A palynological study of the genus Pedicularis (Orobanchaceae) in Iran

Authors: Shahryar Saeidi Mehrvarz, Soheila Parsa Panah, and Marzieh Beygom Faghir

Source: Willdenowia, 43(2) : 279-285

Published By: Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum Berlin (BGBM)

URL: https://doi.org/10.3372/wi.43.43207
A palynological study of the genus *Pedicularis* (*Orobanchaceae*) in Iran

### Abstract


Pollen morphological features of nine Iranian species of the genus *Pedicularis* were examined using light microscopy (LM) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). We studied the pollen morphology of *P. cabulica*, *P. caucasica*, *P. condensata*, *P. pycnantha*, *P. rechingeri*, *P. rhinanthoides*, *P. sibthorpii*, *P. straussii* and *P. wilhelmsiana*, among which all except *P. condensata*, *P. rhinanthoides* and *P. sibthorpii* are palynologically described here for the first time. We observed two main types of pollen aperture (trisyncolpate and bisyncolpate) and four of exine sculpturing (microscabrate-reticulate, microfoveolate-microscabrate, retipilate and microscabrate). The results reveal the taxonomic significance of palynological characters in the genus, and the taxonomic implications are discussed here.

Additional key words: pollen, SEM, taxonomy

### Introduction

*Pedicularis* L. (*Orobanchaceae*), with 600–800 species, is a large hemiparasitic genus, distributed mostly over boreal and arctic-alpine regions of the northern hemisphere (Mill 2001; Wang & al. 2003; Zhang & Wang 2011). The Sino-Himalayan region harbours more than 50% of the *Pedicularis* species and is an important centre of diversity of the genus (Ree 2001; Wang & Li 2005; Zhang & al. 2006; Yu & Wang 2008; Yu & al. 2008).

There are several taxonomic treatments of the genus dividing it to numerous sections and/or series. The most common treatments consider below the generic level only series (Yang & al. 1998). Due to limited phylogenetic studies available on *Pedicularis* (Ree 2005) and the various methods suggested for the classification of the genus, we do not deal with the infrageneric systems available on *Pedicularis*.

*Pedicularis* is represented by nine species in Iran (Wendelbo 1981), all distributed in the NW, N, NE and C parts (Saeidi 2006), and among which *P. rechingeri* and *P. straussii* are endemic. *Pedicularis sibthorpii* is widely distributed in Iran, as well as in the Caucasus, Europe, C Asia and Turkey. The species of the genus are herbaceous perennial plants, with pinnatisect and pinnatiparitite leaves and flowers arranged in lateral cymes forming a terminal capitulum, raceme or spiciform to verticillate inflorescence. The corolla is 2-lipped; the upper lip or galea is hooded and laterally compressed, rounded or truncate at the apex, or ending in teeth or in a beak; the lower lip is generally 3-lobed.

The utility and importance of fruit features in the determination of the nine Iranian species of this genus was reported by Saeidi & al. (2006). The palynology of *Pedicularis* has already been investigated for a number of species from throughout its distributional range. The most important findings of these previous palynological studies were: (1) three aperture types (tricolpate, bisyncolpate and tri-syncolpate) and (2) various sculpturing types including microscabrake, microrugulate, microre-

Out of the nine species of *Pedicularis* currently known to occur in Iran, data on pollen grains exist for three species only, i.e. *P. condensata*, *P. rhinanthoides*, and *P. sibthorpii*. The aim of the present study was to examine the pollen grains of the Iranian taxa in detail in order to provide palynological information and more data for future taxonomic work.

**Materials and methods**

The pollen grains of nine species of *Pedicularis* were studied by light microscopy (LM) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The majority of pollen samples were obtained from the Herbarium of the Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands, Tehran (TARI). A list of voucher specimens is given in Table 1. For LM investigation, pollen grains were transferred directly from anthers to glass slides and mounted in glycerine jelly for further observation. Prepared slides were studied with an Olympus BH-2 microscope. Size measurements were based on 25 pollen grains per species. The value of P (polar axis length), E (equatorial diameter), exine thickness and mesocolpium diameter were measured under a ×40 eyepiece, and the P/E ratio was calculated (Table 2). For SEM investigation, pollen grains were treated with 96% ethanol and pipetted to double-side tape affixed on 12.5 mm diameter aluminium stubs, and sputter-coated (Emitech k450) with gold. The micrographs were made using an SEM model VEGA/TESCAN at an accelerating voltage of 15 KV under 5000× to 30 000× magnifications at Razi Metallurgical Research Center (RMRC) in Tehran. The pollen terminology in general follows Erdtman (1952), Punt & al. (2007) and Wang & al. (2003).

