

*Review*

# **Wild potatoes of series *Circaeifolia* (*Solanum* section *Petota*) in the Bolivian Andean region, a new evaluation of its distribution**

**Coca Morante, Mario**

Departamento de Fitotecnia, Facultad de Ciencias Agrícolas y Pecuarias “Martín Cárdenas”,  
Universidad Mayor de San Simón, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Received 1 November, 2019; Accepted 15 January, 2020

The *Circaeifolia* series species are only from Bolivia. They are species that have particular morphological characteristics different from any other within the *Petota* section. The taxa of the series *Circaeifolia*, *Solanum circaeifolium*, *Solanum capsicibaccatum* and *Solanum soestii* (recently grouped as *Solanum stipuloideum* Rusby) have been distinguished by morphological characteristics and molecular analysis, however, they are not completely elucidated. Until 1994, some taxa, *S. circaeifolium* and *S. soestii*, had been considered "rare" because of their restricted geographic distribution. However, with recent data a new situation can be inferred for these *Circaeifolia* species. *S. soestii*, may be considered "rare" because it is confined to its type of locality or have restricted geographic distribution; conversely, *S. circaeifolium* and *S. capsicibaccatum* have a greater known distribution until 1994. Besides, several factors, such as anthropogenic activities (forest plantation, urbanization and agriculture expansion) and others related to climate change, like drought and forest fires, are threatening their extinction.

**Key words:** Section *petota*, rare species, climate change.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Crop wild relatives have a long history of use in potato breeding, particularly for pest and disease resistance (Castañeda-Álvarez et al., 2015). The members of series *Circaeifolia* (*Solanum* section *Petota*) (2n) are solely endemic to Bolivia (Ochoa, 1990), and can be found growing wild in the Yungas region of the Department of La Paz, the Choro-Ayopaya localities of the highlands and Caine River areas in the Cochabamba Department, and up to Valle Grande in the Department of Santa Cruz

(Hawkes and Hjerting, 1989; Ochoa, 1990). The series have three-member species: *Solanum circaeifolium* Bitt. (Hawkes, 1994), *Solanum capsicibaccatum* Cárdenas and *Solanum soestii* Hawkes and Hjerting (Hawkes and Hjerting, 1989), although Ochoa (1990) proposed that the infraspecific category *S. circaeifolium* var. *capsicibaccatum* (Cárd.) Ochoa should also be included. Amplified fragment length polymorphism (AFLP) analysis has confirmed the three accepted species to be distinct

E-mail: [agr.mcm10@gmail.com](mailto:agr.mcm10@gmail.com).

Author(s) agree that this article remain permanently open access under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

(Spooner and Salas, 2006), although all have a whitish, stellate flower (Figure 1C) and elliptical or lanceolate fruits (Figure 1F) that distinguish them morphologically from the other species of *Solanum* section Petota (Hawkes and Hjerting, 1989; Ochoa, 1990; Spooner and Salas, 2006). Recently, these species of Circaeifolia series were regrouped in the taxa *Solanum stipuloideum* Rusby (Spooner and Knapp, 2013; Spooner et al., 2014). Hawkes (1994) indicated that *S. circaeifolium* and *S. soestii*, are among the eleven wild species "rare" potatoes of Bolivia (Table 1). However, subsequent prospecting studies have shown that some of the species in the Circaeifolia series have greater distribution (Figure 2) and others may still be considered "rare", but some anthropogenic activities are threatening their survival. For the current review, we consider each species separately taking into account the morphological characteristics described by Hawkes and Hjerting (1989) and Ochoa (1990). This paper records their presently known distributions and some factors related with anthropogenic activities and probable genetic erosion.

### **S. CIRCAEIFOLIUM**

*S. circaeifolium* was collected in 1855-1861 (although Cárdenas (1973) indicates a date of 1864) by Gilbert Mandon in the Cerro Iminapi locality at an altitude of 2930 m about 6 km from the town of Sorata (Larecaja Province, Department of La Paz) (Ochoa, 1990) on the Sorata-Tacacoma road. It was not described, however, until 1912, by George Bitter. After collecting the species in 1944, Cárdenas (1973) wrote that "around the bottom of the hill there were some shacks and cultivated areas with different crops. Ascending the slope, we found this curious wild potato in loose sandy ground...".

