

POLLEN MORPHOLOGY OF SOME SPECIES OF THE GENUS *SANSEVIERIA* PETAGNA (ASPARAGACEAE)

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Pollen grains of 15 species of the genus *Sansevieria* were examined using light and scanning electron microscopy. The pollen grains were single, but dyads were also found. The basic shape of the pollen grains (with chemical treatment) was subprolate, prolate and prolate-spheroidal and the pollen grains were large (> 50 µm). The pollen grains observed in SEM were prolate-spheroidal, subprolate, prolate and perprolate. The aperture occupied nearly the entire distal hemisphere. The surface of non-apertural areas was microreticulate, psilate-perforate, foveolate and verrucate. The surface of the apertural area was psilate-perforate-verrucate, microreticulate-verrucate-gemmate and psilate-perforate. The tectum was homogeneous, with perforations. Our results suggest that some species cannot be separated based on pollen grain morphology, but only may be categorized into their groups. The present study investigated pollen grain morphology in eleven species for the first time in terms of pollen micromorphology and provided some important new data.

Keywords: pollen variability, micromorphology, taxonomy, SEM

INTRODUCTION

Sansevieria comprises ca. 60 species worldwide, mainly in dry or arid areas of the Old World tropics and subtropics (Brown, 1915; Bos, 1998; Staples and Herbst, 2005; Mabberley, 2008). Africa is the center of diversity for *Sansevieria* with some species distributed in the Arabian Peninsula, South Asia, and Southeast Asia (Brown, 1915; Morgenstern, 1979; Mabberley, 2008). Plants are usually xerophytic perennials that are often rhizomatous, and they may be herbs, shrubs or trees (Staples and Herbst, 2005). Some species have medicinal and horticultural value (Chahinian, 1985; Neuwinger, 1986; Bos, 1998; Staples and Herbst, 2005). The genus *Sansevieria* has been variously included in the families Liliaceae (Brown, 1915), Agavaceae (Cronquist, 1968; Takhtajan, 1969; Hutchinson, 1964), Dracenaceae (Salisbury, 1866; Watson and Dalwitz, 1992; Bos, 1998), Ruscaceae (APG II, 2003), and now the

Asparagaceae subfamily Nolinoideae (APG III, 2009). By some authors it is regarded only as a clade within the genus *Dracaena* Vandell ex Linneus (Bos, 1998; Lu and Morden, 2014), but it is still recognized as a separate genus by other authors (Jankalski, 2009; Mansfeld, 2015), which is in line with our point of view. Phylogenetic relationships among African *Sansevieria* species are discussed by Lu and Morden (2014), where *Sansevieria* is monophyletic and nested within *Dracaena*. The first classification on a subgenus level for *Sansevieria* based on the inflorescence type was proposed by Pfenning (Pfenning, 1977 in Mansfeld, 2015) but without formal names. This work was followed by a paper by Newton with a key to more species groups (Newton, 2001 in Mansfeld, 2015). Another division of the genus into sections made by Mwachala and Mbugua (2007) was not validly published (Jankalski, 2009). Subsequently, Jankalski (2009) proposed sections based on the inflorescence types: *Sansevieria* sect. *Sansevieria*,

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Sansevieria sect. *Dracomima* Jankalski and *Sansevieria* sect. *Cephalantha* Jankalski. The complication of the division of the *Sansevieria* species into sections and subsections was made by Mansfeld (2015). The most important taxonomic treatments are mainly based on morphological characters (Brown, 1915; Couper, 2011).

Only a few species of *Sansevieria* have been analyzed with respect to pollen morphology. In this genus, pollen grains have been described as monoulcerate by Erdtman (1952), Ojeda et al., (1984), Ojeda Revah and Ludlow-Wiechers (1995), Hesse et al. (2009), Buchner and Halbritter (2010) and Halbritter (2010) or anaporate by Erdtman and Vischnu-Mitre (1958). *Sansevieria* pollen grains are also reported as monosulcate (Rudall and Campbell, 1998, Rudall et al., 2000; Kameshvari, 2011). Monosulcate pollen is considered to be a plesiomorphic feature in monocots and basal angiosperms (Halbritter and Hesse, 1993; Sampson, 2000; Furness and Rudall, 1999; 2000; 2001). A single aperture at the distal pole characterizes gymnosperm taxa of a higher rank, e.g., Cycadopsida, Bennettitopsida and

Ginkgopsida (Audran and Masure, 1978; Zavalova et al., 2011; Korszun and Klimko, 2014).

The main aim of this study was to describe the morphology of fifteen species of the genus *Sansevieria* and to define the rank of the diagnostic features of grains in the species under study. Another goal was to recognize pollen morphology in the genus *Sansevieria* in the scope of the recent taxonomic works dividing this genus into smaller subgroups.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Flowers of 15 species of *Sansevieria* obtained from herbarium specimens deposited at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (K), the Botanical Garden Berlin-Dahlem (B) and the Botanical Garden in Poznań (BG AMU) were studied. A list of the analyzed species, with their affiliation to sections and subsections is shown in Table 1. The pollen grains were examined using light microscopy (LM) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The SEM observations were made on the dry pollen grains,

TABLE 1. List of the analyzed species.

Section	Subsection	Species	Country of origin	Voucher
<i>Sansevieria</i>	<i>Sansevieria</i>	* <i>S. hyacinthoides</i> (L.) Druce	South Africa	Schlieben 10570 (K)
		<i>S. parva</i> N. E. Br.	East Africa unknown	cult., Kew, Pfenning 1034 (K) cult. BG AMU, I_1001_004_0000_6977_1231
		<i>S. parva</i> N. E. Br. (<i>dooneri</i>)	Kenya	cult. Kew, Brandham & Cutler 01929
		<i>S. roxburghiana</i> Schult. & Schult.	unknown	cult. Kew, Marchward 631310
		<i>S. trifasciata</i> Prain	Cameroon	Lowe 3035 (K)
	<i>Hastifolia</i>	* <i>S. cylindrica</i> Bojer ex Hook	Angola	s. coll. s. n. (K) K000204052
		<i>S. pearsonii</i> N. E. Br.	Zambia	Fanshawe 6946 (K)
	<i>Stolonifera</i>	* <i>S. suffruticosa</i> N. E. Br.	Kenya	Tweedie 3666 (K)
	<i>Dracomima</i>	<i>S. arborescens</i> Cornu G�r�me et Labroy	Tanzania	Faulkner 1827 (K)
		<i>S. bagamoyensis</i> N. E. Br.	Tanzania	Bally 13309 (B),
		* <i>S. ehrenbergii</i> Schweinf. ex Baker	Kenya	Hensley 1256 (K)
		<i>S. perrottii</i> Warb. (<i>S. robusta</i> N. E. Br.)	Kenya	Pfenning, Herford Pf 1023 S(B)
<i>Cephalantha</i>		<i>S. powellii</i> N. E. Br.	Kenya	Rauh Ke 875 (B)
		* <i>S. kirkii</i> Baker	Tanzania	Faulkner 1989 (K)
		<i>S. sambiranensis</i> Perrier	Madagascar	Phillipson 2023 (K)

