

# *Artemisia calcicola* (Asteraceae, Anthemideae), a new species from karst region in Guizhou, southwestern China

Cheng-Sheng Li<sup>1,2</sup>, Xiao-Rui Chi<sup>1,2</sup>, Xin-Qiang Guo<sup>3,4</sup>, Long Wang<sup>1</sup>

**1** Key Laboratory of Plant Resources Conservation and Sustainable Utilization, South China Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou 510650, China **2** University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China **3** College of Life and Environmental Sciences, Hangzhou Normal University, Hangzhou 311121, China **4** Zhejiang Provincial Key Laboratory for Genetic Improvement and Quality Control of Medicinal Plants, Hangzhou Normal University, Hangzhou 311121, China

Corresponding authors: Xin-Qiang Guo ([xqguo@hznu.edu.cn](mailto:xqguo@hznu.edu.cn)), Long Wang ([lwang@scbg.ac.cn](mailto:lwang@scbg.ac.cn))

---

Academic editor: Alexander Sennikov | Received 12 October 2022 | Accepted 27 October 2022 | Published 16 November 2022

---

**Citation:** Li C-S, Chi X-R, Guo X-Q, Wang L (2022) *Artemisia calcicola* (Asteraceae, Anthemideae), a new species from karst region in Guizhou, southwestern China. *PhytoKeys* 213: 161–167. <https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.213.96203>

---

## Abstract

*Artemisia calcicola* (Asteraceae, Anthemideae), a new species from karst region in Shibing county, Guizhou province, southwestern China, is described and illustrated. The species can be readily assigned to *A.* subg. *Artemisia* in having fertile disk florets and glabrous receptacles. Within this subgenus, *A. calcicola* is distinguished by having (2- or) 3-pinnatipartite leaves and narrowly ellipsoid involucre 0.9–1.3 mm in diameter. It resembles *A. annua* to some extent, but differs immediately by the plant duration, stem and leaf indumentum, and involucre shape and size. A detailed description and distribution map of this species are also provided herein.

## Keywords

Compositae, limestone flora, morphology, taxonomy

## Introduction

*Artemisia* L. (Asteraceae), the largest genus of the tribe Anthemideae, comprises 300–500 species mainly distributed in the northern hemisphere (Ling 1991; Schulz 2006; Ling et al. 2011; Pellicer et al. 2014, 2018; Malik et al. 2017). China is considered one of the most important species centers of this genus, with ca. 190 species and 40

varieties recorded (Ling 1988, 1991; Ling et al. 2011; Shultz and Boufford 2012; Guo et al. 2020, 2021, 2022). This genus is well known for containing various remarkable bioactive compounds, especially the efficient antimalarial agent artemisinin extracted from the leaves of *A. annua* L. (Tu 2011, 2017; Pellicer et al. 2018).

During a botanical trip to Guizhou in southwestern China in 2021, we discovered an unusual population of *Artemisia* in a karst region in Shibing (Fig. 1). At first glance, the plants were easily referred to *A.* subg. *Artemisia* due to their fertile disk florets and glabrous receptacles. Further critical observations revealed that they are rather distinct within this subgenus by having (2- or) 3-pinnatipartite leaves and narrowly ellipsoid involucre 0.9–1.3 mm in diameter. Morphologically, they are superficially similar to *A. annua*, a species in the same subgenus and widely distributed in the northern hemisphere, in having (2- or) 3-pinnatipartite stem leaves, ovate-acuminate or ovate, entire or (1- or) 2-toothed leaf lobules, and a narrow to broad panicle-like synflorescence (Fig. 1), but differ markedly by being perennial (vs. annual) and by having arachnoid-tomentose (vs. glabrous or sparsely pubescent) stems and leaves, narrowly ellipsoid (vs. globose or hemispheric) involucre 0.9–1.3 mm (vs. 1.5–2.5 mm) in diameter (Table 1). We therefore determined that the population in question represents a hitherto undescribed species, which we name *A. calcicola* and describe below.

## Materials and methods

For morphological comparison, we critically examined physical or digitalized herbarium specimens of the genus *Artemisia* deposited at several major herbaria in China including CDBI, HNWP, IBSC, KUN, NAS, PE, SZ, and WUK (acronyms follow Thiers (2022)). Plants of *A. calcicola* were collected and photographed during our 2021 field investigation to Guizhou province. Morphological observations and measurements were based on fresh materials as well as herbarium specimens deposited at IBSC.