The aforementioned name 'Cerro Iminapi' alludes to a mountain, the peak of which is visible from all around the Sorata area (Figure 1A). Now known as Laripata, this small rural town is in the process of urbanization. The mountain above it has been almost completely cleared of its natural vegetation and is dominated by traditional agricultural land (Figure 1B). *S. circaeifolium* grows among the bushes on the borders dividing the plots. New areas of distribution for the species have been reported in the area of influence of the Sorata Valley, including Cotaña locality near to Viacha (Figure 1D), Condorpata and San Pedro, and in the localities of Italaque and Cotusi-Mocomoco in the Province Camacho in the north of the Department of La Paz (Coca Morante and Castillo, 2007) (Figure 2). In the area of Cotaña, there is also a remarkable process of urbanization and agricultural exploitation with the loss of the original coverage (Figure 1D and E); but, in the other localities due to their geographical remoteness, they are less affected by the anthropogenic

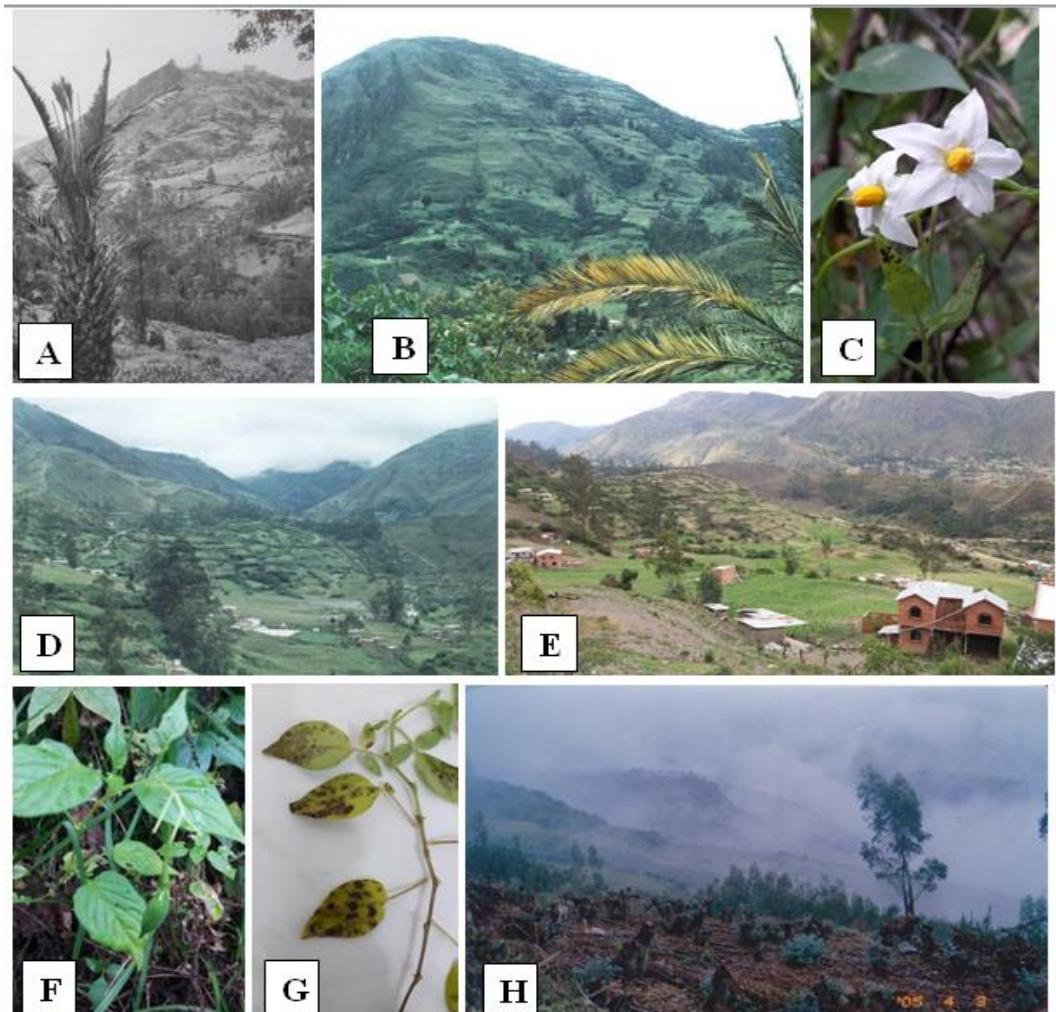
activities. Among the local farmers, this well-known wild species goes by the Aymarian (a native Bolivian language) names of "Monte Ch'ogue" (forest potato) and "Monte Phureja" (phureja potato). The first refers to its being found in the forests that once covered the Sorata Valley, of which now only remnants are left. The second refers to the color and shape of the flower, which is reminiscent of certain varieties of phureja potatoes (*Solanum phureja*) traditionally grown in this area. *S. circaeifolium* is tolerant to potato late blight, caused by *Phytophthora infestans* (Simko et al., 2007), and known to local farmers as "Llejti" (Aymarian for 'leaf burn'), the latter is one of the most destructive of all potato disease. In summary, *S. circaeifolium* is endemic to the temperate and humid micro regions of the North Department of La Paz and, these areas are threatened by the deforestation for agriculture expansion and urbanization process. It also grows in other Departments of Bolivia, but in a very isolated manner and they are threatened by the urbanization process, expansion of agriculture and prolonged droughts of recent years.

