETROVA *et al.* 2013) and Montenegro (ČAKOVIĆ *et al.* 2014), anticipating its potential spread towards Serbia and other neighbouring parts of the Balkans.

In the course of a floristic survey of Danubian islands in the vicinity of Pančevo in Serbia, we found a few dozen individuals of the species *E. prostrata*, which is its first record for Serbia. The present paper provides basic information about this record, with some additional remarks on the habitat and pathway of introduction of the given species into Serbia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Voucher herbarium specimens are stored in the Herbarium collection of the Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province in Novi Sad (designated here as PZZP). The taxon's description follows VASSILCZENKO (1959), TUTIN (1976), STROTHER (2006) and CHEN & NICHOLAS-HIND (2011), with additional comments based on the authors' observations of the collected specimens. Nomenclature and synonyms of vascular plant taxa are given according to the Euro+Med Plantbase (GREUTER 2006). Author citations have complied with Rec 46A, Note 1 of the Code (MCNEILL *et al.* 2012). Data on the distribution in Serbia are mapped on a 10 × 10 km MGRS grid system (LAMPINEN 2001).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Eclipta prostrata (L.) L., *Mantissa Pl. Alt.* 286 (1771).
Syn. *Verbesina prostrata* L., *Sp. Pl.* 902 (1753) [basionym]; *V. alba* L., *Sp. Pl.* 902 (1753); *Eclipta erecta* L., *Mantissa Pl. Alt.* 286 (1771), nom. illeg.; *E. alba* (L.) Hassk., *Pl. Jav. Rar.* 528 (1848); *E. marginata* Boiss., *Fl. Orient.* 3: 249 (1875); *Verbesina alba* subsp. *neapolitana* auct., des. inval.

Description. Annual, appressedly strigose-pilose, dull green plant, (6)20-60(100) cm high. *Stems* erect,

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ascending or prostrate, more or less compressed, angled, longitudinally striated, oppositely branched from the base. *Leaves* plane, opposite, sessile or the lower shortly petiolate, leaf blade elliptical-lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate to oblong or oblong-ovate, (2-)4-13(-15) × (0.8)1-3 cm, narrowed at the base, remotely serrulate, teeth directed upwards, apex gradually acuminate. *Capitula* pedunculate, hemispherical, (2-)6-8(6) mm wide, usually one or two in leaf-axils, peduncle slender, (0-2)2-5 cm long. *Involucre* globose-campanulate, enlarging during fructification (up to 11 mm), consisting of up to 8 (10 in some of our specimens) herbaceous phyllaries arranged in two rows. Phyllaries c. 5-6 × 0.5-3 mm, oblong-ovate to oblong-lanceolate, acute, outer longer than inner, all with distinct longitudinal veins. *Receptacle* flat to slightly convex, covered with numerous greenish scales c. 2 mm long, scales setaceous, ciliate in the upper half. *Florets* white, outer ligulate, female, 2-seriate, half as long as the involucre or somewhat shorter, lamina 2.5-3 × c. 0.4 mm, slightly bifid or entire at the apex. Inner florets tubular, hermaphroditic, c. 1.5 mm, shortly 4(5)-lobed (in our specimens, the lobes are sparsely scabrid on the outside). *Achenes* prismatic, usually pale to dark brown, glabrous, 2-3 × 1-1.5 mm, trigonous to tetragonous or sometimes subterete, more or less laterally compressed, somewhat swollen in the upper half, distinctly angled, their surface smooth or inconstantly covered with blistering tubercles. *Pappi* of few persistent coroniform short bristles and setae. *Seeds* dark brown, minutely transversely wrinkled. $2n = 22$ (STROTHER 2006). Flowering time: VI-IX (CHEN & NICHOLAS-HIND 2011). Pollination: entomophily (PETROVA *et al.* 2013). Seed dispersal: hydrochory, ornithochory (QUISUMBING 1923; UMEMOTO *et al.* 1998; ČAKOVIĆ *et al.* 2014). Type in London: Herb. Plukenet, s.n. (BM) (GRIERSON 1980: 212).

