A New Species and New Records of Cyphostemma (Vitaceae) from China and Vietnam Based on Morphological and Molecular Evidence

Viet Cuong Dang,1,2,3 Van Hieu Nguyen,1,2,3 Baohui Dao,4 Wanliu Yang,5 Faliang Li,4 Xinkai Yang,4 Jun Wen,6 Zhiduan Chen,1 and Limin Lu1,7

1State Key Laboratory of Systematic and Evolutionary Botany, Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100093, China.
2University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China.
3Sino-African Joint Research Center, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Wuhu 430074, China.
4Dehong Forestry Bureau, Mangshi 678400, China.
5Tongbiguan Nature Reserve, Yingjiang 679313, China.
6Department of Botany, National Museum of Natural History, MRC166, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 20013-7012 U. S. A.
7Author for correspondence (liminlu@ibcas.ac.cn)

Communicating Editor: Alejandra Vasco

Abstract—A new species, Cyphostemma dehongense, is described from Dehong, Yunnan, China, and C. auriculatum is newly recorded from Vietnam. These are the first records of the genus Cyphostemma from the two countries, extending both the easternmost and northernmost distribution limit of Cyphostemma. Through field explorations over two years, we discovered four populations of C. dehongense and collected specimens of the species with both flowers and fruits. Cyphostemma dehongense and C. auriculatum are morphologically similar, but differ in ovary size, style length, and fruit size. In addition to morphological comparisons, molecular data were used to determine the phylogenetic position of the new species and the newly recorded taxon. Ten nucleotide variation sites were detected between C. dehongense and C. auriculatum based on five chloroplast loci (atpB-rbcL, rps16, trnC-petN, trnH-psbA, and trnl-F) and the nuclear ribosomal internal transcribed spacer (ITS). An identification key is provided for the three species of Cyphostemma from Asia.

Keywords—Cyphostemma auriculatum, C. dehongense, distribution range, taxonomy, Yunnan, Son La.

Southern China and the adjacent Southeast Asian countries including Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam, are recognized as a center of diversity for some genera of the grape family (Vitaceae), including Cayratia Juss. and Tetrastigma (Miq.) Planch. (Chen et al. 2007; Wen 2007). In the last decade, many new species and new records of species and genera of Vitaceae have been discovered from these regions (Trias-Blasi et al. 2010, 2011, 2014, 2015a, b; Wen et al. 2013; Kochaiaphat et al. 2014, 2016; Cho et al. 2016; Dang et al. 2016; Lu et al. 2016). Some of these taxa are evolutionarily very unique within the Vitaceae. For instance, the endangered new species Cayratia cheniana L. M. Lu & J. Wen, endemic to the limestone mountains of Vietnam, was recognized as the sister species of the rest of the genus Cayratia (Lu et al. 2016). Furthermore, new generic records have enhanced our understanding of the biogeographic history of Vitaceae. Cyphostemma auriculatum (Roxb.) P. Singh & B. V. Shetty has been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka (Singh and Shetty 1986; Long and Rae 1991; Shetty and Singh 2000). Discovery of C. auriculatum in northern Thailand expanded the easternmost distribution limit of Cyphostemma (Planch.) Alston (Trias-Blasi et al. 2015a).

Cyphostemma includes ca. 150 species that are mainly distributed in Africa and Madagascar, with only two species reported from India, Sri Lanka, and Thailand (Shetty and Singh 2000; Wen 2007; Trias-Blasi et al. 2015a; Wen et al. 2015b). Cyphostemma was treated as a section of Cissus L. (sect. Cyphostemma Planch.) by Planchon (1887). It was elevated to the rank of genus by later taxonomists based on its unique floral buds with a constriction near the middle, and nectary disk with four free glands (Alston 1931; Descoings 1960). Species of Cyphostemma can be found in diverse habitats including tropical rainforests, savannas, and limestone mountains (Wild and Drummond 1966; Verdcourt 1993; Cattabriga 2007). Generally, species in savannas have developed succulent stems, fleshy leaves, or tuberous roots to adapt to the seasonally arid conditions (Verdcourt 1993). However, species in rainforest habitats usually possess non-fleshy leaves, strong stems, and robust tendrils by which they can climb to the top of the canopy.

