PhytoKeys 239: 267–273 (2024)
DOI: 10.3897/phytokeys.239.119046

Research Article

Oxalis xishuiensis (Oxalidaceae), a new species from Danxia landforms in Guizhou, China

Yan-Bing Yang[1,2], He Li[1,2], Ming-Tai An[3,4], Lang Huang[1], Guo-Xiong Hu[5], Cheng-Hua Yang[1], Zheng-Xian Dai[6]

1 *Key Laboratory of National Forestry and Grassland Administration on Biodiversity Conservation in Karst Mountainous Areas of South-western China, Guizhou Academy of Forestry, Guiyang 55005, Guizhou, China*
2 *Fanjingshan National Observation and Research Station of Chinese Forest Ecosystem, Jiangkou 554400, Guizhou, China*
3 *College of Forestry, Guizhou University, Guiyang 550025, Guizhou, China*
4 *Center for Biodiversity and Natural Conservation, Guizhou University, Guiyang 550025, Guizhou, China*
5 *College of Life Science, Guizhou University, Guiyang 550025, Guizhou, China*
6 *Guizhou Xishui Nature Reserve Management Bureau, Xishui 564600, Guizhou, China*
Corresponding author: Ming-Tai An (gdanmingtai@126.com)

Abstract

Oxalis xishuiensis, a new species of Oxalidaceae from Danxia landforms of Xishui County, Guizhou, China, is described and illustrated. It is morphologically similar to *O. wulingensis* by the two lateral leaflets arranged at about 180° angle and oblong pink petals with lilac veins, but clearly differs from the latter by leaflets almost as long as wide, obliquely obcordate lateral leaflets, shorter peduncles, longer capsule (1.2–1.5 cm vs. 0.5–0.7 cm) and alveolate seeds.

Key words: China, Danxia landforms, Oxalidaceae, *Oxalis*, Xishui

Academic editor: Hanno Schaefer
Received: 20 January 2024
Accepted: 13 March 2024
Published: 27 March 2024

Citation: Yang Y-B, Li H, An M-T, Huang L, Hu G-X, Yang C-H, Dai Z-X (2024) *Oxalis xishuiensis* (Oxalidaceae), a new species from Danxia landforms in Guizhou, China. PhytoKeys 239: 267–273. https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.239.119046

Introduction

Oxalis L. contains about 500–800 species and is distributed all over the world, but South America and southern Africa are thought to be the two centres of diversity (Azkue 2000; Sidwell and Knapp 2002; Vaio et al. 2016). This genus is characterised by 3-foliolate leaves, solitary, cymose or umbellate inflorescence, five-numerous flowers, free sepals and petals (Liu and Watson 2008). Based on morphological characteristics, the genus was divided into *Oxalis* subgen. *Thamnoxys* (Endl.) Reiche, *O*. subgen. *Monoxalis* (Small) Lourt., *O*. subgen. *Oxalis* L. and *O*. Subgen. *Trifidus* Lourt. (Moura et al. 2020). In the *Flora of China*, six native species in *Oxalis* are recorded, namely *O. acetosella* L., *O. corniculata* L., *O. griffithii* Edgew. & Hook. f., *O. leucolepis* Diels, *O. obtriangulata* Maxim. and *O. stricta* L. (Liu and Watson 2008). In the past two decades, two new species were described in China (*O. wulingensis* T. Deng, D. G. Zhang & Z. L. Nie and *O. shibeishanensis* Huan C. Wang & Y. Tian) (Deng et al. 2013; Tian et al. 2020).

During field surveys to Xishui County, north Guizhou Province, China, in November 2022, a population of *Oxalis* with special morphological characteristics attracted our attention. To conduct further detailed observation, we transplanted

five individuals in the greenhouse of the Guizhou Academy of Forestry and three individuals were made into herbarium specimen after flowering. After careful morphological examination and comparison with morphologically similar species in *Oxalis*, it is confirmed as an undescribed new species of *Oxalis*. Here, we formally describe this new species.

Materials and methods

Morphological characteristics were observed and measured from the living plants. The comparison with morphologically similar species was based on the digital specimens from the online database CVH (https://www.cvh.ac.cn/) and JSTOR Global Plants (https://plants.jstor.org/), as well as the descriptions from relevant literature (Liu and Watson 2008; Deng et al. 2013; Aoki et al. 2019; Tian et al. 2020).

