

刺五加、短梗五加的开花动态及繁育系统的比较研究

刘林德^{1,3}, 祝 宁², 申家恒¹, 赵惠勋²

(1. 烟台师范学院生物科学与技术系, 烟台 264025; 2. 东北林业大学, 哈尔滨 150040; 3. 南开大学生命科学学院, 天津 300071)

摘要:野外定位观测刺五加(*Eleutherococcus senticosus*)、短梗五加(*E. sessiliflorus*)的开花进程、花朵的功能形态特征和开花动态,用杂交指数(OCI)、花粉-胚珠比(P/O)、去雄、套袋、人工授粉等方法分别测定刺五加、短梗五加的繁育系统。结果显示,刺五加种群、短梗五加种群的花期均持续 1 个月左右,刺五加比短梗五加早开花 20 d 左右,二者均有雄蕊先熟现象;刺五加是单全异株植物,种群内既具有雄株、又具有雌株、还具有两性株,繁育系统主要为异交,需要传粉者活动才能完成授粉过程。与刺五加不同,短梗五加仅具两性花,但繁育系统也以异交为主。短梗五加两性花中的雌、雄器官既在空间上分离、又在时间上分离,只能进行同株异花间或异株、异花间传粉才能受精结实。

关键词:刺五加;短梗五加;开花动态;繁育系统;杂交指数;花粉-胚珠比;人工授粉;传粉生态

Comparative Studies on Floral Dynamics and Breeding System Between *Eleutherococcus senticosus* and *E. sessiliflorus*

LIU Lin-De^{1,3}, ZHU Ning², SHEN Jia-Heng¹, ZHAO Hui-Xun² (1. Department of Bioscience and Biotechnology, Yantai Normal University, Yantai 264025, China; 2. Northeast Forestry University, Harbin 150040, China; 3. College of Life Science, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, China). *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2002, 22(7): 1041 ~ 1048.

Abstract: Plant flowering and breeding characteristics are important to understand reproduction of plant population. This paper, by means of observations on outcrossing index and pollen-ovule ratio, emasculation, bagging and artificial pollination, studied the reproduction characteristics between *Eleutherococcus senticosus* and *E. sessiliflorus* in Maoershan Forest Ecosystem Research Station (127°30' ~ 127°39'E, 45°20' ~ 45°26'N), in Northeastern China. Especially, this paper focuses on the flowering course, functional floral morphology, flowering dynamics, and breeding system for both species.

From these experiments, the flowering span of *Eleutherococcus senticosus* and *E. sessiliflorus* populations are about 30 ~ 40 days. The life spans, sexes, and ages of the flowers for the species of *E. senticosus* are quite different. Usually, the flowering time of *E. senticosus* population is 20 days earlier, and 10 days shorter than that of *E. sessiliflorus* population. For individual male flower and most fruitless bisexual flowers, the life span of *E. senticosus* is only about 5 days. It is about 9 days or over 9 days for the female and fructiferous bisexual flowers for both species. After flowering for 9 days, some female and

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作者简介:刘林德(1964~),男,山东省莒县人,博士,教授。主要从事植物生殖生物学、生态学、遗传学及生物工程学的教学与研究工作。

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total fructiferous bisexual flowers of *E. senticosus*, and total flowers of *E. sessiliflorus* developed into fruits, others might be wilted or shed in latter days.

There are a lot of differences in functional floral morphology for both species. On the day of anthesis, the lengths between anthers and petals of male, female, and bisexual flowers of *E. senticosus*, and the flowers of *E. sessiliflorus* are 4.6 ± 0.1 mm, 1.6 ± 0.4 mm, 3.8 ± 0.2 mm and 4.0 ± 0.1 mm respectively, and the lengths from anthers to stigma are 5.2 ± 0.2 mm, 2.8 ± 0.2 mm, 3.0 ± 0.5 mm and 4.0 ± 0.1 mm respectively by micro-ruler measurements. The changes of colour and shape for stigmas and petals, are different between both species, and also among the different sexes of *E. senticosus*. For example, the stigma shapes have no changes, 5-lobed or 4-lobed, split and rolled outward, and forked respectively in the development of male, female, and bisexual flowers of *E. senticosus*, also including the flowers of *E. sessiliflorus*.