* Type species for the section or subsection.

while for LM the pollen grains were macerated with 10% KOH (Dyakowska 1959; Frederiksen, 1978). The length of the long axis (LA), the length of the short axis (SA) and the exine thickness (Ex) were measured under LM using an Olympus microscope model BX 43 with a camera. A total of 50 pollen grains per specimen of each species were used for these measurements and the LA/SA ratio was calculated. Overall 800 pollen grains were examined. Micrographs were taken with a SEM type EVO 40 microscope (Carl Zeiss, Jena, Germany) at an accelerating voltage of 15 kV, at the Confocal and Electron Microscopy Laboratory, the Faculty of Biology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland. Prior to observations, the prepared material was sputtered with gold using an SCB 050 ion sputter. The study was documented with photographs taken during observations, mostly magnified $\times 2000$ to $\times 5000$ for the shape and $\times 10000$ for the exine sculpture. SEM micrographs were used mainly to investigate the overall shape, type of sculpturing, and to obtain more detailed information on the sculpturing. The micromorphological features of the pollen grains were observed in proximal and distal views. The pollen terminology was adopted from Faegri and Iversen (1989), and Halbritter et al. (2007), while the shape classification followed that of Erdtman (1952).

The minimal and maximal values of characteristics as well as arithmetical means and the coefficient of variability were calculated (Tab. 2). Prior to the one-way ANOVA, the distribution of each studied feature and homogeneity of variance were checked with Shapiro-Wilk's and Levene's tests. Because some of the data did not meet the assumptions concerning distribution and variance, all the data were logarithmically transformed to better approximate normality and homogeneity. Next, the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and post-hoc HSD Tukey's test were used to examine differences in the mean values among the characters of the studied species. In ANOVA, the homoscedasticity was checked based on scatter plots between the predictors and the residuals. Moreover, the differences between the analyzed species were visualized by the cluster analysis using the nearest neighbors method on Euclidean distances (Watała, 2002). Statistical analyses were performed using Statistica 12.5 for Windows software.

RESULTS

The general morphology of pollen grains is similar, as all are distally ulcerate. Pollen grains of *Sansevieria* are heteropolar, mainly monads, but dyads are also found, e.g., in

S. arborescens (Fig. 1c), *S. kirkii* (Fig. 7b) and in *S. sambiranensis*.

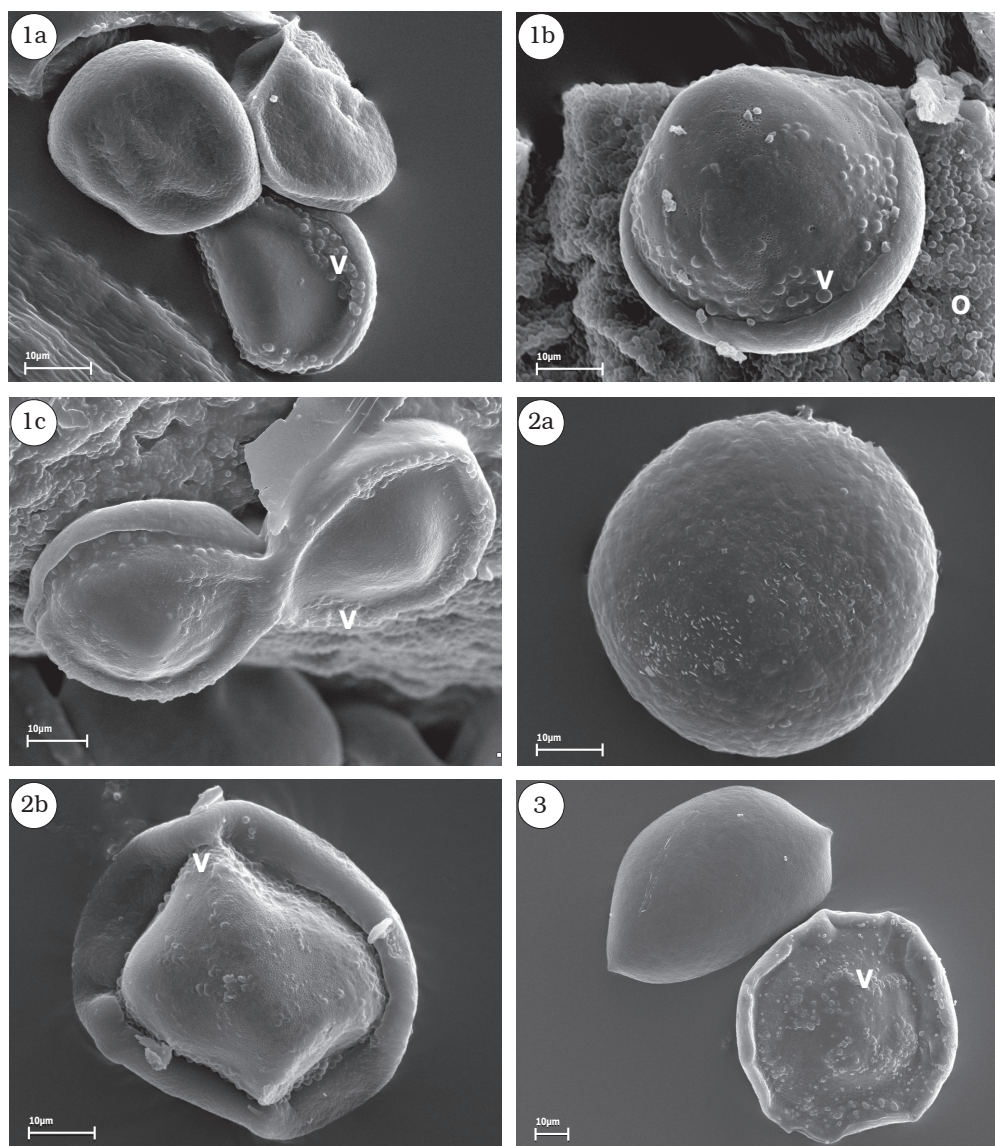
The studied species differ significantly in terms of all analyzed features of the pollen grains (ANOVA, $p < 0.0001$). The mean length of the long axis (LA) of pollen grains ranges from 57.0 μm in *S. sambiranensis* to 83.3 μm in *S. cylindrica*, while the length of the short axis (SA) ranges from 43.6 μm in *S. sambiranensis* to 77.1 μm in *S. cylindrica* (Tab. 2). The shape of pollen grains ranges from prolate-spheroidal (LA/SA = 1.09 – 1.11), subprolate (LA/SA = 1.18 – 1.33) to prolate (LA/SA = 1.35 – 1.39), (Tab. 2). Dry pollen grains observed in SEM are prolate-spheroidal (60.2%), subprolate (26.6%), prolate (6.6%) and perprolate (6.6%). Values of LA, SA, and the LA/SA ratio (Tab. 2) show variability from low to moderate (LA = 5.8 – 19.2%; SA = 8.6 – 26.9%; LA/SA = 9.6 – 31.1%). The outline is circular in polar proximal and distal views and elliptic in the equatorial view. Pollen grains are large according to Erdtman's classification (1952). The mean exine thickness (Ex) ranges from 1.28 (*S. sambiranensis*) to 1.78 μm (*S. trifasciata*) and is characterized by low variability, except for *S. kirkii* and *S. pearsonii* (Tab. 2). According to the Tukey's post-hoc tests ($P < 0.05$), the studied species form six homogeneous groups for the SA characteristic, four homogeneous groups for the LA and Ex features and three groups for LA/SA. In the case of LA/SA and Ex, homogeneous groups are considerably more overlapped, as compared to LA and SA (Tab. 2).

