

# Montsechia, an ancient aquatic angiosperm

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The early diversification of angiosperms in diverse ecological niches is poorly understood. Some have proposed an origin in a darkened forest habitat and others an open aquatic or near aquatic habitat. The research presented here centers on *Montsechia vidalii*, first recovered from lithographic limestone deposits in the Pyrenees of Spain more than 100 y ago. This fossil material has been poorly understood and misinterpreted in the past. Now, based upon the study of more than 1,000 carefully prepared specimens, a detailed analysis of *Montsechia* is presented. The morphology and anatomy of the plant, including aspects of its reproduction, suggest that *Montsechia* is sister to *Ceratophyllum* (whenever cladistic analyses are made with or without a backbone). *Montsechia* was an aquatic angiosperm living and reproducing below the surface of the water, similar to *Ceratophyllum*. *Montsechia* is Barremian in age, raising questions about the very early divergence of the *Ceratophyllum* clade compared with its position as sister to eudicots in many cladistic analyses. Lower Cretaceous aquatic angiosperms, such as *Archaeofructus* and *Montsechia*, open the possibility that aquatic plants were locally common at a very early stage of angiosperm evolution and that aquatic habitats may have played a major role in the diversification of some early angiosperm lineages.

*Montsechia* | *Ceratophyllum* | *Archaeofructus* | aquatic angiosperm | Lower Cretaceous

When did early angiosperms begin to diversify ecologically? This question is currently unanswered. Age estimates of the divergence of crown-group angiosperms using molecular clock data vary considerably, although it is in the range of (max. 210–) often accepted, 150–140 (min. 130) million years (1–7). Parsimony reconstruction of early angiosperm habit suggests that they may have been shrubs living in “damp, dark, and disturbed” habitats (8). In contrast, many living aquatic angiosperms are basal in angiosperm phylogenies [e.g., Nymphaeales in *Amborella*, Nymphaeales and Illiciales, Trimeniaceae-*Austrobaileya* (ANITA) or *Ceratophyllales* with the eudicots as commonly understood]. In the fossil record, we have found an aquatic angiosperm, *Montsechia vidalii* (Zeiller) Teixeira, which is an atypical plant fossil found in the Barremian (130–125 million years ago) freshwater limestone in the Pyrenees and Iberian Range in Spain. *Montsechia* (Fig. 1) lacks roots (no proximal or adventitious roots were found in more than 1,000 shoots examined) and shows flexible axes and two types of phyllotaxy and leaf morphology. The cuticle is very thin with rare stomata. The fruit is closed with a pore near the distal tip, indehiscent, and contains one unitegmic seed developed from an orthotropous and pendent ovule (Figs. 2 and 3). Cladistic analysis of these characters places *Montsechia* on the stem lineage basal to extant *Ceratophyllum* or a clade formed by *Ceratophyllum* and Chloranthaceae (Fig. 4) suggesting that mesangiosperms (non-ANITA angiosperms) existed 125 million years ago, as indicated by the tricolpate pollen record. *Montsechia* is well-adapted to a submerged aquatic habit. *Montsechia* is contemporaneous with another aquatic plant fossil, *Archaeofructus*, indicating that some of the earliest angiosperms were fully aquatic very early in their ecological diversification.

## Materials and Methods

Two fossil areas yielding *Montsechia* are known (*Supporting Information*). From the late eighteenth century to the end of the 1990s, hundreds of specimens were collected from the lower Barremian limestones of the Pedrera quarry and the La Cabróa locality in the Montsec chain, western Spanish Pyrenees, Lleida Province, Spain. Another locality, Las Hoyas, was found in the early 1980s and is still excavated today in the Serranía de Cuenca, southwestern Iberian chain, Cuenca Province, Spain. Fossils are housed in various institutions in England, France, Germany, and Spain.

Some *Montsechia* shoots and fruits were removed from the rock by applying hydrochloric acid on a drop-by-drop basis. The cuticles were bleached using a mixture of nitric acid and potassium chlorate followed by a water bath with a few drops of ammonia (a two-step treatment commonly called “Schulze reagent”). Specimens were examined under a stereomicroscope, light microscope, and scanning electron microscope.