The flowering processing for both species and sex forms, such as stamen colour, anther dehiscence, nectar production, flower odour, and the development of style, carpels, receptacle, and sepals have their characteristics. In male *E. senticosus* flowers, the colour of petals, styles, floral discs and stigmas changes from green to pale yellow. The nectar secrets only in the first 3 days, all flower organs shed simultaneously on 5 or 6 days after anthesis. For female flowers of *E. senticosus*, the stamens and petals shed simultaneously, its nectar secrets on 6~8 days after anthesis, which is the time that stigmas change their colour from greenish to white and change their shape from round to 5-lobed or 4-lobed. For its bisexual flowers, stamens shed earlier than petals, and earlier than other organs. The species of *E. sessiliflorus* has the same characteristics of flowering processing as bisexual *E. senticosus* being.

There are some differences and some sameness of breeding characteristics for both species by examining their developments. For instance, *E. senticosus* is trioecious, which means that individual plant has either bisexual, or male, or female flowers, but *E. sessiliflorus* is hermaphroditic, *i. e.* each *E. sessiliflorus* has only bisexual flowers. Furthermore, there are both temporal and spatial isolations of ♂ and ♀ organs within both plant flowers. They have the characteristics of protandrous, their outcrossing index ≥ 4 . According to Dafni (1992), both breeding systems for these two plants are outcrossing, partially self-compatible, and demand pollinators to help their breeding. But by Cruden (1977), the pollen-ovule ratio (P/O), in both species, are 6 250~10 000, and 12 000~16 000 respectively, their breeding systems belong to Obligate xenogamy.

By the treatments of emasculation, bagging and artificial pollination in this experiment, the inflorescences of both species produced fruits differently. There were no fruits when the inflorescences were bagged, unemasculated, or were bagged, emasculated, but without artificial pollination treatments. When the inflorescences of both species were unbagged, unemasculated, and with free pollination treatments, or bagged, emasculated, and with artificial cross-pollination treatments, or unbagged, emasculated, and with free pollination treatments, there were some fruits produced except male inflorescences of *E. senticosus*. In the treatments that both species were bagged, emasculated, and with induced artificial geitonogamy, the inflorescences of *E. sessiliflorus* and bisexual inflorescences of *E. senticosus* could produce fruits. The inflorescences were unemasculated and bagged on 6d, 8d, 10d, and 12d after anthesis, the fruits can be found in the inflorescences of *E. sessiliflorus*, female of *E. senticosus*, and bisexual *E. senticosus*. This means that there are no spontaneous self-pollination and no agamospermy in both species. They have partially self-compatibility (only when induced geitonogamy) and partially cross-compatibility. **万方数据** outcrossing is the most important form of breeding systems in both species, their fruit would depend on the timely visiting of pollinators at the period (6~8 days) of stigmas which became

white and rolled outward after anthesis.

Key words: *Eleutherococcus senticosus*; *Eleutherococcus sessiliflorus*; floral dynamics; breeding system; outcrossing index; pollen-ovule ratio; artificial pollination; pollination ecology

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被子植物的花朵在大小、形状和颜色上千差万别。就功能而论,一朵花是一个复合器官,其所有结构都与有性生殖过程相适应。因此,花的形态结构、开花动态、开花物候、繁育系统等与传粉参与者的进化生态学之间相当紧密地交织在一起^[1]。而植物的繁育系统,作为物种性别表达中影响个体对下一代相对遗传贡献的首要因子,有人认为它不仅包含雌、雄配子的载体,是种群基因流动的途径,而且是受精成功的先决条件,是调节种群遗传结构的有效手段;它的更深远的意义在于通过影响生殖成功来影响种群的动态和进化^[2,3]。

对植物繁育系统的研究,作为遗传学的分支研究领域,在国外已有百余年历史。如,达尔文被认为是第一位注意到被子植物中远交机制的功能及其重要性的研究者^[4]。在国内,该领域的研究近十年来在植物生殖生态学界受到关注。如,顾德兴等、李瑞军等、汪小凡等、周永刚等分别就不同植物的繁育系统、性别系统或交配系统等做过报道^[5~8],刘林德等曾初步调查刺五加的繁育系统,认为刺五加是研究植物性别表现、性别进化难得的试验材料,很有深入研究的价值^[9,10]。本研究正是在以前工作的基础上,扩大调查研究的方法和范围,期望更深入地了解刺五加、短梗五加(又名无梗五加)生殖生态学的若干细节,为保护、利用和更新刺五加、短梗五加资源提供理论指导。

