A New Species of *Ceratozamia* (Cycadales, Zamiaceae) from Veracruz, Mexico

Andrew P. Vovides* and Sergio Avendaño

Laboratorio de Biología Evolutiva de Cycadales, Departamento de Biología Evolutiva, Instituto de Ecología, A. C. km 2.5 Antigua Carretera a Coatepec No. 351, Xalapa 91070, Veracruz, Mexico. *Author for correspondence: andrew.vovides@inecol.edu.mx

Miguel A. Pérez-Farrera

Escuela de Biología, Universidad de Ciencias y Artes de Chiapas, Libramiento Nte. s/n, Tuxtla Gutiérrez 29039, Chiapas, Mexico

Jorge González-Astorga

Laboratorio de Genética de Poblaciones, Departamento de Biología Evolutiva, Instituto de Ecología, A. C. km 2.5 Antigua Carretera a Coatepec No. 351, Xalapa 91070, Veracruz, Mexico

**ABSTRACT.** *Ceratozamia decumbens* (Zamiaceae, Cycadales) is newly described and illustrated. This species, endemic to Veracruz, has affinity with *C. morettii* Vázquez Torres & Vovides, but differs in leaf morphology and leaflet habit as well as in the microsporangiate and megasporangiate strobili and trunk. *Ceratozamia decumbens* is considered part of the *C. latifolia* species complex, which includes *C. latifolia* Miquel, *C. microstrobila* Vovides & J. D. Rees, *C. huastecorum* Avendaño, Vovides & Castillo-Campos, and *C. morettii*.

Key words: *Ceratozamia* species complex, Cycad, floristic refuges, IUCN Red List, Mesoamerica, Pleistocene, Zamiaceae.

During botanical explorations (1982) in the mountainous region of central Veracruz, Mexico, we discovered and collected an interesting *Ceratozamia* Brongniart in tropical subdeciduous rainforest, which we identified as belonging to the *C. latifolia* Miquel species complex (Vovides et al., 2004). The habitat of the new species lies within the Córdoba Pleistocene floristic refugium (Toledo, 1982) on the lower slopes of the Sierra Madre. This Pleistocene refuge, along with two others—the Los Tuxtlas refuge in southern Veracruz and the Sierra de Juárez in Oaxaca, form three secondary refugia where biota were protected from decreasing temperatures or precipitation (Toledo, 1982). Other cycad species have been reported from these three regions or their vicinities: *C. robusta* Miquel, *C. miqueliana* H. Wendland, *Dioon purpusii* Rose, *D. caputoi* De Luca, Sabato & Vázquez Torres, and *D. californii* De Luca & Sabato. In the nearby but more humid Cenozoic “Arc Refugium” of Wendt (1987), at its western extreme neighboring the Córdoba and Sierra de Juárez refugia, *D. spinulosum* Dyer, *D. rzedowskii* De Luca, A. Moretti, Sabato & Vázquez Torres, and *Zamia loddigesii* Miquel are found. This refugium spans the high rainfall areas of southern Veracruz, southern Tabasco, northern Oaxaca, and northern Chiapas and includes the cycads *C. becerrae* Pérez-Farrera, Vovides & Schutzman, *C. zoquorum* Pérez-Farrera, Vovides & Iglesias, another population of *C. miqueliana* and *Z. purpurea* Vovides, J. D. Rees & Vázquez Torres, and *Z. cremnophila* Vovides, Schutzman & Dehgan. There is a general consensus of opinion on the existence of areas with floristic and faunistic affinities of great age (refugia) in southern Mexico (Brown, 1976; Toledo, 1982; Wendt, 1987). During the past 40,000 years, tropical forests in Mexico have been disrupted and displaced due to climatic changes, with cycles of cold-dry, cold-wet, and warm-dry climates. It appears that *Ceratozamia* (Cycadopodites) was present in the Miocene flora of the southern Mexican region of Pichucalco, Chiapas (Palacios & Rzedowski, 1993), and in Cenozoic *Engelhardtia* Lescherault ex Blume forests in Oaxaca, which have a fossil pollen spectrum that is remarkably similar to the modern pollen spectrum (Rzedowski & Palacios, 1977).

Several individuals of the new species have been under cultivation at the Francisco Javier Clavijero Botanic Garden (JBC) since 1982. Further collections were made during 1993 by Terrence Walters (Montgomery Botanical Center) and collaborators and during 2002 by the second author. After closely doi: 10.3417/2006063  NOVON 18: 109–114. PUBLISHED ON 27 FEBRUARY 2008.
examining living plants in the field and at the JBC, herbarium material, and reproductive structures and comparing these with its congers and descriptions by Miquel (1848), especially of Ceratozamia longifolia Miquel and microsporophyll illustrations of forma fuscoviridis (Miquel) J. Schuster of C. mexicana var. longifolia J. Schuster (Schuster, 1932), we conclude that this species is new to science. The new species has affinities with C. morettii Vázquez Torres & Vovides. Ceratozamia morettii is found in a cloud forest habitat on steep slopes with humus-rich, grayish yellow, clay soil of volcanic origin on the transverse Mexican Neovolcanic mountain range or the “Eje Neovolcánico Transversal” (Toledo, 1982).

