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Abstract
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A new hybrid species, Cryptocoryne ×batangkayanensis Ipor, Ørgaard & N. Jacobsen (C. cordata var. grabowskii (Engl.) N. Jacobsen × C. ferruginea Engl. var. ferruginea), from the Batang Kayan basin, Sarawak, Malaysia, is described and illustrated. It is compared with the parent species and an artificial hybrid of the same parentage.

Additional key words: aroids, taxonomy, relationships

Introduction

Cryptocoryne species have for a long time been relatively well known from Sarawak due to the works of Engler (1879), Schulze (1971), Jacobsen (1985) and Ipor & al. (2007–2008). Presently 12 species of Cryptocoryne are recognized from Sarawak.

When several species of Cryptocoryne inhabit the same and adjacent stream and river systems, it is not unlikely that hybridization will occur. Natural hybrids between species of Cryptocoryne are not uncommon; they have previously been reported from Sri Lanka ( Jacobsen 1981, 1987), Thailand ( Jacobsen 1980; T. Idei unpublished), Lao P. D. R. (T. Idei unpublished), Peninsular Malaysia (Othman & al. 2009), Singapore (Bastmeijer & Kiew 2001) and Kalimantan (Jacobsen & al. 2002; Bastmeijer & al. 2013). A molecular study of C. xpurpurea Ridl. (C. cordata Griff. × C. griffithii Schott) in Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Kalimantan, presented by Ipor & al. (2010), showed that it was possible to distinguish between hybrid populations. The study also showed that it was possible to separate the Peninsular Malaysian populations (with diploid C. cordata var. cordata as one of the parents) from the Bornean populations (with tetraploid C. cordata var. grabowskii (Engl.) N. Jacobsen as one of the parents).

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Results

During a Cryptocoryne field trip in 2004, I.B.I. brought us to a site west of Bau (some 55 km west of Kuching), in the eastern part of the Batang Kayan catchment area. In small forest-ditch pools we saw a green-leaved Cryptocoryne population which according to I.B.I.'s information produced a spathe with a purple limb. The plant was taken into cultivation as accession NJS 04-07 and indeed soon proved to have a purple limb, thereby resembling C. xpurpurea nothovar. purpurea of Peninsular Malaysia (C. cordata var. cordata × C. griffithii, 2n = 34), and the South Kalimantan counterpart C. xpurpurea nothovar. borneensis N. Jacobsen & al. (C. cordata var. grabowskii × C. griffithii, 2n = 51; Jacobsen & al. 2002; Othman & al. 2009).

Ipor & al. (2008), in their treatment of the ecology and distribution of the Cryptocoryne species in Sarawak, pictured and assigned the Batang Kayan plant with uncertain status under C. xpurpurea nothovar. borneensis.

Although the Batang Kayan plant resembled the hybrid Cryptocoryne xpurpurea, there was a problem: one of the parental species of this hybrid, C. griffithii, has only been reported from the southern part of Kalimantan, Peninsular Malaysia and some of the nearby Riau islands. This fact left some uncertainty as to the Batang Kayan plant belonging to C. xpurpurea.

The other parental taxon of Cryptocoryne xpurpurea nothovar. borneensis, viz. C. cordata var. grabowskii, is widespread on Borneo, including Sarawak, and has been found in Sungai Stunggang, also in the Batang Kayan basin (less than 20 km north of the Batang Kayan locality), as well as in the adjacent Sungai Sarawak basin toward the east.

Another parent candidate with a purple spathe limb within the region would be Cryptocoryne ferruginea Engl. var. ferruginea, which has been found some 20 km east of the Batang Kayan locality at Sungai Salalang (north of Bau) within the neighbouring Sungai Sarawak catchment basin.