## Taxonomic treatment

*Artemisia calcicola* X.Q.Guo & L.Wang, sp. nov.

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77308334-1

Figs 1, 2

**Diagnosis.** *Artemisia calcicola* is distinguished within the *A.* subg. *Artemisia* in having (2- or) 3-pinnatipartite leaves and narrowly ellipsoid involucre 0.9–1.3 mm in diameter. Within this subgenus, it is merely superficially similar to *A. annua* in having (2- or) 3-pinnatipartite stem leaves, ovate-acuminate or ovate, entire or (1- or) 2-toothed leaf lobules, and a narrow to broad panicle-like synflorescence, but differs by being



**Figure 1.** *Artemisia calcicola* sp. nov. **A** habitat and habit **B** leaf rosette of a vegetative branch **C** portion of stem **D** leaves **E** adaxial side of leaf **F** abaxial side of leaf **G** portion of synflorescence **H** capitula **I** phyllaries (abaxial side) **J** receptacle **K** marginal female florets **L** disk florets. All photographs by Long Wang.

**Table 1.** Morphological comparison between *Artemisia annua* and *A. calcicola* sp. nov.

	<i>A. annua</i>	<i>A. calcicola</i>
Duration	Annual	perennial
Stem	glabrous, sparsely pubescent	arachnoid-tomentose
Leaf	glabrous, sparsely pubescent; middle stem leaves 3 (or 4)-pinnatipartite; segments 5–8 (–10) pairs	arachnoid-tomentose; middle stem leaves (2- or) 3-pinnatipartite; segments 3–6 pairs
Capitulum	shortly pedunculate	sessile or subsessile
Involucre	globose to hemispheric; 1.5–2.5 mm in diameter	narrowly ellipsoid; 0.9–1.3 mm in diameter
Marginal female floret	10–20	4–6
Disk floret	10–30; corolla yellow or dark yellow	7–9; corolla creamy yellow

perennial and by having arachnoid-tomentose stems and leaves and narrowly ellipsoid involucre 0.9–1.3 mm in diameter (a detailed morphological comparison between the two species is given in Table 1).

**Type.** CHINA. Guizhou: Shibing, Yuntai Shan, 27°06'N, 108°06'E, calcareous cliffs, 873 m a.s.l., 12 October 2021 (fl.), *Long Wang & Cheng-Sheng Li 4521* (holotype: IBSC; isotypes: IBSC, PE). Fig. 2.

**Description.** Herbs, perennial, 40–80 (–100) cm tall. Rhizome woody, up to 0.7 cm in diameter at base. Stems arachnoid-tomentose, more or less branched, erect or ascending. Basal stem leaves usually withered at anthesis, petiolate; (2- or) 3-pinnatipartite. Middle stem leaves petiolate; petiole 1–3 cm long; leaf blade ovate or ovate-oblong, 3–7 cm long, 3–5 cm broad, light green adaxially, grayish green abaxially, arachnoid-tomentose on both surfaces, (2- or) 3-pinnatipartite; segments 3–6 pairs, elliptic or ovate-elliptic, 1–2.5 cm long, 0.5–1 cm broad; lobes 3–6 pairs on each segment, elliptic or ovate, 5–8 mm long, 3–5 mm broad, with lobules ovate-acuminate or ovate, entire or (1- or) 2-toothed. Upper stem leaves subsessile or sessile; leaf blade ovate or ovate-elliptic, 3–5 cm long, 3–4 cm broad, (2- or) 3-pinnatipartite, arachnoid-tomentose on both sides; segments 3–7 pairs, elliptic or ovate, 1–2 cm long, 0.5–1.5 cm broad; lobes 3–5 pairs on each segment, elliptic or ovate, 0.5–1 cm long, 3–5 mm broad, with lobules ovate-acuminate or ovate, entire or (1- or) 2-toothed. Uppermost stem leaves subsessile; leaf blade ovate or ovate-elliptic, 1.5–2 cm long, 1.5–2 cm broad, (2- or) 3-pinnatipartite, arachnoid-tomentose on both sides; segments 3–6 pairs, elliptic or ovate, 0.5–1 cm long, 0.5–1 cm broad; lobes 2–4 pairs on each segment, ovate, with lobules ovate-acuminate or ovate, apex mucronate, entire or (1- or) 2-toothed. Synflorescence a narrow or broad panicle. Capitula sessile or subsessile, usually 3–7 clustered together. Involucre narrowly ellipsoid, 1.8–2.2 mm high, 0.9–1.3 mm in diameter. Phyllaries 3–4 rows, abaxially sparsely arachnoid-pubescent (outermost row) to glabrous (inner rows), obovate, ovate-oblong to elliptic, green when fresh, margin membranous. Receptacle glabrous. Marginal female florets 4–6, ca. 2 mm long, fertile; corolla tubular, 0.7–1 mm long, apex 2-toothed; style exserted. Disk florets 7–9, ca. 2 mm long, bisexual, fertile; corolla creamy yellow, 0.8–1 mm long, apex 5-toothed. Achenes cylindrical. Pappus absent.