Ceratozamia decumbens Vovides, Avendaño, Pérez-Farrera & González-Astorga, sp. nov.

TYPE: Mexico. Veracruz: 8 Apr. 2005, S. Avendaño & G. Alduín 5706 (holotype, XAL; isotypes, HEM, MO). Figure 1.

Planta rupestris; caule hypogeo vel leviter epigeo, globoso vel cilíndrico, decumbens; folia (2)4(6), ascendens et descendens, petiolo et rhachidi rectis vel arcuatis, folioliis 7-19-jugatis, coriaceis, lanceolatis, subfalcatis, planis, apice symmetris et asymmetris, articulis rubiginosis.

Rupicolous plants with globose to cylindrical trunks, partially or entirely subterranean, decumbent, branched, protected by reddish brown, persistent petiole bases and cataphylls, (9–)13.2(–20) cm long, (8–)10(–14) cm diam. (n = 5). Leaf cataphylls deltoid, stipulate, reddish brown, tomentose, 1.8–2.2 × 2.4–3.9 cm. Leaves (2 to)4(6), ascending to descending, pendulous in older mature plants, pinnate, vernation erect, reddish brown upon emergence, dark to olive green at maturity, forming an open crown, (70–)117(–150) × (39–)55.9(–78) cm (n = 7); petiole and rachis linear to arching, terete with 2 parallel adaxial channels at level of leaflet articulations, unarmed or with few, distantly spaced, short stout prickles, pubescent at emergence, glabrous at maturity, petiole (22–)39(–69) cm (n = 7), base swollen, covered with beige tomentum, 1.2–2.6 cm wide, rachis (30–)49.8(–93) cm (n = 6). Leaflets coriaceous, flat, 7 to 19 pairs, lanceolate, subfalcate, symmetrical or asymmetrical toward acuminate apex, leaflets wider and more asymmetrical in juvenile and young adult plants at times with a cleft toward apex, base attenuate, opposite to subopposite along apical and middle portion of leaf, alternate to subalternate along basal portion of leaf, margins subrevolute, entire, dark to olive green on adaxial surface, lighter green on abaxial surface, inserted flat, perpendicular to the rachis at proximal and middle portions of leaf, at slight angle toward distal portion, (21–)30.2(–38) × (2.4–)3.5(–4) cm (n = 11); articulation reddish brown becoming dark green at leaf senescence, (0.7–)0.79(–1.1) cm wide (n = 3, (16 to)24(to 34) veins visible on adaxial surface (n = 14), intervenin distance (0.1–)0.15(–0.2) cm (n = 18), seedling eophylls 2, distance between leaflets (2.3–)3.3(–5) cm (n = 6). Microstrobili cylindrical, erect, green at emergence, dark green to light brown at maturity, (12–)15.5(–19) cm long, (2.3–)2.7(–3) cm diam. (n = 2); peduncle tomentose, light brown at emergence to brown at cone maturity, 2–14 cm long, 0.6–0.8 cm diam.; microsporophylls indeterminate, cuneiform, inserted spirally and perpendicular with respect to cone axis forming orthostichies, dark brown tomentulose, bicornate on distal surface, fertile portion covering 1/2 to 2/3 of abaxial surface excluding the horns, (0.9–)0.99(–1.2) × (0.6–)0.67(–0.8) cm (n = 8); horns straight to divergent, (0.2–0.28(–0.4) cm, distance between horns (0.6–)0.67(–0.8) cm (n = 8); microsporangia numerous in sori to 3, dehiscence by longitudinal slit. Megastrobilus cylindrical or barrel-shaped, erect, olive green at emergence, dark green to brown at maturity, 11 cm long, 7.8 cm diam.; peduncle light beige tomentose, 3.8 cm long, 0.8 cm diam.; cataphylls long-triangular, stipulate, tomentose; megasporophylls indeterminate, peltate, spirally inserted along cone axis, (3.1–)3.3(–3.5) cm, including horns, distal face hexagonal to rhomboid, bicornate, dark metallic green with light beige tomentulum on margin, long axis (2.3–)2.5(–3.4) cm, short axis (1.1–)1.3(–1.5) cm (n = 6), horns diverging, (0.4–)0.6(–0.8) cm long, distance between horns (1.1–)1.2(–1.3) cm (n = 6). Seeds ovate-angulate, sarcotesta white when immature turning creamy beige to light brown at maturity, sclerotesta smooth, beige, with 8 to 12 visible rays radiating from the chalaza to the microple, (2.1–)2.4(–2.6) cm long, (1.6–)1.7(–1.8) cm diam. (n = 6). Chromosome number 2n = 16 (this study).

