

**Теория П.П. Гамбаряна об
эволюционном
происхождении морфотипа
цветковых растений**

П. П. ГАМБАРЯН, Л. Е. ОГАНЕСЯН

ЦИФРОВОЙ ОПРЕДЕЛИТЕЛЬ ГРЫЗУНОВ АРМЯНСКОЙ ССР

Обычные ключи для определения грызунов, составленные по шведской системе, занимают большой объем [1—4]. Уменьшение объема таких определителей ведет к сокращению числа признаков, используемых в тезах и антитезах, что может привести к затруднению в определении, особенно при частичной дефектности материала. В цифровом определителе все животные определяются по почти одинаковому числу признаков, главные из которых достаточны для определения вида, а дополнительные служат для более полной характеристики соответствующего животного. Определитель составлен нами так, чтобы все виды могли быть определены как без черепа, так и только по черепу.

Работа между авторами распределена следующим образом. Измерения черепов и оформление рисунков выполнены Л. Е. Оганесян. Черновые предварительные таблицы по совокупности признаков, взятых из вышеупомянутых определителей [1—4], составлены обоими авторами. Оформление текста и подбор новых признаков сделаны П. П. Гамбаряном.

ДИПЛОМ

КВ № 234858



ЛАТУРДНЫЙ ЗНАК
ИЗДАН В МГУ

Настоящий диплом выдан *Кузнецову*
Александру Николаевичу

в том, что он в 1977 году поступил
в *Московский государственный*
университет имени М.В. Ломоносова
и в 1983 году окончил полный курс

названного
университета
по специальности "*Зоология*" и
Ботаника"

Решением Государственной экзаменационной
комиссии от "15" июня 1983 г.

Кузнецову А. И.
присвоена квалификация *биолога*



Председатель Государственной
экзаменационной комиссии

Ректор

Секретарь

М. П. Город Москва "30" июня 1983 г.

Регистрационный № 212

ПАВЕЛ П. ГАМБАРЯН

РОЛЬ ВОДНОЙ СРЕДЫ В ЭВОЛЮЦИИ ЦВЕТКОВЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ

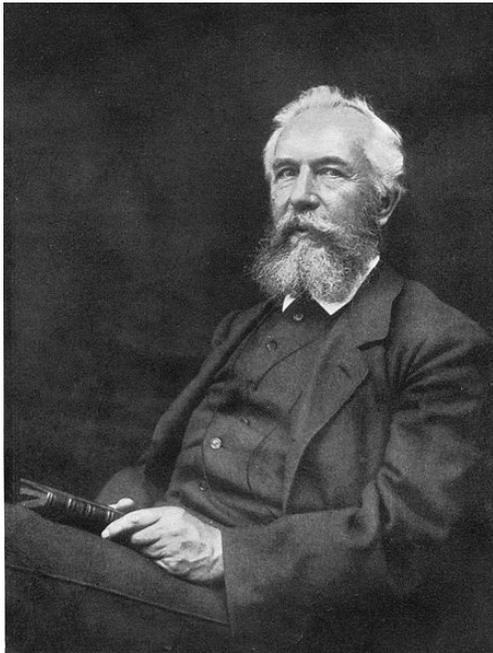
Нимфейные являются промежуточными между однодольными и двудольными и обладают примитивными признаками. Из всех голосеменных ближе всего к цветковым по многим существенным признакам—гнетум. Но так как гнетум специализирован и не может быть непосредственным предком цветковых, выдвигается гипотеза происхождения цветковых от непосредственного предка гнетума путем его гидрофильной деспециализации через нимфейные.

ПАВЕЛ П. ГАМБАРЯН

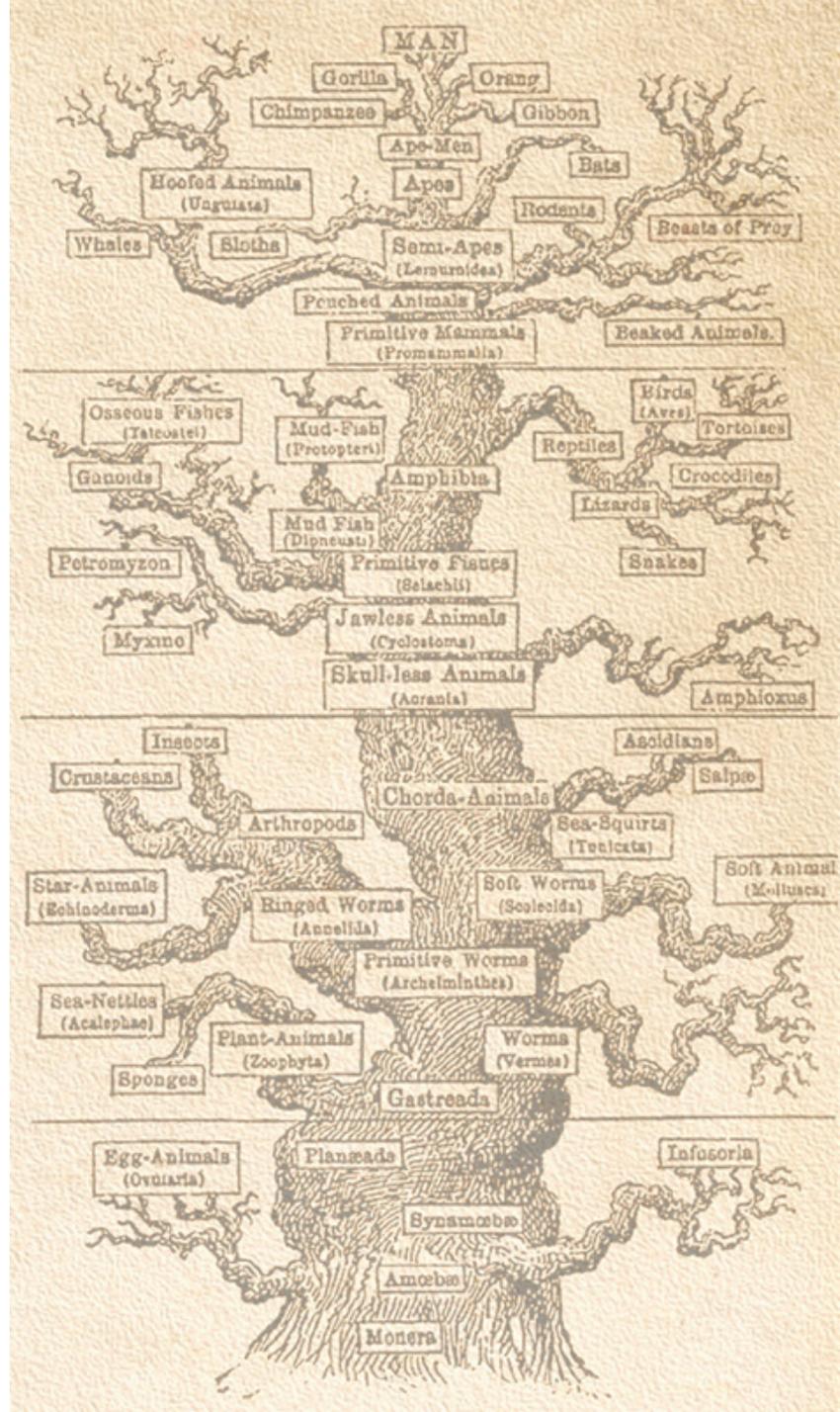
РОЛЬ ВОДНОЙ СРЕДЫ В ЭВОЛЮЦИИ ЦВЕТКОВЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ

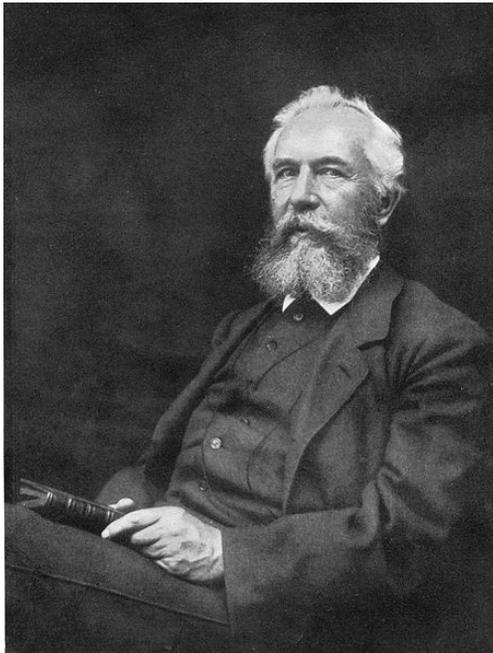
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По всей вероятности, возврат высших растений в свою колыбель—воду—всегда играл огромную роль в их эволюции. Гипотеза водного происхождения цветковых еще один замечательный пример «сверхэволюции» [21] или развития по спирали [7]. «Развитие, как бы повторяющее пройденные уже ступени, но повторяющее их иначе, на более высокой базе»... (В. И. Ленин, соч., изд. 5, т. 26, стр. 55). Высшие растения вышли из воды. Возврат уже разноспоровых в воду и связанная с этим деспециализация привели к упрощению строения (первый виток). При новом завоевании суши уже разноспоровыми растениями появились голосеменные. Возврат голосеменных в водную среду и связанное с этим упрощение (второй виток спирали) привело при новом завоевании суши к возникновению цветковых растений, их адаптивной радиации и расцвету.



Эрнст Геккель
(1834—1919)



