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厚壁毛竹与毛竹叶表皮微形态特征比较研究

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摘要: 利用扫描电镜技术,对厚壁毛竹(*Phyllostachys edulis* 'Pachyloen')与毛竹(*Phyllostachys edulis*)营养叶的表皮微形态进行对比研究,结果表明两竹种叶表皮微形结构组成基本相似,均以下表皮结构较为丰富,分布有乳突,微毛,刺毛,硅细胞,气孔器等结构。两竹种叶表皮主要区别在于厚壁毛竹的气孔轴向长度大于毛竹,而气孔密度要低于毛竹,但差异不显著。而两竹种叶的乳突密度相差不大,在不同年龄的竹叶间也无明显变化规律。同一竹种不同竹龄间竹叶表皮气孔密度和气孔轴向长度却有着显著的差异。1年生厚壁毛竹的气孔密度显著高于2年生竹和5年生竹,气孔轴向长度呈现出“V”字形变化规律。毛竹的气孔密度也出现类似的变化规律,但5年生竹叶的气孔密度最大,气孔轴向长度则表现出随秆龄增大而逐渐增长的趋势,这与竹材物质形成积累规律相一致。通过对比研究厚壁毛竹和毛竹叶表皮形态结构特征,两竹种叶表皮微形态特征相似与两竹种系统分类上的地位相近是一致的,同时对厚壁毛竹厚壁性状形成的结构基础进行探讨,为进一步揭示厚壁形成的机理提供了理论依据。

关键词: 厚壁毛竹; 毛竹; 营养叶; 表皮

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Micromorphological study on leaf epidermis of *Phyllostachys edulis* 'Pachyloen' and *Phyllostachys edulis*

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Abstract: Micromorphological characteristics of leaf epidermis of *Phyllostachys edulis* 'Pachyloen' and *Phyllostachys edulis* were observed by scanning electron microscope. The results indicated that the micromorphological characteristics of leaf epidermis of two bamboo species were similar with relatively simple adaxial epidermis only composed of long cell, short cell and bulliform cell. While the abaxial epidermises were complicated, which had papilla, microhair, prickle, silica and stomata. There were three papilla forms: round, granular and rod papillae. Round papilla was the largest distributing in longitudinal rows. The granular papillae were the smallest widely distributing in the abaxial epidermises. And the rod papillae were located surrounding the stomata. The microhairs were sparse and composed of two cells with the apical cell withered, possibly because of the thin cell walls and the top cell, whose cell wall was thick. The stomata were composed of subsidiary cells and kidney-shaped guard cells, and distributed among long cells between the veins of the abaxial epidermises with four papillae overarching them. Bristles with sharp tops were widely distributed in the abaxial epidermises and the cell walls were thin. The bristles were located parallelly with the epider-

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mis and surrounded by four granular papillae. Silicon cells and cork cells were often located in pairs among the long cells in the epidermis. And they were slightly sunken, round or nearly round. No silicon cell and cork cell distributed between veins. The remarkable differences between leaf epidermis of *Phyllostachys edulis* 'Pachyloen' and *Phyllostachys edulis* were the length and density of stomata on the abaxial epidermis; the stomata of *P. edulis* 'Pachyloen' were longer than that of *P. edulis* except those of two-year-old ones, while its stomatal density was low. There was no significant difference of papilla density between both two bamboo species and different ages of the same species. While stomatal density and axial length change strikingly with aging. The stomatal density of one-year-old *P. edulis* 'Pachyloen' was 609 ± 25 per mm^2 , larger than those of the two-year-old and five-year-old bamboo. The axial length of the stomata of *P. edulis* 'Pachyloen' changed as "V" with aging, that was the axial length of the stomata of two-year-old *P. edulis* 'Pachyloen' was the smallest, $(18.909 \pm 1.322) \mu\text{m}$. The same rule was in the changes of stomatal density of *P. edulis*, while the largest was that of the five-year-old bamboo, and the stomatal axial length of *P. edulis* leaves become longer with aging. The results did accord with the development of the culm. The results of analysis of variance about the micromorphological characteristics of leaf epidermis of two bamboo species showed that there was no dramatic difference of papilla density, stomatal density and axial length of the stomata in the abaxial epidermises between the same ages of both two bamboo species ($P > 0.05$). The similar characteristics of leaf epidermis also showed that the systematic relationship of two bamboo species. This study is important to elucidate the structural foundation of forming thicker culm, to make an intensive study and good use of the new bamboo variety, and will provide theoretical basis for raising the bamboo biomass.