Ornamentation of all the pollen grains is not uniform but differs between proximal face and distal pollen region. Exine ornamentation on the proximal surface is: microreticulate in *S. dooneri* (Fig. 4b), *S. ehrenbergii* (Fig. 5b), psilate-perforate in *S. kirkii* (Fig. 7a), *S. parva* (Fig. 8b), *S. trifasciata* (Fig. 15d) and fossulate in *S. hyacinthoides* (Fig. 6a). The aperture occupies nearly the entire distal hemisphere and is variable in shape, e.g., flat in *S. cylindrica* (Fig. 3), *S. parva* (Fig. 8a), *S. powellii* (Fig. 10b), *S. perrottii* (Fig. 11b), *S. trifasciata* (Fig. 15c), convex in *S. arborescens* (Fig. 1c) and in *S. bagamoyensis* (Fig. 2b) or partly convex in *S. arborescens* (Fig. 1a), *S. ehrenbergii* (Fig. 5c), *S. roxburghiana* (Fig. 12a) and in *S. trifasciata* (Fig. 15f), slightly or fairly swollen in *S. arborescens* (Fig. 1b), *S. hyacinthoides* (Fig. 6c) and in *S. kirkii* (Fig. 7b). A circular or oval rim surrounding the aperture region is distinct in the periphery of dry pollen grains and its width ranges from 4.1 μm (*S. hyacinthoides*) to 6.6 μm (*S. trifasciata*). The ornamentation of the subhemispherical rim in most species is psilate-perforate, but in *S. perrottii*

TABLE 2. Range (min – max), mean value and coefficient of variation (cv) of the studied traits.

Species	LA				SA				LA/SA				Ex			
	min.-max. (μm)	mean (μm)	cv (%)	min.-max. (μm)	mean (μm)	cv (%)	min.-max. (μm)	mean (μm)	min.-max. (μm)	mean (μm)	cv (%)	min.-max. (μm)	mean (μm)	cv (%)	min.-max. (μm)	mean (μm)
<i>Sansevieria arborescens</i>	49.4–67.1	58.7cd	7.3	31.7–60.0	49.3df	12.7	1.0–1.9	1.21ac	1.51–1.72	1.62ad	15.9	1.51–1.72	1.62ad	4.9		
<i>S. bagamojensis</i>	48.6–68.6	58.8cd	8.2	37.2–68.6	52.8 ce	14.9	0.8–1.6	1.11bc	1.60–1.76	1.65ac	14.6	1.60–1.76	1.65ac	4.0		
<i>S. cylindrica</i>	74.1–95.3	83.3a	6.0	63.5–84.7	77.1a	8.6	1.0–1.5	1.09c	1.45–1.87	1.70ac	9.6	1.45–1.87	1.70ac	10.0		
<i>S. dooneri</i>	35.3–74.1	58.1d	14.4	24.7–63.5	48.7df	17.5	1.0–2.1	1.22ac	1.48–1.95	1.66ac	20.3	1.48–1.95	1.66ac	10.5		
<i>S. ehrenbergii</i>	45.7–71.5	60.3cd	9.6	25.7–65.8	47.0ef	21.5	1.0–2.7	1.35ab	1.37–1.52	1.42ad	29.8	1.37–1.52	1.42ad	4.35		
<i>S. hyacinthoides</i>	56.5–91.8	75.9b	9.7	45.8–84.7	65.2ab	14.1	0.9–1.7	1.18ac	1.48–1.98	1.76ab	18.8	1.48–1.98	1.76ab	10.7		
<i>S. kirkii</i>	63.5–95.3	72.6b	8.8	49.4–77.6	61.5bc	10.9	1.0–1.6	1.21ac	1.25–1.87	1.57ad	15.2	1.25–1.87	1.57ad	18.0		
<i>S. parva</i>	35.3–74.1	57.8d	19.2	28.2–70.6	46.0ef	26.9	1.0–1.8	1.29ac	1.29–1.39	1.35cd	17.5	1.29–1.39	1.35cd	2.7		
<i>S. pearsonii</i>	52.9–70.6	61.5cd	7.0	38.8–60.0	51.9ce	10.3	1.0–1.5	1.18ac	1.29–1.98	1.56ad	10.5	1.29–1.98	1.56ad	18.4		
<i>S. perrottii</i>	42.9–74.4	60.7d	13.4	28.6–65.7	49.3df	22.5	0.7–1.9	1.28ac	1.32–1.60	1.45ad	23.1	1.32–1.60	1.45ad	7.4		
<i>S. powellii</i>	54.3–71.5	64.2c	7.3	34.3–65.7	49.5df	15.5	1.0–2.0	1.33ab	1.36–1.51	1.41bd	19.7	1.36–1.51	1.41bd	4.5		
<i>S. roxburghiana</i>	56.5–77.6	63.9c	7.7	28.2–63.5	51.4df	20.5	1.0–2.1	1.29ac	1.25–1.67	1.47ad	22.7	1.25–1.67	1.47ad	13.7		
<i>S. sambiranensis</i>	52.9–67.1	57.0d	5.8	21.2–56.5	43.6f	22.2	1.0–2.8	1.39a	1.25–1.38	1.28d	31.3	1.25–1.38	1.28d	4.4		
<i>S. suffruticosa</i>	60.0–91.8	76.7ab	10.3	38.8–74.1	56.7bd	16.3	1.0–2.0	1.37a	1.45–1.79	1.57ad	15.2	1.45–1.79	1.57ad	8.4		
<i>S. trifasciata</i>	49.4–77.6	64.1c	10.7	28.2–63.5	48.6df	19.4	0.9–2.4	1.36a	1.61–1.95	1.78a	22.3	1.61–1.95	1.78a	9.3		
HSD _{0.05}		0.011			0.036			0.033		0.025						
ANOVA P > F		<0.0001			<0.0001			<0.0001		<0.0001						