The relatively small Sungai Salalang and its tributaries lies toward the eastern border the Batang Kayan basin some 15 km east of the Batang Kayan locality; this rather short distance to the hybrid locality makes a hybridization event possible, especially since the intervening area has not been investigated for Cryptocoryne populations. Moreover, even though at the present time the two catchment areas have separate runoffs, they had combined runoffs during the last glaciation and until about 13000 BP (Voris 2000; Sathiamurthy & Voris 2006).
Sarawak Cryptocoryne species have been included in crossing experiments performed over the years at the University of Copenhagen. One of the successful combinations is CyCy 447, i.e. Cryptocoryne ferruginea var. ferruginea (female) × Cryptocoryne cordata var. grabowskii (male), 2n = 51, reported here. Cryptocoryne ferruginea var. ferruginea: Malaysia, Sarawak, Samarahan Div., Balai Ringin, Waser SK 05-02, 2n = 34 × Cryptocoryne cordata var. grabowskii: Malaysia, Sarawak, Sri Aman Div., Sungai Semawak, IBI 05-1, 2n = 68]. The hybrid CyCy 447 has a longer spathe limb, but otherwise the colour and surface of the spathe limb matches rather well the Batang Kayan plants.

The Batang Kayan population has proved to have a chromosome number of 2n = 85. This is not a straightforward number, although an explanation could be that it evolved from a hybridization between an unreduced gamete from Cryptocoryne cordata var. grabowskii (68 chromosomes) and a normal reduced gamete from Cryptocoryne ferruginea var. ferruginea (17 chromosomes), that is 68 + 17 = 85.

Usually hybrids are somewhat intermediate between the parents, and if the parents have different chromosome numbers, e.g. diploids and tetraploids, the parent that contributes the most chromosomes gives rise to a genetic dosage effect in the resulting morphology of the hybrid. This phenomenon is well known, and has been shown in hybridization experiments in, e.g., Hordeum L. (barley) (Bothmer & Jacobsen 1986) and Crocus L. (Ørgaard & al. 1995). The morphological differences between the Batang Kayan population (2n = 85) and the artificial hybrid CyCy 447 (2n = 51) can therefore be explained by genome dosage effects.

Unpublished results of an AFLP study of the Malayan cordate-leaved species of Cryptocoryne also show that the Batang Kayan plants are genetically closest to CyCy 447, and secondly to Cryptocoryne cordata var. grabowskii. Additionally, the Batang Kayan plants group with neither Cryptocoryne cordata var. cordata, nor Cryptocoryne griffithii, nor Cryptocoryne ×purpurea.

We conclude that the Kampong Stungkor Baru population in the Batang Kayan basin represents an interspecific hybrid between Cryptocoryne cordata var. grabowskii and Cryptocoryne ferruginea var. ferruginea (alphabetically ordered).

Cryptocoryne xbatangkayanensis Ipor, Ørgaard & N. Jacobsen, nothosp. nov. – Fig. 1 & 2.

Description — Leaves 15–25 cm long; blade ovate, 3–10 cm long, 2–6 cm wide, surface smooth to somewhat irregular, lower surface ± purplish, upper surface bright green to somewhat purplish mottled, sometimes brownish on midvein, base cuneate to ± cordate. Spathe 8–20 cm long; kettle 1.5–2 cm long, inside purple in upper part, spotted into tube; tube whitish, 5–12 cm long; limb bright shining red-purple (fading with age), ovate, 2–6 cm long, slightly rugose with scattered regular small bumps, apex acuminate; collar absent, collar zone dark red to reddish, more whitish toward tube opening, broad. Spadix with 5–7 female flowers, white to brownish in upper part; stigmas elliptic; olfactory bodies dark yellowish, rounded; male flowers 40–60; appendix whitish to slightly purple spotted; pollen fertility 0–5%. Infrauctescence unknown.

Chromosome number — 2n = 85, reported here.

Distribution — Only known from the type locality area.

Ecology — Formerly secondary forest and partly abandoned rubber farm. Muddy bottom of a small drainage ditch after the establishment of a diversion stream. Presently most parts of the habitat have been cleared for oil palm planting.

Fig. 2. Cryptocoryne xbatangkayanensis (2n = 85) – A: limb of spathe showing female and male flowers. – Photographs by N. Jacobsen.
Conservation status — The area where Cryptocoryne ×batangkayanensis is found is within a partly abandoned rubber plantation in secondary forest, and it is foreseeable that the area will be cleared in the near future, although small populations in the vicinity, surprisingly enough, seem to be self-sustainable in oil palm planting areas.

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