Taxonomic treatment

Oxalis xishuiensis **Y.B. Yang, M.T. An & H. Li, sp. nov.**
urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77339170-1
Figs 1, 2

Type. China. Guizhou Province, Xishui County, Xishui National Nature Reserve, 28°8'25"N, 105°53'32"E, alt. 1200 m, 10 November 2022, xs2022103 (holotype: GF, isotypes: GZAC).

Diagnosis. The new species is most morphologically similar to *Oxalis wulingensis*, but differs from the latter by its leaf blade ca. as long as wide, obliquely obcordate lateral leaflets (vs. long obtriangular), shorter peduncle (ca. 3–4 cm long, shorter than leaves vs. 10–12 cm long, longer than leaves), longer capsule (1.2–1.5 cm long vs. 0.5–0.7 cm long) and alveolate seeds (vs. only with longitudinally ridge).

Description. Perennial herbs, 8–15 cm tall; rhizome creeping underground, densely covered by dark brown, scale-like remains of leaf bases, ca. 1 cm thick including scales; scales pilose. Leaves radical, 3-foliolate, the two lateral leaflets arranged at about 180° angle; petioles 4.5–8 cm long, densely covered with white, pubescent over their entire length; lateral leaflets blades obliquely obcordate, 1.4–2.1 × 1.3–2 cm; middle leaflet blades obcordate, 2–3.1 × 1.9–3 cm; leaflets blades adaxially light green to green, abaxially pale green, purple when young; both surfaces white pubescent or adaxially glabrous, apex broadly emarginate, base cuneiform, lobe apices obtuse. Flowers solitary, nodding; peduncles ca. 3–4 cm long, shorter than leaves at flowering time, peduncle much longer than petioles due to pedicel extension at maturity of capsule; bracts at middle of flowering stalk, triangular, ca. 4 mm long, apex bifid with dense trichomes along mid-vein and margins; sepal oblong, ca. 7 × 3 mm, green, surface and margins with some hairs, persistent; petals pink with lilac veins and a yellow patch at base, oblong, ca. 2 × 1 cm, apex obtuse or irregularly denticulate; stamens 10, alternately long and short, the longer ones ca. 1.8 cm, the shorter ones ca. 1.4 cm, all basally connate, filaments purple-red, glabrous, anthers white; pistil ca. 2.1 cm long; ovary glabrous, locules 5, each with a single ovule, styles 5, slender, stigma linear. Capsule erect, cleistogamous capsule with persistent calyx,