Abbreviations: LA – length of long axis; SA – length of short axis; Ex – exine thickness.



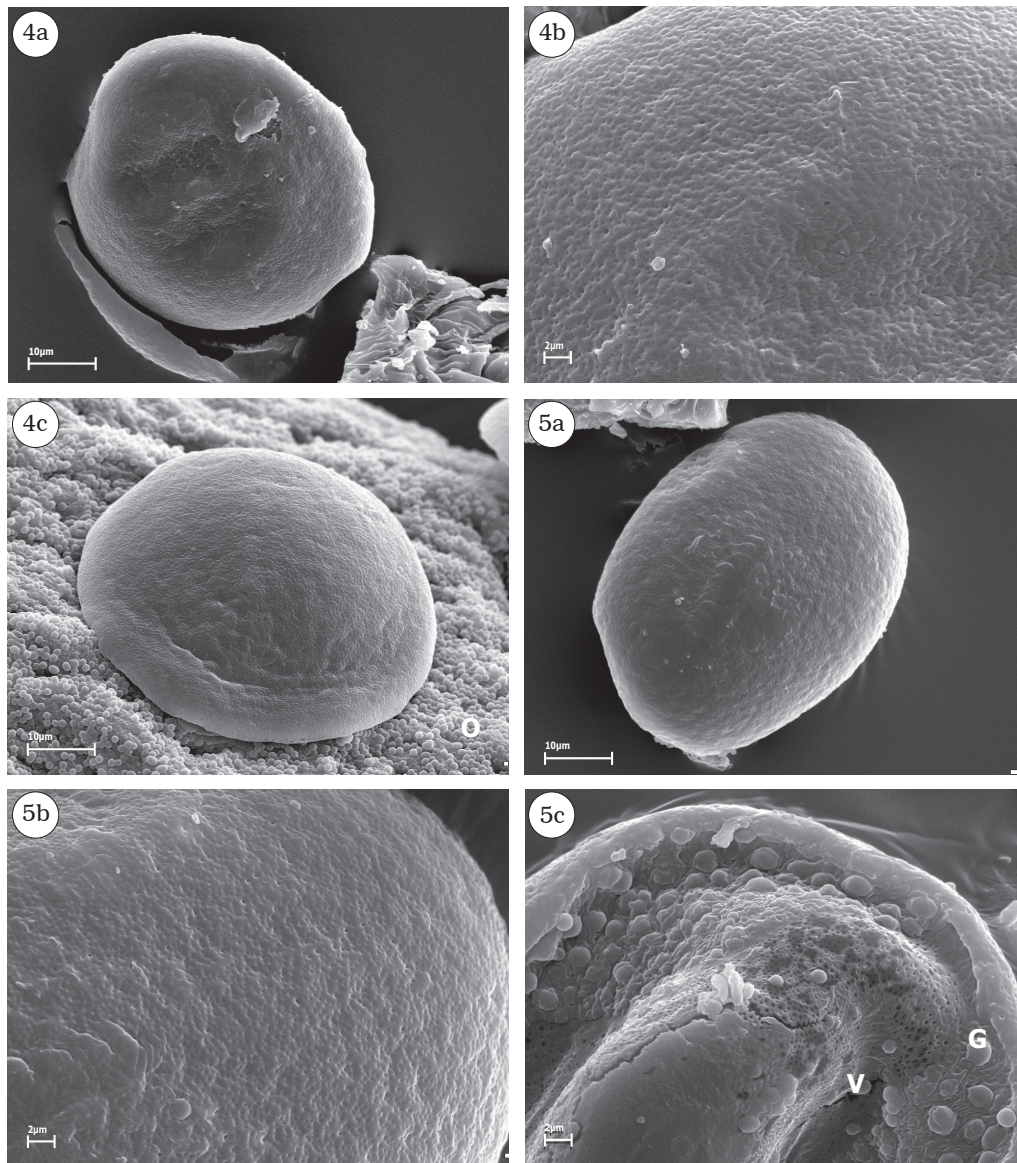
Figs. 1–3. SEM micrographs of pollen grains in *Sansevieria*: (1) *S. arborescens* (1a) in proximal and distal view, (1b) in distal view, (1c) dyad in distal view; (2) *S. bagamoyensis* (2a) in proximal view, (2b) in distal view; (3) *S. cylindrica* in proximal and distal view; O – orbicule, V – verrucae.

(= *S. robusta*) and *S. trifasciata* it is covered by verrucae (Figs. 11b, 15f).

The sculpture on the apertural region is psilate-perforate-verrucate in *S. arborescens* (Fig. 1a), *S. bagamoyensis* (Fig. 2b), *S. cylindrica* (Fig. 3), *S. hyacinthoides* (Fig. 6c), *S. kirkii* (Fig. 7a), *S. pearsonii* (Fig. 9b), *S. powellii* (Fig. 10b), and in *S. perrotti* (Fig. 11b), microreticulate-verrucate-gemmate in *S. ehrenbergii* (Fig. 5c) and in *S. trifasciata* (Fig. 15a), psilate-perforate in *S. kirkii* (Fig. 7c). In *S. sambiranensis* (Fig. 13)

the entire germinal membrane was covered by verruculae and the color of the pollen is violet, as in *S. bagamoyensis*.

