

New Distributional Records of *Cleome chelidonii* L.f. and *Cleome rutidosperma* DC. (Cleomaceae) in Madura Island

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ABSTRACT

Calcareous soil and dry climate are characteristic of Madura Island, located on the east coast of Java, Indonesia. The group of flowering plants that adapted to these conditions is the genus *Cleome* L. (Cleomaceae). In 1963, Backer and Bakhuizen van den Brink Jr. only listed three species of *Cleome* from Madura, i.e., *C. aspera* J.König ex DC., *C. gynandra* L., and *C. viscosa* L. Since then, the updated data on the genus *Cleome* of Madura is not provided yet. Therefore, this study aimed to provide updated information on the genus in Madura island. The botanical exploration was conducted at Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, and Sumenep in December 2019 to January 2020. The two additional species, namely *C. chelidonii* L.f. and *C. rutidosperma* DC., were reported for the first time in Madura. Both species were considered as the newly distributional record for the island. *Cleome chelidonii* was found in Gapura Tengah (Sumenep Regency), and *C. rutidosperma* was collected from Kamal (Bangkalan Regency). The botanical information on both species is presented, including the updated key to the *Cleome* of Madura Island. This study provides updated information on genus *Cleome* in Madura and reporting the existence of *Cleome chelidonii* and *Cleome rutidosperma* from the island. The presence of both species was considered as a newly distributional record.

Keywords: Cleomaceae; *Cleome*; Madura; spider flower; weeds

INTRODUCTION

Madura Island is located in the Northeastern part of Java, and it comprises an area of 4.382 km² (Flathe & Pfeiffer, 1963; Uhlig, 1980). Geologically, the island is a continuation of the limestone mountains from the Northern mainland of East Java (Rifai, 2007; Hefni, 2008). The significant parts of Madura island consist of limestone beds with typical karst (Flathe & Pfeiffer, 1963; Uhlig, 1980; Spaggiari *et al.*, 2018). This island also has a dry climate due to the monsoon winds (Rifai, 2007). These conditions cause the type of vegetation on Madura island is mixed monsoon forest (Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink, 1965; Rifai, 2007).

A few botanical research was conducted in Madura because the flora composition is still considered the same as the Eastern part of Java (Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink, 1965). This causes the information on flora Madura to have not been wholly recorded, and a specific book on Flora of Madura is not provided yet (Irsyam, 2015). The previous studies showed that several newly registered species had been reported from Madura, namely *Citrus × floridana* (J. Ingram & H. Moore) Mabb. (Rutaceae) and *Eleocharis acicularis* (L.) Roem. & Schult. (Cyperaceae) (Irsyam & Chikmawati, 2015; Setiawan & Ariyanti, 2018).

Cleome is the largest genus in the Cleomaceae, and it comprises 207 species (Inda *et al.*, 2008; Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, 2019). Morphologically, *Cleome* is characterized by its herbaceous habit, bisexual flowers, and dehiscent fruits with persistent replum (Inda *et al.*, 2008; de Castro *et al.*, 2014). The genus is distributed in the drier parts of tropics and subtropics (de Castro *et al.*, 2014). Thus, *Cleome* can adapt to the drought environment (Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink, 1965; Koteyeva *et al.*, 2011).

In the Flora of Java, there are only three species of *Cleome* that have been reported from Madura, i.e., *Cleome aspera* J.König ex DC., *Cleome gynandra* L., and *Cleome viscosa* L. (Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink, 1963). Since then, the updated information has not been provided. Therefore, the study aims to provide updated data on the genus *Cleome* in Madura. Furthermore, this study was also carried out as a part of the Flora of Madura treatment.

Our study revealed that two additional species were recently found in Madura: *Cleome chelidonii* L.f. and *Cleome rutidosperma* DC. The updated key to the genus *Cleome* of Madura, descriptions, photographs, and brief discussions are provided.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The field study was carried out using an exploration method (Rugayah *et al.*, 2004) in Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, and Sumenep from December 2019 to January 2020. The specimens were collected following van Balgooy (1987). The data recorded from the field includes the collection number, collector names, location, habitat, vernacular names, uses, and morphological characters.