Key words: *Phyllostachys edulis* 'Pachyloen'; *Phyllostachys edulis*; trophophyll; epidermis

厚壁毛竹 (*Phyllostachys edulis* 'Pachyloen') 是毛竹 (*P. edulis*) 新品种, 江西特有。与毛竹相比, 其主要变异特点为竹秆壁厚, 基部近实心。因其野生种群数量少, 处于濒危状态, 已被列为江西省重点保护植物(杨光耀等, 1997; 杜天真等, 1997; 郭起荣, 2003)。引种试验结果表明: 厚壁毛竹秆壁特厚、生物量大的特异性状具有高度的稳定性(郭起荣等, 2003)。对于竹叶表皮微形态观察多集中于竹类植物的分类研究, 竹子的叶表皮微形态特征, 特别是气孔器保卫细胞上乳突的数目和分布以及钩毛的类型等特征在种内是非常稳定的, 在亚族、属和种的水平上具有重要的分类学和系统学价值(Soderstrom *et al.*, 1987; Clark *et al.*, 1990; Clark, 1991; 陈晓亚等, 1993; 卢艳花, 1996; 杨汉奇等, 2006)。叶是进行光合作用、合成有机物质的主要器官, 厚壁毛竹特殊性状的形成必然以其相应的结构为基础。叶表皮的气孔器等也是影响植物光合、蒸腾、呼吸等生理的重要结构。通过对比研究厚壁毛竹和毛竹叶表皮形态结构特征, 对厚壁毛竹厚壁性状形成的结构基础进行探讨, 为进一步揭示厚壁形成的机理提供理论依据。

1 材料与方 法

实验材料均取自江西农业大学竹类植物种质园, 采集时间为 2010 年 10 月。分别选取 1 年生、2

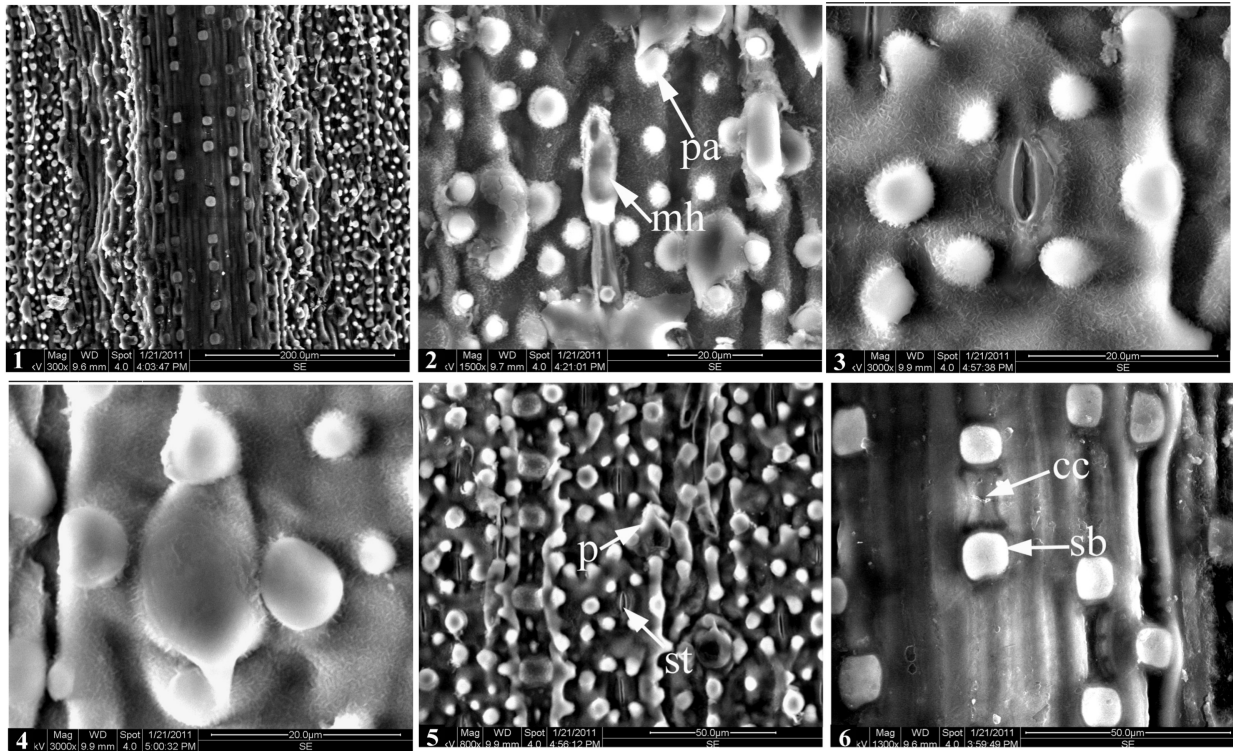
年生与 5 年生的厚壁毛竹和毛竹, 两竹种每一竹龄各选取 3 株, 每株从中部冠层取不同枝条上健康完整、长势良好, 无病虫害的成熟叶片, 每枝至少 3 片。材料采取后, 不经任何处理, 立即用 FEI Quanta 200 对其进行低真空环境扫描, 拍照。