Cladistic analyses were performed with or without backbone using Mesquite. For more details see *SI Materials and Methods*.

## Results

*Montsechia vidalii* (Zeiller) Teixeira is a locally abundant plant fossil found in the Barremian-age sediments of two well-known localities, El Montsec in the Pyrenees and Las Hoyas in the Iberian Range, Spain. *Montsechia* is an atypical aquatic fossil plant that was poorly understood systematically and morphologically. Its affinities have been suggested to be a liverwort (9), horsetail (10), conifer (11), Gnetales (12), and an angiosperm (13, 14). Basal angiosperms, as currently understood, are rooted in the terrestrial extant plant *Amborella* (refs. 15 and 16 and references therein). Extant Nymphaeales, containing mainly aquatic plants, often is considered a sister group. The aquatic nature of early angiosperms and how many times the angiosperms have moved into aquatic environments is unknown. However, the presence of the aquatic plant *Archaeofructus*, contemporaneous with *Montsechia*, indicates that some early angiosperms were tied to aquatic environments and must be considered as significant elements with an important influence during early angiosperm evolution. Many of the

## Significance

The importance of very early aquatic flowering plants is not well understood currently and is poorly documented. Here we present details of the morphology and reproductive biology of *Montsechia*, an extremely early fossil angiosperm that, because it is so ancient and is totally aquatic, raises questions centered on the very early evolutionary history of flowering plants. This paper challenges the paradigm of how we view the early evolution of basal angiosperms and particularly the role of aquatic habitats in the very early evolution and diversification of flowering plants.

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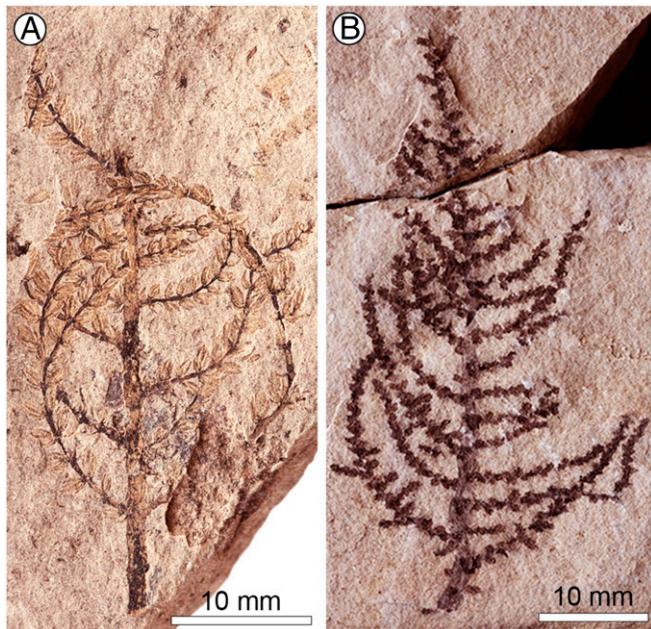
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See Commentary on page 10825.

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**Fig. 1.** Long- and short-leaved forms of *Montsechia vidalii*. (A) The long-leaved specimen shows very flexuous branches and opposite, long leaves. LH02556. (Scale bar, 10 mm.) (B) The short-leaved specimen shows regularly developed lateral branches and tiny leaf rosettes. LH07198. (Scale bar, 10 mm.)

characters of *Montsechia* are similar to, but are not exactly the same as, those found today in the extant aquatic, monotypic *Ceratophyllum*. It is generally accepted that aquatic angiosperms were derived from plants that previously lived in terrestrial environments (17). Only about 2% of angiosperms are aquatic today (18). The data presented here raise questions about the aquatic nature of some of the earliest angiosperms and their place in angiosperm history.