Herbarium preparation followed Djarwaningsih (2002a; 2002b) and then deposited in Herbarium Bandungense (FIPIA), School of Life Sciences and Technology (SITH), Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB). Herbarium studies were also carried out in Herbarium Bogoriense (BO), Herbarium Bandungense (FIPIA), and UPT. Laboratorium Terpadu Universitas Trunojoyo Madura.

The collected specimens were identified by comparing the specimens description to the previously published references for the genus *Cleome* (Woodson, 1948; Jacobs, 1960; Iltis, 1960; Backer and Bakhuizen van den Brink, 1963).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Taxonomic treatment.

Cleome chelidonii L.f.

Suppl. Pl. 300 (1782)(Figure 1).

Synonym. *Aubion chelidonii* (L.f.) Raf., Sylva Tellur. 110 (1838); *Cleome chelidonii* var. *pallae* C.S.Reddy & V.S.Raju, J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 25: 217 (2001); *Cleome leschenaultii* Schult. & Schult.f., Syst. Veg. 7: 49 (1829); *Cleome schraderi* Schult. & Schult.f., Syst. Veg. 7: 48 (1829); *Corynandra pulchella* Schrad. ex Spreng., Syst. Veg. 4(2): 204 (1827).

Vernacular names. Unrecorded.

Morphology. Herb, erect, up to 80 cm tall. Stem yellowish green, glabrous, lenticelled. Leaves 3–7-foliolate, alternate; petiole slender, green, 1.8–2 cm; petiolules very short, *c.* 2 mm; leaflets elliptic-oblong to obovate, 1.4–3.1 × 0.6–1 cm, base cuneate, margin entire, apex acuminate, obtuse to mucronate, scabrous, covered by bulbous-hairs. Inflorescence raceme, axillary, flower bisexual; pedicels slender, 1.7–2.3 cm, reddish-green; sepals 4, alternate with petal, obovate, 4 mm long, yellowish-green; petals 4, obovate-elliptic, 4–10 × 2.5–5 mm, clawed at tips, bright pink; stamens *c.* 52, free; filament filiform, white, broadened at tips, 10 mm long; anther yellow, basifixed, curved, *c.* 1 mm long; ovary superior, sessile, linear; stigma cup-shaped, yellowish-green. Fruits capsule, linear, curved, 5.4–7.2 × 0.3 cm, green, dehiscent. Seeds asymmetric, *c.* 2 mm wide, cleft open, warty, blackish.

Habitat. In Sumenep, Madura, the species grows in rice fields, open and wet areas on clay soil at 30 m asl.

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka, Indochina, and it also occurred in the Central part and Eastern part of Java island (Jacobs, 1960; Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink, 1963; Aparadh *et al.*, 2012). In this study, the species has been observed in Madura island.

Examined specimen. Rice field, Gapura Tengah, Gapura Subdistrict, Sumenep Regency, Madura island, East Java, 24 December 2019, *ASD Irsyam, MR Hariri, AB Setiawan SUM-03* (FIPIA). Other specimens collected from Madura were not found at BO.

Cleome rutidosperma DC.

DC.Prod.1: 241 (1824)(Figure 2).

Synonym. *Cleome ciliata* Schumach. & Thonn., Kongel. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Naturvidensk. Math. Afh. 4: 67 1828; *Cleome guineensis* Hook.f., Niger Fl. 218 1849; *Cleome rutidosperma* var. *hainanensis* J.L.Shan, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 19: 126 1999; *Cleome rytidosperma* DC. ex Schult. f., Syst. Veg. 7(1): 41 41 1829; *Cleome thyrsoflora* De Wild. & T.Durand, Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belgique Compt. Rend. 38: 14 1899.

