Agora Paleobotanica

Zhangwuia: an enigmatic organ with a bennettitalean appearance and enclosed ovules

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ABSTRACT: The feature distinguishing typical angiosperms from gymnosperms is that their ovules are enclosed before pollination. Bennettitales were formerly related to angiosperms because of the flower-like organisation of the former’s reproductive organs. There is little information on how the naked ovules of Bennettitales became enclosed in angiosperms because fossil evidence for such a transition, if it exists, has not been described. Here, we report a reproductive organ, Zhangwuia gen. nov., from the Middle Jurassic of Inner Mongolia, China. Like many Bennettitales, the arrangement of the foliar parts around the female part in Zhangwuia demonstrates a resemblance to typical angiosperm flowers. It is noteworthy that the ovule is secluded from the exterior space in Zhangwuia, therefore implying the existence of angio-ovuly. Although Bennettitales have been related to angiosperms for more than a hundred years, their way of ovule-enclosing was not previously revealed. The discovery of Zhangwuia prompts a rethinking of the relationship between Bennettitales and angiosperms, as well as of the origin of angiosperms.

KEY WORDS: angiosperms, Bennettitales, China, Inner Mongolia, Middle Jurassic.

Angiosperms are unequivocally the most important plant group for human beings and current ecosystems. They are commonly characterised by their unique reproductive organs; i.e., flowers. In spite of all the effort invested in flowers, where they came from has long been a puzzle for botanists. Arber and Parkin related the female part of Bennettitales with the group for human beings and current ecosystems. They are Angiosperms are unequivocally the most important plant

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Figure 1 Geologic information for the Jiulongshan Formation at Daohugou Village. Modified from Tan & Ren (2009): (a) geographical position of the fossil locality, Daohugou Village, Ningcheng, Inner Mongolia, China. The rectangular region is shown in detail in the inset, in which the black triangle represents Daohugou Village and the black dots represent cities in the region. (b) Geologic section of the Jiulongshan Formation near Daohugou Village. Layer 3 is the major fossil-yielding layer: 1 = gneiss; 2 = tuffaceous conglomerate; 3 = tuffaceous conglomerate; 4 = tuffaceous siltstone; 5 = tuffaceous mudstone; 6 = tuffaceous shale; 7 = volcanic breccia; 8 = fossil locality. (c) Stratigraphic column of the Jiulongshan Formation near Daohugou Village. Layer 3 is the major fossil-yielding layer. (d) Geological map of Daohugou Village and adjacent region. Rectangle represents the fossil locality.
four genera and six species of Ginkgoales (Yimaia, Ginkgoites, Baiera, Sphenobaiera), 13 genera and 20 species of Coniferales (Pityocladus, Pityospermum, Schizolepis, Austrohamia (Yanliosa), Brachyphyllum, Elatocladus, Amentotaxus, Taxus, Nageiopsis, Podocarpites, Cephalotaxopsis, ?Pseudofrenelopsis, Podozamites), two genera and two species of Caytoniales (Caytonia, Sagenopteris), three genera and three species of seeds/fruits with unknown affinities (Conites, Problematospermum, Carpolithus), and three genera and three species of angiosperms (Solaranthus, Juraherba, Yuhania) (Zheng et al. 2003; Li et al. 2004; Zhou et al. 2007; Wang et al. 2010a, b; Zheng and Wang 2010; Pott et al. 2012; Heinrichs et al. 2014; Dong et al. 2016; Han et al. 2016; Liu & Wang 2016b). As reported here, these works converge on a Middle Jurassic age for Zhangwuia.

Recently, a bennettitalean plant, Foxeoidea, was reported with its ovules surrounded by interseminal scales, although its ovules were not fully enclosed as they are in angiosperms (Rothwell & Stockey 2010). To help bridge this gap between Foxeoidea and typical angiosperms, we here report a fossil reproductive organ, Zhangwuia gen. nov., from the Jiulongshan Formation of the Middle Jurassic (> 164 Ma) of Daohugou Village, Inner Mongolia, China [119°15′E, 41°19′N]. Zhangwuia demonstrates a great resemblance to angiosperm flowers, including its flower-like organisation, surrounding foliar parts, and, most importantly, angio-ovuly in the female part. Interestingly, the general morphology of Zhangwuia demonstrates a resemblance to Bennettitales. Such a mosaic combination of characters implies that at least some Bennettitales have
the potential to reach angio-ovuly. In this way, *Zhangwuia* could narrow the evolutionary gap between angiosperms and gymnosperms.