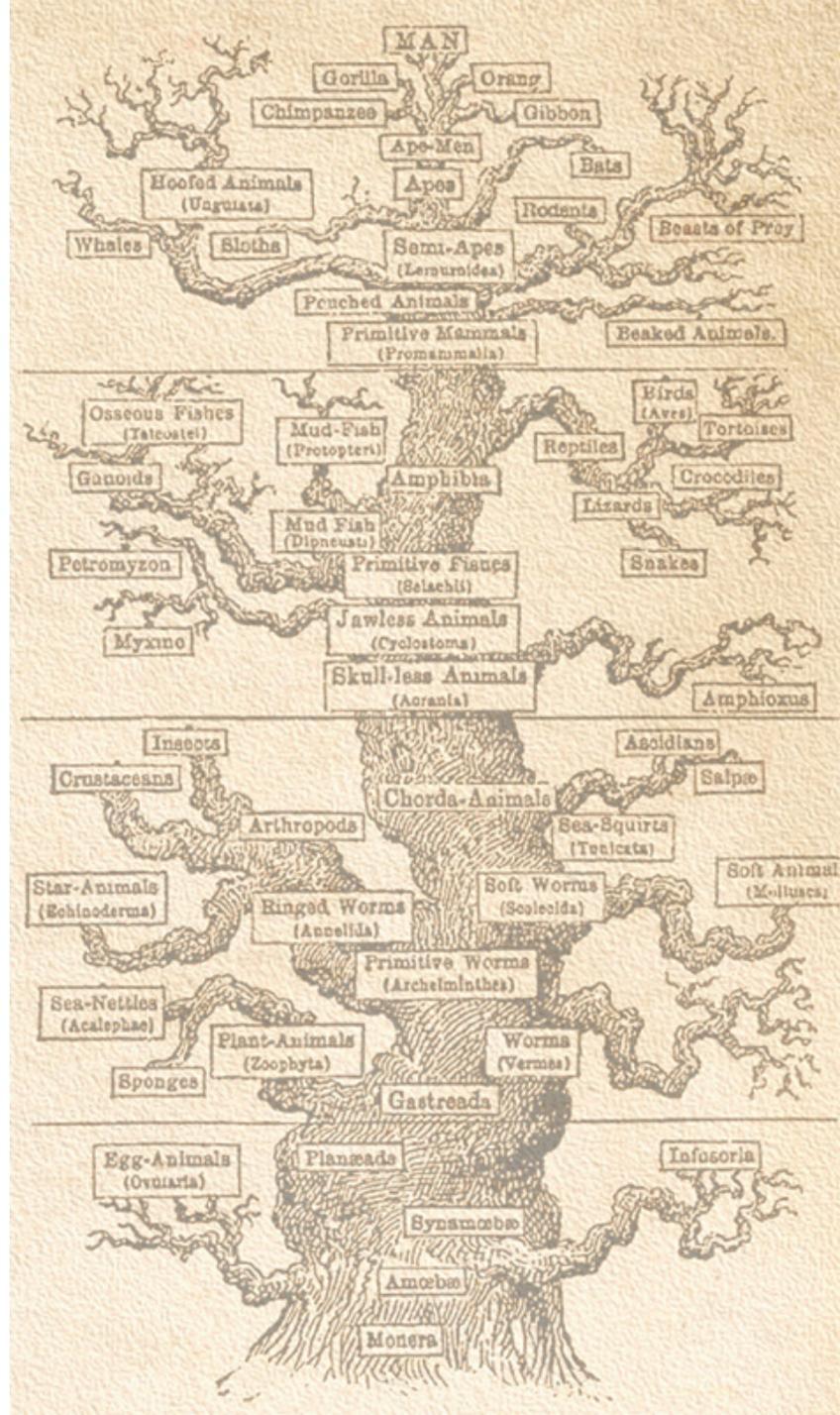


Эрнст Геккель
(1834—1919)



«историческая
морфология позрела
конструктивную»

Александр Александрович
Любицев (1982)



Экономия мышления в современных эволюционных реконструкциях

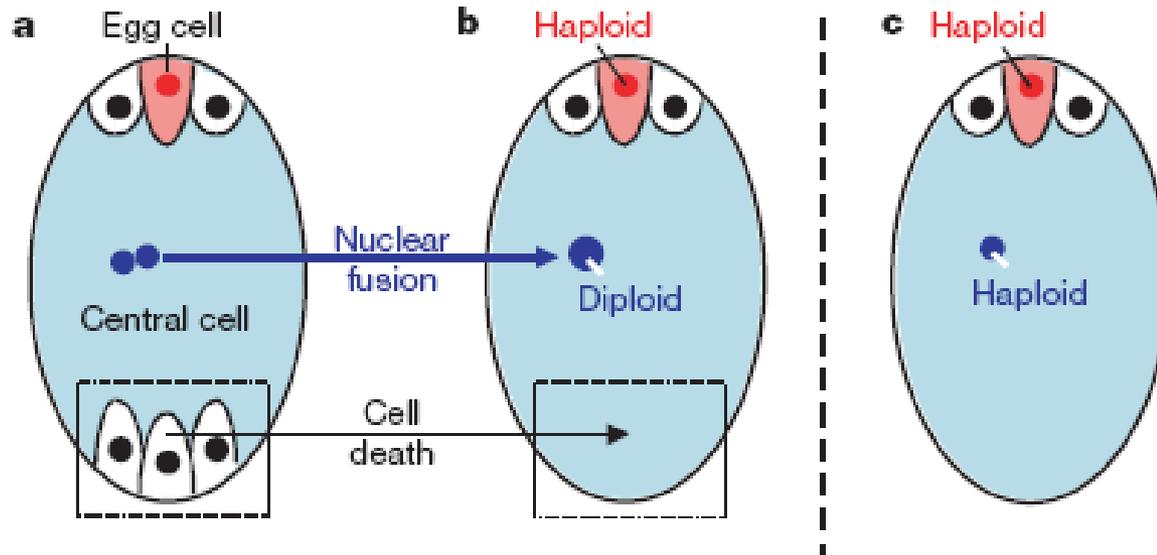


Figure 2 Convergence in form of angiosperm female gametophytes. **a, b**, A seven-celled, eight-nucleate female gametophyte (**a**) undergoes degeneration of three sterile cells (antipodals) and fusion of the two nuclei of the central cell to yield a four-celled female gametophyte with diploid central cell (**b**). **c**, A 'true' four-celled female gametophyte with a single haploid nucleus in the central cell, as in *Nuphar*.

Identification of diploid endosperm in an early angiosperm lineage

Joseph H. Williams*† & William E. Friedman*†

NATURE | VOL 415 | 31 JANUARY 2002 |

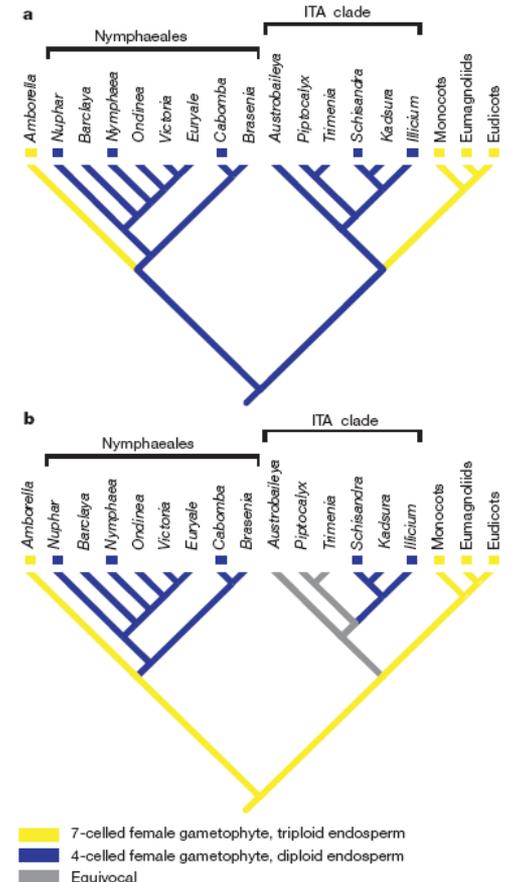


Figure 4 Evolution of female gametophyte structure and ploidy level of endosperm in basal angiosperms. Phylogeny based on recent published analyses (see text). Clades for which plesiomorphic character states are known are indicated with a colour-coded box under the taxon name. Endosperm ploidy is known for *Nuphar*, many monocots and eudicots, and is inferred (on the basis of female gametophyte structure) for *Amborella*, *Nymphaea*, *Cabomba*, *Schisandra*, *Illicium* and *eumagnoliids*. The plesiomorphic condition for angiosperms is unresolved and could be either diploid or triploid. Under the constraints of this phylogenetic hypothesis, either triploid endosperm evolved twice from a diploid condition during the early evolution of angiosperms (**a**) or diploid endosperm evolved twice from a triploid condition (**b**).

Экономия мышления в современных эволюционных реконструкциях

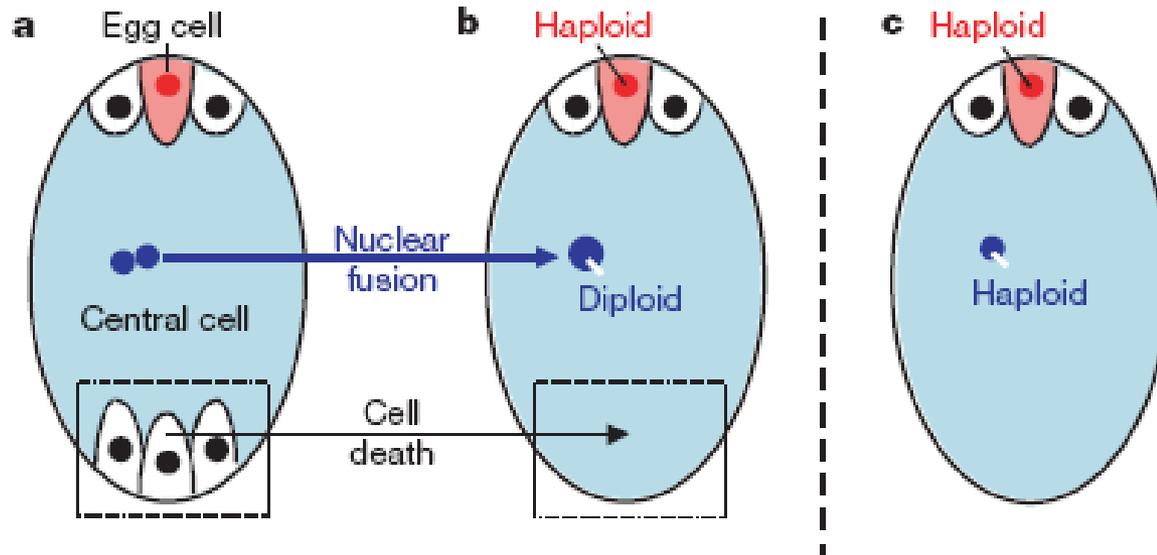
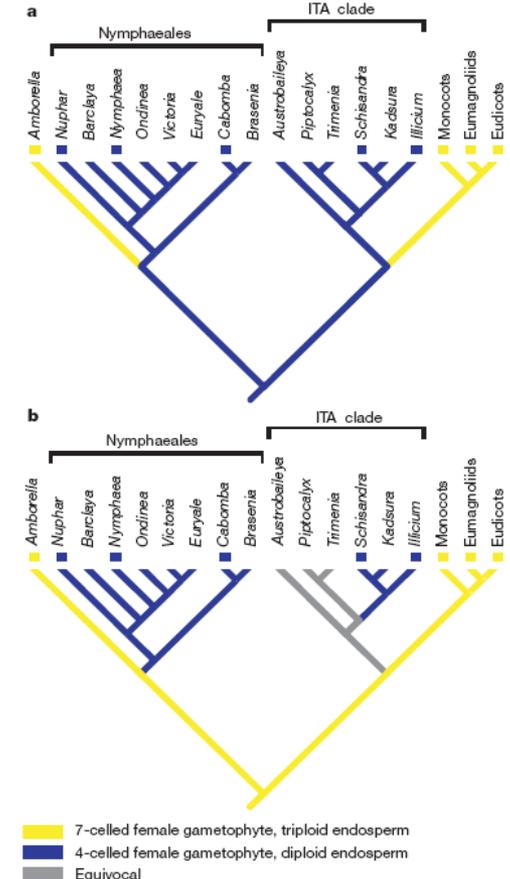


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Невозможно реконструировать предковые эволюционные стадии путем комбинаторики конечных состояний признаков !



бритва Оккама

принцип парсимонии

прокрустово

научная
методология

ложе

СИНГУЛЯРНОСТЬ

singularity

singularity

Physics

- a point in space-time where the space-time curvature becomes infinite.

Meteorology

- a meteorological condition that tends to occur on or near a specific calendar date more frequently than pure chance would seem to allow.