Vernacular names. *Bubhuan* (Madura).

Morphology. Herb, erect, up to 80 cm tall. Stem angular, brownish-green, covered by bristles. Leaves 3-foliolate, alternate; petiole slender, brownish-green to brown, 2.5–4.8 cm, canaliculate; petiolules very short, *c.* 1 mm; leaflets ovate to rhomboid or rhomboid-elliptic, 1.2–4.1 × 0.6–2 cm, base cuneate to asymmetric, margin entire, apex acute. Inflorescence raceme with reduced leaves, flower bisexual; peduncle filiform, up to 2.7 cm long, brownish-green; sepals 4, alternate with petal, narrowly lanceolate, 4.5 mm long, brownish-green, covered by short bristles; petals 4, narrowly elliptic, asymmetric, 12 × 3 mm, lilac-blue and turning pink at maturity, two median petals with yellowish-white color at base; stamens 6, free; filament filiform, purplish at base, white at tips, 6–10 mm long, curved; anther blue, basifixed, *c.* 2 mm long; ovary superior, linear, curved; stigma cup-shaped, green. Fruits capsule, linear, curved, 3.5–4.3 × 0.4 cm, green, dehiscent. Seeds asymmetric, *c.* 1.5 mm wide, cleft open, ribbed, brown; elaiosome thin, white.

Habitat. In Bangkalan, Madura, the species grow in open areas and roadsides at 4 m asl.

Distribution. Western Africa (Guinea, Congo, and Angola). Later, the species was introduced to the Caribbean, Thailand, and the Malesia

region (Iltis, 1960; Jacobs, 1960). In Madura, it was found from Telang, Bangkalan Regency.

Examined specimen. Telang village, Kamal Subdistrict, Bangkalan Regency, Madura island, East Java, 09 January 2020, *AB Setiawan 132* (FIPIA). Other specimens collected from Madura island were not found at BO.

An updated key to the genus *Cleome* of Madura (modified after Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink, 1963)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------------|
| 1 | A | Leaflets 3..... | 2 |
| | B | Leaflets 3 or more..... | 3 |
| 2 | A | Stem prickly and warty, sepals covered by glandular hairs, petals white | <i>C. aspera</i> |
| | B | Stem bristly, sepals clothed with short bristles, petals lilac blue and turning pink..... | <i>C. rutidosperma</i> |
| 3 | A | Androgynophore longer than 5 mm, stamens 6, ovary on a short gynophore..... | <i>C. gynandra</i> |
| | B | Androgynophore absent, stamens numerous, ovary sessile..... | 4 |
| 4 | A | Petals bright pink, leaves 3–7-foliolate, filaments broadened at tips, valves of fruit parallel-nerved..... | <i>C. chelidonii</i> |
| | B | Petals bright yellow, leaves 3–5-foliolate, filaments not broadened at tips, valves of fruit centripetal-nerved..... | <i>C. viscosa</i> |

Previously, the genus *Cleome* was only represented by three species in Madura island, namely *Cleome aspera* J.Koenig ex DC., *Cleome gynandra* L., and *Cleome viscosa* L. (Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink, 1963). Yet, two additional species, *Cleome chelidonii* L.f. and *Cleome rutidosperma* DC., have been observed and collected during our botanical survey in Madura. Their presence in Madura has not been reported before, either by Jacobs (1960) or Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink (1963). Thus, *Cleome chelidonii* and *Cleome rutidosperma* can be considered a new distributional record to the Flora of Java. These findings added the number of *Cleome* of Madura into five species.

Cleome chelidonii is an exotic species native to India and also distributed from Sri Lanka to Indochina (Jacobs, 1960; Aparadh *et al.*, 2012). But, there is no information when it was first introduced to Java and Madura. In Java, it was only reported from Tegal to Pasuruan (Jacobs, 1960; Backer & Bakhuizen van den Brink, 1963).