1 研究地点与研究方法

1.1 研究地点自然概况

本研究在黑龙江省尚志市境内的东北林业大学帽儿山森林生态系统定位研究站进行。该生态定位站位于张广才岭西北部小岭余脉,地理坐标为 127°30'~127°39'E, 45°20'~45°26'N。地带性植被为原始红松阔叶混交林破坏后形成的天然次生林。平均海拔 300m,山地土壤主要为暗棕壤。该地区年平均气温 2.8℃, 1 月份平均温度 -19.7℃, 7 月份平均温度 20.9℃。年降水量 723.8mm 左右,无霜期 120~140d, ≥10℃ 积温 2900℃ 左右。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 开花动态的观察 在花蕾期,用野外条件下耐久的彩色标牌或彩线在刺五加、短梗五加植株上标记至少 5 个花序×5~20 株。每 2~3d 观察 1 次花蕾,直至花朵开放。花朵开放当天,每隔 2~3h 观察 1 次。花朵开放后,每天观察 1 次,直至花朵脱落或成为果实。每次观测,均注意记录花朵开放、花粉散出、柱头伸长、花蜜与气味开始出现和持续的时间;注意记录花朵每 1 轮结构的数目、形状、大小、颜色及它们的时空动态;并用下列公式表示花序内开放花朵的百分率^[1]:

某一特定日期的开花数目/(开放花朵+未开放花蕾+凋落或结果的花朵)

另外,使用下述标准描述观测地点刺五加、短梗五加种群的开花进程并记录其开始的时间:①开始开花;② 25% 以下的植株开花;③ 50% 以上的植株开花;④ 25% 以下的植株尚处于花期,余者已经谢花;⑤ 开花末期(少于 10% 的植株仍在开花)。

1.2.2 杂交指数(Outcrossing index, OCI)的估算 按照 Dafni 的标准进行花序直径、花朵大小及开花行为的测量及繁育系统的评判^[1]。具体方法是:(1)花朵或花序直径<1mm 记为 0;1~2mm 记为 1;2~6mm 记为 2;>6mm 记为 3。(2)花药开裂时间与柱头可授期之间的时间间隔,同时或雌蕊先熟记为 0;雄蕊先熟记为 1。(3)柱头与花药的空间位置,同一高度记为 0;空间分离记为 1。三者之和为 OCI 值。评判标准为,OCI=0 时,繁育系统为闭花受精(Cleistogamy);OCI=1 时,繁育系统为专性自交(Obligate autogamy);OCI=2 时,繁育系统为兼性自交(Facultative autogamy);OCI=3 时,繁育系统为自交亲和,有时需要传粉者;OCI=4 时,繁育系统为部分自交亲和,异交,需要传粉者。

1.2.3 花粉/胚珠数比(pollen-ovule ratio, P/O)的估算 随机选取刺五加、短梗五加花朵上未开裂的花药数个,挤碎于含有染料(醋酸洋红染液或 0.5% 亚甲蓝染液)和去垢剂的乙醇溶液中;转移到 5ml 容量瓶内,

仔细冲洗花药壁、镊子和刀片以防材料丢失,定容,用血球计数板在显微镜下每次计数 10 μ l 中的全部花粉粒,重复 6 次,并计算出单个花朵的平均花粉粒数。用刀片横切子房,记录胚珠数目。每朵花的 P/O 比用该花的花粉总量除以胚珠数目得到。依据 Cruden 的标准, P/O 为 2.7~5.4 时,其繁育系统为闭花受精; P/O 为 18.1~39.0 时,繁育系统为专性自交; P/O 为 31.9~396.0 时,繁育系统为兼性自交; P/O 为 244.7~2588.0 时,繁育系统为兼性异交; P/O 为 2108.0~195525.0 时,繁育系统为专性异交;亦即, P/O 值的降低意味着近交程度的升高, P/O 值的升高伴随着远交程度的上升^[1]。

