MICROSPORES EVOLUTION AND ONTOGENY

By S Blackmore and R B Knox

An understanding of the processes of plant production is increasingly important in the exploitation of plant resources. Microspore formation is a major event in the life cycles of land plants, allowing the transition from the diploid sporophyte generation to the haploid gametophyte generation, and varies greatly between taxa in the diversity of processes involved. Despite the wealth of information available, there are very few sources which bring together the results of research work on reproduction in all major plant groups.

This book fills this important gap by reviewing microsporogenesis from a systematic and evolutionary perspective, in groups ranging from algae to angiosperms. Special chapters focus on structure, function, cell and molecular processes and potential biotechnological applications of plant spores and pollen. The result is an up-to-the-minute guide to the applications of modern techniques in this classic area of botany. This book bridges several disciplines to provide a coherent and authoritative account which will be essential reading for research scientists and lecturers in botany, evolution, ultrastructure, reproductive and developmental biology and palynology.

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Examples of style employed in

(a) description of new species:

Ramalina jamesii Krog sp. nov.

Thallus saxicola, ascendens vel plus minusve inclinatus . . etc.

Typus: Portugal, Madeira, Porto Santo, Pico do Facho, 33°05'N, 16°19'W, on acidic rock, 350 m alt, 7 April 1988, H. Krog & E. Timdal 6163 (O-holotypus; BM, UPS-isotypi).

(b) citation of described species or new combinations:

Pyrenopsis furfurea (Nyl.) Th. Fr.

Bot. Notiser 1866: 58 (1866); type: Scotland, Ben Lawers, 1864, Jones (H-NYL 42916-lectotype; BM-isolectotype).

Pyrenopsidium terrigenum (Th. Fr.) Forss., Nova Acta R. Soc. Scient. Upsal., ser. 3, 13(6): 81 (1985).— Pyrenopsis haematopsis (Sommerf.) β . terrigena Th. Fr. in Hellbom, Öfvers K. Vetens Akad. Forh. 22(6): 478 (1865); type: Sweden, Lule Lappmark, Skarfi, 1864, Hellbom (UPS—holotype).

(c) citation of specimens examined:

Selected specimens examined: U.K.: Scotland: Easterness: Abernethy Forest, near Forest Lodge, 38/01.16, on Pinus lignum, 1975, Coppins [2199] & Rose (BM, E).—Germany: Bayern: Allgäuer Alpen, 1957, Schoppel & Poelt [Poelt, Lichenes Alpinum no. 56] (H).—Australia: Tasmania: Weindorfers Forest, 41°38'S, 145°56'E, 920 m, 6 March 1988, Kantvilas 68/88 (E); Cox Bight, behind west beach, sea-level, 5 March 1985, J. A. Elix 20945 (ANUC). Victoria Bellel Creek, c. 1800m, 5 June 1983, M. E. Hale (HO).

(d) citation of references in the text:

Green & White (1988) or (Brown et al. 1988a, b, 1989; Smith & Jones 1990)

(e) citation of references:

Culberson, C. F. & Kristinsson, H. (1970a) A standardized method for the identification of lichen products. Journal of Chromatography 46: 85-93.

Hale, M. E. (1983) The Biology of Lichens. 3rd Edn. London: Arnold.

Hawksworth, D. L. (1976) Lichen chemotaxonomy. In Lichenology: Progress and Problems (D. H. Brown, D. L. Hawksworth & R. H. Bailey, eds): 139–184. London: Academic Press.

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