The dendrogram plotted on the basis of agglomerative grouping in the nearest neighbor method on Euclidean distances shows that all the examined *Sansevieria* species are divided into two groups (Fig. 16). The first group comprises 11 species, from three sections while the other includes three species from two sections and three subsections. A separate position is taken by *S. cylindrica*.

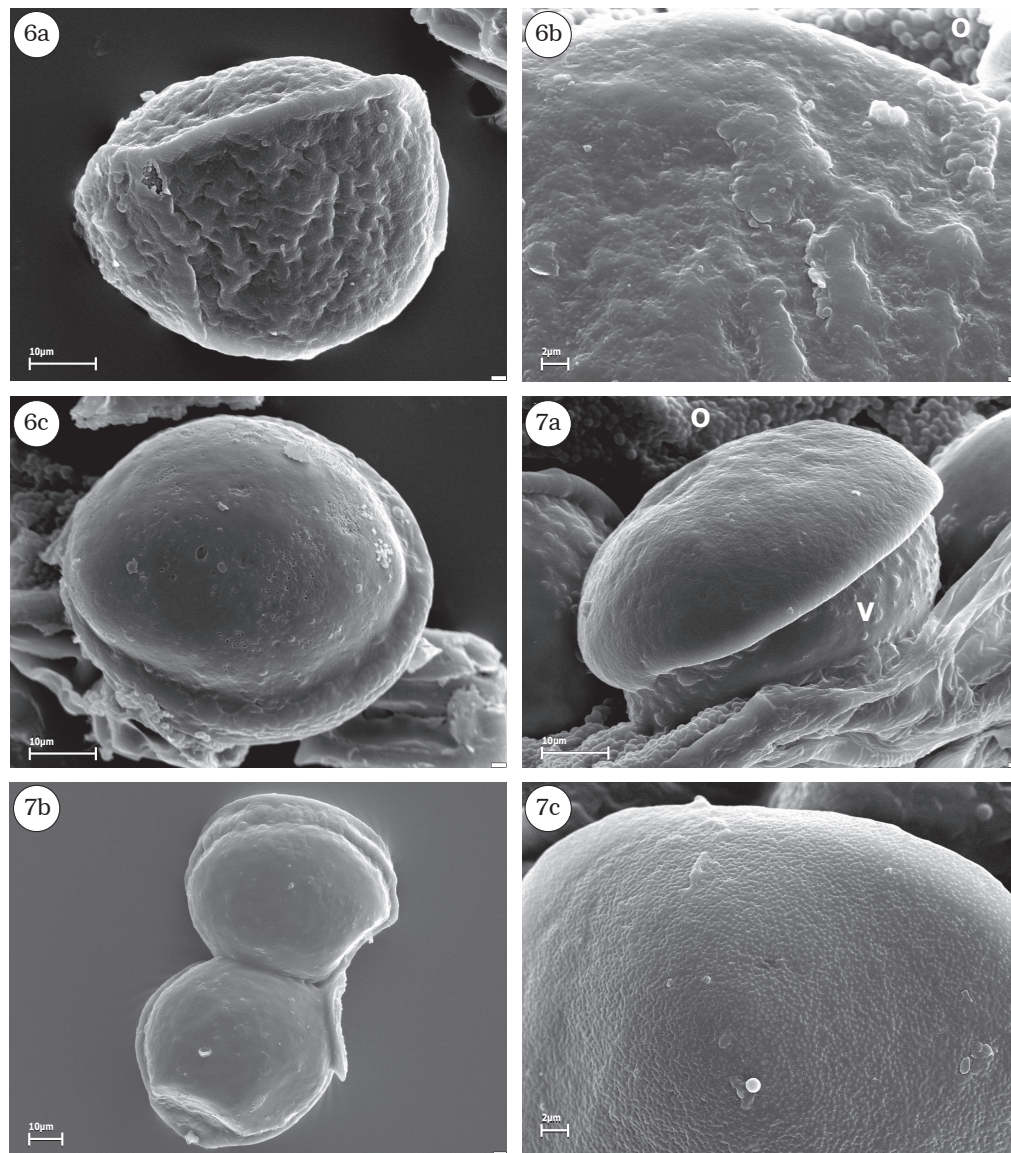


Figs. 4, 5. SEM micrographs of pollen grains in *Sansevieria*: (4) *S. dooneri* (4a) in proximal view, (4b) exine surface, enlargement of 4a, (4c) in proximal view; (5) *S. ehrenbergii* (5a) in proximal view, (5b) exine surface, enlargement of 5a, (5c) in distal view; G – gemmae, O – orbicule, V – verrucae.

DISCUSSION

The comparison of our data, with those published by other authors reveals some differences (Tab. 3). The pollen grains of *S. cylindrica* reported by us are larger, and the exine ornamentation on the proximal surface is psilate-perforate, contrary to smaller grains with a psilate exine ornamentation described so far (Ojeda et al., 1984; Ojeda Revah and Ludlow-Wiechers, 1995).

Dimensions of pollen grains of *S. dooneri* are mostly within the range reported by Halbritter (2010) being about 58 µm, but they tend to be smaller (Tab. 3). The pollen grains of *S. suffruticosa*, observed in this study, are within the range described by Buchner and Halbritter (2010). The aperture type reported for both species is ulcerate (Halbritter, 2010; Buchner and Halbritter, 2010), consistent with the findings of our study. However, there is a difference in the observations of the exine ornamentation (Tab. 3). Additional differences of pollen grains between *S. dooneri* and *S. suffruticosa* are found