Previous molecular phylogenetic studies for Vitaceae, with limited sampling of Cyphostemma, supported it as a monophyletic genus (Ingrouille et al. 2002; Soejima and Wen 2006; Wen et al. 2007b; Ren et al. 2011; Trias-Blasi et al. 2012). By sampling 39 representatives of Cyphostemma and five chloroplast DNA regions, Lu et al. (2013) confirmed the monophyly of Cyphostemma and recognized two major clades within the genus: one including all species from Madagascar, and the other with species mainly from Africa. The only sample from Asia was nested within the African clade.

The new species here described from Dehong, Yunnan province, China and the new record of C. auriculatum from Mai Son, Son La province, Vietnam are both lianas that grow in tropical rain/monsoon forests. Both species possess conspicuous stipules and flowers constricted in the middle with a floral disk of four separate glands typical of the genus Cyphostemma. However, the plants from China and Vietnam differed from each other in ovary size, style length, and fruit size. Variation in molecular data suggested that they represent different species. The discovery of a new species and generic records suggest that there may still be undescribed diversity in the Vitaceae that requires further field surveys in China. New species of Cayratia (Lu et al. 2016) as well as new generic records of Yua (Dang et al. 2016) and our discoveries of Cyphostemma showcase the importance of continued field collection and taxonomic work in poorly explored regions in the new age of discovery (SA2000 1994; Wen et al. 2015a), especially during preparation of the Flora of Vietnam, which includes many novelties (e.g. Farjon et al. 2002; Wen et al. 2007a; Do et al. 2015).
Fig. 1. *Cyphostemma dehongense*. A. Flowering branch. B. Old stem with corky and fissured bark. C. Transverse section of old stem. D. Flower with petals, stamens, and four separate nectary glands. E. Flower with petals and stamens removed to show style and ovary. F. Fruit (Drawn by Ai-Li Li; based on Z. D. Chen 728, PE).
**Materials And Methods**

*Morphological Observations*—Specimens of *Cyphostemma* in several major herbaria in China (PE) and elsewhere (E, HN, K, MO, P, US, and VNM) were examined. Seed morphology was observed and photographed with a stereomicroscope (a Nikon SMZ1000 with a Nikon DXM 1200F digital camera) in the State Key Laboratory of Systematic and Evolutionary Botany, Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Terminology for describing leaves and seeds follows Jiménez-Saa (2011) and Chen and Manchester (2007), respectively.

*Phylogenetic Analyses*—The phylogenetic position of both the new species and the new record was inferred in a global sampling scheme from Lu et al. (2013) using the nuclear ribosomal ITS and five chloroplast DNA regions (*atpB-rbcL*, *trnC-petN*, *trnH-psbA*, and *trnL-F*). Thirty-six new sequences from six newly collected samples of *Cyphostemma* were generated for this study with the other sequences from Lu et al. (2013, 2017) and Liu et al. (2016) downloaded from GenBank (Appendix 1). Sequence assembly and alignment followed the protocols described in Lu et al. (2013, 2017). Single gene trees were constructed to check whether well-supported incongruences (bootstrap > 70%) exist between the chloroplast and ITS topologies (Hillis and Bull 1993) prior to combining all individual data sets.