1.2.4 套袋、去雄及人工授粉试验 依 Dafni 描述的方法进行下述处理^[1]:①对照,不套袋、不去雄、自由传粉,用于检测自然条件下的传粉情况。②自发的自花传粉,开花前用细眼纱网套袋、不去雄,检测是否需要传粉者。③同株异花传粉,去雄、用细眼纱网套袋,同株异花之间人工传粉,检测能否受精结实。④人工异株异花传粉,用细眼纱网套袋、去雄、用不同植株的花粉进行异花传粉,检测杂交是否亲和。⑤自然条件下的异花传粉,不套袋、去雄、自由传粉,与①和④的结果比较,检测座果状况是否受采粉者限制。⑥检测无融合生殖,用细眼纱网套袋、去雄、不授粉,检测花的无融合生殖率。

另外,不去雄,在开花后第 2、4、6、8、10、12 天的 9:00 左右套袋,秋后记录座果状况,用以确定自然条件下传粉的时间和效果。

2 实验结果

2.1 刺五加、短梗五加的开花动态

刺五加花朵形态学的主要特征与刘林德等的报道基本一致^[9]。短梗五加花朵开放时,花瓣紫色,长 2.2~2.5mm,宽 1.1~1.6mm;花柱高 1.5~2.0mm;柱头直径 0.3~0.4mm,浅绿色;花丝长 4.5~5.5mm;花药长 1.2~1.4mm,宽 0.7~1.0mm,厚 0.5~0.7mm;子房高度为 3.5~4.0mm。开花后 3~4d,短梗五加花朵的花瓣和雄蕊脱落;开花 6~7d,花柱伸长至 3.0~4.5mm,柱头直径达 0.5~0.6mm,呈浅白色或乳白色,二叉裂开,此时的柱头即进入可授期。表 1、表 2、表 3 分别列出了 1998、1999 两年在东北林业大学帽儿山森林生态定位研究站对刺五加、短梗五加进行开花进程、花朵的某些功能形态特征及开花动态观测的结果,从中可以看出它们在花朵开放期间及与传粉有关的功能形态特征方面的基本资料。

表 1 刺五加、短梗五加种群的开花进程(月/日)

Table 1 Flowering course of *E. senticosus* and *E. sessiliflorus* populations (Month/Date)

观测项目 Items of observation	刺五加雄株 Male <i>E. senticosus</i>		刺五加雌株 Female <i>E. senticosus</i>		刺五加两性株 Bisexual <i>E. senticosus</i>		短梗五加 <i>E. sessiliflorus</i>	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
年份 Year	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
个别植株开花 ^①	7/5	7/13	7/1	7/10	7/3	7/15	7/23	8/3
25%的植株开花 ^②	7/10	7/16	7/7	7/15	7/10	7/20	8/1	8/10
50%及以上的个体开花 ^③	7/15	7/21	7/12	7/20	7/12	7/26	8/10	8/15
25%以下的植株尚处于花期,余者已经谢花 ^④	8/1	8/5	7/25	8/14	7/20	8/1		9/9
开花末期,少于 10%的植株仍在开花 ^⑤	8/5	8/11	7/30	8/18	7/27	8/10		9/15

① A few plants flowering; ② To 25% of the individuals flowering; ③ 50% or more than 50% of the individuals flowering; ④ Less than 25% of the individuals flowering, the rest already shed; ⑤ End of flowering (less than 10% of the individuals flowering).

综合表 1~表 3 的结果,可以看出刺五加种群和短梗五加种群的花期均历时 30~40d。但在不同年份、不同物种以及刺五加不同性别的植株,其花期历时长短明显不同。通常,刺五加种群的开花进程,比短梗五加种群早 20d、短 10d 左右;对刺五加雄花和那些不结实的两性花而言,单朵花的花期约为 5d;而对短梗五加、刺五加雌花和那些座果的刺五加两性花来说,一朵花的花期约为 9d;9d 之后,部分刺五加雌花、刺五加两性花、短梗五加花朵转变为果实,其余的枯萎或脱落。