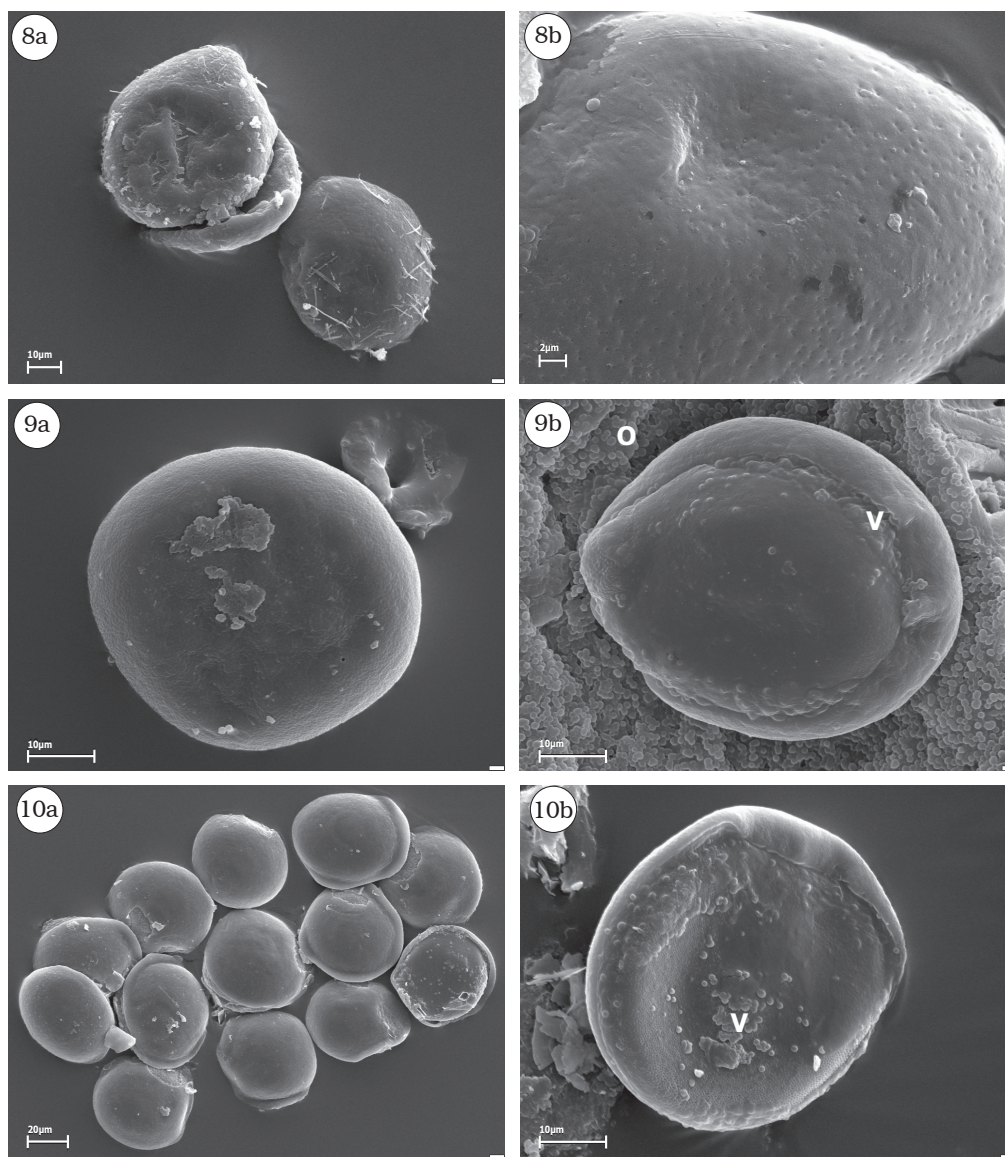
Figs. 6, 7. SEM micrographs of pollen grains in *Sansevieria*: (6) *S. hyacinthoides* (6a) in proximal view, (6b) exine surface, enlargement of 6a, (6c) in distal view; (7) *S. kirkii* (7a) in lateral view, (7b) dyad in distal view, (7c) exine surface on distal face; O – orbicule, V – verrucae.

in their shapes (Tab. 3), which are described by the SA/LA ratio. The LA/SA and SA/LA ratios are standard measures used in palynological studies (Özler and Pehlivan, 2010; Wrońska-Pilarek et al., 2016). The SEM photos of *S. dooneri* and *S. suffruticosa* collected in a palynological database PalDat (<http://www.paldat.org>), are similar to those in the present study.

The pollen grains of *S. roxburghiana* described by Kameshwari (2011) are much smaller and with a different LA/SA ratio in comparison to this study (Tab. 3). The exine ornamentation was reported by this author as smooth, while in our study the exine

ornamentation on the proximal surface was psilate-perforate and psilate-verrucate on the distal surface.

In the studied species the aperture occupies nearly the entire distal hemisphere and is variable in shape. The tectum in pollen grains of the studied species and in those described in the literature has a perforated surface. Sahashi and Ueno (1986), Tekleva et al. (2007) and Zavialova et al. (2011, 2014) published photos of pollen grains very similar to *Sansevieria* with swollen apertural areas and the apertural area with a rim in *Ginkgo biloba* and *Cycas revoluta*.

