# **Taxonomy in Relation to Palynology**

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#### Introduction

- Modern taxonomists consider that the gross morphological characters are not always sufficient to provide means of differentiation in determining the genetically and evolutionary relationship between taxa.
- To achieve this the taxonomical evidences from anatomy, embryology, palynology, cytology, palaeobotany, ecology, biochemistry etc. are discussed.
- Dr. V. Puri has said "One of the most significant modern trends in plant taxonomy is towards a synthesis between the older methods, outlook and more recent developments in our knowledge of plants".

#### Plant Taxonomy : Palynology

Pollen character

Palynology is the science of pollen and spores and its applications. It is derived from the Greek word **palynein** meaning to scatter.

The significance of pollen attributes in taxonomy has been realized during the last three decade Erdtman, 1952; Wagenitz, 1995; Stix, 1960; Raj, 1961; Chanda, 1972; Nair, 1974.

#### Plant Taxonomy : Palynology – Number of Pollen Nuclei

- The number of nuclei in the pollen at the time of dispersal has been used by taxonomists (Brewbaker, 1967).
- The angiosperm pollen is either **binucleate or trinucleate** according to the precocity of division of the generative nucleus.
- The binucleate condition is considered as more primitive than the trinucleate.
- In the Centrospermae, the pollen is uniformly trinucleate, the monocot (Liliaceae) is binucleate, the apetalous and polypetalous dicot are binucleate and gamopetalous members trinucleate.

### Plant Taxonomy : Palynology – Shape & Symmetry

- The shape and symmetry of a pollen grain the architecture of its wall exine stratification, sculpture and structure and type, number, position, shape and structure of its aperture are some of the basic characters which prove useful at all taxonomic levels.
- Palynological characters have been used in solving several taxonomic problems including the repositioning of several disputed taxa and interpretation of problems relating to the origin and evolution of different groups.
- Cronquist (1981) and several other workers have made the exclusive use of pollen characters in providing classification of angiosperms.

### Plant Taxonomy : Palynology – Shape & Symmetry

- Erdman used the pollen characters in discussing and solving the taxonomic problems of 105 families.
- Heywood(1967) has gone up to the extent of stating that exine details of pollen are such that they can be used in plant identifications much in the way that fingerprints are used for the identification of criminals.

#### Plant Taxonomy : Palynology – Monosulcate and Tricolpate Pollen

- Jones and Luchsinger (1987) mentioned that angiosperms contain two basic kinds of pollen grains: monosulcate and tricolpate.
- Monosuclate pollen grains are characteristic of primitive Dicotyledones, several Monocotyledone, Pteridosperms and Cycades.
- Such pollen grains are boat shaped in outline and possess one long germinal furrow and germinal aperture.
- Tricolpate pollen grains are characteristic of advanced dicotyledons. Such pollen grains have three germinal apertures and are globose in shape..

Plant Taxonomy : Palynology – Stenopalynous and Eurypalynous

- Such a taxon in which the type of the pollen is constant and characteristic is called **Stenopalymous or Unipalynous**.
- On the other hand such taxa in which pollen types vary in size, aperture, exine stratification etc. with grains of various aperture forms.

#### Plant Taxonomy : Palynology – NPC System

- The classification of pollen is based on the number position character analysis called NPC system.
- Palynological studies suggest that the taxa with the same general NPC formula be grouped together and those showing different NPC separately.
- NPC system helps in providing a three dimensional classification and also in the preparation of diagnostic keys below the family level.

## Plant Taxonomy : Palynology – Role of Palynology

- Author investigated the pollen morphology of 16 Indian species of Cyperus and prepared a key to differentiate all of them on the basis of pollen characters.
- On the basis of apertureal morphoforms of pollen.
- According to Meyer gymnosperms contain alveolar or granular ektexine and laminated endexine, whereas angiosperms contain columnar or granular ektexine and nonlaminated endexine.
- A massive exine and thin intine is present in angiosperm pollens.

### Plant Taxonomy : Palynology – Role of Palynology

- Several angiospermic taxa have **distinctive** pollen types.
- The exine pattern is useful in recognizing different species of genus.
- Phylogenetic relationship are determined using pollen characters in several cases.
- Pollen grains are associated in **tetrads** in several families of dicots and monocots.