刺五加、短梗五加在花朵功能形态的许多方面并不相同。在开花当天,花药至花瓣间的距离在刺五加雄花、雌花、两性花、短梗五加花朵中依次是 4.6 \pm 0.1mm, 1.6 \pm 0.4mm, 3.8 \pm 0.2mm 和 4.0 \pm 0.1mm,花药到柱头距离依次是 5.2 \pm 0.2mm, 2.8 \pm 0.2mm, 3.0 \pm 0.5mm 和 4.0 \pm 0.1mm。在开花期间,刺五加雄花、雌花、两性花和短梗五加花朵中,柱头的形状变化依次是:没有明显变化、5 裂或 4 裂、开裂并外翻、

表 2 刺五加、短梗五加花朵的功能形态特征

Table 2 The functional floral morphology of *E. senticosus* and *E. sessiliflorus*

观测项目 Items of observation		刺五加雄株 Male <i>E. senticosus</i>	刺五加雌株 Female <i>E. senticosus</i>	刺五加两性株 Bisexual <i>E. senticosus</i>	短梗五加 <i>E. sessiliflorus</i>
花器官枯萎的顺序 Flower organs wilting order		同时 Simultaneously	雄蕊和花瓣同时脱落 Stamens and petals shedding simultaneously	雄蕊、花瓣先后脱落 Stamens and petals shedding successively	雄蕊和花瓣同时脱落 Stamens and petals shedding simultaneously
花瓣的发育 Petal development	颜色变化 Colour changes	浅绿→浅黄 Light green→pale yellow	浅绿→浅黄 Light green→pale yellow	浅绿→浅黄 Light green→pale yellow	浅绿→紫红 Light green→purplish red
	大小变化 Size changes	皱缩 Shrink	稍有皱缩 Shrink slightly	稍有皱缩 Shrink slightly	稍有皱缩 Shrink slightly
	花药、花瓣间距离 Distance from anthers to perianth	4. 6±0. 1mm	1. 6±0. 4mm	3. 8±0. 20mm	4. 0±0. 1mm
雄蕊 Stamens	花药、柱头间距离 Distance from anthers to stigma	5. 2±0. 2mm	2. 8±0. 2mm	3. 0±0. 5mm	4. 0±0. 1mm
	花药开裂方式 Mode of anther dehiscence	纵裂 Longitudinal dehiscence	不裂 Not dehiscence	纵裂 Longitudinal dehiscence	纵裂 Longitudinal dehiscence
	柱头 Stigma	颜色 Colour	浅绿→白→褐→黑 Light green→white→brown→black	浅绿→浅黄, 或白→黑 Light green→pale yellow, or white→black	紫→浅绿→白→黑 Purple→Light green→white→black
	形状 Shape	无明显变化 No obvious change	5 裂, 或 4 裂 5-lobed, or 4-lobed	开裂或不 Dehiscent or not	二叉裂开 Forked
	位置 Position	直立 Upright	直立 Upright	直立 Upright	直立 Upright
	气味(有+, 无-) Odour [Yes(+) or No(-)]	+	+	+	+
	蜜汁的有无(有+, 无-) Nectar production	+	+	+	+
	[Yes (+) or No (-)]				

二叉裂开。开花动态的其它方面,诸如雄蕊颜色、花药开裂方式、花蜜分泌、花朵气味、花柱伸长状况、心皮、花托和花萼的发育情况等,在不同物种及不同性别的花朵中也各有特点:①刺五加雄花中,花瓣、花柱、花盘和柱头的颜色均从淡绿变成灰黄,花蜜仅在开花头 3d 分泌,所有花器官都在开花后 5d 或 6d 同时脱落。②刺五加雌花中,雄蕊和花瓣同时先于花萼脱落,花蜜仅在开花后 6~8d 前后分泌,这正是柱头由浅绿色变为白色、由圆形变成 5 裂、或 4 裂之时。③刺五加两性花中,雄蕊先于花瓣、先于其它花器官脱落。花蜜在开花初 1~3d 分泌,花柱明显伸长的那些花朵在开花后 6~8d 有花蜜第二次分泌。④短梗五加花朵,象刺五加雌花那样雄蕊和花瓣同时先脱落,象刺五加两性花那样有两次分泌花蜜的现象:其第 1 次分泌花蜜与花药开裂散粉同时,其第 2 次分泌花蜜与花柱伸长后的柱头变白、二叉裂开同时。