Mathematics

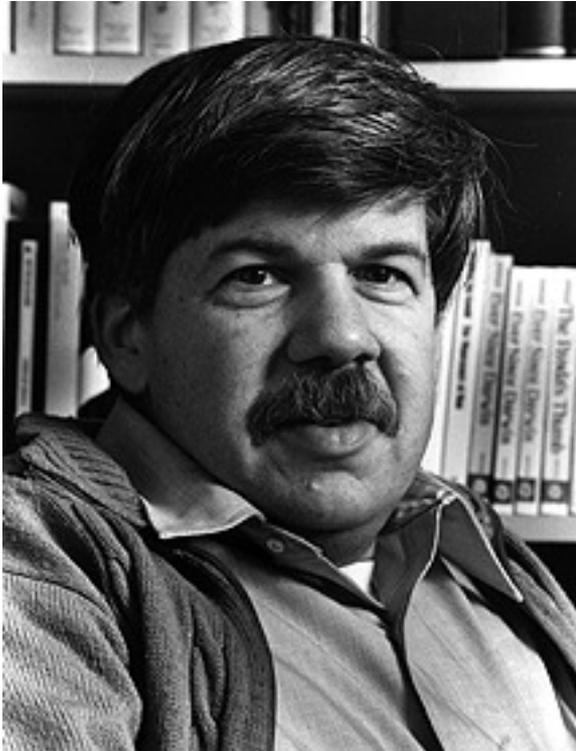
1. a point at which a given function of a complex (real) variable is not analytic (resp., differentiable). If a point in the domain of a function is not a singularity, it is said to be regular. Also, SINGULAR POINT.
2. a point on a curve at which there is no unique tangent; e.g., a cusp, isolated point, or multiple point.

Robotics

- a function of the kinetic equations that describe the condition of the axes of a robot's arm as they pertain to alignment while moving.

Evolutionary morphology

АДАПТАЦИИ: just so stories?



Stephen Jay Gould
(1941-2002)

Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B 205, 581–598 (1979)

581

Printed in Great Britain

The spandrels of San Marco and the Panglossian paradigm: a critique of the adaptationist programme

BY S. J. GOULD AND R. C. LEWONTIN

Spandrels – the tapering triangular spaces formed by the intersection of two rounded arches at right angles (figure 1) – are necessary architectural by-products of mounting a dome on rounded arches. Each spandrel contains a design admirably fitted into its tapering space.

primacy of architectural constraint and the epiphenomenal nature of adaptation are not obscured by our biological prejudices in these examples. But we trust that the message for biologists will not go unheeded: if these had been biological systems, would we not, by force of habit, have regarded the epiphenomenal adaptation as primary and tried to build the whole structural system from it?

3. TELLING STORIES

‘All this is a manifestation of the rightness of things, since if there is a volcano at Lisbon it could not be anywhere else. For it is impossible for things not to be where they are, because everything is for the best’ (Dr Pangloss on the great Lisbon earthquake of 1755 in which up to 50 000 people lost their lives).

АЛЬТЕРНАТИВА: just growed stories

Evolutionary Anthropology 25:276–287 (2016)

ISSUES

Explanations for Adaptations, Just-So Stories, and Limitations on Evidence in Evolutionary Biology

RICHARD J. SMITH

Kipling (the 1907 Nobel Laureate in Literature) began by explaining the “Just-So” title. For most evolutionary biologists, that explanation is not what they would expect. The term “just-so story” is an apt metaphor for some evolutionary explanations because it seems to describe the evidence, as in “What is your evidence?” “Well, it is just so,” meaning that there is no evidence. However, this is not what Kipling had in mind. The stories were written as bedtime tales for his daughter Effie. “In the evening there were stories meant to put Effie to sleep, and you were not allowed to alter those by one single word. They had to be told just so; or Effie would wake up and put back the missing sentence.”^{11:89} Thus, “just-so story” was not originally coined with the negative connotation it now holds.

Evolutionary Psychology

Fishing into our Past

www.epjournal.net – 2008. 6(2): 365-368

A review of Neil Shubin, *Your Inner Fish: A Journey into the 3.5 Billion-Year History of the Human Body*. Allen Lane: London, 2008, 229pp, UK£20, ISBN13: 9780713999358 (Hardcover)

Robert King, Department of Psychology, Birkbeck College, University of London, UK. Email:

For some reason Steven Gould and Ernst Mayr are mentioned on the cover as being Shubin’s mentors. Neither individual gets a mention in the main text, index, acknowledgements or bibliography, so I am guessing that they were put on the jacket by publishers keen to exploit celebrity. Knowing Gould’s reputation, the jacket mention might have worried readers that they were in for some rehearsal of claims that well-known evolutionary processes are both revolutionary and inimical to an evolutionary perspective on human nature. There is nothing of the kind here. I agree with Dennett (1995) that there is nothing at all wrong with just-so stories. This book contains just-so stories as they ought to be; meticulously researched, ingeniously tested, explanatorily satisfying and well-written. In the absence of (causal) just-so stories (leading to testable predictions) what would we have in science? We would be left only with explanations that do not explain. Perhaps, like Topsy, traits “just-growed”. Perhaps the time has come for anti-adaptationist accounts to be called “just-growed” stories?

4. When Topsy, a slave girl in the novel *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, is asked if she knew where she came from, she famously replies: “I s’pect I growed. Don’t think nobody never made me.” See Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* (New York: Bantam, 1982).

Редукция женского гаметофита

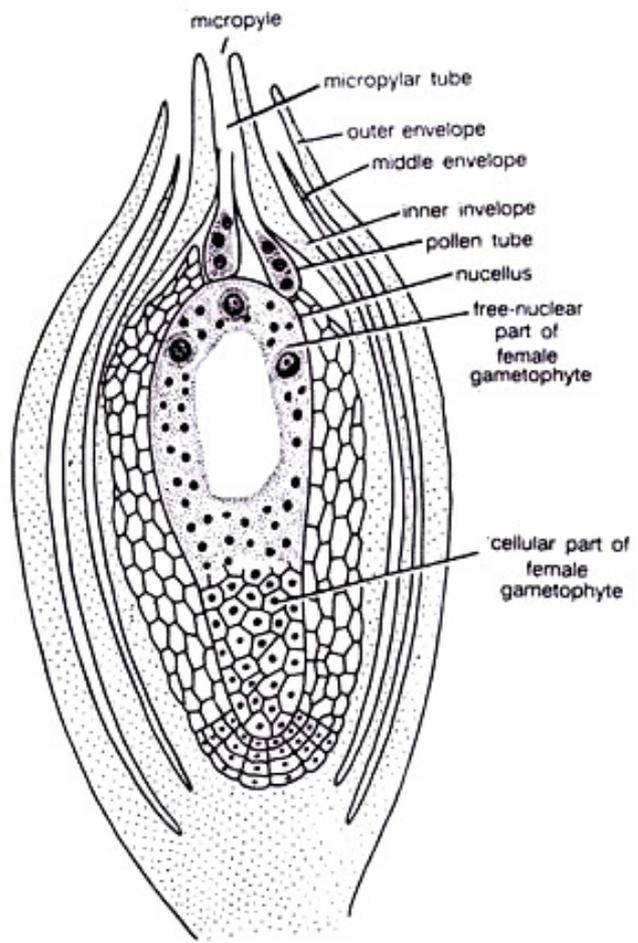
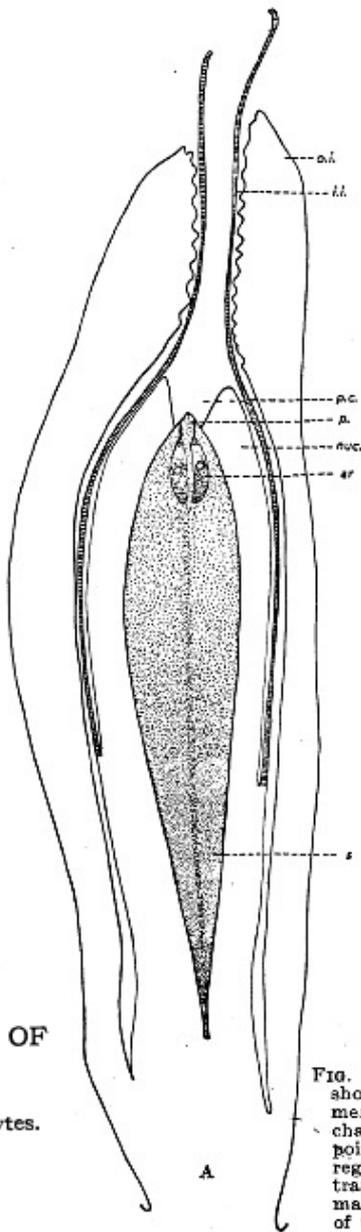


Fig. 13.16. *Gnetum*. L.S. ovule.

FIG. 7.—(A) Longitudinal section of ovule, showing the outer (o.i.) and inner (i.i.) investments; nucellus (nuc.) with deep pollen chamber (p.c.); female gametophyte with pointed apex (p), archegonia (ar.) and storage region (s). At (B), (C) and (D) are shown transverse sections of the ovule at approximately the levels indicated by the positions of the diagrams. × 30.

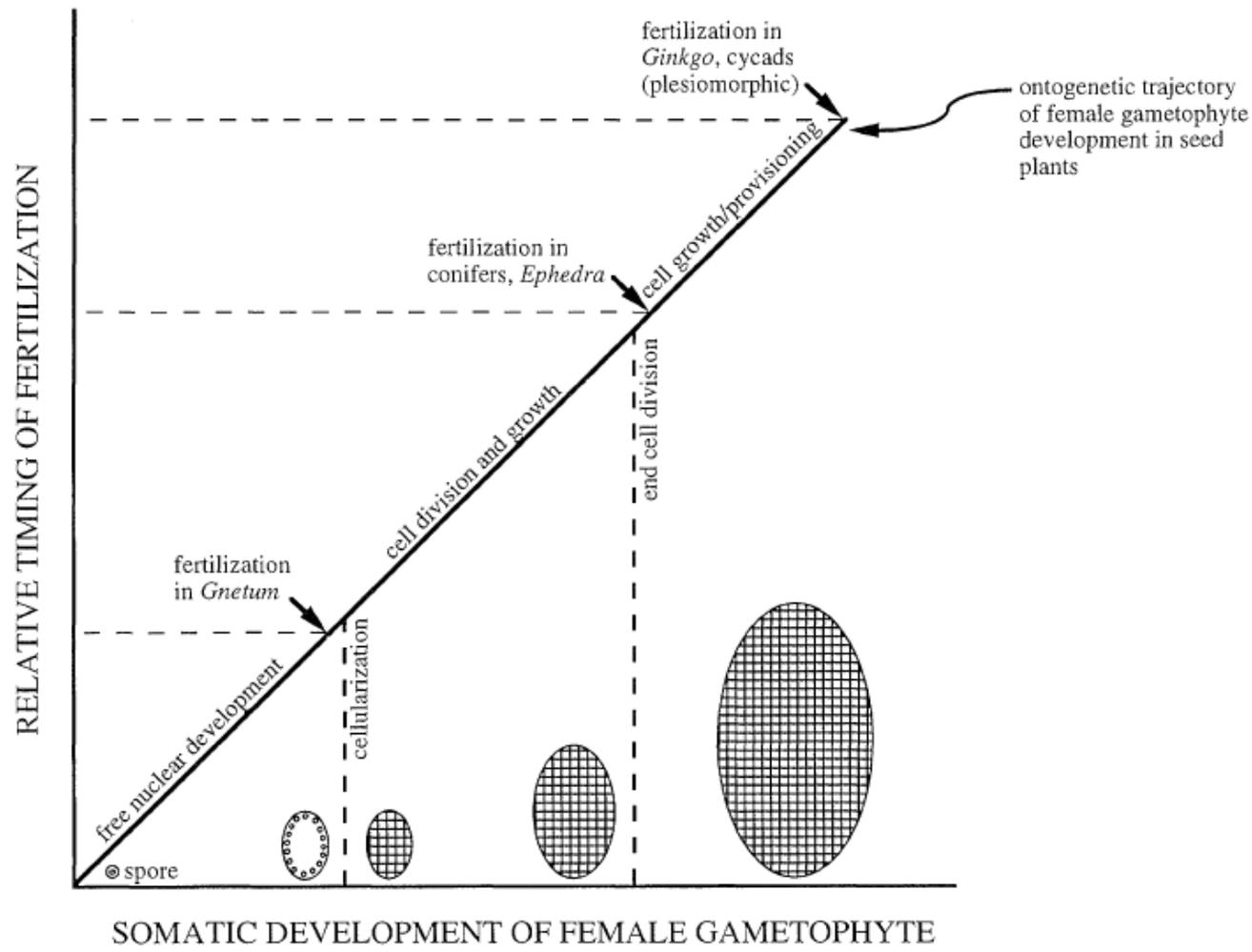
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MORPHOLOGY OF *EPHEDRA FOLIATA*, BOISS.¹

I. The Development of the Male and Female Gametophytes.

By DR. P. MAHESHWARI, D.Sc.,
Associate Professor of Botany, Agra College, Agra.