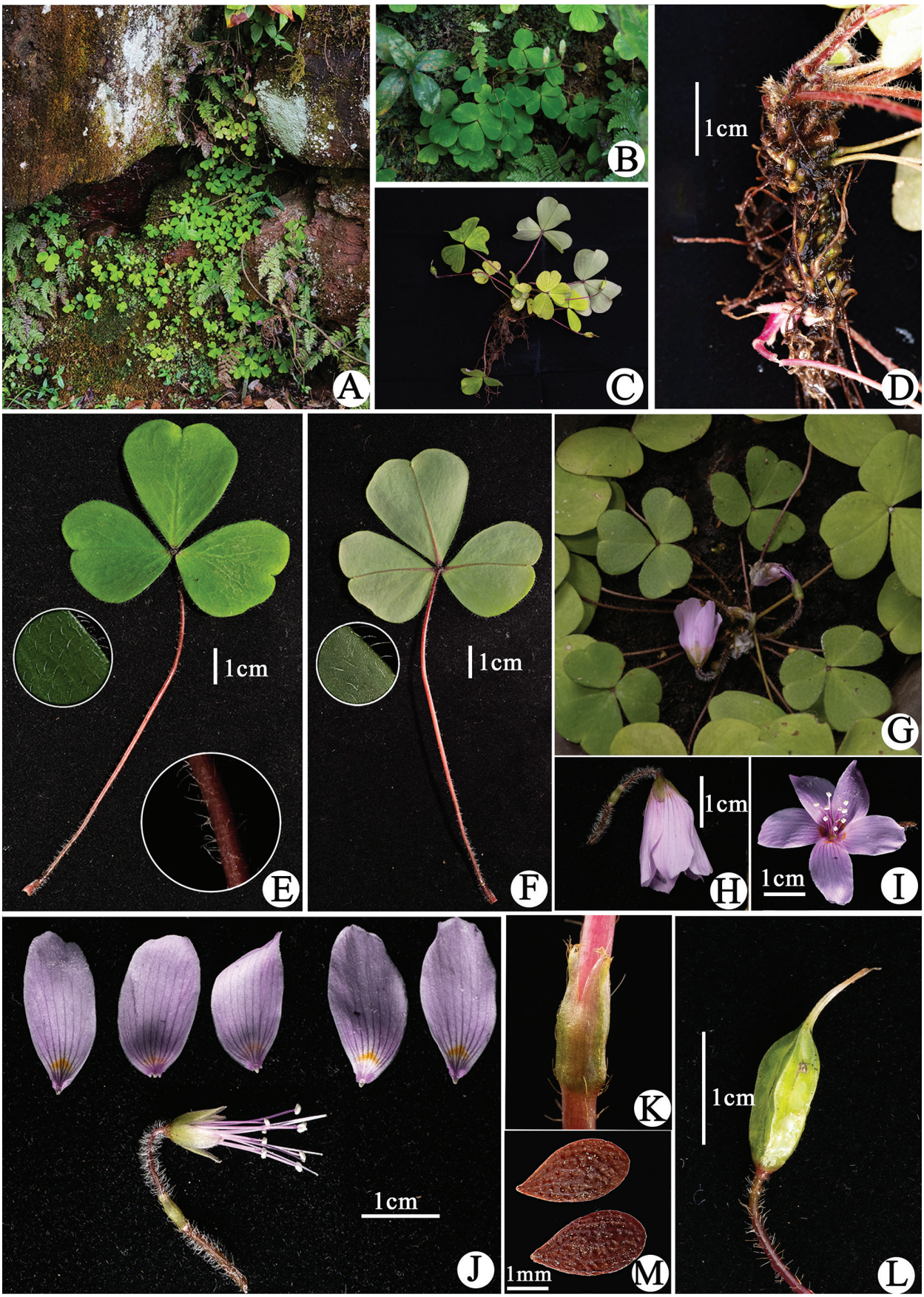

Figure 1. *Oxalis xishuiensis* Y.B. Yang, M.T. An & H. Li **A, B** habitat **C** plants **D** rhizome **E** upper surface of leaves **F** lower surface of leaves **G** flowering plant **H** lateral view of the flower **I** frontal view of the flower **J** dissected flower **K** bract **L** capsule **M** seeds.