2.2 刺五加、短梗五加的杂交指数(OCI)

按照 Dafni 的方法进行刺五加、短梗五加杂交指数(OCI)的测量^[1],有关结果见表 4。从中可以得出,刺五加杂交指数的基本参数与短梗五加的有明显相同之处。鉴于刺五加是单全异株的,一个植株要么只有两性花、要么只有雄花、要么只有雌花;所以,刺五加的雌、雄器官在空间上明显分离。短梗五加植株都是两性的,每个植株均有两性花;但是,短梗五加花朵和刺五加两性花一样,都有雄蕊先熟现象;即,其雌、雄器官不仅在空间上分离而且在时间上也分离(表 2,表 3)。所以,刺五加、短梗五加的杂交指数(OCI)都大于或

等于 4。根据 Dafni (1992)提出的标准,二者的繁育系统为异交、部分自交亲和、需要传粉者。

表 3 刺五加、短梗五加的开花动态

Table 3 The flowering dynamics of <i>E. senticosus</i> and <i>E. sessiliflorus</i>				
开花日数 Date of anthesis (d)	刺五加雄花 Male flowers of <i>E. senticosus</i>	刺五加雌花 Female flowers of <i>E. senticosus</i>	刺五加两性花 Bisexual flowers of <i>E. senticosus</i>	短梗五加花朵 Flowers of <i>E. sessiliflorus</i>
1	花药白,柱头浅绿 Anther white, stigma greenish	花药褐,柱头翠绿 Anther brown, stigma soft green	花药白,柱头绿 Anther white, stigma soft green	花药白,柱头浅紫 Anther white, stigma purplely
2	花药开裂,有花蜜 Anther dehiscence, nectar secreted	无花蜜 No nectar	花药开裂,有花蜜 Anther dehiscence, nectar secreted	花药开裂,有花蜜 Anther dehiscence, nectar secreted
3	有花蜜 Nectar secreted	无花蜜 No nectar	花蜜有或无 Nectar secreted or not	有花蜜 Nectar secreted
4	柱头浅黄 Stigma pale yellow	花柱伸长,花丝落 Style growing, filament shedding	花柱伸长,花丝落 Style growing, filament shedding	花柱伸长,花丝落 Style growing, filament shedding
5	花朵枯萎 Flower wilted	花柱伸长,花丝落 Style growing, filament shedding	花柱伸长,花丝落 Style growing, filament shedding	花柱伸长,花丝落 Style growing, filament shedding
6	花朵脱落 Flower shed	花柱伸长,柱头白 Style growing, stigma white	有的花脱落 Some flowers shed	花柱伸长,柱头白 Style growing, stigma white
7		有花蜜,柱头白色 Nectar secreted, stigma white	有花蜜,柱头白色 Nectar secreted, stigma white	有花蜜,柱头开裂 Nectar secreted, stigma forked
8		柱头 4 或 5 裂 Stigma 5-lobed or 4-lobed	柱头开裂外翻 Stigma split and rolled outward	有花蜜 Nectar secreted
9		子房膨大、柱头黑 Ovary growing, stigma black	子房膨大、柱头褐 Ovary growing, stigma brown	子房膨大,柱头褐 Ovary growing, stigma brown

2.3 刺五加、短梗五加花粉-胚珠比(P/O)

表 5 显示刺五加的 P/O 约为 12000~16000,短梗五加的 P/O 约为 6250~10000;依据 Cruden(1977)的标准,它们的繁育系统均属专性异交。

2.4 刺五加、短梗五加套袋、去雄及人工授粉的试验结果

从表 6 可以看出,刺五加和短梗五加都没有自发的自花传粉现象;自然条件下,都以异花传粉为主。短梗五加植株和刺五加的两性株都能通过人工同株异花和人工异株异花传粉结实,这表明刺五加两性株和短梗五加植株既杂交亲和、又自交(诱导的自花传粉)亲和。去雄、不套袋、自然传粉对座果状况无明显影响,这表明,短梗五加和刺五加一样,本朵花的花粉对自身座果没有显著影响,即座果不受自身花粉的限制但需要传粉者在柱头可授期活动。不去雄、开花后第 2、4、6、8、10、12 天时套袋的结果进一步表明,刺五加和短梗五加的柱头接受到适宜花粉的时间都在开花 5d 之后,而不是在开花初期(4d 以前)花药散粉时。