Distribution. This pantropical weed species is native to tropical and other warm-temperate areas of America and was introduced into Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and the Pacific islands (STONE 1970; TUTIN 1976; GREUTER 2006; CHEN & NICHOLAS-HIND 2011). It was originally described from India [*"Habitat in India"*] (LINNAEUS 1771: 286). In Europe it has so far been recorded principally in countries bordering the Mediterranean and Black Seas: Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Montenegro, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine and Georgia, as well as in some other states, viz., Belgium, Armenia and Azerbaijan (GREUTER 2006; ČAKOVIĆ *et al.* 2014). Its seeds are easily transported by flowing water (QUISUMBING 1923) and water birds (TZONEV 2007).

Distribution in Serbia, pathway of introduction and invasive status. Periodically flooded, almost bare grounds and mud puddles on the Danubian isle of Donja Ada near Pančevo are so far the only places where *E.*

prostrata can be found in Serbia (Fig. 1), with less than 50 observed plants, so its present invasive status in Serbia can be estimated as „naturalised but not invasive“ (PYŠEK *et al.* 2012). The nearest known records of *E. prostrata* are from more than 360 km to the east, in the Danube valley between Nikopol and Cherkovitsa in northern Bulgaria (an approximation based on the UTM grid published by PETROVA *et al.* 2013). As is the case with many other marsh plants (VIVIAN-SMITH & STILES 1994; MUELLER & VAN DER VALK 2002; WONGSRIPHUEK *et al.* 2008; BROCHET *et al.* 2009, 2010; FIGUEROLA *et al.* 2010; REYNOLDS *et al.* 2015; GREEN 2016), *E. prostrata* also produces numerous seeds which are easily transported by migrating water birds. The Danube River with its adjacent area is known as one of the most important bird migration corridors in Europe (SOMMERWERK *et al.* 2009). In view of these facts, it is very feasible to postulate that waterbird-mediated dispersal was the pathway over which *E. prostrata* was introduced into Serbia.

Voucher specimens: Banat: Pančevo-Veliko Selo: [MGRS 34T DQ76] on the isle of Donja Ada, along the channel connecting the Danube and the Dana puddle, 44° 48' 21.01" N, 020° 37' 50.45" E, 71 m (Perić, R., Rilak, S. 22 Sept. 2016, PZZP).

Habitat. Common as a weed on riversides, flooded fields (e.g., rice fields) and abandoned ponds, mostly on heavy soils with a constant and abundant water supply (VASSILCZENKO 1959; KRANZ *et al.* 1977; CHEN & NICHOLAS-HIND 2011). Our specimens were collected on drying mudfields alongside the channel connecting the Danube and the Dana puddle. Geological and paedological substrates are represented by alluvial sand deposits (NEJGEBAUER *et al.* 1971; DIMITRIJEVIĆ *et al.* 1975). Vegetation is poorly developed and characterised by the presence of some pioneer species associated with the alliance *Bidention tripartitae* Nordhagen ex Klika et Hadač 1944. The following accompanying taxa were recorded: *Bidens frondosus* L., *Cyperus odoratus* L., *Lemna minor* L., *Lycopus europaeus* L., *Polygonum hydropiper* L., *Rorippa amphibia* (L.) Besser, *Salvinia natans* (L.) All. and *Solanum dulcamara* L.

In view of its ecology and the mechanisms of dispersal of its seeds, we can expect that *E. prostrata* will be found in Serbia in the near future in appropriate habitats along the Danube and its tributaries, especially downstream from Pančevo, in preserved riparian areas known as migratory bird stopover habitats, e.g., Labudovo okno and nearby wetlands (PUZOVIĆ *et al.* 2009). Together with other plant species such as *Paspalum distichum* L. (BLAŽENČIĆ *et al.* 2000), *Elodea nuttallii* (Planch.) H. St. John (STEVANOVIĆ *et al.* 2003), *Cyperus odoratus* L. [„*C. strigosus sensu Stevanović*“, non L.] (STEVANOVIĆ *et al.* 2005; VERLOOVE 2014) and *Sporobolus indicus* (L.) R. Br. (PERIĆ *et al.* 2013), *E. prostrata* belongs to a group