At the observation site, *Cleome chelidonii* abundantly grows in rice fields and watery places. Therefore, the dispersal of the seed is allegedly aided by water. In addition, the ripe fruits easily to break and throw the seeds away. Jacobs (1960) notes that the seeds do not have an elaiosome. Thus, the possibility of the seeds being spread by ants is very little.



Figure 1. *Cleome chelidonii* L.f: a. habit; b. adaxial leaf surface; c. abaxial leaf surface; d. bulbous hairs (black arrows); e. flower; f. fruit; g. seed. Bar scale=0.25 mm.

Cleome chelidonii has been traditionally used as fodder by the local people in Gapura, Sumenep. Even so, the species has potential as a medicinal plant. Further pharmacological studies revealed that the methanol extract of *C. chelidonii* has antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antinociceptive, and antipyretic

activities (Parimalakrishnan *et al.*, 2007; Sridhar *et al.*, 2014). Moreover, the flavonoids isolated from the leaf extract were also observed to have hepatoprotective activity and cytotoxicity against the HepG2 human hepatoma cell line (Nguyen *et al.*, 2017).

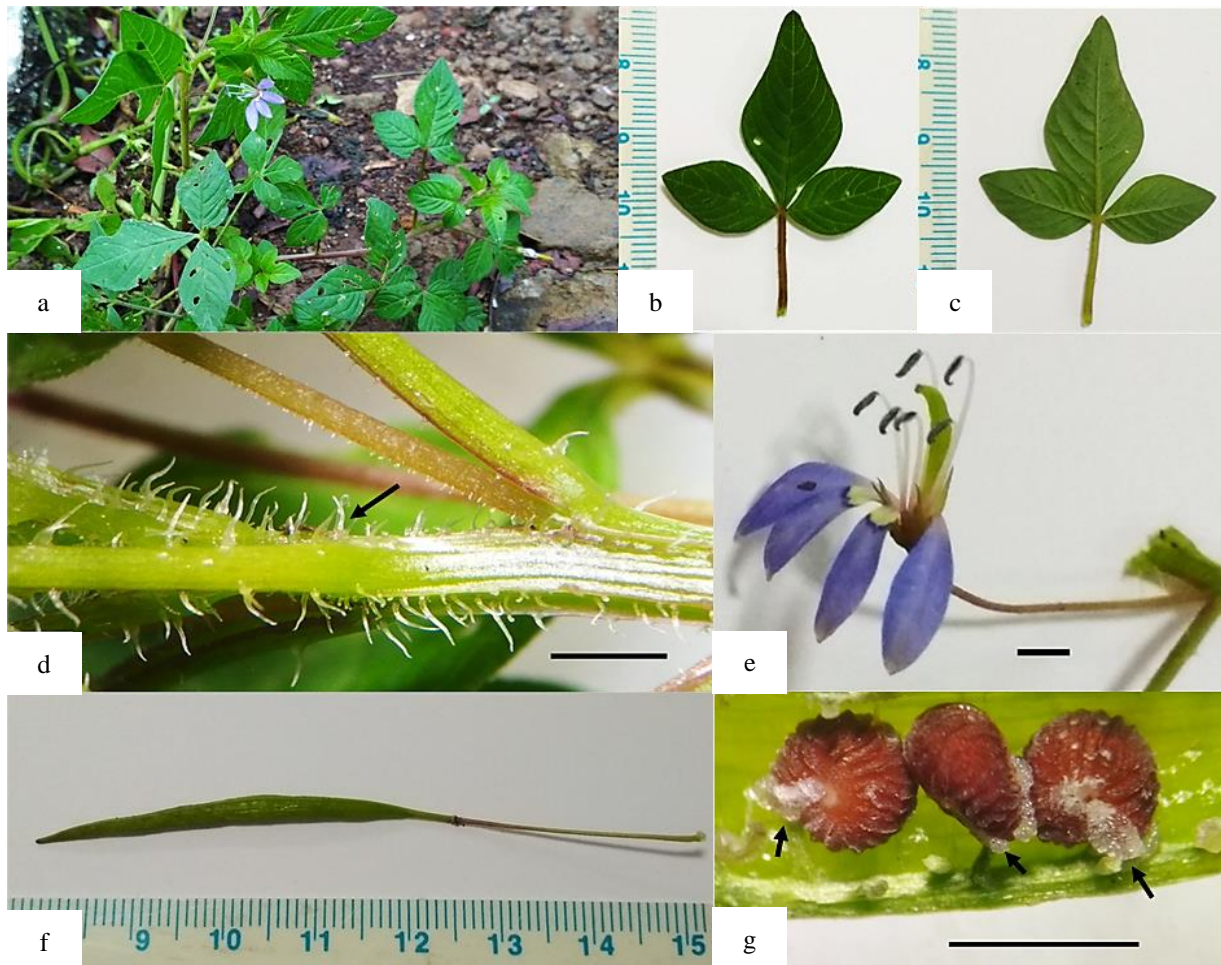


Figure 2. *Cleome rutidosperma* DC: a. habit; b. adaxial leaf surface; c. abaxial leaf surface; d. bristle hairs (black arrow); e. flower; f. fruit; g. seed with elaiosome (black arrows). Bar scale=2 mm.

Cleome rutidosperma is native to Western tropical Africa, and it was first discovered from Java (Tanjung Priok) in 1946 (Iltis, 1960; Jacobs, 1960). Later, it has been quickly spreading in Indonesia (Tjitrosoedirdjo *et al.*, 2007). Yet, the information on *Cleome rutidosperma* in Madura is not clearly known until it was collected from Bangkalan in January 2020.

Cleome rutidosperma grows like weeds in Madura. The species are commonly found in open areas, abandoned areas, rice fields, and roadsides. The seed is small and has a fatty white elaiosome at the base (Figure 2g). This structure mediates myrmecochorous seed dispersal because it attracts ants to move the seeds from place to place.

