

Vessel Elements of Two Thelypteroid Ferns

Dr. Amber Hasan

Asst. Professor, Department of Botany, Shia P. G. College, Lucknow

Introduction

Vessels are specially built up of a longitudinal series of individual cells, termed vessel members or elements to provide the three dimensional pathway for the ascent of water in plants, having perforations at both the ends, sometimes in the lateral wall. Other regions of the wall are highly lignified and water moves freely through perforations in the end-walls. Perforation occurs at the last stage of vessel element differentiation as an event of programmed cell death (Esau 1965; Esau and Charvat 1978; Buvat 1989). A differentiating vessel element is connected with a mature dead vessel element and a vessel precursor cell at each end but perforations occur only at the end-wall between the mature dead vessel element and the differentiating vessel element (Esau and Charvat 1978). Vessel elements are present in *Gigantopteris* (Permian fossil seed plants), Gnetales, some extant lycophyte and ferns and in angiosperms except some genera of basal clades (Li et al. 1996; Bailey and Tupper 1918; Carlquist and Schneider 2007; Taylor and Wilson 2012).

Since the first report of vessel in seedless vascular plants by Russow (1872) in *Pteridium aquilinum*, a handful of paper was published and withdrawn due to the imperfect methodology followed by the workers and later on a revised and well accepted concept was proposed by Carlquist and Schneider (2007), following the recent technique reinvestigations revealed vessel bearing four genera of ferns viz. *Woodsia*, *Marsilea*, *Astrolepis* and *Pteridium* and one lycophyte i.e. *Selaginella* by Carlquist and Schneider (2007) and two more genera i.e. *Aleuritopteris* and *Cheilanthes* by Sen and Mukhopadhyay (2014). But it may be possible that vessels can present in a great number of species that we currently know (Pittermann et al. 2011).

This is a revisit to explore the distribution of vessels in the pteridophytic taxa following the new concept to remove the contention lies in this regard.

Two thelypteroid taxa viz. *Ampelopteris prolifera* and *Thelypteris interrupta* are selected first as noticed to present as continuous patches on the moist climatic zone of West Bengal and the habitats are facing different levels of disturbance, till the taxa are present as rapidly proliferating populations. The first one prefers terrestrial microclimate and the second one invaded the roadside open swampy land or sometimes found in the barren drier land devoid of water supply. Both the taxa are found to grow extensively in their respective niches and outcompete other associated plant components. Vessel elements and other xylem components (protoxylem and metaxylem tracheids) i.e. the evolutionary antecedents of vessels are

Received: 10.07.2018

Accepted: 20.08.2018

Published: 20.08.2018



also studied, to see the plexus of vascular connections in the different organs of the plant body and the respective dis-tribution of different types of xylary elements.

Aim of the present study lies with the investigation of tra- cheary elements especially to observe the vessels present in the studied taxa and whether any interpopulation vari-ations of tracheary element length–width(s) are present with the microclimatic condition that is sun and shade grown plants facing different level of disturbance (high to moderate level of disturbance) and in undisturbed condition.

Materials were collected from the lower Gangetic plain area of West Bengal from two contrasting environ- ments (if available) of each site. Geographical and cli- matological data of respective specimen collection sites are mentioned in Table 1. Their distribution is observed throughout the different districts of West Bengal to see their habitat and climatic preference.

Moderately disturbed [infrequent human inter- ference in the Kalyani University campus, population 1 open (P1O), population 2 shade (P1S) and near riverside, Chakdaha population 3 semishade (P2Ss)] and undis- turbed [a little bit away from riverside, Chakdaha inside dense canopy where human interference is rare, popu- lation 4 shade (P2S)]. Two contrasting microenvironments were selected from each three places that is sun (exposed on bare ground, P1O, P3O) and shade/semi shade (below canopy or at the shade of large buildings, P1S P2Ss, P2S, and P3S) (Fig. 1a, b). *Thelypteris interrupta* were found to grow in similar environments everywhere. Mainly the railway side/roadside wetlands or lowlands were occu- pied by this plant, of which two populations were selected one from Halisahar, North 24 Pargana (waterlogged wet land, heavy growth of the plant through hectors of area)/ P1Sw.O and another from Mogra, Hooghly (near railway side barren dried land surviving with remnants of popu- lations)/P2D.O.