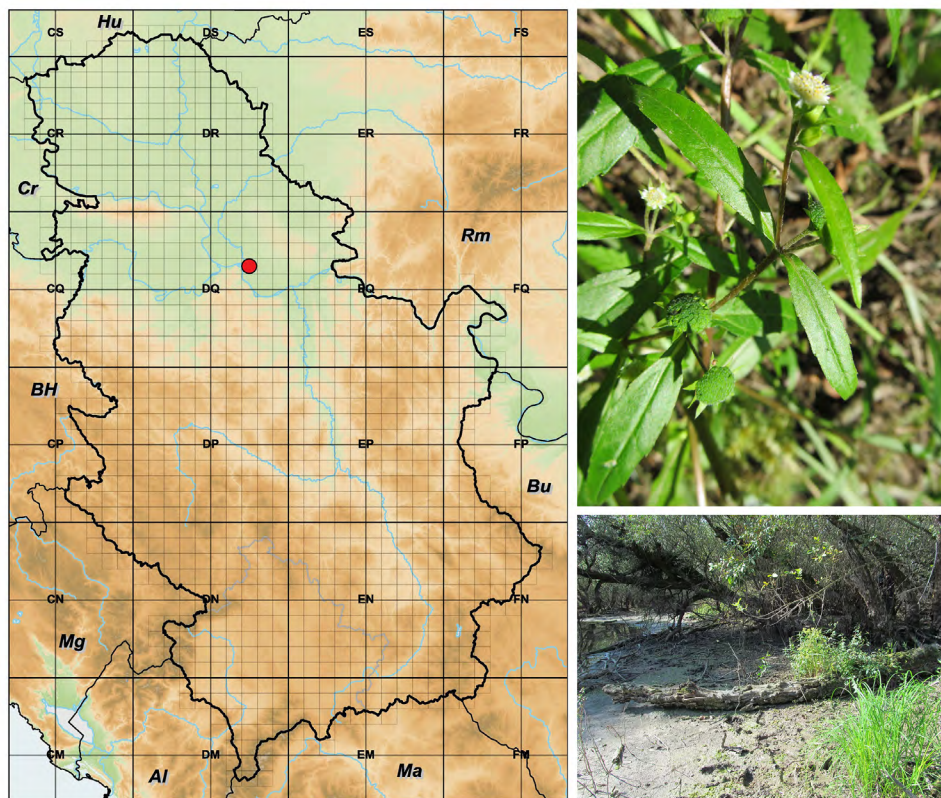


Fig. 1. *Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L. in Serbia. Left: known distribution of *E. prostrata* in Serbia (red circle: new record); upper right: specimen of *E. prostrata* from Donja Ada; bottom right: typical habitat of the species on the isle of Donja Ada.

of adventive species originally from warm-temperate regions of the world that were first found in Serbia almost exclusively along the Danube downstream from Belgrade. These facts emphasise the significance of the Danube as part of the Southern Invasive Corridor (one of Europe's four most important routes for invasive species) in the spreading of adventive and invasive species from the Black Sea area and suggest that recent introductions of the aforementioned tropical or subtropical species into more continental areas like Serbia can possibly be attributed to the effects of global warming (CSAGOLY 2008).

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Botanica SERBICA



REZIME

***Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L. (Compositae), nova adventivna vrsta u Srbiji**

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Prilikom terenskih istraživanja močvarne flore na dunavskim adama u okolini Pančeva (Srbija) pronašli smo biljnu vrstu *Eclipta prostrata* (Compositae). Ova adventivna vrsta pantropskog rasprostranjenja dosada nije bila zabeležena u Srbiji. U članku su date osnovne informacije o morfološkim osobinama ove vrste, njenoj biologiji, osobinama staništa, kao i neki podaci o cenološkim osobinama i mogućim načinima njene introdukcije.

KLJUČNE REČI: flora, horologija, neofite, Srbija.