Elaiosome is a lipid-rich appendage, sometimes also rich in protein or starch, used as food by ants (Van Der Pijl, 1972; Mayer *et al.*, 2005). The ontogeny studies showed that the

elaiosome develops very early from the external integument cells near the funicular and micropylar area of the seed (Ciccarelli *et al.*, 2005). Other species of *Carex* have the elaiosome origin from the bracts surrounding the ovary (Handel, 1976). The ants eat the elaiosome without harming the seeds. It also helps the seeds germinate easily once the ants have removed the elaiosome (Forest & Madden, 2011). The elaiosome also has other functions in the dormancy process and water reservation (Lisci *et al.*, 1996).

The Madurese ethnic utilize the leaves of *Cleome rutidosperma* as a vegetable. The leaves are cooked into stir-fry and soup. Umiyah (2011) reported that the leaves also cooked into sayur asem and sayur bening. Moreover, the fresh leaves contain large nutritional properties, i.e., protein, fat, carbohydrates, fiber, calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, and iron (Leung *et al.*, 1968).

Cleome rutidosperma also contains chemical compounds that actively enhance wound healing and boost the immune system (Mondal & Suresh, 2012; Arhoghro *et al.*, 2014). Besides, the aqueous, methanolic, ethanolic, and ethyl-acetate extracts were observed to have antidiabetic, anti-neuroinflammatory, antinociceptive, and anticancer activities (Okoro *et al.*, 2014; Okoro *et al.*, 2015; Ding *et al.*, 2016; Ansari *et al.*, 2016; Prabha *et al.*, 2017).

CONCLUSION

Cleome chelidonii and *C. rutidosperma* were considered as additional species to the *Cleome* of Madura. Their existence in Madura island has never been noted and published before. These findings increase the total number of *Cleome* species on the island into five species.

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