For each population tracheary elements of different plants were studied to see the organ wise variations (i.e. in root, rhizome, petiole, lamina, root-rhizome junction, rhizome-petiole junction and costa). First, the tracheary elements were isolated following the standard macera- tion technique. taken from the macerated material. Length and width of protoxylem and metaxylem tracheids, vessels, and end-plate of the vessel elements. For each of the plant parts slides were prepared from different plants. Minimum 15 readings were taken and mean and standard deviations were calculated in MS Excel. Taxa mean was calculated from population mean for each of the plant organ. The tissue somewhat distal in position from the apical parts and the portion of roots adjacent to the rhizome were taken for study.

SEM imaging

~~Hand-razor cut longisections were observed in the light microscope then passed~~

Received: 10.07.2018

Accepted: 20.08.2018

Published: 20.08.2018



though aqueous alcohol grades and air-dried samples were placed on stub, sputter coated with gold and examined with SEM (model Zeiss EVO- MA 10) (Carlquist and Schneider 2007).

Histochemical and optical tests

Histochemical and optical tests of vessel end-walls were done by using different tissue specific stains like phlo- roglucinol–hydrochloric acid and Toluidine blue O (lig- nified wall), ruthenium red (pecto-cellulosic middle lamella), (Johanssen 1940; Yata et al. 1970) and the sec- tions were also observed in polarized light (idea was developed and established by the corresponding author of this manuscript) to see the lignin free zone and imag- ing in Nikon E200 microscope.

Results

Ampelopteris prolifera (Retz.) Copel. and *T. interrupta* (Willd.) K. Iwats, both plants grow as a continuous patch in roadside dry/wetlands outcompeting the other plant components of the respective field as well. *A. prolifera* is grown in sun/shade terrestrial microclimate and *T. inter-rupta* always prefer open land. The plants invaded undis- turbed to highly disturbed habitats by rapid proliferation. Their distribution is observed throughout West Bengal and it was seen that the moist climatic part of the state is congenial for their rapid proliferation because these plants are represented very poor or not at all in the drierparts of the state.

Comparison of interpopulation length–width variations of tracheary elements in the different organ of the studiedtaxa.

Tracheary elements i.e. protoxylem, metaxylem and ves- sel elements length– width(s) and the vessel end wall length width(s) are presented in *prolifera* and *interrupta*. In the longest and shortest tracheary ele- ments of different organ are shown with bold font dou- ble and single superscript respectively by considering the population level variation. Among all three types of tracheary elements in root metaxylem components are longer and wider in all the population of *A. prolifera* except in population 6 i.e. P3S where vessel elements are longer than the metaxylem components. In *T. inter- rupta* also root metaxylem components are longer and wider but in population 1 vessel elements are widerthan the metaxylem components. In rhizome of *A. pro- lifera* the vessel elements and protoxylem tracheids are found and no metaxylem components are found except in population 4 i.e. P2S whereas in *T. interrupta* metax- ylem components are longer than the other two elements and vessel elements are wider than the metaxylem. In petiole of *A. prolifera* vessel elements are longer in four populations i.e. P1O, P3O, P2S, P3S and metaxylem com- ponents are

longer than the vessel elements in rest two populations i.e. P1S and P2Ss. Metaxylem components are wider than the vessel elements in P1S and in rest five populations' vessel elements are wider.

In *T. interrupta* petiole metaxylem components are longer than the vessel elements. In the costa of *A. prolifera* metaxylem components are longer and vessel elements are wider. In *T. interrupta* costa metaxylem components are longer and wider than the vessel elements. In *A. prolifera* longest protoxylem tracheid i.e. 1.49 ± 0.36 mm is observed in the root of P1S and shortest protoxylem tracheid length is observed in the rhizome of P2Ss i.e. 0.20 ± 0.02 mm. Metaxylem tracheids of rhizome are absent in all the populations except one that is in population 4 (P2S). Longest metaxylem tracheid i.e. 6.73 ± 0.63 mm was observed in the root of population 2 (P1S) and shortest i.e. 2.44 ± 0.047 mm in the root of population 4 (P2S). Longest vessel element was seen in the root of P3S i.e. 7.37 ± 1.80 mm and shortest in the rhizome i.e. 1.19 ± 0.16 mm. Longest vessel element end-plates are seen in petiole of P1O i.e. 584.40 ± 196.60 μ m in *A. prolifera* and shortest in rhizome of P2Ss i.e. 65.24 ± 32.9 μ m. In *T. interrupta* longest protoxylem tracheid was found in the root of population 2 i.e. 1.479 ± 0.005 mm and shortest in the rhizome of population 1 i.e. 0.564 ± 0.096 . Metaxylem tracheid was longest in root of P2DO i.e. 7.79 ± 0.113 mm and shortest in the rhizome of P2DO i.e. 2.33 ± 0.014 mm. Root vessel element of P2DO was longest i.e. 5.13 ± 0.105 mm and shortest in the rhizome of P2DO i.e. 1.325 ± 0.015 mm. In *T. interrupta* longest vessel element endplate was seen in petiole of P1SWO i.e. 640.08 ± 20.28 μ m and shortest in root of P2DO 101.01 ± 58.89 μ m. In both the taxa protoxylem tracheids are with spiral thickening and metaxylem tracheids are with scalariform thickening of opposite and alternate patterns. End-walls are pointed or tapered. Branched tracheids are observed in lamina/costa and rhizome of both the taxa.