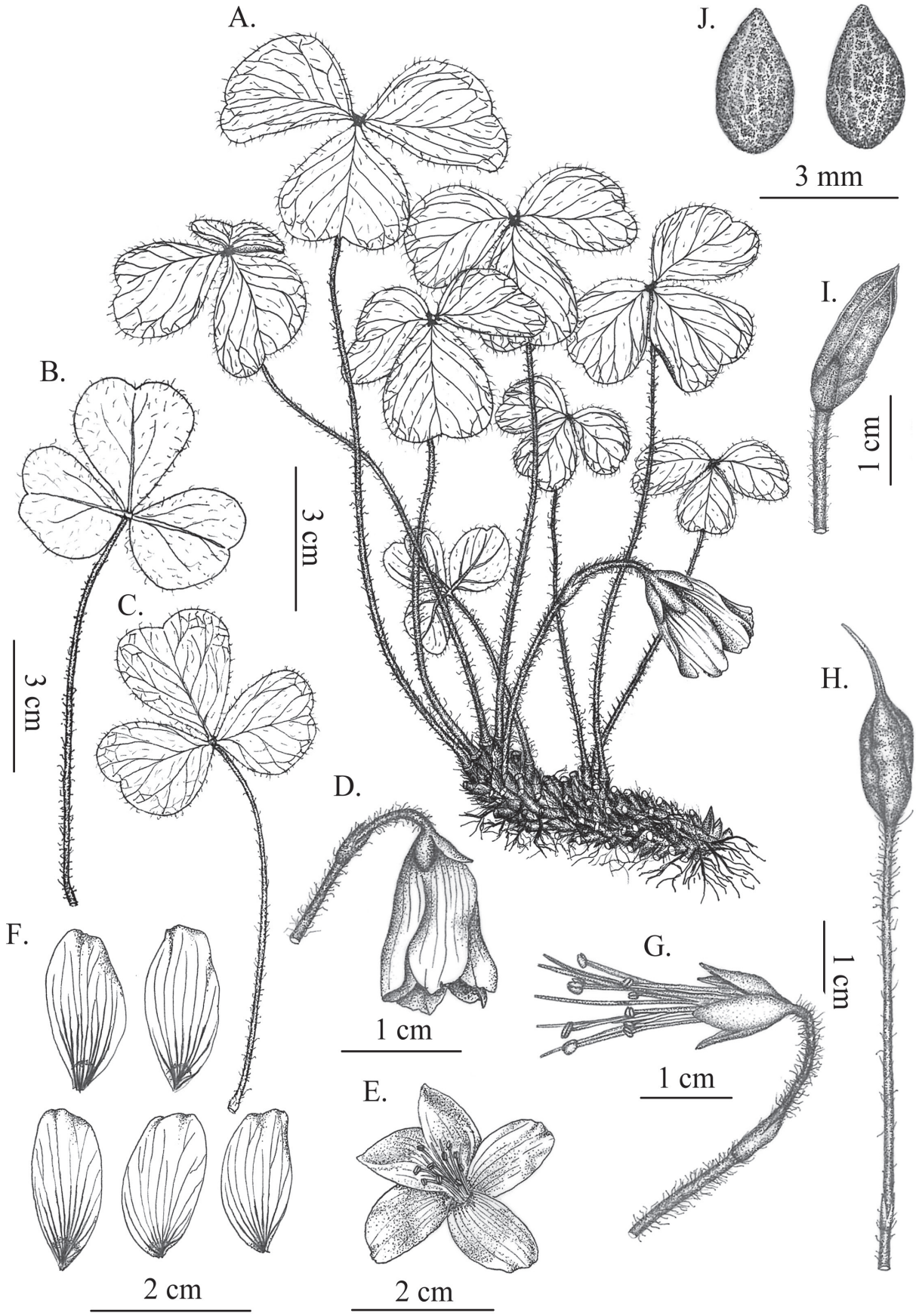

Figure 2. *Oxalis xishuiensis* Y.B. Yang, M.T. An & H. Li **A** habit **B** lower surface of leaves **C** upper surface of leaves **D** lateral view of the flower **E** frontal view of the flower **F** petals **G** stamens **H** chasmogamous capsule **I** cleistogamous capsule **J** seeds.

ovoid to oblong 1.2–1.5 × 0.4–0.5 cm, with five alar ridges; seeds ovoid, ca. 3 × 2 mm, with longitudinally ridge and alveolate on surfaces, dark brown when dry.

Distribution and habitat. *Oxalis xishuiensis* is currently only known from Danxia landforms hills in the Xishui National Nature Reserve, Xishui County, Guizhou Province, south-western China. It grows on humid slopes in purple sand shale under the evergreen broad-leaved forest, at an altitude of 1200 m, along with *Marchantia polymorpha* L., *Pteris cretica* L., *Metathelypteris laxa* (Franch. & Sav.) Ching, *Trigonotis omeiensis* Matsuda, *Saxifraga stolonifera* Curtis, *Carex baccans* Nees and *Lysimachia paridiformis* Franch.

Phenology. Chasmogamous flowers from February to March; Cleistogamous flowers from May to June. Fruiting from February to July.

Etymology. The species epithet, *xishuiensis*, refers to the type locality of the new species.

Vernacular name. 习水酢浆草 (xí shuǐ cù jiāng cǎo)

Conservation status. Currently, only one population of the new species with approximately 60 individuals has been found. Danxia landforms are widely distributed in this area, so we speculate that there may be other populations of this new species. Due to insufficient field investigations, the natural range of this species in the wild is unclear. According to the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria (IUCN 2022), we recommend this species placement in the 'Data Deficient' (DD).