2 结果与分析

2.1 叶表皮微形态的观察

厚壁毛竹和毛竹叶表皮微形态基本相似, 表皮分为两个明显的条带状区域, 脉区和脉间区, 两个区域都由长细胞和短细胞组成。长细胞是表皮的主要部分, 壁厚而波曲。短细胞分为硅质细胞和木栓细胞, 常成对出现在长细胞行列中(图版 I:1; 图版 II:1)。

厚壁毛竹和毛竹叶的上表皮结构较为简单, 仅有长细胞, 短细胞和泡状细胞分布。下表皮结构较为丰富, 分布有乳突, 微毛, 刺毛, 硅细胞, 气孔器等结构。乳突有圆形、颗粒状和棒状乳突。圆形乳突最大, 纵向成列, 间隔分布(图版 I:1; 图版 II:1); 棒状乳突次之, 多分布在气孔器周围; 颗粒状乳突最小, 广布于下表皮。微毛细弱, 分布稀少, 为双胞结构, 基细胞壁较薄, 顶端细胞壁较厚(图版 I:4; 图版 II:4)。气孔器分布在下表皮脉间区域的长细胞行列中, 由副卫细胞和保卫细胞共同组成, 保卫细胞呈肾形, 4 个乳突呈拱状排列于气孔器上方(图版 I:



图版 I 1-6. 厚壁毛竹叶下表皮微形态特征 1. 主脉下表皮微形态; 2. 微毛; 3. 气孔及其周围的乳突, 乳突呈拱状排列于气孔器上方; 4. 刺毛; 5. 脉上与脉间下表皮总览; 6. 硅细胞和木栓细胞; cc. 木栓细胞; mh. 微毛; P. 刺毛; Pa. 乳突; sb. 硅细胞; st. 气孔。下同。
Plate I 1-6. Micromorphological characters on abaxial epidermis of *Phyllostachys edulis* 'Pachyloen' 1. Micromorphological characters on abaxial epidermis of midrib; 2. Microhairs; 3. Stomata and papilla of subsidiary cell, stoma with overarching papillae; 4. Prickles; 5. Abaxial epidermis on costal zones and intercostal zones overview; 6. Silica body and cork cell; cc. Cork cell; mh. Microhairs; P. Prickles; Pa. Papilla; sb. Silica; st. Stoma. The same below.

5; 图版 II : 5)。刺毛具尖, 广布于下表皮, 壁薄无色, 尖端方向与表皮平行, 通常被 4 个颗粒状乳突包围 (图版 I : 6; 图版 II : 6)。硅细胞和木栓细胞常成对分布在叶脉上下表皮的长细胞行列中, 稍内陷, 呈圆矩形或近圆形, 脉间无分布 (图版 I : 2-3; 图版 II : 2-3)。