*Montsechia* shows no roots, consists of flexible axes, and has shoots of two types of phyllotaxy and leaf morphology (Figs. 1 and 3 A and B). Although there are thousands of *Montsechia* fragments in 10 beds, these two shoot types are never attached to each other in the field, but they are always collected together from the same bed and are about equally abundant in these beds. One type has opposite-decussate branches with awl-shaped linear leaves and is rarely fruit-bearing (Figs. 1A and 3A); the other has spiral branches and short scale-shaped leaves and is commonly fruit-bearing (Figs. 1B and 3B and [Supporting Information](#)). However, these two types of shoots probably belong to the same species because they have the same microstructure and female organs. The cuticle is thin with anomocytic stomata. Ascidiolate, nonornamented fruits are borne in pairs on indeterminate inflorescences; each fruit has a pore near the distal tip (Figs. 2 and 3B and [Supporting Information](#)) and bears one unitegmic seed which is borne inverted with the micropyle proximal; a hilum is located ventrally with the funiculum running from the proximal placenta, at the base of the distal attachment, to the seed (Figs. 2 and 3 C and D). Thus the ovule is orthotropous and pendent. The fruits most often are borne in pairs, terminally on an axis.

No male reproductive organs or scars of such were found on any of the axes or dispersed with them.

## Discussion

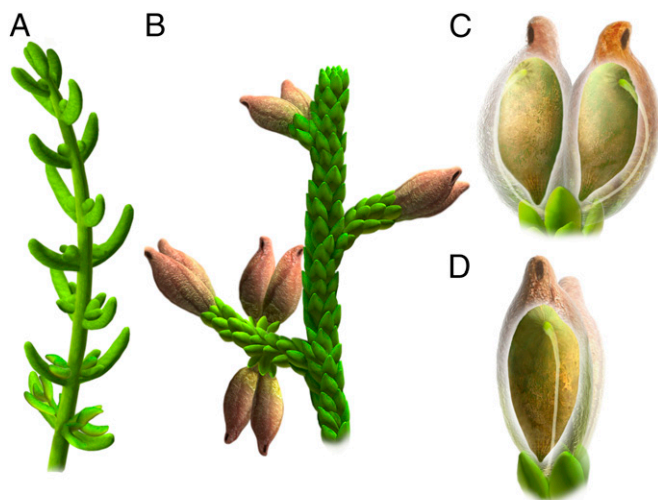
*Montsechia* and *Ceratophyllum* share many similarities, including hydrophily (water pollination), which is a rare event occurring in less than 5% of aquatic flowering plants (in nine families) (17, 19–21). Hydrophily is suggested because both genera have a pore

in the fruit wall through which the pollen tube may enter, and other common features such as an orthotropous pendent ovule, a single-seeded fruit, and nonornamented unisexual flowers and lack roots. These characters when analyzed in a morphological cladistic dataset place the fossil on the stem group basal to extant *Ceratophyllum* or a clade formed by *Ceratophyllum* and Chloranthaceae (Fig. 4). Historically, based on molecular data, *Ceratophyllum* was placed basal to all angiosperms (22). Currently, based on molecular data, *Amborella* appears to be basal; the position of *Ceratophyllum* as basal to all eudicots is generally accepted (15, 23) but is not strongly supported (16). However, a few analyses (24, 25) propose that *Ceratophyllum* is basal to all angiosperms. In other analyses the Ceratophyllales are placed as sister to the eudicots (15, 16, 23) or as sister to Chloranthaceae in the analysis including Cretaceous fossils unrelated to *Montsechia* (26). This difference in placement depends on the backbone used for the analysis. All the analyses place *Montsechia* as sister to *Ceratophyllum*. The great age of *Montsechia*, and thus the great age of the *Ceratophyllum* clade, supports the molecular results placing *Ceratophyllum* in a rather basal position in angiosperm phylogeny.