Comparison of mean length–width variation of tracheary elements in the studied taxa

In Table 4 a comparison of mean length–width of two taxa is provided. Taxa mean was calculated from population mean of each organ. Among vessel elements of all the organ petiole vessel elements are longer in *A. prolifera* i.e. 4.77 mm and root vessel elements are longer in *T. interrupta* i.e. 4.64 mm. Width is similar of all the organ in case of vessel elements of *A. prolifera* i.e. 0.04 mm and among all the plant parts in *T. interrupta* rhizome vessels are wider i.e. 0.06 mm.

In comparison of two studied taxa tracheary elements of all the types are longer in the different organ of *T. interrupta* than the first one but only the vessel elements are longer in the rhizome of *A. prolifera* than the second taxa but wider in *T.*



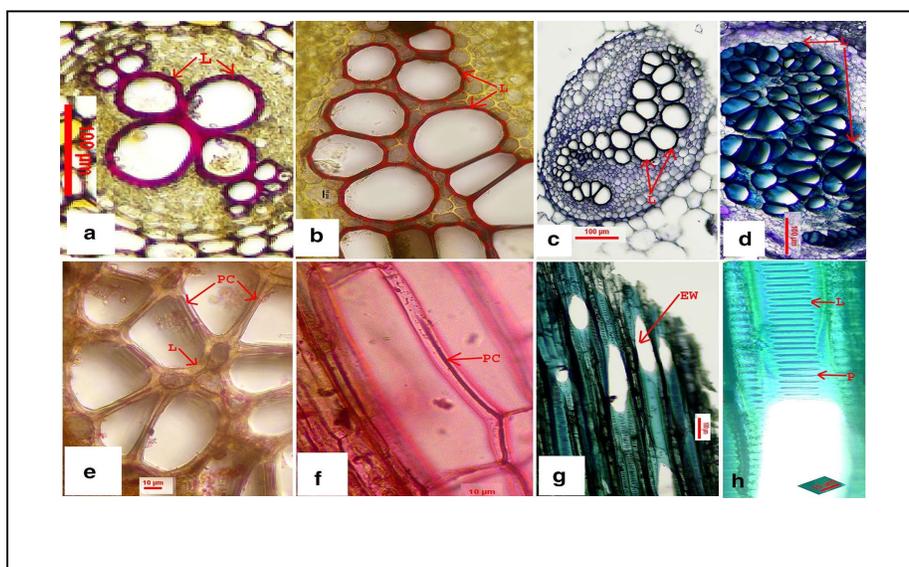
interrupta than the first one. The petiole vessel elements of *A. prolifera* are wider than these second one.

Organographic distribution of vessel elements in the studied taxa

Vessels are found in all the plant parts including mid-rib/costa of the lamina in both cases. Vessels are with inclined and horizontal endplate. Endplates are with simple compound or intermediate type of perforation plate. In the present observation vessel elements are found to be present in all the plant parts (that is in root, rhizome, petiole, rachis and in the primary vein of the pinnae) of the genera. The uniqueness of the endplate is having completely or incompletely formed scalariform bar or simple perforation plate at the end-wall. The end-walls are always inclined/obliquely placed except in the midvein of *A. prolifera*. In the vessel elements of primary vein the secondary thickening of the lateral wall is of reticulate type and the end-wall tends to be horizontal. In the root-rhizome junction and the rhizome petiole junction vessel elements are present.

Histochemical and optical tests of endwalls of vessel elements

Lignified tissues of phloroglucinol–hydrochloric acid stained sections are showing reddish and vessel end-walls show negative reactions. Transsections of root and petiole showing vessel elements occupy the central part of the stele stained positively with phloroglucinol–hydrochloric acid and toluidine blue O. Toluidine blue O which stains lignin blue did not stain the end-wall. Walls with pectic.



Received: 10.07.2018

Accepted: 20.08.2018

Published: 20.08.2018



This work is licensed and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any Medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

substances are stained red with ruthenium red (Fig. 2e,f). Very weak double refraction in polarized light from the end-wall indicates their cellulosic nature and lignified part is refracted when seen in cross polarized light (Fig. 3d, e).