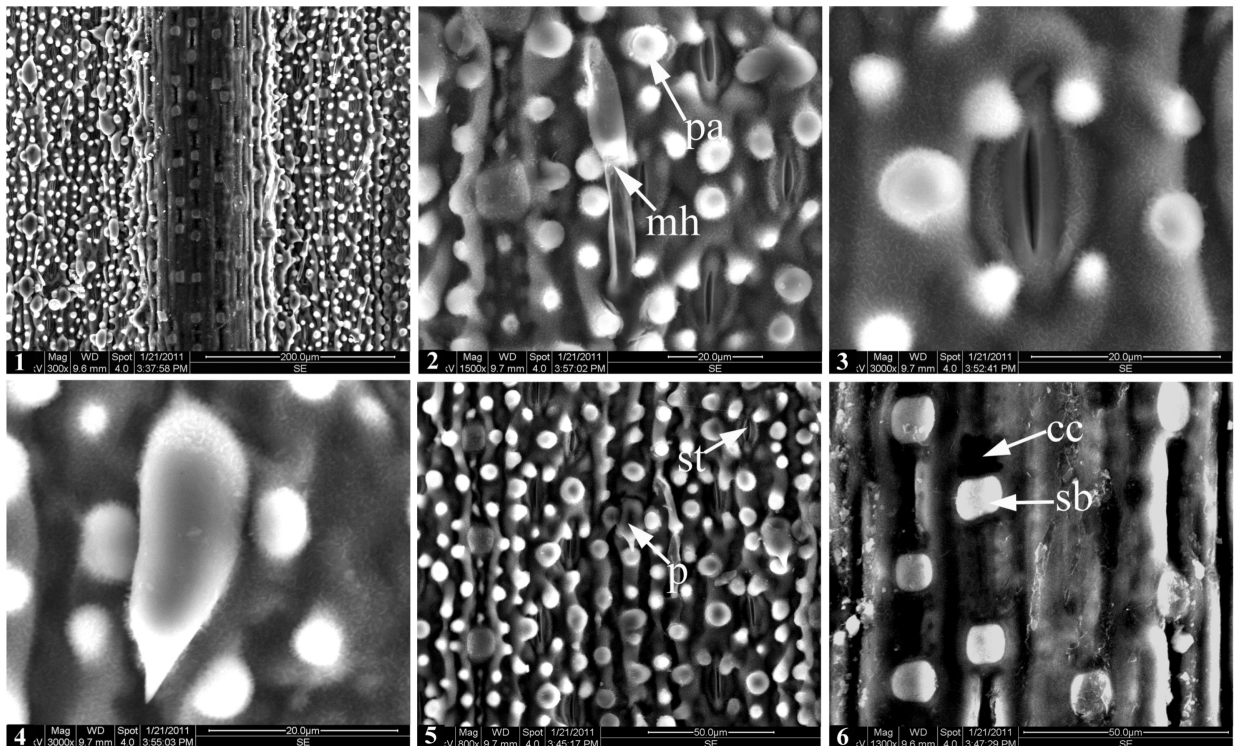
2.2 厚壁毛竹与毛竹叶表皮微形态的差异

对不同年龄厚壁毛竹与毛竹的叶下表皮乳突密度, 气孔密度和气孔轴向长度进行测量, 如表 1 所示, 除 2 年生厚壁毛竹, 其他竹龄厚壁毛竹的叶表皮气孔轴向长度大于毛竹, 但气孔密度均低于毛竹。对不同竹龄的竹叶, 1 年生厚壁毛竹的气孔密度显著高于 2 年生竹和 5 年生竹, 达 (609 ± 25) 个 \cdot mm^{-2} , 气孔轴向长度呈现出“V”字形变化规律, 即 2 年生竹叶气孔轴向长度最小为 (18.909 ± 1.322) μm ; 毛竹的气孔密度也出现类似的变化规律, 但 5 年生竹叶的气孔密度最大为 (725 ± 56) 个 \cdot mm^{-2} , 气孔轴向长度则表现出随秆龄增大而逐渐增长的趋势, 1 年生毛竹叶气孔轴向长度最小为 (17.905 ± 1.385) μm 。经方差分析, 两竹种相同竹龄间叶的下

表皮乳突密度, 气孔密度和气孔轴向长度差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$), 而同一竹种不同竹龄将叶的气孔轴向长度和气孔密度差异性显著 ($P < 0.05$)。两竹种叶表皮乳突密度相差不大, 不同年龄的竹也无明显变化规律, 表现出相对稳定的特点。