Etymology. The specific epithet alludes to the decumbent nature of trunks in older mature plants.

Distribution and habitat. Ceratozamia decumbens is endemic on karstic hills in central Veracruz, Mexico. It grows on karstic rocks in subdeciduous tropical rainforest or bosque tropical subperennifolia sensu Rzedowski (1978) at an altitude of 712 m on shallow tropical rendzina soils. The more common tree species in the upper stratum of the forest at the type locality are: Brosimum alicastrum Swartz, Bursera simaruba Sargent, Cedrela odorata L., and Ficus obtusifolia HBK. Associated species in the herbaceous layer are Begonia L., Jacobinia spicigera L. H. Bailey, and the undergrowth palms Chamaedorea elatior Martius, Chamaedorea tepejilote Liebmnn, and Chamaedorea elegans Martius. The climate of this
Figure 1. *Ceratozamia decumbens* Vovides, Avendaño, Pérez-Farrera & González-Astorga. —A. Mature microstrobilus attached to plant. —B. Detail of leaf cataphyll. —C. Midportion of leaf highlighting detail of articulation and leaflet veins. —D. Microsporophyll showing microsporangia. —E. Habit of female plant. —F. Detail of mature megastrobilus attached to plant. —G. Petiole base. —H. Detail of female cone cataphyll. —I. Distal portion of leaf highlighting leaflets and articulation. —J. Megasporophyll with two attached ovules. —K. Seed highlighting sclerotesta texture (left), split seed showing part of papery testa (center), and chalazal view (right). Drawn by Edmundo Saavedra from living collections at JBC (accession nos. 93-130.01 [female] and 82-439.02 [male]).
locality is semi-hot and subhumid with a total annual precipitation between 1000 and 1200 mm; it has a mean annual temperature of 21.5°C, a minimum extreme temperature of the coldest month ranging between 12°C and 13°C, and a maximum extreme temperature of the hottest month of more than 34°C. The climate cryptogram is (A)Cw1 (Soto et al., 1996). Elements of evergreen rainforests that are tolerant of dry conditions such as Cedrela odorata, Ceiba pentandra (L) Gaertner, Cordia alliodora (Ruiz & Pavón) Oken, Dendropanax arboreus (L.) Decaisne & Planchon, Pithecellobium arboreum (L.) Urban, and Sapindus saponaria L., which are present in this tropical subdeciduous forest, are indicative of a drier past that conforms to the secondary type refuge according to Toledo (1982).

Discussion. Miquel (1848) described a number of Ceratozamia species from Mexico, but specimens of the original material were not found and Stevenson and Sabato (1986) lectotypified Miquel's taxa by referring to the original descriptions. However, these descriptions are incomplete and do not include reproductive structures, nor are they supported by botanical illustrations. Upon examining Miquel's descriptions of C. longifolia, C. intermedia Miquel, and C. latifolia, we found that some leaflet measurements of Miquel's taxa coincided with our description, especially that of C. longifolia. The description of C. longifolia was based on plants cultivated at “Hort. Amstelaed” and the habitat is simply listed as “Hab Mexicum,” and since no reproductive structures were included, we regard this description (Miquel, 1848, vol. 1, p. 40) as ambiguous. However, Schuster (1932) in his monograph (pp. 131–132) treated C. longifolia as C. mexicana var. longifolia (Miquel) J. Schuster and illustrated microsporophylls of forma fuscowidiii (Schuster, 1932: fig. 19Q–T). Upon comparing Schuster’s microsporophyll illustrations with those of C. decumbens, we find differences in the shape of the fertile portion, the shape of the horns, and the extent of the fertile portion, which is greater in C. decumbens. In view of our current knowledge of cycad biology and the general tendency of cycad species to be either endemic or restricted in distribution, we decided to treat this taxon as new based on the recommendations of Walters et al. (2004), where cycad descriptions should be based on population criteria taking into account ecological, edaphic, and topographical data as well as plant associations; ex situ cultivation in order to assess plasticity of discriminatory characters; and geographical and climatic data, distribution range, and profile, but withholding precise locality information that may jeopardize the species survival.