### 1. Material and methods

The fossil material was collected by a local fossil collector, Mr Hongtao Cai, from the outcrop of the Jiulongshan Formation near Daohugou Village, Ningcheng, Liaoning, China (119.236727°E, 41.315756°N; Fig. 1), and it was donated to the Nanjing Institute of Geology and Paleontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS).

The general morphology and details of *Zhangwuia* were observed and photographed using a Nikon SMZ1500 stereo-microscope with a digital camera. More details were further observed and recorded using a Leo 1530 VP scanning electron microscope (SEM) at the Nanjing Institute of Geology and Paleontology (NIGPAS), Nanjing, China. Micro-computed tomography (CT) observation was performed using 225kV micro-CT (developed by the Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS) at the Key Laboratory of Vertebrate Evolution and Human Origin of CAS in the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Palaeoanthropology, scanning under a cone-beam energy of 130kV and a flux of 100μA with an 8.8μm slice distance. The transmission images of 1536 slices were reconstructed with a 2048 × 2048 matrix and 8.8μm pixel size through a 3D image processing software developed by the Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS. The images were processed using VGStudio Max2.2. The final results were saved as images or videos. All photographs were organised together for publication using Photoshop 7.0.

To make our description more neutral, we use the terms ‘female part’ and ‘female unit’, instead of ‘gynoecium’ and ‘carpel’ (which are restricted to angiosperms) to describe the morphology of *Zhangwuia*.

### 2. Results

**Order Incertae sedis**

**Family Incertae sedis**

**Genus Zhangwuia** gen. nov.

**Generic diagnosis.** Reproductive organ of radial symmetry. Outer foliar parts inflated, more or less rounded, probably...
China [119 tary videos V1–V3). The inner foliar parts include approxi-
man inflated portion in the middle base (Figs 4a–c; supplemen-
mentary video V1). Each outer foliar part is approximately
that there may be seven outer foliar parts (Fig. 4a; supple-
mentary video V1). The positions of the individual outer foliar parts
are not visible to the naked eye but can be visualised through
micro-CT (Fig. 4a; supplementary video V1). The organ includes outer and inner
foliar parts and female part (Fig. 2a, b). The outer foliar parts
are approximately seven in number, radially arranged. Inner foliar parts above
the outer foliar parts, radially arranged, in three cycles, ap-
proximately seven per cycle, alternate, tongue-shaped, obtuse-
tipped, some with a weak midrib. Female part includes
numerous spirally arranged female units. Female unit with
secluded space, a blunt tip, and an ovule/seed inside.

Type species. *Zhangwuia mira* gen. et sp. nov.

Etymology. *Zhangwu* – for the senior Chinese palaeobotanist,
Professor Wu Zhang (8 August 1937–27 June 2016).

Horizon. The Jiulongshan Formation, Middle Jurassic.

Age. The Callovian, Middle Jurassic (>164 Ma).

Locality. Daohugou Village, Ningcheng, Inner Mongolia,
China [119°15′E, 41°19′N].

*Zhangwuia mira* gen. et sp. nov. (Figs 2–5)

Specific diagnosis. (In addition to that of the genus) Organ
at least 12 mm in diameter. Outer foliar parts 4.3 mm long
and 3.4 mm wide. Inner foliar parts approximately 4 mm long
and 1.8 mm wide. Female part approximately 6 mm in diam-
eter at the base. Female unit approximately 1.2 mm long, fused
basally with adjacent units.