### Results

**Description of general pollen morphology**

The pollen grains were isopolar, radially symmetrical monads, in shape oblate-spheroidal (P/E = 0.97–1.00), spheroidal (P/E = 0.97–1.14), prolate-spheroidal (P/E = 1.00–1.14) or subprolate (P/E = 1.14–1.16). Their outline varied from subtrilobate to trilobate and subbilobate to bilobate in polar view, and from elliptical to circular in equatorial view. The colpus membrane surface was scabrate or scabrate-tuberculate. Pollen apertures were either trisyncolpate or bisyncolpate. The pollen grain size varied from small to medium (according to Erdtman 1952). The polar axis ranged from 16.23 ± 0.98 µm (*Pedicularis wilhelmsiana*) to 34.42 ± 1.77 µm (*P. rhinanthoides*). The equatorial axis ranged from 14.17 ± 1.2 µm (*P. wilhelmsiana*) to 29.53 ± 1.83 µm (*P. rhinanthoides*). The P/E ratio ranged from 0.97 (*P. pycnantha*) to 1.16 (*P. rhinanthoides*). The mesocolpium ranged from 14.67 ± 1.23 µm (*P. pycnantha*) to 17.63 ± 2.35 µm (*P. caucasica*). Exine was extremely thin and varied from 0.85 ± 0.28 µm (*P. wilhelmsiana*) to 1.57 ± 0.38 µm (*P. cabulica*). Pollen apertures and exine sculpture are two of the most informative pollen morphological features of the genus. The detailed information of pollen morphology for the investigated species is shown in Table 2.

**Pollen type classes**

Based on pollen apertures and exine sculpturing, the examined species are divided into two main types and five subtypes.

- **Type I**: Trisyncolpate pollen grains (Fig. 1A–I). Two subtypes were identified within this type:
  - **Subtype Ia**: Microscabrate-reticulate exine sculpturing, observed in *Pedicularis caucasica* (Fig. 1B) and visible only at high magnifications in SEM.
### Table 2. Characteristic features of the investigated pollen in Iranian species of *Pedicularis*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>P [µm]</th>
<th>E [µm]</th>
<th>P/E</th>
<th>ET [µm]</th>
<th>ML [µm]</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Aperture</th>
<th>Exine sculpturing</th>
<th>Pollen type and subtypes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>P. caucasica</em></td>
<td>20–25 (23.46 ± 1.58)</td>
<td>22.5–25 (23.75 ± 1.27)</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.5–1.25 (0.86 ± 0.32)</td>
<td>15–22.5 (17.63 ± 2.35)</td>
<td>OS-S</td>
<td>3-syncolpate</td>
<td>microscabrate-reticulate</td>
<td>Ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. pycnantha</em></td>
<td>17.5–20 (19.01 ± 0.93)</td>
<td>17.5–22.5 (19.53 ± 1.43)</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.75–1.5 (1.14 ± 0.16)</td>
<td>12.5–16.25 (14.67 ± 1.23)</td>
<td>OS-S</td>
<td>3-syncolpate</td>
<td>retipilate</td>
<td>Ib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. rechingeri</em></td>
<td>22.5–25 (23.14 ± 1.08)</td>
<td>22.5–25 (23.1 ± 1.08)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.75–2 (1.2 ± 0.32)</td>
<td>15–20 (16.62 ± 1.64)</td>
<td>OS-S-PS</td>
<td>3-syncolpate</td>
<td>retipilate</td>
<td>Ib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. straussii</em></td>
<td>20–30 (23.63 ± 1.8)</td>
<td>20–25 (23.73 ± 1.39)</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.75–2 (1.22 ± 0.29)</td>
<td>12.5–17.5 (16.48 ± 1.36)</td>
<td>OS-S</td>
<td>3-syncolpate</td>
<td>retipilate</td>
<td>Ib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. condensata</em></td>
<td>15–17 (16.45 ± 0.97)</td>
<td>12.5–17.5 (15.76 ± 1.34)</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1–2 (1.13 ± 0.27)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>PS-S</td>
<td>2-syncolpate</td>
<td>microfoveolate-microscabate</td>
<td>Ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. wilhelmsiana</em></td>
<td>15–17 (16.23 ± 0.96)</td>
<td>12.5–15 (14.16 ± 1.2)</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>0.5–1.25 (0.85 ± 0.28)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>PS-S-SP</td>
<td>2-syncolpate</td>
<td>retipilate</td>
<td>IIb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. sibthorpii</em></td>
<td>15–20 (17.94 ± 1.13)</td>
<td>16.25–21.25 (18.14 ± 1.21)</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.75–1.25 (1.05 ± 0.21)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>OS-S</td>
<td>2-syncolpate</td>
<td>retipilate</td>
<td>IIb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. cabulica</em></td>
<td>20–27.5 (24.56 ± 1.74)</td>
<td>20–22.5 (21.79 ± 1.12)</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1–2 (1.57 ± 0.38)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>PS-S</td>
<td>2-syncolpate</td>
<td>retipilate</td>
<td>IIb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. rhinantheoides</em></td>
<td>33–37 (34.42 ± 1.77)</td>
<td>25–32.5 (29.53 ± 1.83)</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1–2.25 (1.52 ± 0.45)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>2-syncolpate</td>
<td>microscabate</td>
<td>Ic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: P = polar axis length; E = equatorial axis length; P/E = polar/equatorial axis length ratio; ET = exine thickness; ML = mesocolpium length; OS = oblate-spheroidal; PS = prolate-spheroidal; S = spheroidal; SP = subprolate.
Subtype Ib: Retipilate exine sculpturing, observed in *Pedicularis pycnantha* (Fig. 1D), *P. rechingeri* (Fig. 1F) and *P. straussii* (Fig. 1H).