The very ancient age of *Montsechia* and the close similarity of so many reproductive characters suggest that it is part of an early stem lineage of Ceratophyllales. Just as in extant *Ceratophyllum*, *Montsechia* has no roots and has a pore in the carpel wall that would allow pollen entry under water rather than a functional stigma typical of pollination in the majority of angiosperms. Aquatic plants often modify their vegetative form to accommodate an aquatic environment; however, the reproductive organs of aquatic plants are more conservative and often reflect remnants of the morphology of their terrestrial ancestry (17, 27). Many aquatic plants have emergent reproductive organs little modified from their terrestrial ancestors. *Ceratophyllum* is very different morphologically and also has a little understood long-branch molecular placement with extant angiosperm taxa. Therefore it has been difficult to place *Ceratophyllum* systematically. Even with the large dataset used by Ruhfel et al. (16), there is only 50–75% certainty in its relationships. The detailed



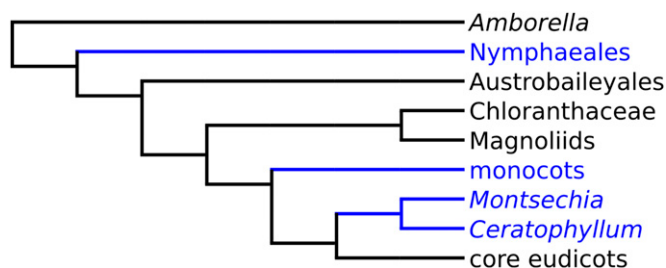
**Fig. 2.** Fruit and seed of *Montsechia vidalii*. The fruit shows a small apical pore (po). The funicle (f) of the single, upside-down seed (orthotropous pendent) is attached from the hilum (h) to the placenta (pl). (Scale bar, 500 µm.)



**Fig. 3.** Reconstructions of *Montsechia vidalii*. (A) The long-leaved form shows the opposite leaves and branches. (B) The short-leaved form shows the alternate phyllotaxy of leaves and branches bearing pairs of ascidiate, nonornamented fruits. (C and D) The fruit shows a small apical pore and a single seed developed from an orthotropous pendent ovule. The funicle arises from the placenta (near the micropyle) to the hilum (near the pollination pore). (C) Lateral view. (D) Front view. Diagram by O. Sanisidro, B.G., and V.D.-G.

analysis of *Montsechia* presented here demonstrates an extremely long and independent history for the stem lineage of *Ceratophyllum*. *Montsechia*, with characteristics typical of a plant living submerged in water, demonstrates that the ancestral stock of this clade lived and reproduced submerged in water more than 125 million years ago. The aquatic environments of the Lower Cretaceous probably were not very different from those in later ages, so there was little pressure for change over time. We find fossils even more similar to the extant *Ceratophyllum* in the late Albian (28). These fossils also support an ancient age for the *Ceratophyllum* lineage and suggest a more basal position for this lineage, as found in some recent phylogenetic analyses (24, 25).

Because of the differences between *Montsechia* and *Ceratophyllum*, we construct a new family, Montsechiaceae, for these fossils. Family Montsechiaceae Gomez, Daviero-Gomez, Coiffard, Martín-Closas et Dilcher fam. nov. Description: Herbaceous,



**Fig. 4.** Most parsimonious position of *Montsechia* in a simplified tree derived from the matrix by Endress and Doyle (26) using the J & M backbone. Taxa in blue are considered ancestrally water-related (27). Diagram by C.C. and B.G.

aquatic/submerged plants with branching stems. Branches originate as axillary shoots terminating in reproductive organs. Stems are slender, flexible and dimorphic bearing simple, cylindrical leaves arranged in alternate or opposite phyllotaxy. Cuticle thin; stomata rare, anomocytic. Fruits paired on indeterminate inflorescences, ascidiate, closed except a pore near the distal tip. Seed unique, orthotropous and pendent, unitegmic. This new family should be included in the Ceratophyllales. This new family is extinct and basal in this order.

*Montsechia*, the fossil angiosperm presented here, raises questions centered on the very early evolutionary history of angiosperms. The importance of very early aquatic flowering plants, perhaps basal to all angiosperms, as previously proposed (29), merits serious consideration and reevaluation. Clearly, *Montsechia* was very well adapted to a submerged aquatic habit and lived during an early stage of angiosperm evolution. Now it is time for the fossil angiosperm families Montsechiaceae (30) and Archaeofractaceae (29) to become a part of the phylogenies presented in our current angiosperm literature.

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