Description. The fossil is brown in colour, embedded in
yellowish tuff, preserved in three dimensions, and the exposed
part is approximately 12 mm in diameter (Figs 2a, 4a, d;
supplementary video V1). The organ includes outer and inner
growth parts and female part (Fig. 2a, b). The outer foliar parts
are not visible to the naked eye but can be visualised through
the application of micro-CT (Fig. 4a; supplementary video
V1). The positions of the individual outer foliar parts imply
that there may be seven outer foliar parts (Fig. 4a; supplemen-
tary video V1). Each outer foliar part is approximately
4.3 mm long and 3.4 mm wide, more or less rounded, with
an inflated portion in the middle base (Figs 4a–c; supplemen-
tary videos V1–V3). The inner foliar parts include approxi-
mately 23 members preserved alternately in three cycles (Fig.
2a, d). Each inner foliar part is approximately 4 mm long
and 1.8 mm wide, with straight parallel entire margins and an
obtuse tip, attached to the receptacle with its whole base,
with a longitudinally oriented epidermal texture (Figs 2a, d,
3a, b, d–f). Some of the inner foliar parts may have weak
midribs (Figs 2d, 3a, e) or tips bent adaxially (Figs 2a, d, 3b, c).
The cells are approximately 45–50 μm long and 7–13 μm wide
in the laterally regions of the inner foliar parts, and approxi-
mately 30–80 μm long and 19–24 μm wide in the midrib region
of the inner foliar parts (Fig. 3d–f). The female part is approxi-
mately 6 mm in diameter, conically formed, tapering distally,
and bearing spirally arranged female units (Figs 2a–c, 4d, 5e;
supplementary videos V1–V2). The centre of the female part
was replaced with sediment during the fossilisation (Fig. 2a, b).
The peripheral tissue of the female part is broken, exposing
the details of the female units (Figs 2e, 5a–c). The female unit
is up to 1.9 mm long and 1.7 mm wide, and fused with neigh-
bouring units basally (Figs 2c, 5e). The surface of the female
units is integral, with epidermal cells 50–80 μm long and
epidermal cells 50–80 × 20–50 μm (Figs 2c, 5d, e). There is a secluded locule, separated from the
exterior space by a 0.2-mm-thick wall, inside each female unit
(Fig. 5a, d). An ovule isolated from the locule wall is seen
inside the female unit (Fig. 5d).

Specimen number. PB21675.

Etymology. *mira* for *mirus*, meaning ‘wonderful’ in Latin.

Depository. The Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeon-
tology, Nanjing, China.

3. Discussion

‘Carpel’ is a frequently used term in angiosperm morphology.
There are at least two usages of this term. First, carpel *sensu
lato* designates any structure that encloses the ovules; namely,
the basic unit of angiosperm gynoecium. Second, a carpel
*sensu stricto* designates a foliar part enclosing ovules/seeds.
The carpel sensu stricto is hinged with the assumption that a carpel is derived from a megasporophyll, bearing ovules along its margins (Arber & Parkin 1907). This assumption has constituted the foundation for angiosperm systematics for more than a hundred years. However, a ‘sporophyll’ is purely an imaginary part that has never been seen in any fossil or extant plant (Wilson 1937; Melville 1963; Miao et al. 2017) because all ovules are borne on branches rather than on leaves (Herr 1995) and the only leaf-like ‘megasporophyll’ seen in Cycas is a result of mechanical pressure from the adjacent ovulate parts during the development (Wang & Luo 2013). Deciphering how the angiospermous carpel can be derived from the bennettitalean female part has been difficult for botanists. Until this question is answered satisfactorily, it is impossible to securely establish any of the hypotheses concerning the relationship between angiosperms and Bennettitales, as well as the systematics of angiosperm. Therefore, bridging the gap between angiosperms and Bennettitales using fossil evidence is of crucial importance for plant systematics.

The resemblance between Zhangwuia and Bennettitales is conspicuous. Bennettitales are a fossil group that have been well-documented by various authors in the past century (Wieland 1906; Seward 1919; Rothwell & Stockey 2002; Stockey & Rothwell 2003; Crane & Herendeen 2009; Rothwell & Stockey 2010). The inner foliar parts surrounding the female part in Zhangwuia are comparable to the foliar parts surrounding the female part in Bennettitales (Watson & Sincock 1992). The receptacle of some Bennettitales is also conical in form and may become filled with sediment (Watson & Sincock 1992), which is very similar to Zhangwuia. The arrangement of the female units around the receptacle in Zhangwuia appears like that of the seeds and interseminal scales arranged around a receptacle in Bennettitales (e.g., Cycadeoidea, Williamsoniella, Williamsoina, and Buttercarpus (Watson & Sincock 1992; Rothwell & Stockey 2002; Stockey & Rothwell 2003; Crane & Herendeen 2009; Rothwell et al. 2009)). If this comparison is valid, there seems to be some phylogenetic relationship between Zhangwuia and Bennettitales. The bennettitalean female part would be identical to Zhangwuia if its ovules were completely covered by the adjacent interseminal scales (Fig. 6c, d). Such ovule-enclosure is almost achieved in another fossil taxon, Foxeoidea (Rothwell & Stockey 2010). The Middle Jurassic age and the morphology of Zhangwuia favour placing Zhangwuia in the Bennettitales.