The combined dataset was analyzed with the maximum likelihood (ML) and Bayesian inference (BI) methods. The ML analyses were conducted in RAxML 8.1.11 (Stamatakis 2006), applying 1,000 bootstrap replicates. A partitioned Bayesian analysis was conducted in

MrBayes 3.2.6 (Ronquist et al. 2012) as implemented on the CIPRES Science Gateway Portal (Miller et al. 2010). Parameter configuration and convergence estimation followed Lu et al. (2013). Best-fitting model for each of the single partition was calculated using MrModeltest 2.3 (Nylander 2004) under the Akaike information criterion (AIC). GTR + G was found to be the most appropriate nucleotide substitution model for atpB-rbcL, rps16, trnC-petN, trnH-psbA, trnL-F, and ITS.

Fig. 3. Maximum likelihood tree for Vitaceae based on the combined data set (atpB-rbcL, rps16, trnC-petN, trnH-psbA, trnL-F, and ITS). A. A phylogram overview is shown in the upper left-hand corner. B. Phylogenetic relationships within Cyphostemma. Species of Cyphostemma from Africa and Madagascar are colored with black and blue, respectively. The newly described species C. dehongense and its close relative C. auriculatum are highlighted in green and red, respectively. Bootstrap values (RAxML) and Bayesian posterior probability values of key nodes are indicated above branches.
Results

The newly collected specimens from China (illustrated in Fig. 1) and Vietnam were identified as species of Cyphostemma in the field based on their conspicuous stipules (Fig. 2C), leaf-opposed tendrils (Fig. 2D), and floral disk with four separate glands (Figs. 1D–E, 2G). The new record from Vietnam was determined as C. auriculatum based on its digitately 5-foliolate leaves, smaller ovary, shorter styles, and smaller berries, while the taxon from China was recognized as a new species because it differed from C. auriculatum in its 3–5-foliolate leaves (Figs. 1A, 2D–E), larger ovary (Fig. 1E), longer styles (Fig. 1E), and larger berries (Fig. 1F).

The ML and Bayesian analyses of the combined data set of five chloroplast loci and the ITS sequences generated congruent topologies. The ML tree with ML bootstrap (BS) and Bayesian posterior probability (PP) values is shown in Fig. 3. As in previous studies, the monophyly of Cyphostemma was strongly supported (BS = 100%, PP = 1.00; Fig. 3A). The new species Cyphostemma dehongense from China and C. auriculatum from Vietnam formed a strongly supported clade with C. auriculatum from Thailand (BS = 100%, PP = 1.00; Fig. 3B). Five samples of C. dehongense grouped together (BS = 98%, PP = 1.00), sister to a clade of C. auriculatum from Thailand and Vietnam (BS = 96%, PP = 1.00). Of the 6,065 bp aligned sequences, ten nucleotide variation sites were detected that distinguish C. dehongense from C. auriculatum.

Taxonomic Treatment

Cyphostemma dehongense L. M. Lu & V. C. Dang, sp. nov.—
TYPE: CHINA. Yunnan province: Dehong, Yingjiang, Tongbiguan, near King of Ficus, W slope, road side, 877 m, 97°35'43.3"E, 24°40'00.2"N, 30 Apr 2016, Z. D. Chen YJ28 (holotype: PE; isotype: PE!).

Cyphostemma dehongense is morphologically similar to C. auriculatum, but differs from it by having a larger ovary (2.7–3.2 mm in diam in C. dehongense vs. 1.5–2 mm in diam in C. auriculatum; Fig. 1E), longer styles (2.9–3.1 mm in C. dehongense vs. 0.8–1.2 mm in C. auriculatum; Fig. 1E), and larger berries (2–3 cm in diam in C. dehongense vs. 1–1.7 cm in diam in C. auriculatum; Fig. 1F) (Table 1).