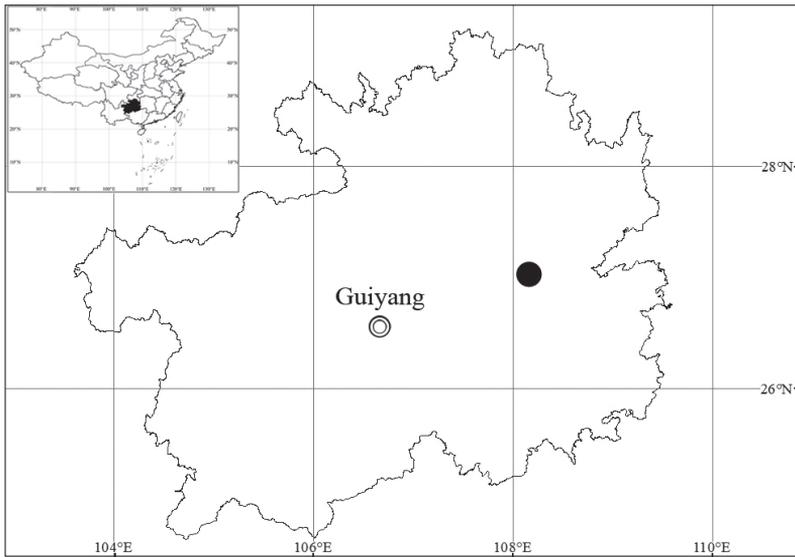
**Distribution and habitat.** *Artemisia calcicola* is currently known only from the type locality, i.e. Yuntai Shan in Shibing, Guizhou, southwestern China (Fig. 3). It grows on calcareous cliffs at an altitude of ca. 900 m above sea level.



**Figure 2.** Holotype sheet of *Artemisia calcicola* sp. nov.

**Etymology.** Latin *calcis*, genitive singular of *calx*, limestone, and *cola*, dweller, alluding to habitat on calcareous cliffs.

**Phenology.** Flowering from October to November; fruiting from November to December.



**Figure 3.** Distribution of *Artemisia calcicola* sp. nov. (black circle).

**Vernacular name.** 灰岩蒿 (Chinese pinyin: huī yán hāo).

**Conservation status.** *Artemisia calcicola* is currently known only from its type locality, i.e. Yuntai Shan in Shibing, Guizhou, southwestern China. The single population we discovered consists of no more than 20 individuals. Before acquiring adequate information to make a conclusive assessment of its risk of endangerment, the conservation status of *A. calcicola* is here recommended as “Data Deficient (DD)” (IUCN 2019).

**Notes.** In *Artemisia* subg. *Artemisia*, *A. calcicola* is also somewhat similar to *A. lancea* Vaniot, a species widely distributed in China, India, Japan, Korea, and Russia, particularly in the narrowly ellipsoid involucre. However, *A. calcicola* differs remarkably from *A. lancea* by an array of characters, including the arachnoid-tomentose (vs. glabrescent or sparsely arachnoid) stems, (2- or 3-)pinnatipartite (vs. 1-pinnatisect to 3-partite, or undivided), arachnoid-tomentose (vs. adaxially sparsely arachnoid, abaxially densely tomentose) stem leaves, and elliptic or ovate (linear-lanceolate or linear if divided) leaf segments.