Figure 5 Details of female part of Zhangwuia mira gen. et sp. nov. SEM. (a) Tip (top arrow) of female unit and the margin (lower arrows) of its locule. Inset shows the outline of the locule wall. (b) Details of the female unit shown in Fig. 2c. Note the outline of the female unit (black line) and margin (white line) of the locule. (c) Surface (white line) of the female unit and margin (arrows) of the locule, enlarged from Fig. 5b. (d) An ovule (o) partially covered by other tissue, and a locule wall (between two upper arrows). Note the gap between the ovule and locule wall (between two lower arrows). Refer to the inset. (e) Tips (arrows) of two spirally arranged female units with integral surface. Refer to Fig. 2c. (f) Epidermal cellular details on the tip of a female unit. Scale bars = 0.2 mm (a, d); 0.1 mm (b, c, f); 0.5 mm (e).
It is worth emphasising that *Zhangwuia* demonstrates certain features unexpected for any Bennettitales; namely, the ovules in all Bennettitales (including the problematic *Foxeoidea* of Rothwell & Stockey 2010) are consistently, more or less, exposed to the exterior, while the ovules of *Zhangwuia* are inside the female units. An angiosperm flower is typically characterised by a perianth around a gynoecium and/or an androecium (Eames 1961). Similar organisation has been seen in both angiosperms and Bennettitales (Martens 1971; Watson & Sincock 1992; Biswas & Johri 1997). A female cone in Bennettitales has a heterogeneous surface comprising micropyle apices and polygonal interseminal scale heads (Watson & Sincock 1992; Crane & Herendeen 2009; Rothwell et al. 2009), while the surface of the female part of *Zhangwuia* is inside the female units. An angiosperm flower is typically characterised by a perianth around a gynoecium and/or an androecium (Eames 1961). Similar organisation has been seen in both angiosperms and Bennettitales (Martens 1971; Watson & Sincock 1992; Biswas & Johri 1997). A female cone in Bennettitales has a heterogeneous surface comprising micropyle apices and polygonal interseminal scale heads (Watson & Sincock 1992; Crane & Herendeen 2009; Rothwell et al. 2009), while the surface of the female part of *Zhangwuia* is homogeneous, smooth, and integral (Figs 2c, 5e, f) with no trace of a micropylar tube. Furthermore, the locule within the female unit and the ovules inside the locule of *Zhangwuia* (Fig. 5d) are never seen in other Bennettitales (Rothwell et al. 2009; Table 1), in which the ovules have exserted micropyles and are tightly surrounded by the interseminal scales. Therefore, *Zhangwuia* may be compared to female flowers in the inflorescence of Araceae because they both have female units that are crowded on the surface of an axis (Barabé et al. 2003, 2004). Because of the breakage, the internal details of the female units of *Zhangwuia* are observable. As seen in Figs 2e, 5a–d, there are several locules exposed on the broken surface in the female part. These locules are isolated from the exterior space by a wall (Fig. 5a–e), suggesting that a female unit of *Zhangwuia* has a secluded internal space characteristic of angiosperms. The structure inside the female unit appears to be an ovule (Fig. 5d) as its large size is beyond the scope of microspores, implying the occurrence of angio-ovuly in *Zhangwuia*. Ovules enclosed before pollination are a feature guaranteeing an angiospermous affinity for the plant in question (Tomlinson & Takaso 2002; Wang 2010). Therefore, *Zhangwuia* may have a feature that was formerly only restricted to angiosperms. Such a mosaic combination of characters spanning angiosperms and Bennettitales makes *Zhangwuia* especially interesting in plant evolution. The enclosure of the ovule as seen in *Zhangwuia* is not a singular case. For example, *Foxeoidea*, an unusual element of Bennettitales, has been anatomically documented in the Cretaceous (Rothwell & Stockey 2010). According to Rothwell & Stockey (2010), ovules with micropylar tubes in *Foxeoidea* are almost completely enclosed by the adjacent interseminal scales that are histologically fused to **Figure 6** Diagrams showing the structure of *Zhangwuia mira* gen. et sp. nov. and its comparison with Bennettitales. (a) Vertical profile of the fossil organ, showing outer foliar parts (of), inner foliar parts (if), female units (fu) with internal space, and the receptacle. Note that the female units are missing in the distal portion. (b) Top view of the reconstructed organ, showing outer foliar parts (of), inner foliar parts (if) in three cycles, and female units around the receptacle. Note the presences of midribs and bent tips in some inner foliar parts. (c) Idealised longitudinal section of the female part in Bennettitales. The ovules (grey) have exerted micropylar tubes and are bracketed by interseminal scales (black). Both ovules and interseminal scales are attached to the receptacle. (d) Idealised longitudinal section of the female part in *Zhangwuia*. The ovules (grey) are separated from the exterior space by the surrounding tissues (black).
Table 1  Comparison among