3 讨论与结论

植物叶表皮微形态特征大部分都是受基因的控制, 具有明显的属、种特异性, 因此常作为系统分类的参考依据 (王海清等, 2009)。对一些竹类植物叶表皮微形态的研究发现, 叶表皮特征尤其是气孔器上及其周围乳突的形态、数目和分布以及钩毛的类型等特征非常稳定, 在不同的分类阶层上具有重要的分类学和系统学价值 (Soderstrom *et al.*, 1987; Clark, 1990; Clark *et al.*, 1991; 陈晓亚等, 1993; 卢艳花, 1996; 杨汉奇等, 2006)。本实验对厚壁毛竹与毛竹叶的表皮进行观察发现, 两竹种叶的微形态结构特征十分接近, 叶下表皮的乳突形态及其分布相



图版 II 1-6. 毛竹叶下表皮微形态特征

Plate II 1-6. Micromorphological characters on abaxial epidermis of *P. edulis*

表 1 厚壁毛竹与毛竹叶下表皮气孔器和乳突特征
Table 1 Characters of stomatal apparatus and papillae in abaxial epidermis of *P. edulis* 'Pachyloen' and *P. edulis*

竹种 Bamboo species	秆龄 Culm age	气孔轴向长度 Axial length of stomata (μm)	气孔密度 Stomatal frequency (个· mm^{-2})	乳突密度 Mastoid density (个· mm^{-2})
厚壁毛竹 <i>P. edulis</i> 'Pachyloen'	1 年生 One-year-old	20.000 \pm 0.597	609 \pm 25	6290 \pm 44
	2 年生 Two-year-old	18.909 \pm 1.322	471 \pm 30	6209 \pm 505
	5 年生 Five-year-old	21.640 \pm 1.542	477 \pm 18	5118 \pm 1035
	平均数 Mean	20.274 \pm 1.657	519 \pm 70	5872 \pm 808
毛竹 <i>P. edulis</i>	1 年生 One-year-old	17.905 \pm 1.385	650 \pm 174	6908 \pm 387
	2 年生 Two-year-old	19.331 \pm 0.809	486 \pm 81	6136 \pm 640
	5 年生 Five-year-old	19.402 \pm 1.771	725 \pm 56	6231 \pm 92
	平均数 Mean	18.949 \pm 1.442	620 \pm 145	6425 \pm 524

注: 表中数据为平均数据 \pm 标准差。

Note: Value in the table is Mean \pm Standard Deviation.

似,都具有圆形、颗粒状和棒状乳突。在气孔器周围,4个乳突均呈拱状排列;且乳突密度在竹种以及同一竹种不同竹龄间没有明显差异。两竹种的叶表皮刺毛都具尖,广布于叶下表皮。厚壁毛竹是毛竹

的新变异,其主要区别特征在于秆略呈四方形,秆壁较毛竹的厚(杨光耀等,1997),两竹种叶表皮微形态特征相似与两竹种系统分类上的地位相近是一致的。

厚壁毛竹的叶表皮气孔轴向长度大于毛竹,而气孔密度均要低于毛竹,但差异不显著。不同年龄的同一竹种的竹叶表皮气孔密度和气孔轴向长度却有着显著的差异,1年生厚壁毛竹的气孔密度最高,1年生气孔轴向长度也高于2年生的,总体则呈现出“V”字形变化规律;5年生毛竹叶的气孔密度最大,1年生毛竹叶气孔轴向长度最小,并随秆龄增大而逐渐增长的趋势。竹材的物质积累主要集中在前五年,而第一年是其快速生长期,物质代谢旺盛有关。厚壁毛竹与毛竹叶表皮微形态的这种差异可能与此有关。

对厚壁毛竹与毛竹的光合进行对比研究表明,两竹种的光合特性总体相似,但与毛竹相比,厚壁毛竹利用 CO_2 的能力强于毛竹,且夏季厚壁毛竹的最大净光合速率要稍高于毛竹(施建敏等,2009,2010)。对厚壁毛竹的蒸腾动态研究结果表明,厚壁毛竹蒸腾速率与毛竹相近,而且总体趋势也较为一致(施建敏等,2008)。气孔器是调节气体出入和水

分蒸腾的重要结构,与光合作用和蒸腾作用直接相关。本研究对厚壁毛竹与毛竹叶的气孔密度及其轴向长度进行观察,发现厚壁毛竹的气孔轴向长度略大于毛竹,但气孔密度显著低于毛竹。气孔大小对于叶片光合作用及蒸腾作用的影响在一定程度上大于气孔的密度。竹类植物叶解剖结构变化对竿壁物质形成积累的影响值得深入研究,为此才能为揭示厚壁形成的机理提供理论依据。

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