Received February 23, 1935.

Редукция женского гаметофита



Int. J. Plant Sci. 157(6 Suppl.):S77-S94. 1996.
 © 1996 by The University of Chicago. All rights reserved.
 1058-5893/96/5706S-0005\$02.00

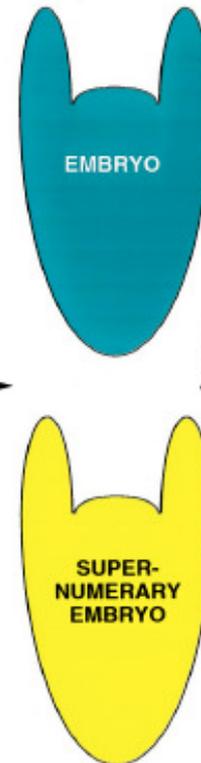
DOUBLE FERTILIZATION IN GNETALES: IMPLICATIONS FOR UNDERSTANDING REPRODUCTIVE DIVERSIFICATION AMONG SEED PLANTS

и двойное оплодотворение

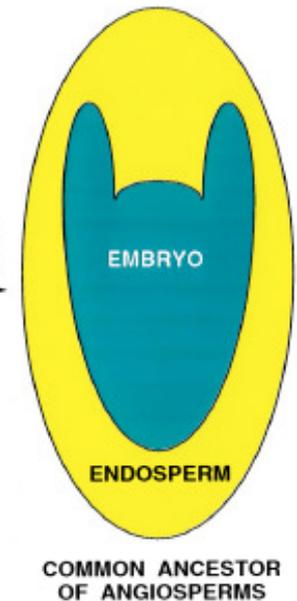
SINGLE TYPE OF FERTILIZATION EVENT PRODUCES EMBRYO



RUDIMENTARY DOUBLE FERTILIZATION PROCESS PRODUCES TWO EMBRYOS



ADVANCED DOUBLE FERTILIZATION PROCESS PRODUCES EMBRYO AND ENDOSPERM



EVOLUTION OF RUDIMENTARY DOUBLE FERTILIZATION

EVOLUTION OF EMBRYO-NOURISHING BEHAVIOR BY SUPERNUMERARY EMBRYO

Редукция женского гаметофита и двойное оплодотворение

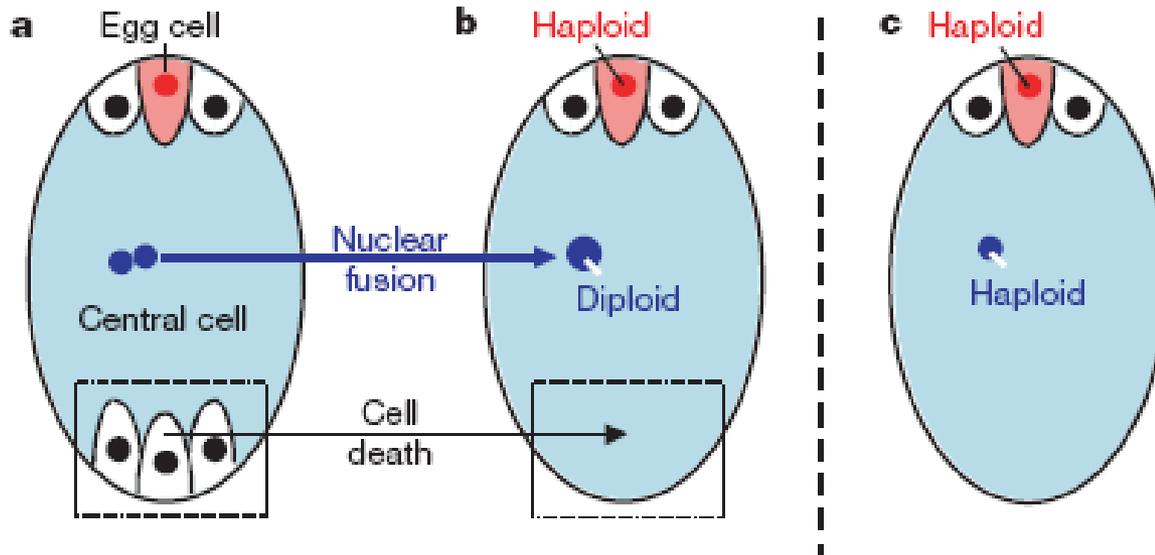


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Identification of diploid endosperm in an early angiosperm lineage

Joseph H. Williams*† & William E. Friedman*†

NATURE | VOL 415 | 31 JANUARY 2002 |

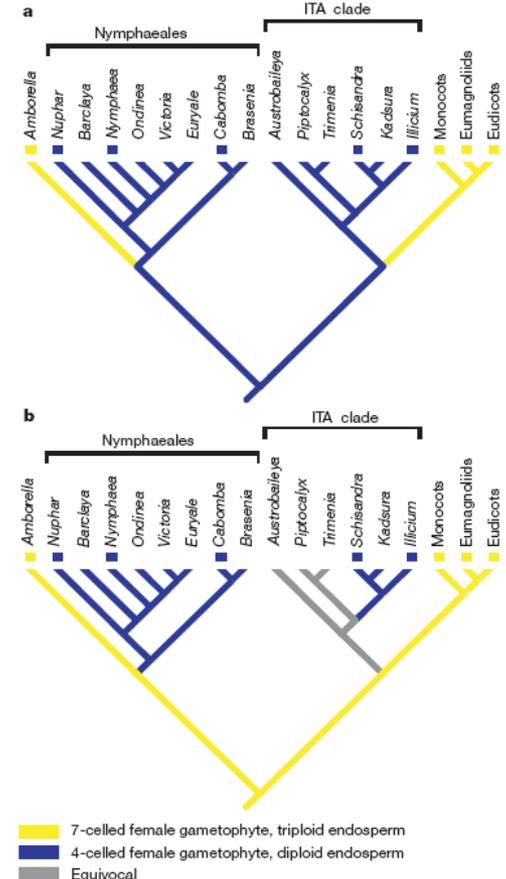


Figure 4 Evolution of female gametophyte structure and ploidy level of endosperm in basal angiosperms. Phylogeny based on recent published analyses (see text). Clades for which plesiomorphic character states are known are indicated with a colour-coded box under the taxon name. Endosperm ploidy is known for *Nuphar*, many monocots and eudicots, and is inferred (on the basis of female gametophyte structure) for *Amborella*, *Nymphaea*, *Cabomba*, *Schisandra*, *Illicium* and *eumagnoliids*. The plesiomorphic condition for angiosperms is unresolved and could be either diploid or triploid. Under the constraints of this phylogenetic hypothesis, either triploid endosperm evolved twice from a diploid condition during the early evolution of angiosperms (**a**) or diploid endosperm evolved twice from a triploid condition (**b**).

ОБОЕПОЛЫЕ ФРУКТИФИКАЦИИ

Gnetum

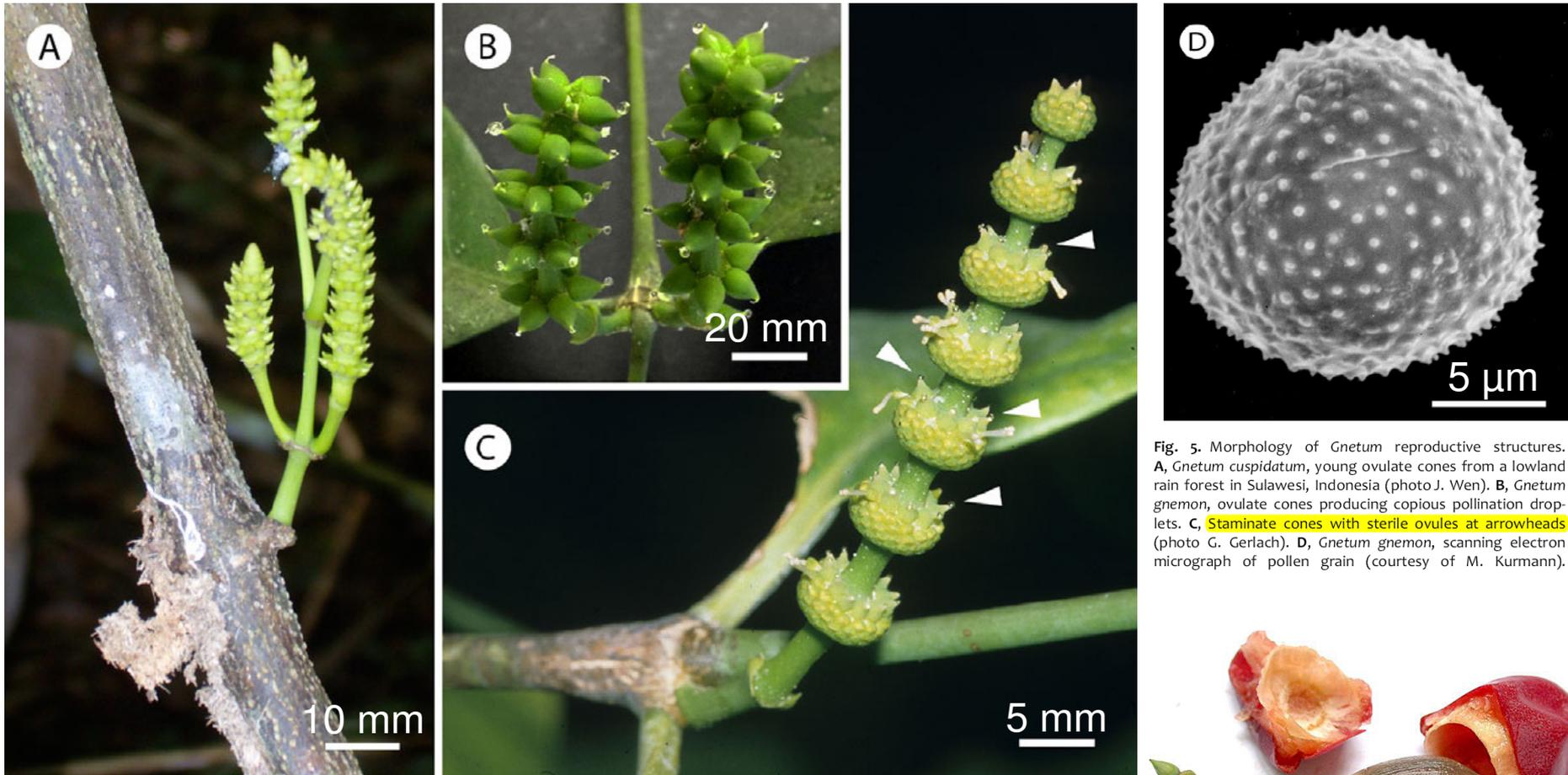


Fig. 5. Morphology of *Gnetum* reproductive structures. **A**, *Gnetum cuspidatum*, young ovulate cones from a lowland rain forest in Sulawesi, Indonesia (photo J. Wen). **B**, *Gnetum gnemon*, ovulate cones producing copious pollination droplets. **C**, **Staminate cones with sterile ovules at arrowheads** (photo G. Gerlach). **D**, *Gnetum gnemon*, scanning electron micrograph of pollen grain (courtesy of M. Kurmann).