Relationships. Ceratozamia decumbens has affinity with C. morettii, but differs in leaflet shape and articulation, leaflet width and color, and megasporophyll color. There are also differences in the leaf crown that cannot be appreciated in herbarium vouchers. Ceratozamia decumbens typically has four and rarely to six leaves per crown with erect vernation, which are ascending to descending and pendulous in older plants, and is found in subdeciduous tropical forest on karstic soils. Ceratozamia morettii has up to 10 leaves, which are decurrent to prostrate with cirrate vernation, and grows on volcanic soils in cloud forest habitat with frequent mists (Vázquez-Torres & Vovides, 1998). Comparing C. decumbens with the other dwarf, broad-leaflet ceratozamias, several basic differences are found. Both C. zoqorum Pérez-Farrera, Vovides & Iglesias and C. becerrae are found in distinct oecographic regions of Mexico and have oblong to oblanceolate leaflets with brown and olive green tomentulum, respectively, associated with the megasporophylls, whereas C. decumbens has lanceolate leaflets and light beige tomentulum associated with the megasporophylls, C. huastecorum Avendano, Vovides & Castillo-Campos has ascending leaves with oblancoleate leaflets, armed petiolo, and scarce grisseous indument associated with the megasporophylls, and C. microstrobiola Vovides & J. D. Rees has ascending leaves, unarmed petiolo, lanceolate to long-elliptic leaflets, and greenish brown megastrobili with glabrous to scarce light brown tomentulum associated with the megasporophylls. The leaflets in C. decumbens and C. microstrobiola are opaque, while those of C. morettii and C. huastecorum are translucent, enabling the veins to be visible when the leaflets are held up to a light source. The petiolo in C. decumbens is unarmed or with few stout prickles, while in both C. morettii and C. huastecorum the petiolo is heavily armed and that of C. microstrobiola is unarmed (see Table 1).

A preliminary phylogeny of the genus Ceratozamia using nuclear ribosomal DNA ITS and chloroplast DNA trnL-F noncoding region has generated a consensus tree showing our new species (not attributed to species earlier) to be sister to a large clade that includes C. morettii and C. mexicana Brongniart, which grow in cloud forests on the transverse Mexican Neovolcanic mountain range (González & Vovides, 2002: Ceratozamia (1), fig. 5). This clade also includes a group of unresolved Ceratozamia species that lie to the north and northeast of this mountain range, which was interpreted as being the result of recent speciation following the amelioration of climates after the Pleistocene (González & Vovides, 2002). The presence of C. decumbens at the southern base of the transverse Mexican Neovolcanic mountain
range is particularly interesting, since it is within the Córdoba Pleistocene floristic refugium of Toledo (1982) and is sister to the taxa situated at and north of the transverse Mexican Neovolcanic mountain range, which appear to have been the product of a recent vicariance event (González & Vovides, 2002).

The recent speciation in cycads as a result of historical biogeographical effects has been related to the Pleistocene glaciations and floristic refugia and has been discussed for Ceratozamia by González and Vovides (2002) and for Dioon edule Lindley and D. angustifolium Miq. by González-Astorga et al. (2003a, b, 2005). Also, similar trends have been observed in other taxa such as Pinus flexilis E. James (Jørgensen et al., 2002) and Lophocereus schottii (Engelmann) Britton & Rose (Nason et al., 2002).

IUCN Red List category. Ceratozamia decumbens is native only to one karstic sierra in central Veracruz, Mexico. Specific locality information has purposely been omitted in order to discourage illegal commercial collecting of this critically endangered species. The removal of the herbaceous layer and undergrowth for the expansion of coffee plantations over recent years has severely affected the three known populations, and we estimate a total of less than 1000 individuals for these populations in a collective area of less than 10 km². We recommend an IUCN Red List category of Critically Endangered with very small or restricted populations (CR B2) (IUCN, 2001).


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Literature Cited


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Table 1. Comparative table separating Ceratozamia decumbens from C. morettii, C. huastecorum, and C. microstrobila.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>C. decumbens</th>
<th>C. morettii</th>
<th>C. huastecorum</th>
<th>C. microstrobila</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaf vernation</td>
<td>erect</td>
<td>circinate</td>
<td>erect</td>
<td>erect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaflets</td>
<td>lanceolate</td>
<td>linear-lanceolate</td>
<td>oblanceolate</td>
<td>lanceolate to elliptic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaflet articulation</td>
<td>reddish brown</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megasporophyll</td>
<td>dark green</td>
<td>reddish brown</td>
<td>olive green</td>
<td>greenish brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megasporophyll indument</td>
<td>abundant, light beige</td>
<td>scarce, reddish brown</td>
<td>scarce, grisaceous</td>
<td>scarce, light brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed length (cm)</td>
<td>2.1–2.6</td>
<td>1.5–1.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.8–1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunk shape</td>
<td>globose to cylindrical</td>
<td>globose to cylindrical</td>
<td>globose</td>
<td>ovoid to subcylindric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petiole</td>
<td>unarmed or with few prickles</td>
<td>armed with short prickles</td>
<td>armed with short prickles</td>
<td>unarmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vein visibility when leaflet is held up to the light</td>
<td>not visible</td>
<td>visible</td>
<td>visible</td>
<td>not visible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Rzedowski, J. 1978. La Vegetación de México. Limusa, México, D.F.