## Acknowledgements

We thank Dr. Qin-er Yang for his critical comments resulting in substantial improvement of the initial draft of the manuscript. We are grateful to the curators of IBSC, K, KUN, LINN and PE for allowing us to examine their specimens and for research facilities. We would also like to thank Xin-yin Ma for her help during preparation of this manuscript. This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (grant no. 31900183) and the Biological Resources Programme, Chinese Academy of Sciences (grant no. KFJ-BRP-017-08).

## References

- Guo XQ, Wang L, Yang QE (2020) Taxonomic notes on *Artemisia waltonii* (Asteraceae, Anthemideae), with reduction of *A. kangmarensis* and *A. conaensis* to the synonymy of its type variety. *Phytotaxa* 450(2): 149–172. <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.450.2.2>
- Guo XQ, Wang L, Yang QE (2021) *Artemisia flaccida* (Asteraceae, Anthemideae) is merged with *A. fulgens*, with transfer of *A. flaccida* var. *meiguensis* to *A. fulgens*. *Phytotaxa* 514(3): 221–237. <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.514.3.3>
- Guo XQ, Wang L, Yang QE (2022) Clarification of morphological characters and geographical distribution of *Artemisia neosinensis* (Asteraceae, Anthemideae), a strikingly misunderstood species from China. *Phytotaxa* 544(1): 11–36. <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.544.1.2>
- IUCN [Standards and Petitions Subcommittee] (2019) Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. Version 15.1. Prepared by the Standards and Petitions Subcommittee. [[https://nc.iucnredlist.org/redlist/content/attachment\\_files/RedListGuidelines.pdf](https://nc.iucnredlist.org/redlist/content/attachment_files/RedListGuidelines.pdf)]
- Ling YR (1988) The Chinese *Artemisia* Linn.— the classification, distribution and application of *Artemisia* Linn. in China. *Bulletin of Botanical Research* 8(4): 1–61.
- Ling YR (1991) *Artemisia* L. In: Ling Y, Ling YR (Eds) *Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae*. Vol. 76 (2). Science Press, Beijing, 1–253.
- Ling YR, Humphries CJ, Gilbert MG (2011) *Artemisia* L. In: Wu ZY, Raven PH, Hong DY (Eds) *Flora of China*. Vol. 20–21. Science Press, Beijing & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis, 676–737.
- Malik S, Vitales D, Hayat MQ, Korobkov AA, Garnatje T, Vallès J (2017) Phylogeny and biogeography of *Artemisia* subgenus *Seriphidium* (Asteraceae: Anthemideae). *Taxon* 66(4): 934–952. <https://doi.org/10.12705/664.8>
- Pellicer J, Hidalgo O, Garnatje T, Kondo K, Vallès J (2014) Life cycle versus systematic placement: Phylogenetic and cytogenetic studies in annual *Artemisia* (Asteraceae, Anthemideae). *Turkish Journal of Botany* 38: 1112–1122. <https://doi.org/10.3906/bot-1404-102>
- Pellicer J, Saslis-Lagoudakis CH, Carrió E, Ernst M, Garnatje T, Grace OM, Gras A, Mumburú M, Vallès J, Vitales D, Rønsted M (2018) A phylogenetic road map to antimalarial *Artemisia* species. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 225: 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2018.06.030>
- Shultz LM, Boufford DE (2012) A new species of *Artemisia* (Asteraceae: Anthemideae) from Sichuan, China. *Harvard Papers in Botany* 17(1): 21–23. <https://doi.org/10.3100/025.017.0106>
- Shulz LM (2006) *Artemisia* L. *Flora of North America*. Vols. 19–21. Oxford University Press: New York, 503–534.
- Thiers B (2022) Index Herbariorum: A global directory of public herbaria and associated Staff. <http://sweetgum.nybg.org/science/ih/> [accessed 10 August 2022]
- Tu YY (2011) The discovery of artemisinin (qinghaosu) and gifts from Chinese medicine. *Nature Medicine* 17(10): 1217–1220. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nm.2471>
- Tu YY (2017) *From Artemisia annua* L. to artemisinins. Chemical Industry Press, Academic Press, London, 426 pp. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-811655-5.00027-1>