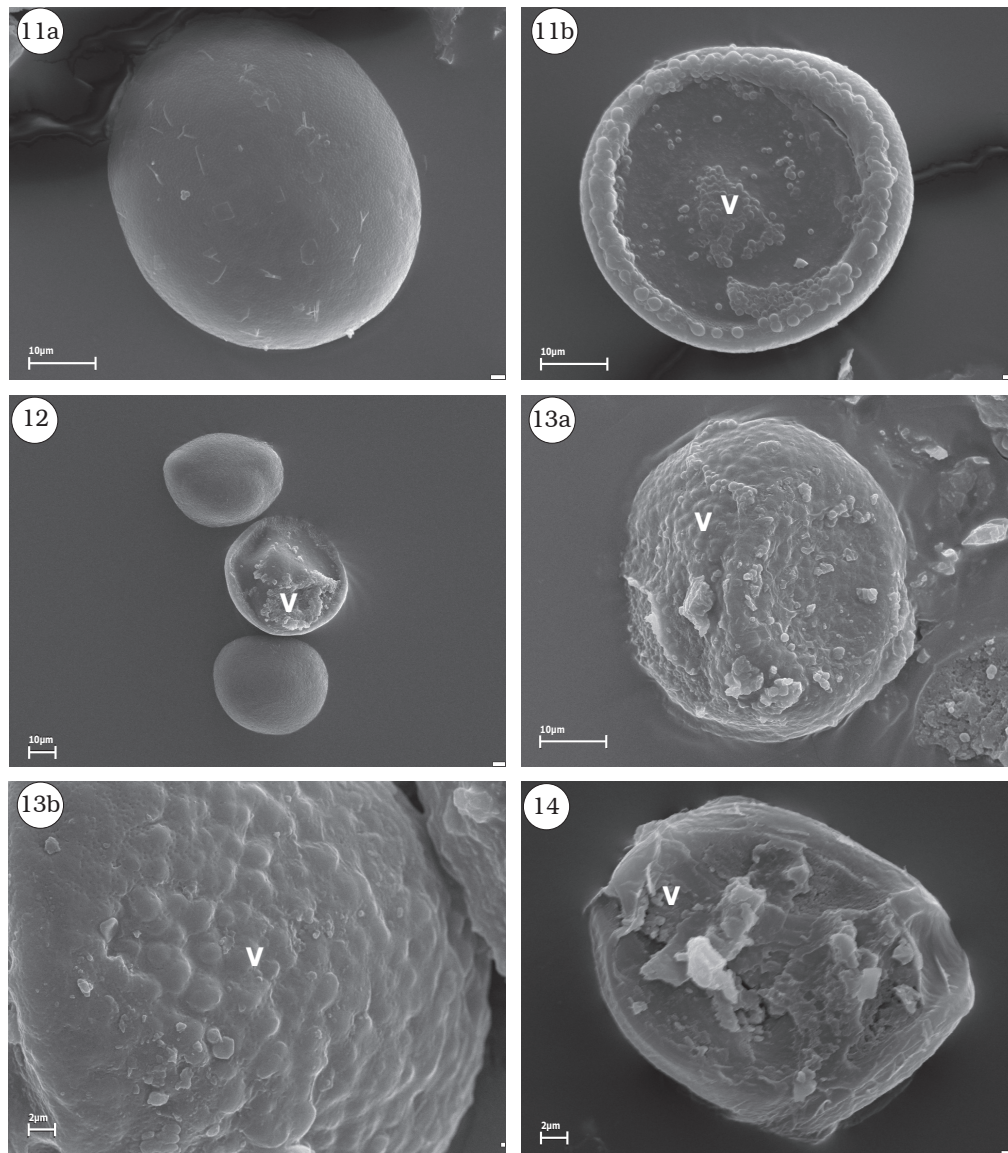


Figs. 8–10. SEM micrographs of pollen grains in *Sansevieria*: (8) *S. parva* (8a) in proximal and distal view, (8b) exine surface, enlargement of 8a; (9) *S. pearsonii* (9a) in proximal view, (9b) in distal view; (10) *S. powellii* (10a) in proximal and distal view, (10b) in distal view; O – orbiculate, V – verrucae.

As shown in Table 1, this study for the first time describes pollen of species representing all sections and subsections of the genus *Sansevieria* delineated by Mansfeld (2015), including the type species for each section. So far, one can conclude, that the pollen grains do not present any useful characters for differentiation of these systematic groups. The dendrogram shows that all the examined *Sansevieria* species are divided into two groups with one species as an outgroup (Fig. 16). The first group comprises 11 species from sections: *Sansevieria*, *Dracomima* and *Cephalantha*,

while the second group includes three species from sections *Sansevieria* and *Cephalantha*. Also the subsections are distributed throughout the dendrogram. A separate position is taken by *S. cylindrica* due to its very large pollen grains.

The study included *S. sambiranensis*, a Malagasy taxon, which is different in its morphology from all other *Sansevieria* species and which shows closer phylogenetic affinity to *Dracaena* (Lu and Morgan, 2014; Mansfeld, 2015). Noteworthy is the verrucate ornamentation of exine on distal surface (Fig. 13) different from other species of



Figs. 11–14. SEM micrographs of pollen grains in *Sansevieria*: (11) *S. perrottii* (11a) in proximal view, (11b) in distal view; (12) *S. roxburghiana* in proximal and distal view; (13) *S. sambiranensis* (13a) in distal view, (13b) exine surface on distal face, (14) *S. suffruticosa* in distal view; V – verrucae.

Sansevieria. Recently, *S. dooneri* has been treated as a synonym of *S. parva* (Mansfeld, 2015). Both species have soft, flat leaves without wall bands in water-storage (Koller and Rost, 1988) and without cuticular rims around stomata (Klimko et al., unpublished results). Unlike other morphological characters, the pollen grains of these two species are various in the exine ornamentation on the proximal surface: microreticulate in *S. dooneri* and psilate-perforate in *S. parva*. The taxonomic relation of these two taxa shall be reexamined in scope of other characters in the future.

CONCLUSIONS

The most important pollen grain features of the studied *Sansevieria* species comprise the size and exine ornamentation on the proximal and distal surfaces. On the basis of the examined features, it was impossible to isolate individual *Sansevieria* species but only their groups. The species belonging to these groups did not always derive from the same sections. The morphological characteristics of pollen grains described in this paper may be used in the comparison with