The Gnetales: Recent insights on their morphology, reproductive biology, chromosome numbers, biogeography, and divergence times

ОБОЕПОЛЫЕ ФРУКТИФИКАЦИИ и ОПЫЛЕНИЕ

While wind pollination is the prevalent mode of pollination in extant Gnetales (Niklas & Buchmann, 1987; Kubitzki, 1990; Bolinder et al., 2015) and most gymnosperms (Takaso & Owens, 1996; Owens et al., 1998; Nepi et al., 2009), field observations and experimental studies have documented insect visitation in all three genera of the Gnetales. Specifically, small moths and flies feed on the pollination droplets of *Gnetum*, (Kato & Inoue, 1994; Kato et al., 1995; Gong et al., 2015), flies and beetles on those of *Welwitschia* (Pearson, 1907; Wetschnig, 1997; Wetschnig & Depisch, 1999), and small wasps, flies (Bino et al., 1984a, 1984b; Bolinder et al., 2016), and ants of the subfamilies Formicidae and Myrmicinae on the droplets of *Ephedra* (Figs. 7A–7G; Bolinder et al., 2016).

Just as insect visitation, bisexual cones also have been documented in all three genera and may represent the ancestral condition

Droplets of insect-pollinated gymnosperms (*Zamia furfuracea*, *Welwitschia mirabilis*, *Gnetum gnemon*, *Ephedra fragilis*) and those of *Ginkgo biloba* and *Ephedra minuta*, whose pollination mode is unclear, have higher levels of carbohydrates, lower levels of amino acid, and specific sugars and amino acids profiles than gymnosperms shown to be wind pollinated in experimental studies.

The Gnetales: Recent insights on their morphology, reproductive biology, chromosome numbers, biogeography, and divergence times

Insect-pollinated species of the Gnetales use their sweet pollination drops to attract insects, and as far as currently known, there is a correlation (in the Gnetales) between bisexuality in male plants and insect pollination. This opens up for interesting possibilities of a shift to wind-pollination also in *Gnetum* as in *Ephedra*. African species of *Gnetum* stand out as different from other members of the genus in two ways. They have unisexual male plants (Pearson 1912), and *Gnetum africanum* Welw. has a more spacious pollen wall than other studied species of *Gnetum* with only a few large granules (Tekleva & Krassilov 2009, fig. 2.1), which sharply contrasts with the dense granular layer filled with small granules in other studied species (see e.g. Yao et al. 2004). There are therefore gross morphological as well as ultrastructural indications that African species of *Gnetum* may have shifted to wind pollination.

The Gnetales: past and present

CATARINA RYDIN ¹ & CARINA HOORN²

Grana, 2016

Vol. 55, No. 1, 1–4

ОБОЕПОЛЫЕ ФРУКТИФИКАЦИИ верхне-пермской *Palaeognetaleana*

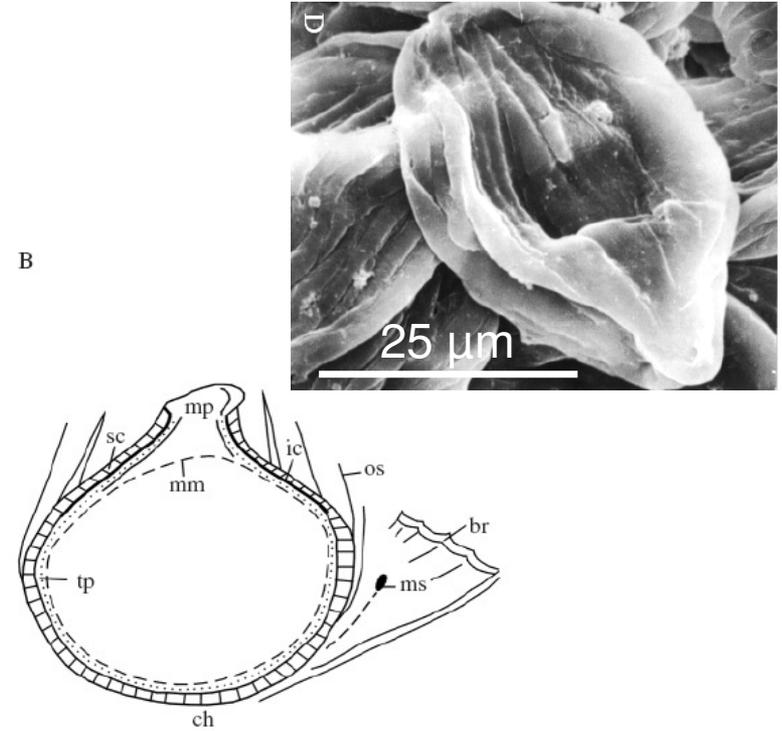
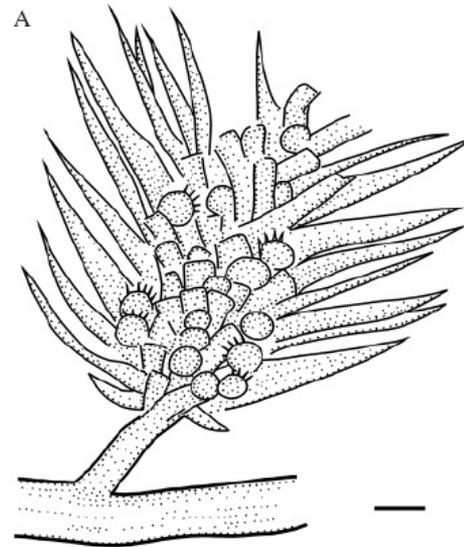
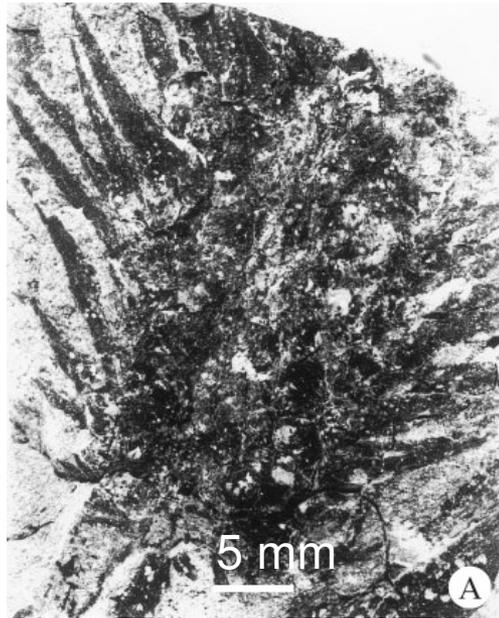


FIG. 2. Drawings of *Palaeognetaleana auspicia* gen. and sp. nov.: (A) reconstruction of a *Palaeognetaleana auspicia* cone (holotype); (B) diagram of an axillary unit, showing structures of ovular integument: mm (dashed line), megaspore membrane (see Fig. 6A); tp, tapetal tissue (see Fig. 6A); ic, cuticle of inner envelope (see Fig. 5C, only developing at micropyle end); sc, sclerotic envelope (see Fig. 5B); os, outer scales or fibres (see Fig. 5A); ms, a presumed pollen sac; br, bract; ch, chalazal end (see suture of the ovule in Fig. 5B).

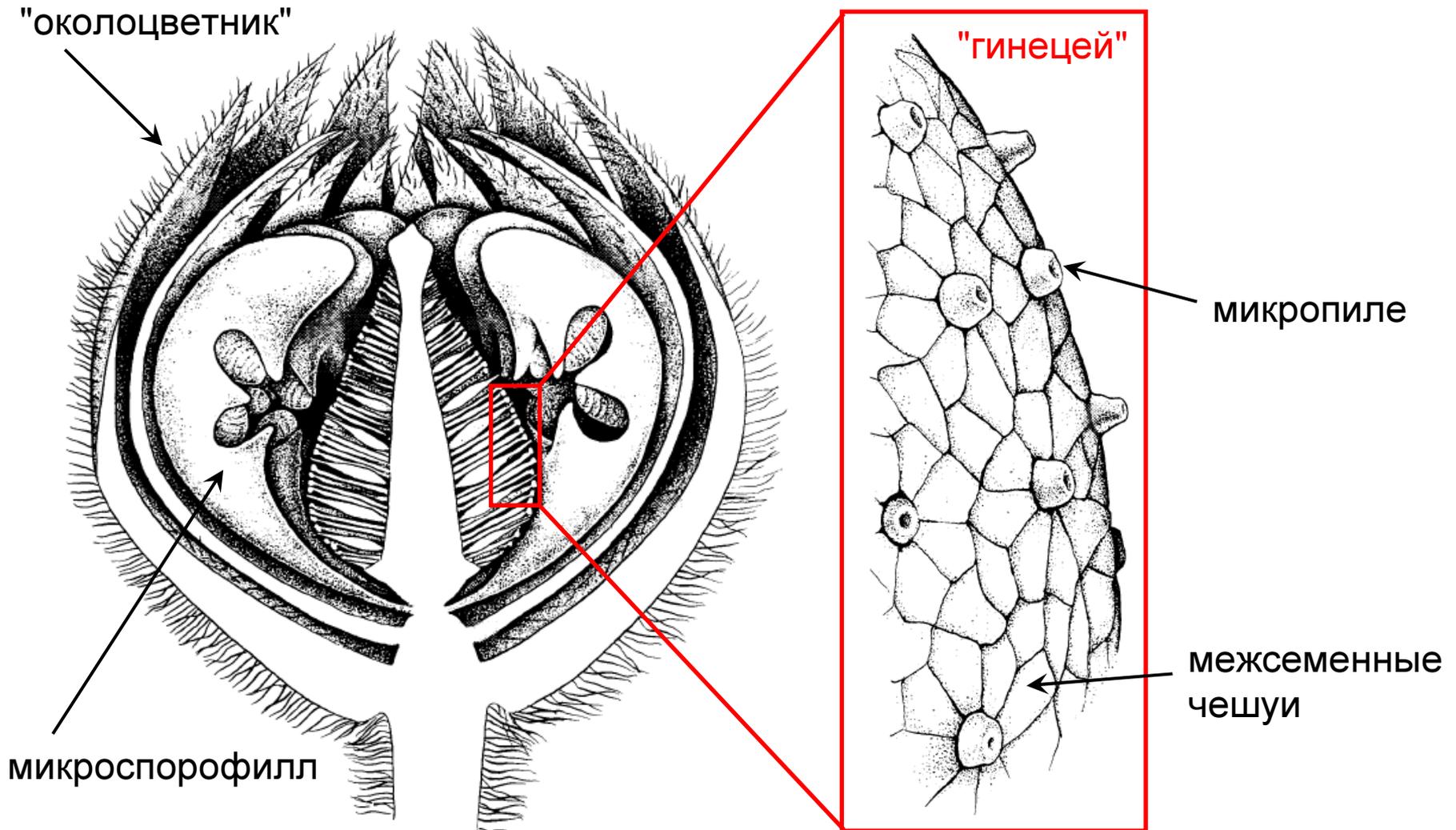
Annals of Botany 94: 281–288, 2004

doi:10.1093/aob/mch138, available online at www.aob.oupjournals.org

**A New Permian Gnetalean Cone as Fossil Evidence for Supporting Current
Molecular Phylogeny**

ZI-QIANG WANG*

ОБОЕПОЛЫЕ ФРУКТИФИКАЦИИ беннеттитов



Williamsoniella coronata (средняя юра, Йоркшир, по Harris, 1944, 1969)