### **S. CAPSICIBACCATUM**

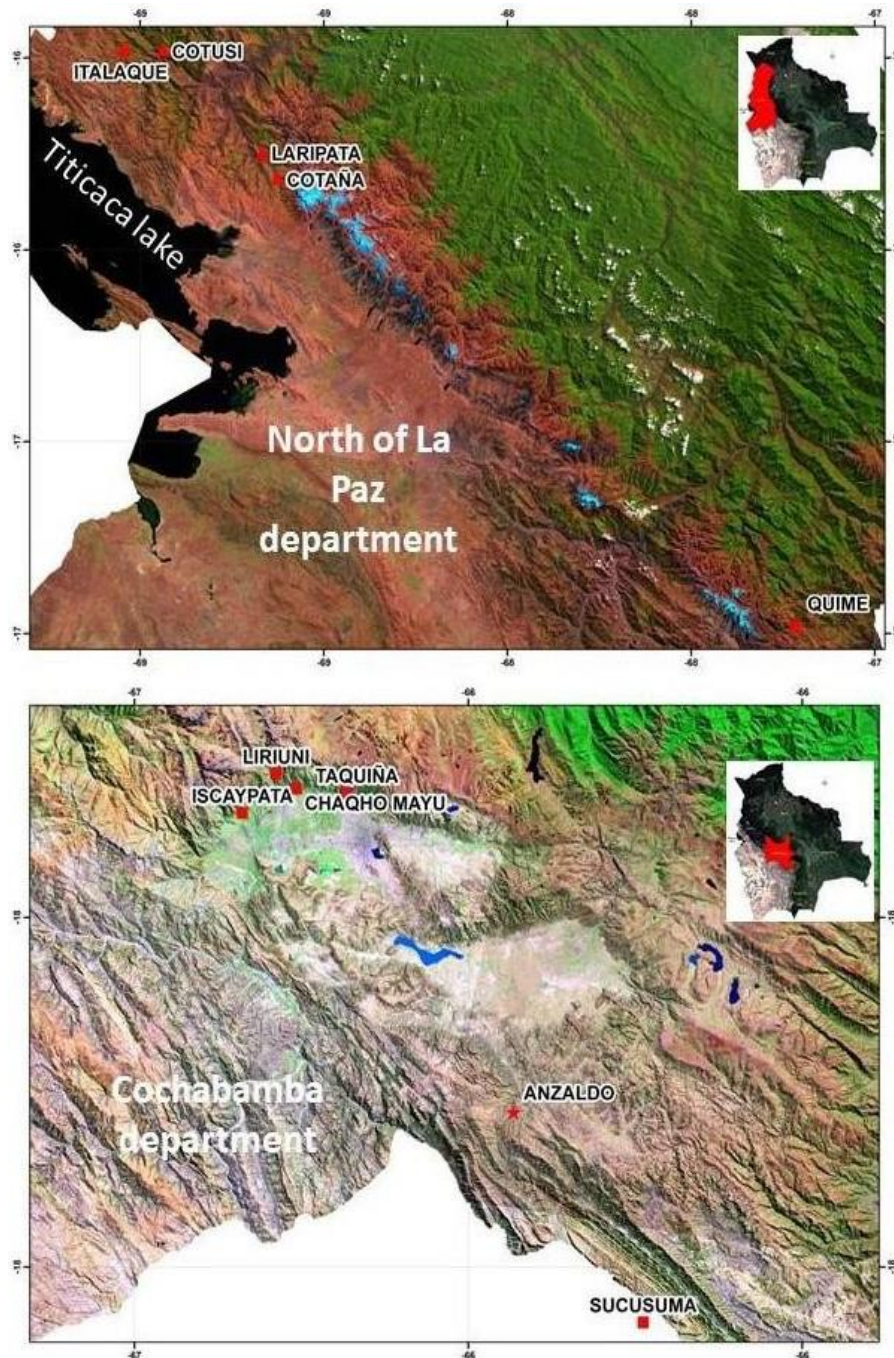
*S. capsicibaccatum* was collected in 1942 by Gandarillas in the Huayrapata and Molle Pujru localities, in the watershed of the Rio Caine (altitude 2800 m) in Tarata Province, Department of Cochabamba (Cárdenas, 1973) (Figure 2). It was described by Martín Cárdenas in 1944 (Cardenas, 1944). The distribution data provided by Hawkes and Hjerting (1989) and Ochoa (1990) suggest the species is endemic to the latter Department. Tunari National Park, an area of potential distribution in the Department of Cochabamba (2700-3300 m) has not been surveyed for the species (Coca Morante and Coca Salazar, 2014) (Figure 2). It is found in both dry and damp, temperate microclimates, but in the latter, where it can be found in greater numbers in the Liriuni, Iscaypata, Taquiña and Chaqhomayu localities (Figure 2), but it is often threatened by some fungal plant pathogens (*Septoria lycopersici*) (Figure 1G) and anthropogenic factors such as deforestation, forest fires, prolonged droughts and expansion of agriculture. Recently, new information has identified *P. infestans* resistance genes originating from *S. verrucosum*, *S. schenckii*, and *S. capsicibaccatum* that could be mapped to potato chromosomes 6, 4, and 11, respectively (Jacobs et al., 2010). According to Guzman and Rodriguez (2008), forest fires in the Tunari National Park (PNT) have been considered as the factor of disturbance that has been causing the most damage to the ecosystem. In this area, due to frequent forest fires, urbanization expansion, and intensive agriculture, this wild species, is in the process of extinction. New potential areas of distribution for *S. capsicibaccatum*