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typical angiosperms</th>
<th>Pseudoephedra</th>
<th>Zhangwuia</th>
<th>Foxeoida</th>
<th>Cycadeoidea</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ovule</td>
<td>Nucellus enclosed</td>
<td>Enclosed</td>
<td>Almost enclosed</td>
<td>Exposed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ovule surrounded by</td>
<td>‘Interseminal scales’</td>
<td>‘Interseminal scales’</td>
<td>’Interseminal scales’</td>
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<td>Intevelopalous scale tip</td>
<td>Integument</td>
<td>‘Interseminal scales’</td>
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<td>Intevelopalous scales</td>
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<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Isolated</td>
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<td>Not exerted</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Not differentiated</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Ovarian locule?</td>
<td>Ovarian locule</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female part position</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Central</td>
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each other and form a continuous layer around the ovules. The ovule-enclosing in Foxeoida is quite different from the imagined longitudinal folding of a ‘megasporophyll’ bearing ovules along its margins, as suggested by Arber & Parkin (1907) and their proponents (Crane 1985; Dilcher 2010). It should be noted that 1) the ovules in Foxeoida are not completely enclosed, so Foxeoida falls well within the scope of Bennettitales; and 2) it is still unclear which parts enclose the ovules in Foxeoida. According to Rothwell & Stockey (2010), the ovules with micropylar tubes in Foxeoida are surrounded by the adjacent interseominal scales. However, as the researchers admitted, histologically the ‘micropylar tube’ is indistinguishable from those of the adjacent interseominal scales because the outer surface of the ‘micropylar tube’ is never seen, despite its good anatomical preservation (Rothwell & Stockey 2010, fig. 4.3b, c). This observation makes an alternative interpretation more likely: namely, that their ‘micropylar tube’ is non-existent, and that the ovule-enclosure is completed by the adjacent interseominal scales. If this is the case, then the ovule-enclosing parts of Foxeoida will be very similar to Zhangwuia in nature. The near-complete enclosure in Foxeoida can be taken as a precursor to the complete ovule-enclosure of Zhangwuia. In both cases, the ovule-enclosure is completed by the same structure – the former interseominal scales. The anachronism created by Jurassic Zhangwuia and Cretaceous Foxeoida does not constitute a serious problem for this interpretation, as Zhangwuia and Foxeoida may belong to two different parallel lineages.

Parallel to Zhangwuia and Foxeoida, a possible Gnetales-related taxon with typical ephedroid morphology, Pseudoephedra (Liu & Wang 2016a), bears a solid style (a feature of angiosperms) instead of a micropylar tube as expected in Ephedra. According to molecular studies (Skinner et al. 2004), the placenta and ovarian wall correspond to an axillary branch and a leaf in gymnosperms, respectively. Foxeoida, Zhangwuia, and Pseudoephedra seem to suggest that there may be a novel evolutionary path for angio-ovulate (Wang et al. 2015): angio-ovule may be reached by different plant groups in their own ways independently, as suggested by others previously (Krasilov 1977; Wu et al. 2002). The possibility of deriving conuplicate carpels from the assumed ‘megasporophylls’ which bear ovules along their margins, as assumed by Arber & Parkin (1907) and their proponents, is reduced to nil since the superficially leaf-like morphology of megasporophyll in Cycas has been experimentally proven to be an artefact due to mechanical pressure (Wang & Luo 2013). Given all the evidence, angio-ovule seems to have been reached independently.

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6. Supplementary material

Supplementary material is available online at https://doi.org/10.1017/S1755691018000257

7. References


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