ERRATUM

*Dactylorhiza umbrosa* (Kar. & Kir.) Nevski (Orchidaceae): an addition to flora of India from Kashmir Himalaya

Gowhar A. Shapoo, Zaboor A. Kaloo, Aijaz Hassan Ganie, Anzar A. Khuroo and Seema Singh

As originally published, Figure 3 incorporated an overview map of India that does not include the fullest extent of territorial claims made by India. Thus, areas claimed by India within the state of Jammu and Kashmir but either controlled by Pakistan or claimed by China, were not shown. Figure 3, revised here, shows the state of Jammu and Kashmir at its fullest extent as recognized by India.

*Figure 3.* New record of *Dactylorhiza umbrosa* (red dot), Vishansar-Sonamarg (Raman Nalaha) (Ganderbal district), 34°24′34″ N, 075°07′31″ E, Kashmir Himalaya, Jammu and Kashmir, India.

The publication, as previously published, begins on the next page.
**Dactylorhiza umbrosa** (Kar. & Kir.) Nevski (Orchidaceae): an addition to flora of India from Kashmir Himalaya

**Gowhar A. Shapoo***, **Zahoor A. Kaloo**, **Aijaz Hassan Ganie**, **Anzar A. Khuroo** and **Seema Singh**

1 University of Kashmir, Department of Botany, Srinagar-190 006, Jammu and Kashmir, India
2 University of Kashmir, Centre for Biodiversity and Taxonomy, Srinagar-190 006, Jammu and Kashmir, India
* Corresponding author. E-mail: gowharashapoo057@gmail.com

**Abstract:** *Dactylorhiza umbrosa* (Kar. & Kir.) Nevski is reported for the first time from Kashmir Himalaya, India. A brief description, illustration, photographs of diagnostic features, and a distribution map is provided. Also provided are comparative characters to distinguish *D. umbrosa* from other species already known from Kashmir Himalaya: *D. hatagirea*, *D. kafiriana* and *D. viridis*. The species shows rare distribution in the alpine habitats of this Himalayan region and overexploitation for local use poses threat to the existence of this rare medicinal orchid species. Therefore, the documentation of this species assumes significance for devising conservation strategies and sustainable use in this Himalayan region.

**Keywords:** new record; taxonomy; rare distribution; conservation; sustainable use

Globally, the genus *Dactylorhiza* (Orchidaceae) is represented by ca. 75 species that are mainly distributed in the Northern Hemisphere (Pilon et al. 2006; Chuhanet al. 2014). Species of this genus occupy a wide range of open habitats from dune slacks to alpine meadows and including swamps and peat bogs (Pilon et al. 2006). *Dactylorhiza* differs from all other genera in Orchidaceae by its finger-like tuberoids and the name is derived from the Greek words *daktylos* (finger) and *rhiza* (root) (Renz and Taubenheim 1984).

*Dactylorhiza* is one of the taxonomically challenging genera, as demonstrated by the varying number of species worldwide (12–75) recognized by different authors (Bournérias et al. 1998; Pedersen 1998; Hedrén 2001). This taxonomic complexity is largely attributed to frequent interspecific hybridization with nearly all hybrid combinations possible (Averyanov 1990). In India, the genus is represented by three species: *D. hatagirea* (D. Don) Soo, *D. kafiriana* Renz and *D. viridis* (L.) R. M. Bateman, Pridgeon & M. W. Chase. These three species are mainly distributed in the Western Himalayas (Deva and Naithani 1986; Misra 2007; Adhikari et al. 2013).

During recent times, while carrying out floristic surveys in the alpine of Kashmir Himalaya, flowering specimens of an unknown orchid species were collected. After critical examination of its diagnostic characters, the specimens were identified as *Dactylorhiza umbrosa* (Kar. & Kir) Nevski, a species hitherto unreported from the region. On screening the relevant taxonomic literature (Duthie1906; King and Panting 1979; Deva and Naithani 1986), it was found that *D. umbrosa* was not known from anywhere in India. Therefore, this new record of *D. umbrosa* from Kashmir Himalaya also represents the first record of this species from India.

The Kashmir Himalaya is located in the northwestern part of the Indian subcontinent between 33°22’ N and 34°50’ N latitude and 073°55’ E and 075°33’ E longitude, covering an area of ca. 16,000 km². During this study, standard herbarium methods were followed (Bridson and Forman 1992; Ganie et al. 2015). The voucher specimens were deposited at the University of Kashmir Herbarium (KASH). The micro-characters of the species were studied and photographed with the help of a trinocular stereo zoom microscope (Model: Carl Zeiss DiscoveryV8).