**Table 1.** Rare Bolivian wild potato species according to Hawkes (1994).

Series	Specie	Ploidy	Distribution area (Department)	Reference
Tuberosa	<i>Solanum achacachense</i>	2x	La Paz	Hawkes and Hjerting (1989)
	<i>Solanum avilesii</i>	2x	Santa Cruz	Hawkes and Hjerting (1989)
	<i>Solanum neocardenasii</i>	2x	Santa Cruz	Hawkes and Hjerting (1989)
	<i>Solanum okadae</i>	2x	La Paz y Chuquisaca	Hawkes and Hjerting (1989)
Megistacroloba	<i>Solanum astleyi</i>	2x	Potosí y Chuquisaca	Hawkes and Hjerting (1989)
Conicibaccata	<i>Solanum violaceimarmoratum</i>	2x	La Paz y Cochabamba	Hawkes and Hjerting (1989)
	<i>Solanum bombycinum</i>	4x	La Paz	Ochoa (1990)
Circaeifolia	<i>Solanum circaeifolium</i> spp <i>circaeifolium</i>	2x	La Paz	Hawkes and Hjerting (1989)
	<i>Solanum soestii</i>	2x	La Paz	Hawkes and Hjerting (1989)
Commersoniana	<i>Solanum arnesii</i>	2x	Chuquisaca	Hawkes and Hjerting (1989)
	<i>Solanum flavoviridens</i>	3x	La Paz	Hawkes and Hjerting (1989)



**Figure 1.** A. Historical photo from book “The Potatoes of South America: Bolivia” of Carlos Ochoa (1990): mountain slope (Cerro Iminapi) near Sorata habitat of *Solanum circaeifolium*; B. Actual photo (year 2018) of cerro Iminapi; C. Stellate flower of *Circaeifolia* species; D. Photo of Cotaña locality, year 2002; E. Actual photo of Cotaña locality, year 2018; F. Capsicum fruit of *S. circaeifolium*; G. Leaves of *S. capsicibaccatum* affected by *S. lycopersici*; H. Forest plantation on Quime locality, type locality of *S. circaeifolium*, *S. soestii* and *S. okadae* (year 2018).



**Figure 2.** (Top map) New records areas of *S. circaeifolia*, North of La Paz Department localities: Italaque, Cotusi and Cotaña and (Bottom map) *S. capsibaccatum*, Cochabamba Department localities: Iscaypata, Liriuni, Taquiña, Chaqhomayu. Source: Map elaborated by Javier Burgos Villegas, CISTEL, FCAyP, UMSS.

mainly fall within the Department of Cochabamba. Generally, this species is associated with *Solanum brevicaule* in its distribution, and is known to farmers as the "Apharuma" potato. It is generally considered to be a weed, and is commonly eliminated from the borders of farm plots.