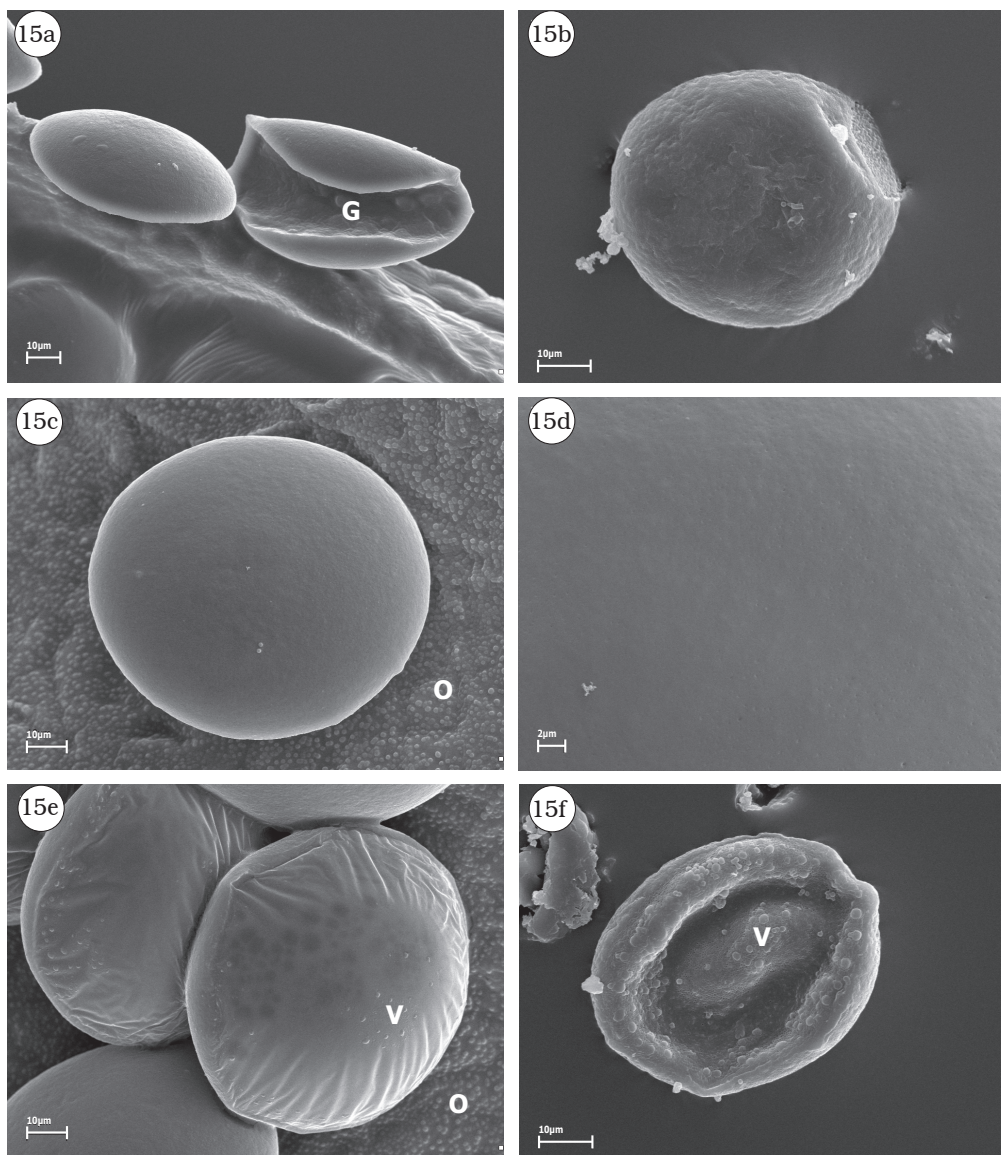


Fig. 15. SEM micrographs of pollen grains in *Sansevieria trifasciata* (a) proximal and lateral view, (b, c) in proximal view, (d) exine surface, enlargement of c, (e, f) in distal view; G – gemmae, O – orbicule, V – verrucae.

species of the closely related genus *Dracaena* and for this reason these studies should be continued.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

The authors contributed to the conception of the research as well as collection analysis and data interpretation. PW, JW-SZ material collection and text editing; MK, RN, morphological analysis and text editing; MK micromorphological studies and photographs. The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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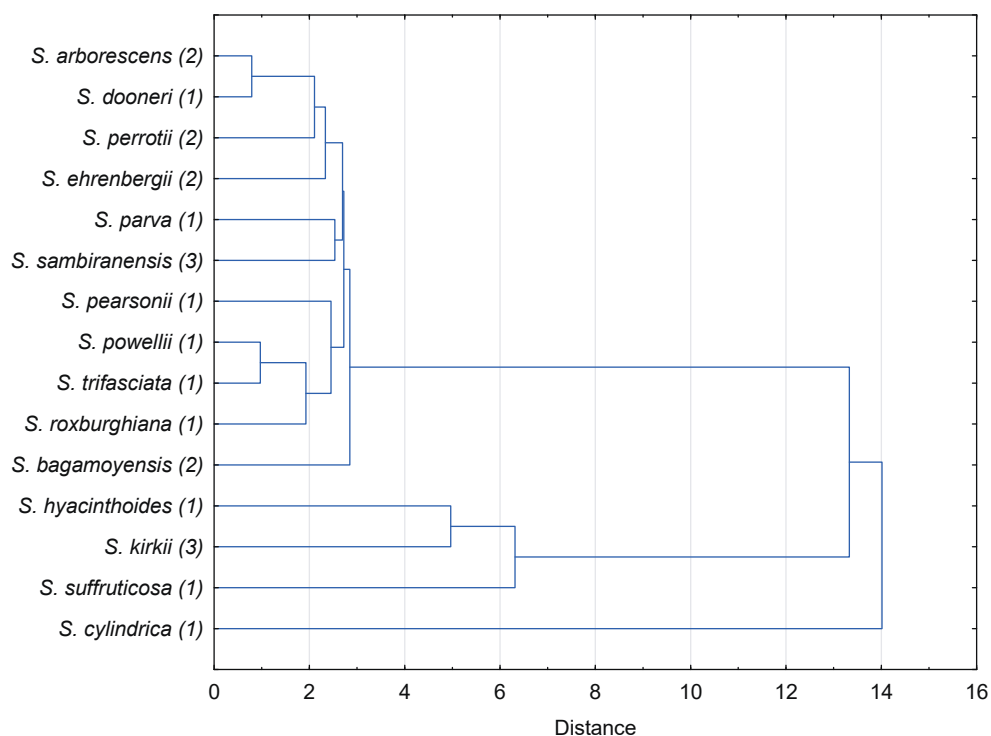


Fig. 16. Dendrogram of 15 *Sansevieria* species from sections *Sansevieria* (1), *Dracomima* (2) and *Cephalantha* (3) constructed on the basis of the shortest Euclidean distances.

TABLE 3. A comparison of separate character values of four *Sansevieria* species reported by the authors cited and the values found in our study.

	Species	Characters (min-max, mean)				Proximal surface
		LA(μ m)	SA(μ m)	LA/SA	Ex(μ m)	
Ojeda et al. (1984)	<i>S. cylindrica</i>	73.4	58.8	1.75	1.79	psilate
our study		83.3	77.1	1.09	1.69	psilate-perforate
Halbritter (2010)	<i>S. dooneri</i>	51–100	–	–	–	perforate
our study		35.3–74.1	48.7	1.22	1.74	microreticulate
Buchner and Halbritter (2010)	<i>S. suffruticosa</i>	51–100	–	–	–	perforate
our study		60.0–91.8	56.7	1.37	1.57	psilate-perforate
Kameshwari (2011)	<i>S. roxburghiana</i>	35	15	2.33	–	smooth
our study		63.9	51.4	1.29	1.51	psilate-perforate

Abbreviations: LA – length of long axis, SA – length of short axis, Ex – exine thickness.

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