Type II: Bisyncolpate pollen grains (Fig. 2A–I; 3A–F).

Three subtypes were identified within this type:

Subtype IIa: Microfoveolate-microscabrate exine sculpturing, observed in *Pedicularis condensata* (Fig. 2B). Numerous scabrae situated on the tectum were found at high magnification in SEM.

Subtype IIb: Retipilate exine sculpturing, observed in *Pedicularis wilhelmsiana* (Fig. 2E), *P. sibthorpii* (Fig. 2H) and *P. cabulica* (Fig. 3B).

Subtype IIc: Microscabrate exine sculpturing, observed in *Pedicularis rhinanthoides* (Fig. 3E).

Discussion

Palynological analysis of Iranian species of *Pedicularis* identified especially pollen shape, size, aperture types, and exine sculpturing as the most taxonomically informative within the genus. Although *Pedicularis* presents variation in pollen gross morphology, which is in fact one of the features used in the infrageneric classification of the genus, the pollen surface is invariable and relatively smooth in all species (Tsoong & Chang 1965; Dutta & Chanda 1978). *Pedicularis caucasica, P. pycnantha, P. rechingeri,* and *P. straussii* have trisyncolpate pollen grains, whereas the other studied species have bisyncolpate ones. Tsoong & Chang (1965) as well as Wang & al. (2003) mentioned...
that in the monophyletic *P.* sect. *Cyatophora*, both aperture types can be observed. Therefore, the application of this feature in characterizing closely related species is restricted. However, both species showing the trisyncolpate pollen grains, *P.* rechingeri and *P.* straussii, are characterized also by a verticillate synflorescence and an oblong, symmetrical capsule (Saeidi & al. 2006). Furthermore, the sculpturing on the tectum surface in both species is similar concerning the retipilate sculpturing (Fig. 1F, H).

*Pedicularis pycnantha* resembles *P.* caucasica in having opposite to whorled stem leaves and a falciform-curved corolla tube, but differs from it in calyx length and in the galea spreading backward vs. slightly curved (not straight) in *P.* caucasica (Saeidi 2006). On the other hand, the exine sculpturing of pollen grains in *P.* pycnantha is retipilate, whereas it is microscabrate-reticulate in *P.* caucasica. Furthermore, the polar and equatorial axis of *P.* caucasica is more than that of *P.* pycnantha (Table 2). Thus, the pollen morphology does not support a close relationship between these species.

The shape of pollen grains varies from oblate-spheroidal, spheroidal, prolate-spheroidal, to subprolate. The subprolate shape was observed only in *Pedicularis cabulica*. With regard to morphological characters, for example the presence of alternate leaves, four taxa resemble each other: *P.* cabulica, *P.* rhinanthoides, *P.* sibthorpii
This very large genus is in urgent need of a molecular phylogenetic study (in preparation by Ree, pers. comm.), including sufficient representatives to test the monophyly of the recognized infrageneric taxa. The significance of pollen morphological characters should be discussed in the light of such a robust phylogeny rather than in the context of the available chaotic traditional classifications.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to the curator of the Herbarium of the Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands, Tehran (TARI), for allowing us to obtain pollen materials from herbarium specimens. We would particularly like to thank Dr Thomas Marcussen (Oslo) and Prof. Shahin Zarre (University of Tehran) for their useful comments and collaboration. We also thank Dr Richard Ree (F) and an anonymous reviewer for their comments on an earlier draft of this paper.

References