Discussion

In the *Oxalis*, there are eight native species in China, but only two native species in Guizhou (Liu and Watson 2008; Deng et al. 2013; Tian et al. 2020). Discovery of *Oxalis xishuiensis* adds to the native local floras.

According to the classifications by Lourteig (2000) and Aoki et al. (2019), *Oxalis xishuiensis* should be classified into *Oxalis* subgen. *Oxalis* sect. *Oxalis* subsect. *Oxalis*. *Oxalis xishuiensis* is characterised by the obliquely obcordate lateral leaflets arranged at about 180° angle, shorter peduncles and alveolate seeds. This unique combination of morphological characteristics distinguishes *O. xishuiensis* from all other species of subsect. *Oxalis* (Liu and Watson 2008; Deng et al. 2013; Aoki et al. 2019; Tian et al. 2020). We made a detailed morphological comparison between *O. xishuiensis* and its relatives (Table 1). *Oxalis xishuiensis* morphologically is most similar to *O. wulingensis* by the two lateral leaflets arranged at about 180° angle and oblong pink petals with lilac veins, whereas *O. xishuiensis* leaflets are almost equal in length and width, two lateral leaflet blade shapes are asymmetric (obliquely obcordate) and smaller in size than the leaflet blades in the middle, mature leaf blades abaxially pale green (vs. purple in *O. wulingensis*), peduncles shorter than leaves, longer capsule 1.2–1.5 cm long (vs. 0.5–0.7 cm in *O. wulingensis*) and seeds with alveolate on both surfaces. Furthermore, the new species was discovered only from Danxia landforms hills, which is completely different from *O. wulingensis* growing in limestone habitat. *Oxalis xishuiensis* resembles *O. acetosella* in the obcordate leaf blades, but differs in leaf blades ca. as long as wide, two lateral leaf blades asymmetric and arranged at about 180° angle, peduncles shorter than leaves and petals oblong, pink with lilac veins (vs. obovate, white, lilac to pinkish veined in *O. acetosella*).

Table 1. Morphological comparison of species of *Oxalis xishuiensis* and its relatives.

Characters	*O. xishuiensis*	*O. wulingensis*	*O. acetosella*	*O. griffithii*
Rhizomes (including scales)	Ca. 10 mm in diameter	Ca. 10 mm in diameter	Ca. 3 mm in diameter	6–12 mm in diameter
Two lateral leaflets arrangement	About 180° angle	180° angle	120° angle	120° angle
Leaflets	Two lateral leaflets obliquely obcordate, 1.4–2.1 × 1.3–2 cm; middle leaflets obcordate, 2–3.1 × 1.9–3 cm	Long obtriangular, 2.2–3.1 × 1.6–2.5 cm	Obcordate, 0.5–2 × 0.8–3 cm	Obtriangular, 1–2.5(–4.5) × 1.5–3.5(–5.5) cm
Leaflet apex	Broadly emarginate	Broadly emarginate	Deeply emarginate	Broadly emarginate to subtruncate
Leaflet indumentum	Both surfaces white pubescent or adaxially glabrous	Both surfaces villous (densely covered with long, brown hairs)	Both surfaces pubescent	Abaxially pubescent, adaxially glabrous
Leaflet adaxial surface colour	Light green to green	Green	Green	Green
Leaflet abaxial surface colour	Pale green, purple when young	Purple	Whitish-green, purple or red	Pale green or green
Peduncles in flowering	Ca. 3–4 cm long, shorter than leaves	10–12 cm long, longer than leaves	Peduncle equal to or longer than leaves	4–15 cm long, equal to or longer than leaves
Petal	Oblong ca. 2 cm, apex obtuse or irregularly denticulate	Oblong ca. 2.5 cm, apex obtuse or irregularly denticulate	Obovate, (1.2–)1.5–2.2 cm, apex retuse to deeply emarginate	Narrowly obovate, 1.2–1.6(–2) cm, apex retuse to deeply emarginate
Petal colour	Pink with lilac veins	Pink with lilac veins	White, lilac to pinkish veined	White, rarely pink (Hubei)
Capsules	Ovoid or oblong, 12–15 × 4–5 mm	Ovoid, 5–7 mm long	Ovoid, 3–4 mm	Oblong-conic, 5–13 × 5–6 mm
Seed	Ovoid, ca. 3 mm long, with longitudinally ridge and alveolate	Ovoid, ca. 2.1 mm long, with longitudinally ridge	Ovoid, with longitudinally ridged	Ovoid, 2.5–3.5 mm, with longitudinally ridged
Flowering time	Chasmogamous flowers: February to March, Cleistogamous flowers: May to June	March	July to August	March to September

Acknowledgements

We sincerely thank Yu-Jiang Zhang for his assistance in fieldwork. We sincerely thank Bin Yang for the line drawing.