3 讨论

Dafni 曾指出,有关花朵功能形态方面的知识是进一步研究下述问题的基础,如①花粉散出与柱头可授期之间的相互关系;②花朵与其报偿、花粉散出、传粉者活动及其行为、访花频率和效果之间的关系;③环境变化(如温度、湿度、光强、日照长度)与花朵发育、报酬呈现情况、传粉者活动以及生殖成功之间的相互关系;④开花动态与传粉者丰度、传粉者与植物的互惠关系、植物的性选择、传粉者之间的竞争、开花过程中报酬的分配的关系,等等。总之,对植物花的结构和繁育系统的了解是认识植物生活史的前提,也是其它相关研究所必需依赖的基本背景知识。许多情况下,花的性别系统与两性花模式有所不同,从而表现出各式各样的繁育系统类型。长期以来,植物繁育系统的多样性引起了许多生物学家的兴趣。尽管植物的自交具有很多劣势,但据新的生境、克服传粉媒介的短缺、有利于植物种群的局部适应以及后代能够直接获得先辈的优良性状等,但是,长期自交引起的“近交衰退”会导致后代适应性下降。植物通过雌蕊和雄

表 4 刺五加、短梗五加杂交指数的观测结果

Table 4 Outcrossing index (OCI) of *E. senticosus* and *E. sessiliflorus*

观测内容 Items of observation	刺五加雄株 Male <i>E. senticosus</i>	刺五加雌株 Female <i>E. senticosus</i>	刺五加两性株 Bisexual <i>E. senticosus</i>	短梗五加 <i>E. sessiliflorus</i>
花朵直径 Diameter of the flower	2~6mm = 2	2~6mm = 2	2~6mm = 2	2~6mm = 2
花序直径 Diameter of the inflorescence	>6mm = 3	>6mm = 3	>6mm = 3	>6mm = 3
花药散粉和柱头可授期 之间的时间间隔	雄蕊先熟 = 1 Protandry = 1		雄蕊先熟 = 1 Protandry = 1	雄蕊先熟 = 1 Protandry = 1
Temporal separation of anther dehiscence and stigma receptivity				
柱头与花药之间的空间间隔	空间分隔 = 1	空间分隔 = 1	空间分隔 = 1	空间分隔 = 1
Spatial positioning of stigma to anthers	Spatially separated = 1	Spatially separated = 1	Spatially separated = 1	Spatially separated = 1
OCI 值 OCI values	≥4	4	≥4	≥4
繁育系统类型 Type of breeding system	异交,部分自交亲和,需要传粉者 Outcrossing, partially self-compatible, demand for pollinators			异交,部分自交亲和, 需要传粉者 Outcrossing, partially self-compatible, demand for pollinators

表 5 刺五加、短梗五加的花粉-胚珠比

Table 5 Pollen-ovule ratio of *E. senticosus* and *E. sessiliflorus*

观测内容 Parameters of observation	刺五加雄株 Male <i>E. senticosus</i>	刺五加雌株 Female <i>E. senticosus</i>	刺五加两性株 Bisexual <i>E. senticosus</i>	短梗五加 <i>E. sessiliflorus</i>
每花花粉数量 Pollen grain number per flower	58000~81000	0	19000~54000	12500~20000
每花胚珠数目 Ovule number per flower	0	5	5	2
花粉-胚珠比 <i>P/O</i>		12000~16000		6250~10000
育系统类型 Type of breeding system	专性异交 Obligate xenogamy			专性异交 Obligate xenogamy