Large woody climber. Older stems cylindrical, growing to 14 cm in diam, bark corky and deeply fissured; younger stems ridged, yellow-brownish, sometimes with lenticels. Tendrils leaf-opposed, bifurcate, robust, and pubescent in younger branches. Leaves digitately compound, 5-foliolate, or usually 3- or 4-foliolate on the reproductive branches; petiole 5–15 cm × 3–5 mm, petiolum of central leaflet 1.5–4 cm long, petiolums of lateral leaflets 1–3 cm long, pilose; central leaflet ovate-elliptic, 10–15 × 6–9 mm, lateral leaflets 7.5–12.5 × 5–7 cm, leaflet blade abaxially light green or pink, adaxially dark green, pubescent on both surfaces, apex acute or shortly acuminate, base obtuse, margin serrate with 15–20 rounded teeth on each side, veins prominent on the abaxial side, 1 main basal vein, 5–7 pairs of secondary veins. Stipules falcate, 1.5 × 0.3–0.7 cm, conspicuous. Inflorescence a compound cyme, dichotomously branched, axillary or pseudo-terminal, 10–26 cm long; peduncles 10–14 cm × 3.5–6 mm, densely pubescent. Flowers 4–6 mm long; pedicel 4–9 mm long, densely pubescent. Calyx cupular, entire, pubescent. Petals 4, ovate-elliptic to oblong, constricted at the middle, 3–5 × 1.5–2 mm, tomentose outside. Stamens 4, filaments filiform, 2.7–3.2 mm long, anders yellow, ovate. Ovary 2.7–3.2 mm in diam, hairy, style 2.9–3.1 mm long, stigmas inconspicuous. Floral disk with four separate glands, almost covering the ovary, yellow. Fruit a 1-seeded berry, globose, 2–3 cm in diam, glabrous, base attenuate. Seed oblong-obovoid, 9–10 × 5.5–6.5 mm, rugose on adaxial side with linear grooves, abaxial side with a crest. Endosperm M-shaped.

Phenology—Flowering from February to March; fruiting from March to May.

Distribution and Habitat—The new species is only known from the vicinity of the type locality. It occurs in a range of 75 km in the tropical monsoon forest at an altitude of 700 to 1,000 m in Dehong, Yunnan, China (Fig. 4).

Etymology—The specific epithet “dehongense” refers to the type locality, Dehong prefecture in Yunnan Province.

Conservation Status—Four populations of the new species have been discovered in the protected areas so far. Its area of occupancy (AOO) is less than 20 km². Although individuals grow well, the new species is suffering from loss of natural habitats due to the ongoing deforestation in its distribution range. If an IUCN Red List evaluation was conducted, the species would be classified as vulnerable (VU D2).

Representative Specimens Examined—CHINA. Yunnan, Dehong, Yingjiang, Tongbiguan, near King of Ficus, W slope, road side, 877 m, 97°35'43.3"E, 24°40'00.2"N, 9 Nov 2014, Z. D. Chen et al. DH45 (PE); Yunnan, Dehong, Yingjiang, near King of Ficus, 918 m, 97°45'32.4"E, 24°46'09.9"N, 1 May 2016, B. Liu et al. 26338 (PE); Yunnan, Dehong, Yingjiang, Taiping Town, Xueli Village, 751 m, 97°57'53.5"E, 24°45'04.4"N, 2 May 2016, B. Liu et al. 26181 (PE); Yunnan, Dehong, Yingjiang, Taiping Town, Xueli Village, 755 m, 98°01’28.4"E, 24°45'48.1"N, 2 May 2016, B. Liu et al. 26182 (PE).


Phenology—Flowering from February to March; fruiting from March to May.

Distribution and Habitat—In mixed deciduous forests and degraded, fire-prone areas of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Laos, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam, 600–1,300 m (Fig. 4).

Conservation Status—Trias-Blasi et al. (2015a) recommended to treat this species as data deficient (DD) due to insufficient specimen data from other Asian countries. It is known from four populations in Thailand and only two populations were found in the non-protected forest areas of northern Vietnam. If an IUCN Red List evaluation was conducted (IUCN, 2012), the conservation status of C.