Additional information

Conflict of interest

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Ethical statement

No ethical statement was reported.

Funding

This study was supported by the "Survey and assessment of newly added national key protected wild plant resources in Guizhou Province (Second stage) (MCHC–ZD20232020)" and the "Second comprehensive scientific survey of the Guizhou Xishui National Nature Reserve".

Author contributions

Data curation: Yan-Bing Yang, He Li, Lang Huang. Funding acquisition: Ming-Tai An, Guo-Xiong Hu. Investigation: Yan-Bing Yang, He Li, Cheng-Hua Yang, Zheng-Xian Dai. Methodology: Yan-Bing Yang, Ming-Tai An, He Li. Project administration: Guo-Xiong Hu. Supervision: Ming-Tai An. Visualisation: Lang Huang, Zheng-Xian Dai. Writing – original draft: Yan-Bing Yang. Writing – review and editing: Ming-Tai An, Guo-Xiong Hu.

Author ORCIDs

Yan-Bing Yang https://orcid.org/0009-0007-9014-1817
He Li https://orcid.org/0009-0006-0597-3209
Ming-Tai An https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3886-0287
Lang Huang https://orcid.org/0009-0004-8038-7432
Guo-Xiong Hu https://orcid.org/0009-0007-6983-0626
Cheng-Hua Yang https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5941-676X
Zheng-Xian Dai https://orcid.org/0009-0003-7938-7243

Data availability

All of the data that support the findings of this study are available in the main text.

References

Aoki S, Ohi-Toma T, Murata J (2019) Taxonomic revision of *Oxalis* subsect. *Oxalis* (Oxalidaceae). Acta Phytotaxonomica et Geobotanica 70(3): 159–172. https://doi.org/10.18942/apg.201906

Azkue DD (2000) Chromosome diversity of South American *Oxalis* (Oxalidaceae). Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society 132(2): 143–152. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1095-8339.2000.tb01210.x

Deng T, Zhang DG, Liu Z, Tucker GC, Sun H, Wen J, Nie ZL (2013) *Oxalis wulingensis* (Oxalidaceae), an unusual new species from central China. Systematic Botany 38(1): 154–161. https://doi.org/10.1600/036364413X661953

IUCN (2022) Guidelines for using the IUCN Red List categories and criteria, version 14. Prepared by the Standards and Petitions Committee. https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/redlistguidelines [Accessed 28 October 2023]

Liu QR, Watson MF (2008) Flora of China. Vol 11. Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, 2–6.

Lourteig A (2000) *Oxalis* L. subgéneros *Monoxalis* (Small) Lourteig, *Oxalis y Trifidus* Lourteig. Bradea 7: 201–629.

Moura AL, Oliveira YR, Silva PH, Mata-Sucre Y, Carvalho R, Sales MF, Abreu MC (2020) Karyotype inconsistencies in the taxonomy of the genus *Oxalis* (Oxalidaceae). Iheringia. Série Botânica 75: e2020003. https://doi.org/10.21826/2446-82312020v75e2020003

Sidwell K, Knapp S (2002) A new species of *Oxalis* (Oxalidaceae) from El Salvador. Novon 12(1): 90–93. https://doi.org/10.2307/3393246

Tian Y, Yang F, Liu XL, Wang HC (2020) *Oxalis shibeishanensis* (Oxalidaceae), a new species from Yunnan, Southwest China. Taiwania 65(3): 360–363. https://doi.org/10.6165/tai.2020.65.360

Vaio M, Gardner A, Speranza P, Emshwiller E, Guerra M (2016) Phylogenetic and cytogenetic relationships among species of *Oxalis* section *Articulatae* (Oxalidaceae). Plant Systematics and Evolution 302(9): 1253–1265. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00606-016-1330-6