Connections of vessel elements and associations

Vessels are associated either with xylem parenchyma in both the sides or with metaxylem and protoxylem tracheids in the other end (Fig. 3c). Vessel members are joined end to end and form vessel network (Fig. 3c, d). Vessel–vessel interconnections and the interruption of the vessel network was observed from a part of tissue in longitudinal sections in white light (Fig. 3c) and crosspolarized light (Fig. 3d, e).

Discussion

Over 60 species of pteridophytes have managed to invade both intact and disturbed ecosystems, often out-competing and even smothering native angiosperms and conifers (Robinson 2010). The reasons behind the ferns' competitive edge are complex but a physiological approach may help explain their rapid rates of spread, as well as the mechanism by which these species push their xylem function and overall physiology beyond the norm. Studied two taxa were also of similar nature always out-competing the associated components and occupy a continuous large area.

Vessel elements are specialized gradually by shifting scalariform to simple perforation plates on their end wall and rotation of highly oblique to transverse/horizontal orientation of the end wall for efficient conduction of water (Bailey and Tupper 1918). Appearance of vessel characters in distantly related plant group is the result of parallel evolution (Baas and Wheeler 1996). Phylogenetic distribution of vessel across vascular plants is: gigantopterids-the Permian seed plants (only fossil representative of gymnosperm bearing vessel), some extant ferns and lycophyte, extant taxa of gnetales and angiosperms except some genera of basal clades. The distribution of the vessel element is not apodeictic in seedless vascular plants. Recent method of vessel detection was established by Carlquist and Schneider (2007); following that, vessel elements are found to be present in the root, rhizome

Comparative data of the two taxa show variation of length–width in the different types of tracheary elements but shortening of length is not distinctly correlated with gradual increase of width or vice versa in different taxa or the different organs of the same taxa.

In *A. prolifera* five population (except P2S) bear protoxylem and vessel

Received: 10.07.2018

Accepted: 20.08.2018

Published: 20.08.2018



This work is licensed and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any Medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

elements in the rhizome but no metaxylem is present. In the aforementioned five populations (P1O, P1S, P2Ss, P3O, P3S) water table is far from the ground and also disturbance (high to moderate) is present. But in the population 4 (P2S) plants where all type of tracheary elements is present were grown near the water and the situation was undisturbed. Sen et al. (1989) reported that vessel formation is regulated by disturbance and different type of stress but no experimental proof was provided. The exact factors controlling the nature and amount of vascular tissue formation need further evidence or experimental data in controlled condition.

Study of the vessel size revealed that the root vessels are longer in *T. interrupta* whereas in *A. prolifera* petiole vessels are more elongated. So the vessel elements are longer in either root or petiole followed by rhizome. *A. prolifera* growing in open habitat are not always showing shorter tracheary elements than the taxa grown in shade habitat which is present in case of *Aleuritopteris* and *Cheilanthes* (Sen and Mukhopadhyay 2014).

Independent evolution of vessel was taking place in different plant groups as well as within the same plant group evidenced by previous report of vessel member distribution, genera bearing vessel elements belonging to lycophyte (*Selaginella*), core leptosporangiate (*Marsilea*), polypod (*Pteridium*, *Astrolepis*, *Cheilanthes*, *Aleuritopteris*) and eupolypod II (*Woodsia*; and *A. prolifera*,

T. interrupta of present report) (Schuettpelz and Pryer 2008; Taylor and Wilson 2012). The presently reported genera belong to eupolypod II. The genera bear vessel elements in seedless vascular plants are widely distributed among distantly related families of pteridophytes which are of recent origin. Till date no extinct members of pteridophytes are reported for the presence of vessel elements. The first extinct plants reported for the presence of vessel elements are Gigantopterids, a seed plant of Permian origin. Later on the character was not continued in all the predecessors of different group of seed plants since Permian, evidenced by some vesselless genera of angiosperm basal clade of early cretaceous origin and of some extant genera of angiosperm basal clade (Taylor and Wilson 2012). Some other anatomical characters like secondary xylem of heterosporous lycopods (*Lepidodendron*) and bifacial cambium of fossil genus *Sphenophyllum* (only non-seed plants) of Carboniferous and mid-Devonian origin respectively become disappear with due course of time and reappear later in other groups (seed plants) of plant. Appearance and disappearance of vessel throughout the different plant group tell the similar tale. Dearth of knowledge exists regarding the distribution and evolution of vessel elements through the different plant groups, need more evidence from extinct



and extant taxa to depict the proper sequence and radiation of vessel character that was happened in nature and become evolutionary boon to their predecessors.