**Vernacular name:** Gulaib Nar-ma-da (Kashmiri)

Plants herbaceous, up to 40 cm tall; tubers white-creamish in colour, 3–5 palmately-lobed; stem erect, stout, fistular, with 2–3 tubular sheaths at base; leaves 4–8, often clustered at base of stem or sometimes...
widely spaced, green, spotless, lanceolate to oblange-lanceolate, 7–11 × 1–3 cm, apex acuminate, basal leaves oblong or ovate; rachis 5–15 cm, multi-flowered; floral bracts green, sometimes tinged with purplish red, narrowly lanceolate, basal ones exceeding ovary, apex acuminate; flowers purplish-lilac, medium sized; ovary and pedicel 12–15 mm; dorsal sepal erect, oblong, concave, 10 mm long, 3-veined, apex obtuse; lateral sepals spreading, obliquely oblong, lanceolate, slightly larger than the dorsal one; petals erect, forming a hood with dorsal sepal, narrowly oblong, oblique, 9 mm long, 2-veined, apex sub-obtuse; lip obovate to obcordate, 10 mm long, base spurred, margin entire to shallowly 3-lobed, apex or mid-lobe obtuse rounded, disk densely minutely papillose, purplish rose to pale purple with a heart-shaped patch composed of dark purple lines and dots; spur pendulous, slightly curved forward, cylindric, 12–15 mm, almost as long as ovary, apex obtuse (Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1. Dactylorhiza umbrosa. A: Habit [scale = 0.5 cm]. B: Leaf [scale = 1 cm]. C: Flower [scale = 2.5 cm]. D: Floral bract [scale = 1 cm].

Flowering period: June to July.

Global distribution: China (North Xinjiang), Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Russia (southwest Siberia), Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; southwest Asia, and now reported from India (Kashmir Himalaya).

Local distribution: Dactylorhiza umbrosa is here recorded twice from one site only in Kashmir Himalaya.

Specimens examined (new records): India: Jammu and Kashmir: Kashmir Himalaya: Vishansar-Sonamarg (Raman Nalaha) (Ganderbal district), 34°24′34″N, 075°07′31″E, 3,645 m above sea level (Figure 3): 20 July 2012, Shapoo, Kaloo, Aijaz and Khuroo, 7771; and 20 July 2012, ibid., 7772. Both the specimens deposited in the University of Kashmir Herbarium (KASH).

Until very recently, three species of genus Dactylorhiza, namely D. hatagirea, D. kafiriana, and D. viridis, have been reported from Kashmir (Deva and Naithani 1986; Misra 2007; Adhikari et al. 2013). These species are differentiated on the basis of leaf, lip and spur characters (Deva and Naithani 1986). This study revealed that the leaves of the D. umbrosa are lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, arranged in lower part of the stem, and sometimes more or less basal, that the lip is usually as broad, flat, orbicular or reniform-rhomboidal, tapering towards apex, and that the spur is pendulous, slightly curved towards the apex. Based on these morphological characters, the taxonomic delimitation of D. umbrosa from other species of the genus occurring in Kashmir Himalaya is shown in Table 1.

In this study, Dactylorhiza umbrosa was collected from only one site, which indicates its rarity in Kashmir Himalaya. This species has been used as aphrodisiac and tonic, and thus, local overexploitation poses a threat to the survival of this species. Therefore, documentation of this species is an important step towards devising a conservation strategy and a sustainable management plan of this rare medicinal orchid.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the Head, Department of Botany, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, for providing necessary facilities. We also acknowledge the kind help of Mr. Muzafar Ahmad Wani, Research Scholar, Department of Geography and Regional Development, University of Kashmir and the Graphic Editor for the preparation of distribution map. The authors also thank anonymous reviewers and the editor (Jamila Salim) for suggesting comments which greatly improve the quality of the manuscript.

LITERATURE CITED


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Table 1. Comparison of diagnostic characters between different Dactylorhiza species occurring in the Kashmir Himalaya, India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnostic characters</th>
<th>D. hatagirea</th>
<th>D. umbrosa</th>
<th>D. viridis</th>
<th>D. kafiriana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaf shape</td>
<td>Oblong-linear to linear</td>
<td>Lanceolate to linear</td>
<td>Lanceolate to linear</td>
<td>Narrowly obovate-oblong to elliptic-lanceolate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf apex</td>
<td>Acuminate</td>
<td>Acuminate</td>
<td>Acuminate</td>
<td>Acuminate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floral bract shape</td>
<td>Lanceolate</td>
<td>Narrowly lanceolate</td>
<td>Linear to narrowly lanceolate</td>
<td>Linear to narrowly lanceolate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floral bract colour</td>
<td>Green, sometimes tinged with purplish ed</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Greenish yellow to greenish brown</td>
<td>Reddish brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower colour</td>
<td>Lilac to purplish rose</td>
<td>Purplish rose</td>
<td>Greenish yellow to greenish brown</td>
<td>Purplish-lilac or rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lip shape</td>
<td>Ovate to sub-orbicular</td>
<td>Obovate to obcordate</td>
<td>Deflexed, oblong-lanceolate</td>
<td>Oblong or rhomboidal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lip apex</td>
<td>Slightly 3-lobed, side lobes rounded</td>
<td>Entire to shallowly 3-lobed, side lobes roundish</td>
<td>Slightly 3-lobed, mid-lobe elongated</td>
<td>Slightly 3-lobed, side lobes rounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape of lip spots</td>
<td>Dome-shaped</td>
<td>Dome-shaped</td>
<td>Dome-shaped</td>
<td>Dome-shaped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spur</td>
<td>Cylindrical, slightly curved toward apex, almost as long as ovary</td>
<td>Cylindrical, slightly curved toward apex, almost as long as ovary</td>
<td>Saccate-conical, straight, shorter than ovary</td>
<td>Saccate-conical, straight, shorter than ovary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Author contributions:** GAS, ZAK, AHG and AAK collected the specimens; GAS, ZAK, AHG, AAK and SS carried out the laboratory work; GAS, AHG, ZAK, and AAK wrote the manuscript.

**Received:** 13 February 2015
**Accepted:** 20 April 2016
**Academic editor:** Jamilah Salim