Table 1. Morphological comparisons between Cyphostemma dehongense and its closest relative C. auriculatum. Descriptions of C. auriculatum were based on Shetty and Singh (2000) and Trias-Blasi et al. (2015a).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>C. dehongense</th>
<th>C. auriculatum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>3–5-foliolate</td>
<td>5-foliolate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovary</td>
<td>2.7–3.2 mm in diameter</td>
<td>1.5–2 mm in diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style</td>
<td>2.9–3.1 mm long</td>
<td>0.8–1.2 mm long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit size</td>
<td>2–3 cm in diameter</td>
<td>1–1.7 cm in diameter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
auriculatum would be Data Deficient (DD), because thorough field investigations should be conducted to determine the distribution and abundance of the species.

Representative Specimens Examined—INDIA. Rajmahal, Ganges R., 1820, Wallich 6031a (K); Irrawaddy R. [Ayeyarwady R.], Yenangheum [Yenangyaung], 1825, Wallich 6031b (K); Prome [Pyay], 1826, Wallich 6031c (K). LAOS. Haut laos, 15 km de Phong Saly sur piste de Bun Tai, 1200 m, 8 May 1936, E. Poilane 26021 (P). THAILAND. Mae Hong Son, Mae Sariang Dist., 44–45 km markers ca. 44.5 km W of Hot, 5 Nov 2003, J. Wen 7405 (US). VIETNAM. Quang Tri, Laobao, 256.2 km de la route du MeKong, 8 Apr 1920, E. Poilane 1358 (P); Son La, Mai Soo, Phient Cam, 930 m, 103°49'37.1"E, 21°05'49.6"N, 2 Aug 2016, V. C. Dang 201624D (PE).

Key to the Species of Cyphostemma in Asia

1. Leaves trifoliolate; subessielle; berries glandular-hispid .......................................................... C. setosum (Roehx.) Alston
1. Leaves digitately 3–5-foliolate; petioles 5–15 cm long; berries glabrous
2. Style 1 mm long; ovary 1.7 mm in diam .............................................................. C. auriculatum (Roehx.) P. Singh & B. V. Shetty
2. Style 3 mm long; ovary 3 mm in diam

Acknowledgments. We are grateful to Bing Liu, Haihua Hu, Jianfei Ye, Ai-Li Li for the line drawing, and Russell L. Barrett for helpful comments on the manuscript. We thank Alejandra Vasco, two anonymous reviewers, and the Editor-in-Chief Dr. James F. Smith for their valuable suggestions. This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NNSF 31500179, 31590822, and 31270268), and CAS-TWAS President’s Fellowship for International Ph.D Students. Field work was partially supported by Sino-African Joint Research Center, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Science and Technology Basic Work (2013FY112100).

Literature Cited


Phylogenetic analyses with thousands of taxa and mixed models.


APPENDIX 1. List of species and voucher used in this study, arranged by: Species Authority: COUNTRY. Collector’s Name (Herbarium Code), atp, rbcL, rps16, trnC-petN, trnH-psbA, trnL-F, and ITS. Accession numbers of newly generated sequenced in the study are indicated with asterisk (*).

DANG ET AL.: CYPHOSTEMMA (VITACEAE) FROM CHINA AND VIETNAM 4552017

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Systematic-Botany on 15 Dec 2019
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use
KC166416, KC166504, JQ128247, JQ128244, Cissus adusta Roxb.
INDONESIA. Wen 10268 (US), JF47642, JF47647, JF476673, JF476772, JF476858, KT344592.
C. amazonica Lindel. USA. Wen 2010-09 (US), JF476431, JF476549, JF476674, JF476773, JF476859, KT344593.
C. anticarpa Vent. USA. Wen 6684 (US), JF476435, JF476551, JF476767, JF476868, KT344594.
C. diffusiflora (Baker) Planch. GHANA. Jondjok et al. 1813 (MO), JF476520, JF476780, JF476878, JF476924, C. discolor Bloom. THAILAND. Wen 7468 (US), JF476453, JF476638, JF476880, JF476892, KT344596.