蕊位置互补,左右花柱、花柱异长、以及自交不亲和等机制促进远交;在这些远交机制中,雌雄异株和自交不亲和是专性远交机制,而其他机制由于具有一定程度的雌性和雄性重叠,因而存在或多或少的自交比例。按照 Dafni 建议的标准^[1]进行花序直径及有关行为的测量,得出的 *OCI* 结果表明:短梗五加和刺五加的繁育系统均以远交为主、部分自交亲和、需要传粉者。依据 Cruden 以 *P/O* 评判繁育系统的标准^[11],短梗五加和刺五加的繁育系统均为专性异交。而套袋、去雄及人工授粉的试验结果则显示,短梗五加无自发的自花传粉现象,能够在人工辅助下同株异花传粉和异株异花传粉;自然条件下以异花传粉为主,不存在无融合生殖现象。刺五加也无自发的自花传粉现象,同样不存在无融合生殖现象;由于它是雌花、雄花、两性花异株植物,自然条件下必定以异花传粉尤其是雌雄异株异花传粉为主。上述试验结果说明,通过杂交指数(*OCI*)、花粉-胚珠比(*P/O*)、去雄-套袋-人工授粉试验这三种方法所检测到的刺五加、短梗五加的繁育系统的结果基本上是一致的,而以杂交指数测量与去雄-套袋-人工授粉试验的结果最为一致。这也预示着,在野外可以运用测量杂交指数的方法快速简便地检测显花植物的繁育系统。

如前人所述,植物有多种适应方式来保证异株异花受精,如:雌雄异位(雌雄繁殖器官的空间分离)、雌雄异熟(雌雄性功能的时间分离)、左右花柱、花柱异长、自交不亲和系统等^[2~4]。对刺五加雄株、雌株来说,进行异株、异花受精是必需的,否则不能结籽;对刺五加两性株和短梗五加植株而言,花药开裂时间与柱头可授期之间有一定的时间间隔;柱头与花药在空间位置上也明显分离,这些特征均有利于促进异株、异花之间传粉受精。有学者认为,雌雄异熟的可能适应意义是减少雄性功能和雌性功能之间的相互干扰^[12,13];自交率高的植物其花药和柱头的空间分离往往下降,导致花粉更容易落在自己的柱头上,而外来

表 6 刺五加、短梗五加去雄、套袋及人工授粉试验的结果

Table 6 Tests of emasculation, bagging and artificial pollination for <i>E. senticosus</i> and <i>E. sessiliflorus</i>					
处 理 方 式 Treatment	套袋时间 Bagging time	刺五加雄株 Male <i>E. senticosus</i>	刺五加雌株 Female <i>E. senticosus</i>	刺五加两性株 Bisexual <i>E. senticosus</i>	短梗五加 <i>E. sessiliflorus</i>
不套袋、不去雄、自由传粉 Unbagged, untreated, free pollination		0	+	+	+
套袋、不去雄 Bagged, untreated		0	0	0	0
套袋、去雄、人工同株异花传粉 Bagged, emasculated, artificial geitonogamy		0	—	+	+
套袋、去雄、人工异株异花传粉 Bagged, emasculated, artificial cross-pollination		0	+	+	+
不套袋、去雄、自由传粉 Unbagged, emasculated, free pollination		0	+	+	+
套袋、去雄、不人工授粉 Bagged, emasculated, no artificial pollination		0	0	0	0
不去雄、开花后套袋 Unemasculated, bagged after flower blowing	第 2 天	0	0	0	0
	第 4 天	0	0	0	0
	第 6 天	—	+	+	+
	第 8 天	—	+	+	+
	第 10 天	—	+	+	+
	第 12 天	—	+	+	+

* “0”表示不座果 Means no fruit setting; “+”表示座果 Means setting some fruits; “—”表示该操作不能进行 Means this test cannot be carried out

花粉量却几乎不受影响^[14]。短梗五加植株和刺五加两性株的雌雄异熟及雌雄空间分离现象,除了促进远交之外,可能也有减少雄性功能和雌性功能之间相互干扰的意义。

另外,等位酶标记技术和 DNA 分析技术的发展大大方便了对植物种群遗传变异尤其是繁育系统多样性的研究^[8,14]。如今,等位酶仍然是繁育系统、交配系统中利用得最广泛的技术,而微卫星标记等技术可能会因具有高水平的等位基因变异和共显性表达等特性而更有前景。对刺五加和短梗五加进行相应的研究应该是未来工作的一个重要方向。

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