Conclusion

Vessel elements are present throughout the entire vascular connections of the plant body (i.e. in root, rhizome, stipe, rachis, primary vein/costa, root-rhizome and rhizome-petiole junctions) of *A. prolifera* (Retz.) Copel. and *T. interrupta* (Willd.) K. Iwats. Presence of vessel elements in the costa of pteridophytic taxa is first time reported by this study. Interpopulation variation of tracheary elements length-width(s) and vessel end-wall length width(s) are noticed, which do not corroborate the fact that the studied plants of moist shady habitat always possess longer tracheary elements than the population of open habitat. Till date only seven genera of pteridophytes are reported for the presence of vessels and these two genera are new addition with the previous report.

References

- Baas P, Wheeler EA (1996) Parallelism and reversibility in xylem evolution: a review. IAWA J 17:351–364
- Bailey IW, Tupper WW (1918) Size variation in tracheary cells. I. A comparison between the secondary xylems of vascular cryptogams, gymnosperms and angiosperms. In: Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, vol 54, pp 149–204
- Buvat R (1989) Fundamental tissues and accessory specialization. In: Ontogeny, cell differentiation, and structure of vascular plants. Springer, Berlin, pp 561
- Carlquist S, Schneider EL (2007) Tracheary elements in ferns: new techniques, observations, and concepts. Am Fern J 97:199–211
- Cheadle VI (1942) The occurrence and types of vessels in the various organs of the plant in the monocotyledoneae. Am J Bot 29:441–450
- Cheadle VI (1943) The origin and certain trends of specialization of the vessel in the Monocotyledoneae. Am J Bot 30(1):11–17
- Comstock JP, Sperry JS (2000) Theoretical considerations of optimal conduit length for water transport in vascular plants. New Phytol 148:195–218
- Esau K (1965) Plant anatomy, 2nd edn. Wiley, New York, p 230
- Esau K, Charvat I (1978) On vessel member differentiation in the (kidney) bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.). Ann Bot 42:665–677
- Johanssen DA (1940) Plant microtechnique. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, pp 182–203
- Li H, Taylor EL, Taylor TN (1996) Permian vessel elements. Science 271:188–189 Niklas KJ (2000) The evolution of plant body plans—a biomechanical perspective. Ann Bot 85:411–438
- Pittermann J, Limm E, Rico C, Christman M (2011) Structure function constraints of tracheid

Received: 10.07.2018

Accepted: 20.08.2018

Published: 20.08.2018



This work is licensed and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any Medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

based xylem: a comparison of conifers and ferns. *New Phytol* 192:449–461

- Pittermann J, Watkins JE, Cary KL, Schuettpelz E, Brodersen C, Smith AR, Baer A (2015) The structure and function of xylem in seed free vascular plants: an evolutionary perspective, chapter 1. In: Hacke U (ed) *Functional and ecological xylem anatomy*. Springer International Publishing, Basel, pp 1–37
- Proctor MC, Tuba Z (2002) Poikilohydry and homoiohydricity? *New Phytol* 156:327–349
- Robinson RC (2010) Problem ferns: their impact and management. In: Mehltreter K, Walker LR, Sharpe JM (eds) *Fern ecology*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp 255–322
- Russow E (1872) Vergleichende Untersuchungen der Leitbündel Kryptogamen. *Memoir Acad Imper Sci St Petersburg Ser 7(9)*:1–207
- Schuettpelz E, Pryer KM (2008) Fern phylogeny. In: Ranker TA, Haufler CH (eds) *Biology and evolution of ferns and lycophytes*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp 395–416
- Sen K, Mukhopadhyay R (2014) New report of vessel elements in *Aleuritopteris* and *Cheilanthes*. *Taiwania* 59(3):231–239
- Sen T, Kobir H, Chattopadhyay S (1989) Effects of environments on xylary elements of some ferns. *Indian Fern J* 6:124–130
- Sperry JS (2003) Evolution of water transport and xylem structure. *Int J Plant Sci* 164:S115–S127
- Taylor SF, Wilson JP (2012) Evolutionary voyage of angiosperm vessel structure–function and its significance for early angiosperm success. *Int J Plant Sci* 173(6):596–609
- Yata S, Itoh T, Kishima T (1970) Formation of perforation plates and bordered pits in differentiating vessel elements, vol 50. *Wood Research Bulletin of the Wood Research Institute Kyoto University, Kyoto*, pp 1–11