МЕГАСПОРОФИЛЛ:

проблема адаксиальной стороны плодолистика

Annu. Rev. Earth Planet. Sci. 2012. 40:301–26
 Molecular and Fossil Evidence
 on the Origin of Angiosperms

James A. Doyle

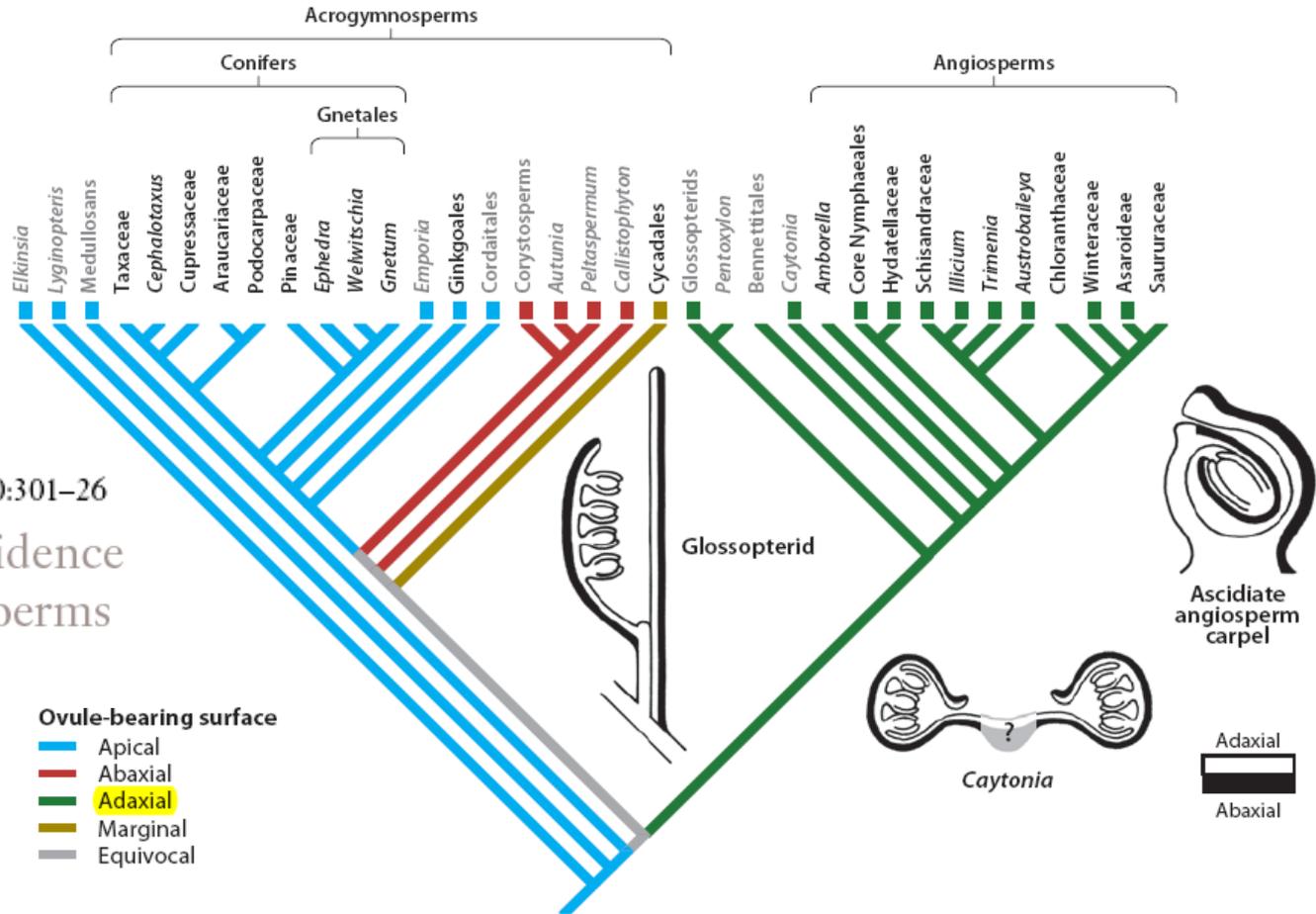


Figure 5

Representative seed plant tree from analysis of the morphological data set of Doyle (2008) with the arrangement of living taxa fixed with a gnetpine molecular backbone tree, showing the inferred evolution of ovule position. Diagrams show ovulate structures in glossopterids and *Caytonia* and an ascidiace angiosperm carpel, with abaxial surfaces indicated in black. Names of Recent taxa are indicated in black; those of fossil taxa, in gray.

ГАМОГЕТЕРОТОПИЯ по С.В. Мейену



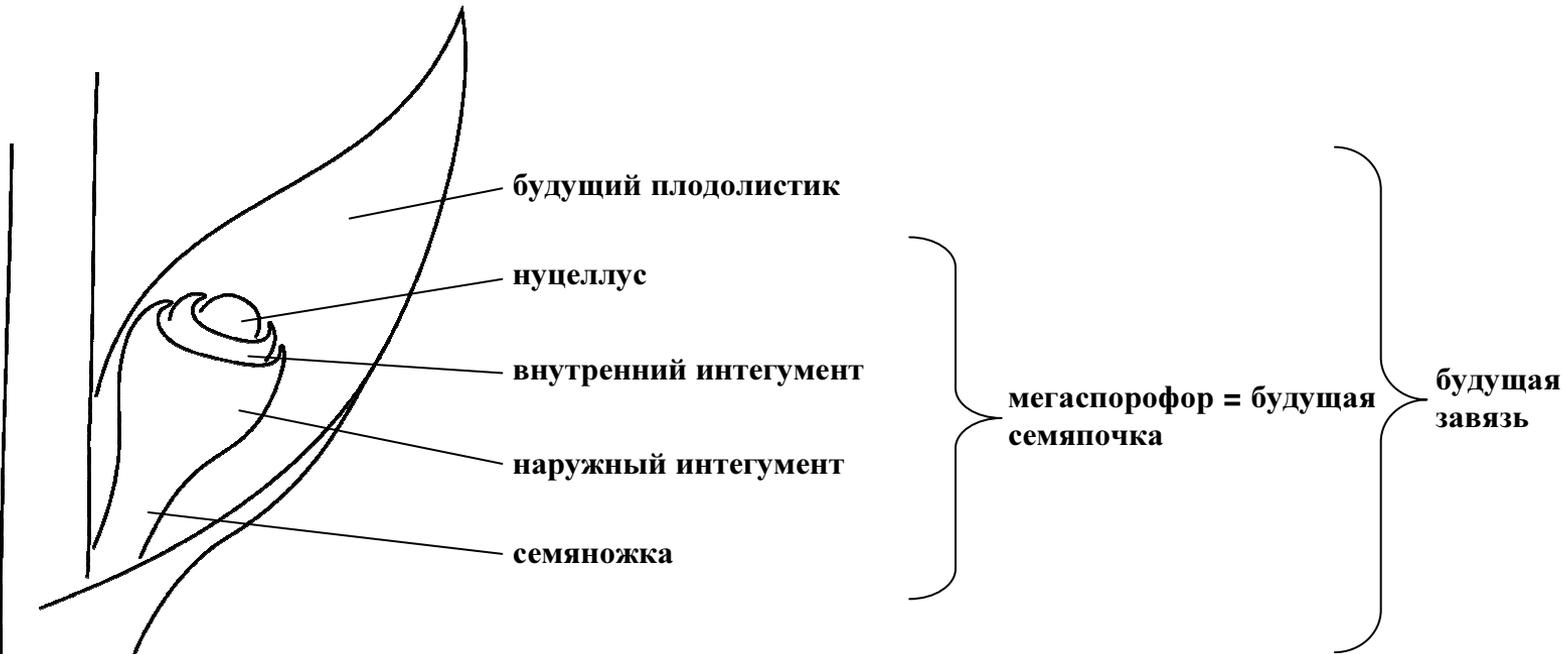
Р и с. 91. Схема гамогетеротопного образования плодолистика покрытосеменных (A_2) из фруктификаций беннеттитов (B); стрелками показана передача признаков; микроспорофилл беннеттита нарисован по образцу *Welltrichia setosa* (см. рис. 93,в); pA — гопотетический проангиосперм с плодолистиками, не имеющими рыльца; A_1 — предковая форма покрытосеменных с не полностью замкнутым плодолистиком; A_2 — замкнутый плодолистик (типа листовки)

Р и с. 93. Схема гамогетеротопного преобразования обоеполых и однополых фруктификаций беннеттитовых (B) в обоеполые и однополые цветки покрытосеменных (A); перенос признаков с одного пола на другой показан стрелками; синангии и пыльники показаны крапом, семязачатки — черными кружочками, элементы обвертки или околоцветника заштрихованы

ГИПОТЕЗА ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ ПОКРЫТОСЕМЕННЫХ
ОТ БЕННЕТТИТОВ ПУТЕМ ГАМОГЕТЕРОТОПИИ
(переноса признаков с одного пола на другой)
Журнал общей биологии. 1986. Т. XLVII, № 3.