### **S. SOESTII**

*S. soestii* was collected by Lock van Soest on an expedition to the region of Inquisivi, near 4.5 m on the road from Inquisivi to Quime (Inquisivi Province, Department of La Paz) (Hawkes and Hjerting, 1989)

(Figure 2). The species was described, however, by Hawkes and Hjerting (1989), using material collected on an expedition undertaken by Hawkes, Avilés and Hoopes in 1981 (Hawkes and Hjerting, 1989). An assessment of rare species conducted in 2004-2005 showed *S. soestii* to grow in a place known as Rosasani, midway between Quime and Inquisivi in the Department of La Paz (Coca Morante and Castillo, 2007). No other reports are known. These reports confirm the Hawkes (1994) hypothesis, which indicated that *S. soestii*, is among the eleven wild species "rare" potatoes of Bolivia. This species is, therefore, rare from the viewpoint of its distribution. In this locality it is threatened with extinction due to the drastic change in vegetation from natural coverage to forest plantations of *Eucalyptus* species (Figure 1H).

In conclusion, regarding the series *Circaeifolia* species, *S. circaeifolium*, it is evident that it has a greater geographical distribution in the north of the La Paz department, but is affected by rural urbanization and the agriculture expansion; *S. capsicibaccatum*, has greater distribution in the Tunari Mountain of the Cochabamba Department, but is affected by frequent forest fires, urbanization and the agriculture expansion; finally, *S. soestii*, has evident restricted distribution in the Quime and Inquisivi locality, Department of La Paz, and is mainly affected by the forest plantations expansion with *Eucalyptus* spp.

## CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors have not declared any conflict of interests.

## REFERENCES

- Cárdenas M (1944). Enumeration of wild potatoes in Bolivia. Description of two new species of Cochabamba. Agriculture (University of Cochabamba, Bolivia) Magazine 2(2):37-47.
- Cárdenas M (1973). Memories of a naturalist: through the jungles, mountains and valleys of Bolivia. Publishing Don Bosco. La Paz, Bolivia.
- Castañeda-Álvarez NP, de Haan S, Juárez H, Khoury CK, Achicanoy HA, Sosa CC, Vivian Bernau V, Salas A, Heider B, Simon Reinhard, Maxted N and Spooner DM (2015). Ex Situ Conservation Priorities for the Wild Relatives of Potato (*Solanum* L. Section *Petota*). PLoS ONE 10(4): e012259. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0122599.
- Coca Morante M, Castillo PW (2007). Wild potatoes species threatened by extinction in the La Paz Department, Bolivia. Spanish Journal of Agricultural Research 5(4):487-496.
- Coca Morante M, Coca Salazar A (2014). Wild potato species (*Solanum* section *Petota* Solanaceae) in the Tunari National Park, Andean Region of Cochabamba, Bolivia Open Journal of Ecology 4(2): DOI:10.4236/oje.2014.42004.
- Guzman TG, Rodríguez MA (2008). Modelo de Riesgo y Vulnerabilidad a Incendios Forestales, a partir de condiciones naturales y antrópicas, Parque Nacional Tunari. Documento Técnico Proyecto FOMABO CIIFOR no. 1-2008.
- Hawkes JG, Hjerting JP (1989). The Potatoes of Bolivia: Their Breeding Value and Evolutionary Relationships. Clarendon Press, Oxford.
- Hawkes JG (1994). Additional considerations for the in situ conservation of potatoes in Bolivia pp. 322-325. In: First international meeting of potato genetic resources, real estate and Andean tubers. IBTA-CIP-COTESU Convention. Cochabamba, February 7-10. Cochabamba, Bolivia.
- Jacobs MMJ, Vosman B, Vleeshouwers VGAA, Visser RGF, Betty H, van den Berg RG (2010). A novel approach to locate *Phytophthora infestans* resistance genes on the potato genetic map. Theoretical and Applied Genetics 120:785-796.
- Ochoa CM (1990). The Potatoes of South America: Bolivia. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
- Simko I, Jansky S, Spephenson S, Spooner D (2007). Genetic of Resistance to Pest and Disease. In: Potato Biology and Biotechnology. pp. 117-155. (Ed.) Reugdenhil D. Elsevier The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, UK Radarweg 29, P. O. Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- Spooner DM, Salas A (2006). Structure, Biosystematics, and Genetic Resources. pp. 1-39. In: Handbook of Potato Production, Improvement, and Postharvest Management. (Eds.) Gopal J, Khurana SM. Binghamton NY, USA: Hawort Press P 605.
- Spooner DM, Knapp S (2013). *Solanum stipuloideum* Rusby, the Correct Name for *Solanum circaeifolium* Bitter. American Journal of Potato Research 90:301-305.
- Spooner DM, Ghislain M, Simon R, Jansky SH, Tatjana G (2014). Systematics, Diversity, Genetics, and Evolution of Wild and Cultivated Potatoes. Botanical Review 80:283-383.