МЕГАСПОРОФОР:

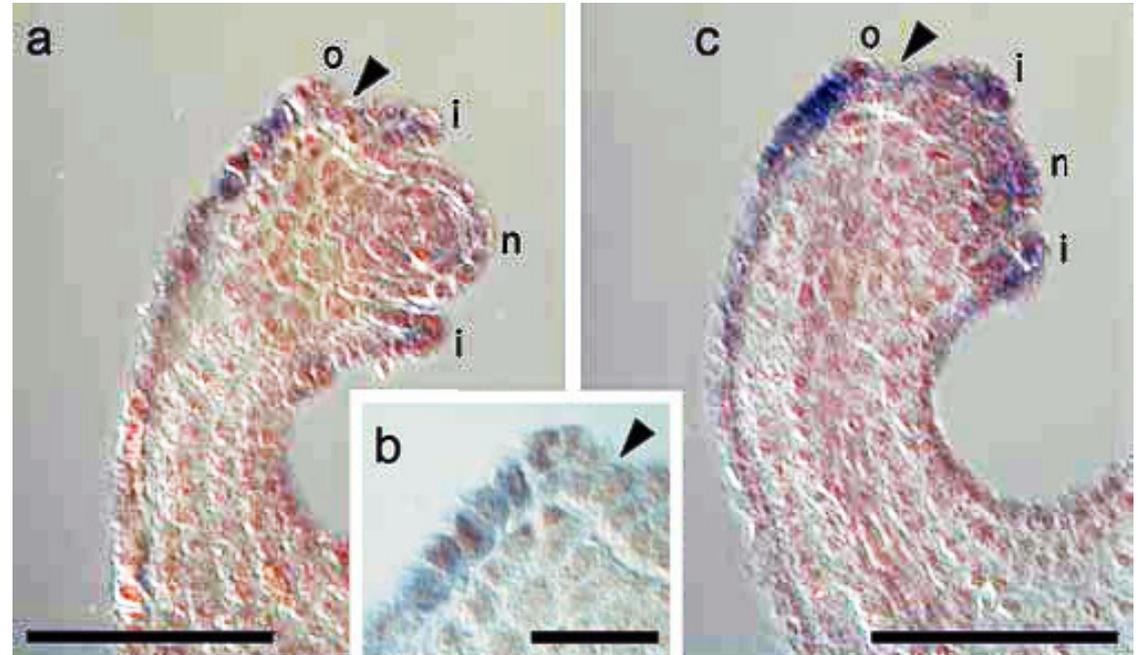
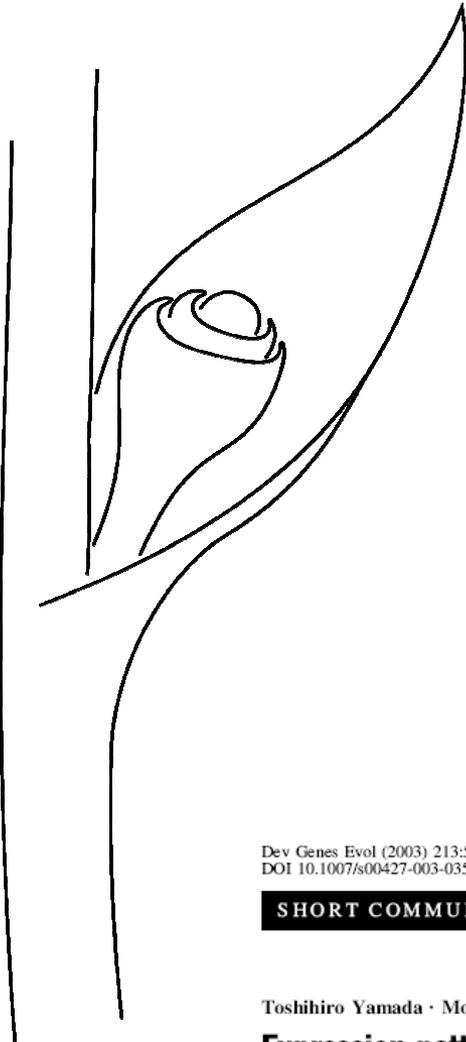
формирование плодолистика и завязи



- Плодолистик стал плодолистиком, когда мегаспорофор переместился из его пазухи на его адаксиальную поверхность по срединной жилке,
- а завязь образовалась, когда плодолистик кондуктивно сложился по срединной жилке вокруг спорофора для механической защиты от насекомых-опылителей.

МЕГАСПОРОФОР:

формирование плодолистика и завязи



Median longitudinal section

Sagittal longitudinal section

Dev Genes Evol (2003) 213:510–513
DOI 10.1007/s00427-003-0350-8

SHORT COMMUNICATION

Toshihiro Yamada · Motomi Ito · Masahiro Kato

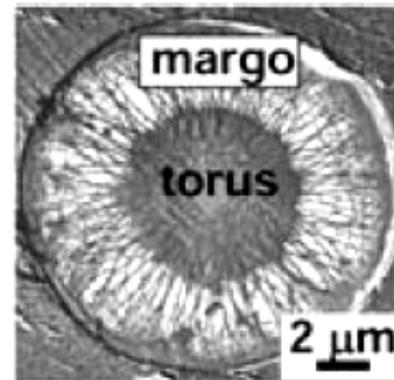
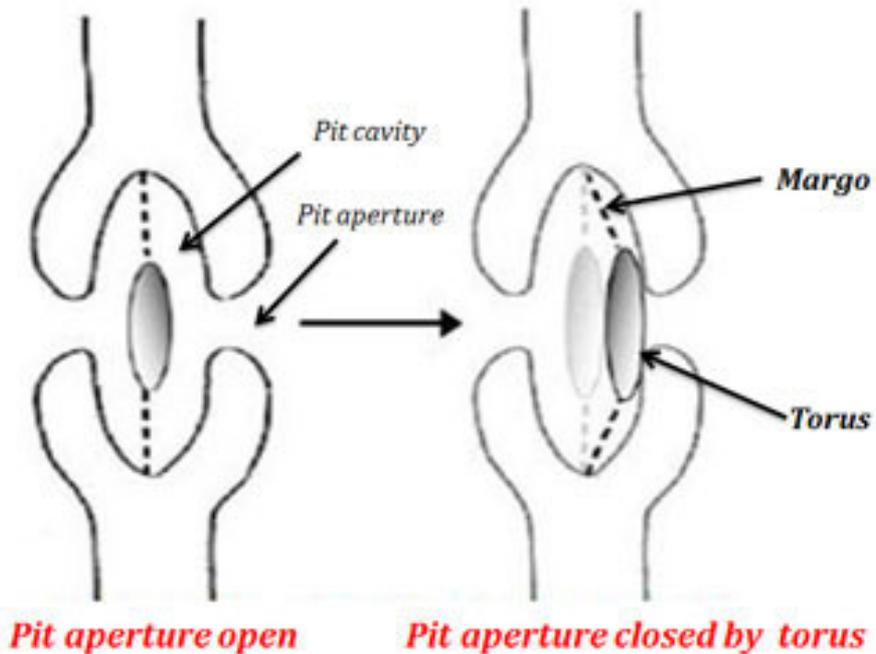
Expression pattern of *INNER NO OUTER* homologue in *Nymphaea* (water lily family, Nymphaeaceae)

Abstract Two homologues of *INNER NO OUTER* (*INO*) in *Nymphaea alba* and *N. colorata* (Nymphaeaceae) were isolated and the expression pattern of the *N. alba* *INO* homologue *NaINO* was examined by in situ hybridization. The *INO* homologues obtained have a portion similar to *INO* in the predicted amino acid sequences between the conserved zinc finger-like and YABBY domains. In an in situ hybridization analysis, *NaINO* is expressed in the outer epidermis of the outer integument, inner integument, and the tip of the nucellus. The pattern observed in the outer integument is very similar to that of *Arabidopsis thaliana*, while the expression in the inner integument and nucellus is not observed in *A. thaliana*.

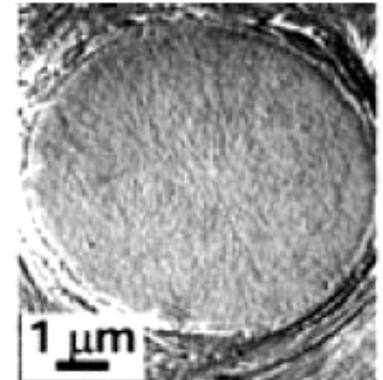
КСИЛЕМА:

торус-марго в порах трахеид хвойных

Opening and Closing of Pit



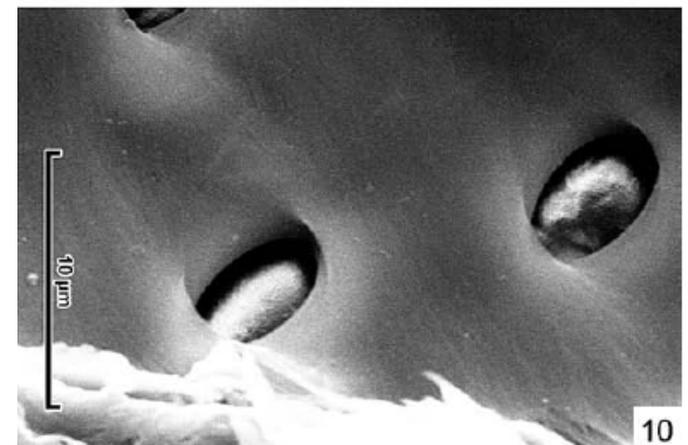
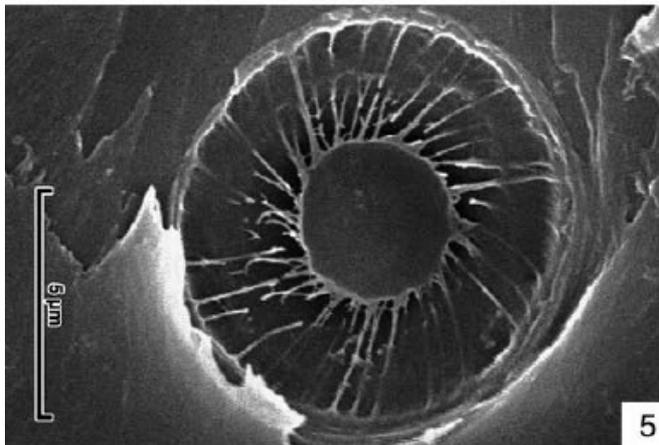
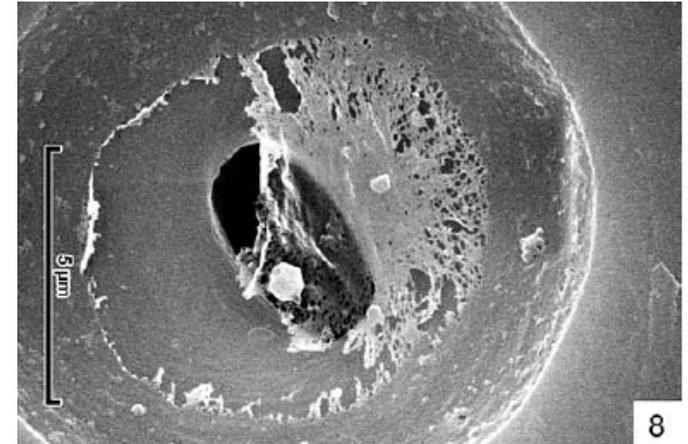
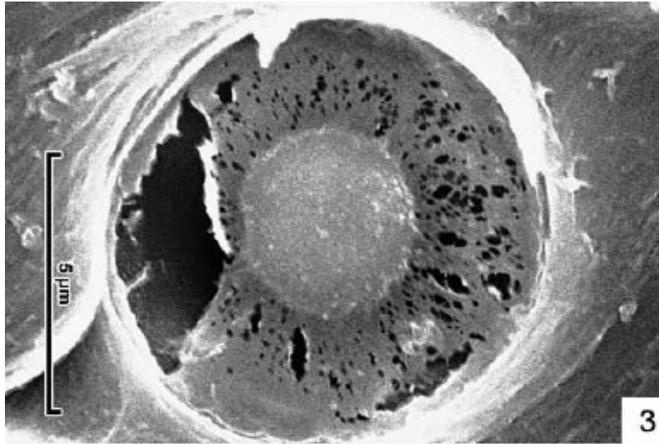
conifer



angiosperm

КСИЛЕМА:

торус-марго в порах трахеид гнетовых



Aliso, 30(1), pp. 33–47
© 2012, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden

Ephedra nevadensis

Gnetum cuspidatum

WOOD ANATOMY OF GNETALES IN A FUNCTIONAL, ECOLOGICAL, AND EVOLUTIONARY CONTEXT

SHERWIN CARLQUIST

КСИЛЕМА:

лестничные и точечные сосуды

Int. J. Plant Sci. 173(6):596-609. 2012.
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1058-5893/2012/17306-0005\$15.00 DOI: 10.1086/666099

Scalariform
Perforation Plates

Simple
Perforation Plate

EVOLUTIONARY VOYAGE OF ANGIOSPERM VESSEL STRUCTURE-FUNCTION
AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR EARLY ANGIOSPERM SUCCESS

Taylor S. Feild^{1*} and Jonathan P. Wilson[†]

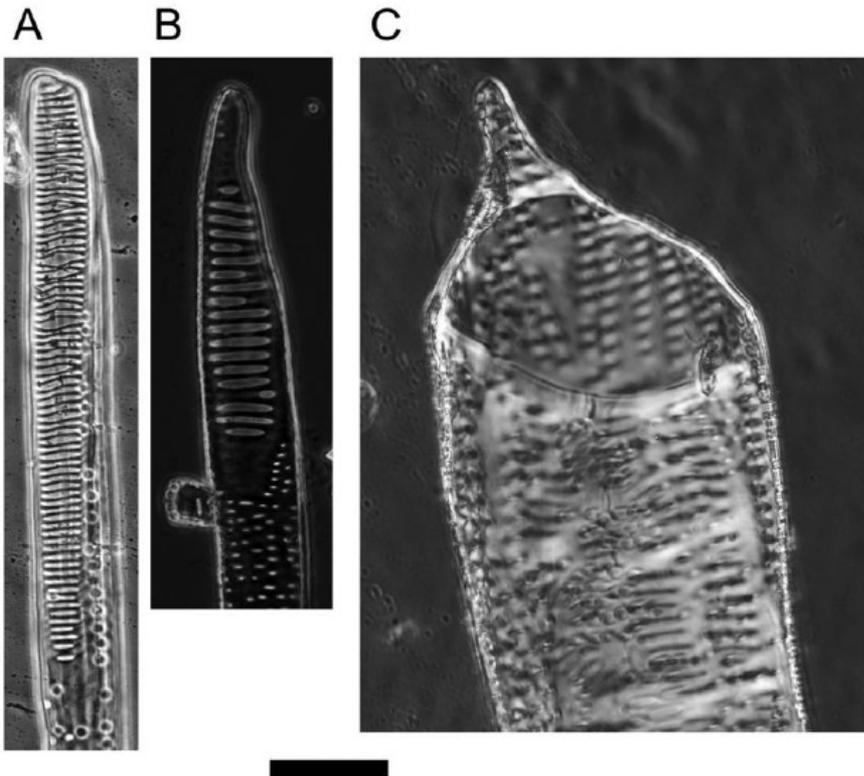
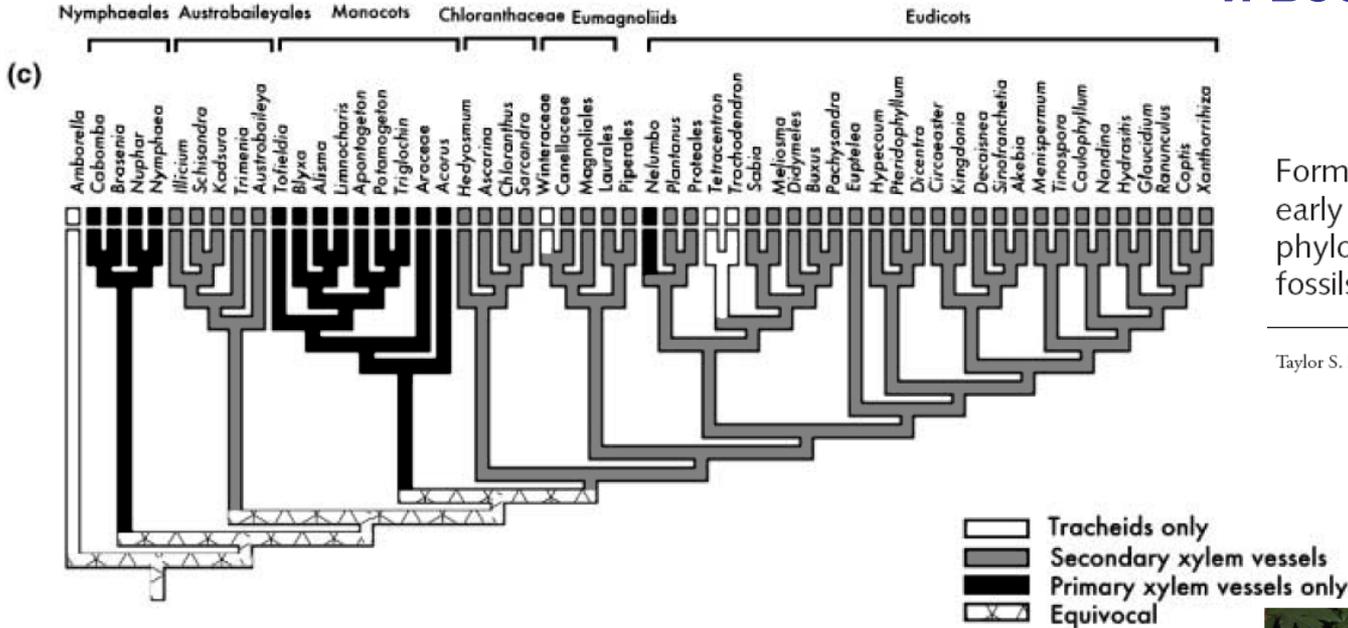


Fig. 1 Examples of scalariform and simple perforation plates from woods of extant basal angiosperm lineages. *A* and *B* show scalariform perforation plates of *Illicium floridanum* (Illiciaceae, Austrobaileyales) and *Canella winterana* (Canellaceae, Canellales), respectively. *Canella*'s scalariform plates are structurally more derived relative to *Illicium* because they possess fewer and more widely spaced scalariform pits. *C*, Simple perforation plate from the mature wood of *Schisandra glabra* (Schisandraceae), a lianoid member of the Austrobaileyales. Simple perforation plates are otherwise very rare across extant basal angiosperm clades. Scale bar = 50 μ m.

КСИЛЕМА: ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ РЕДУКЦИИ И ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЯ



Form, function and environments of the early angiosperms: merging extant phylogeny and ecophysiology with fossils *New Phytologist* (2005) 166: 383–408

Taylor S. Feild¹ and Nan Crystal Arens²

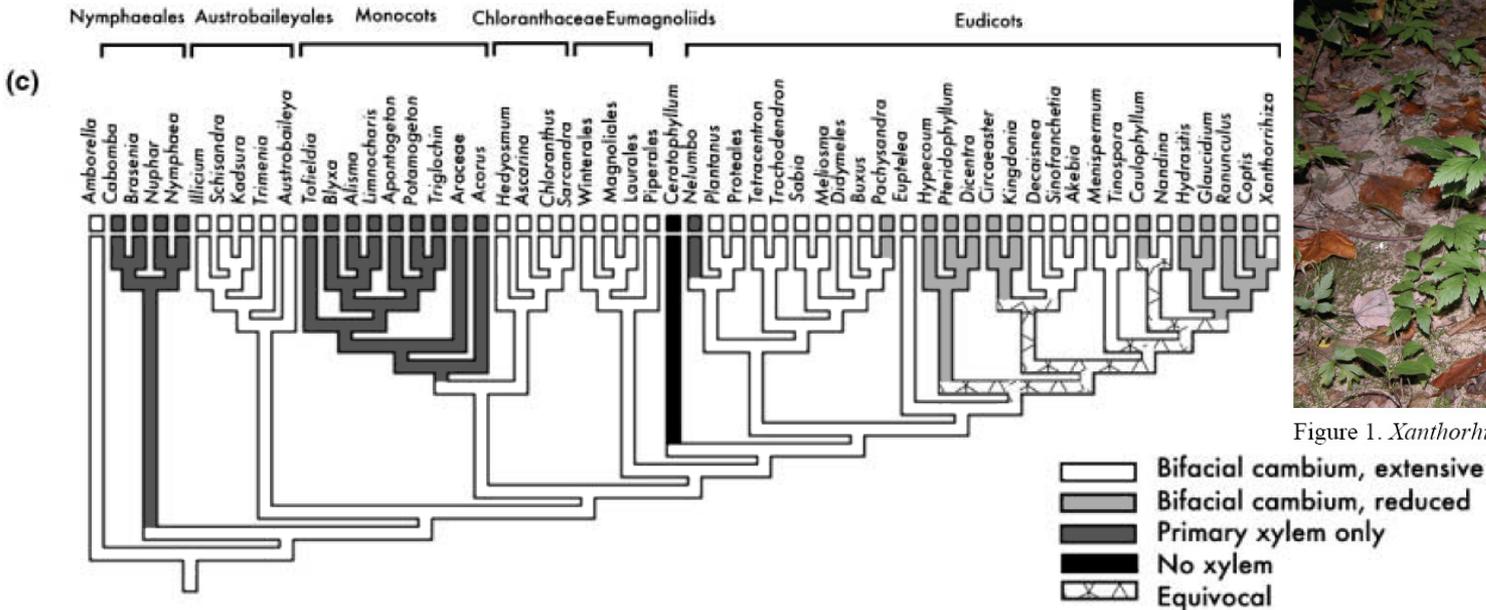


Figure 1. *Xanthorhiza simplicissima* in the field.

КСЕРОФОБИЯ

Geobiology (2009), 7, 237–264

DOI: 10.1111/j.1472-4669.2009.00189.x

Ancestral xerophobia: a hypothesis on the whole plant ecophysiology of early angiosperms

T. S. FEILD,¹ D. S. CHATELET¹ AND T. J. BRODRIBB²

СОЧНЫЕ ЛИСТЬЯ С ПЕРИСТОСЕТЧАТЫМ ЖИЛКОВАНИЕМ



Gnetum gnemon



ERU MARKET CHAIN BASELINE (*Gnetum* spp.) in the SOUTHWEST and LITTORAL REGIONS, CAMEROON

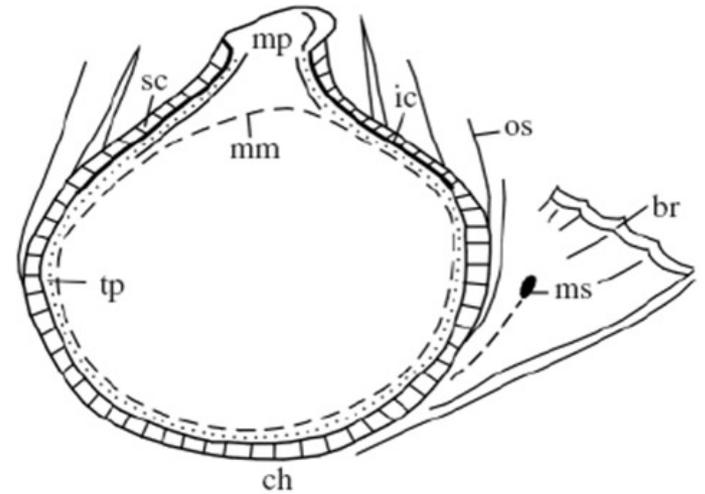
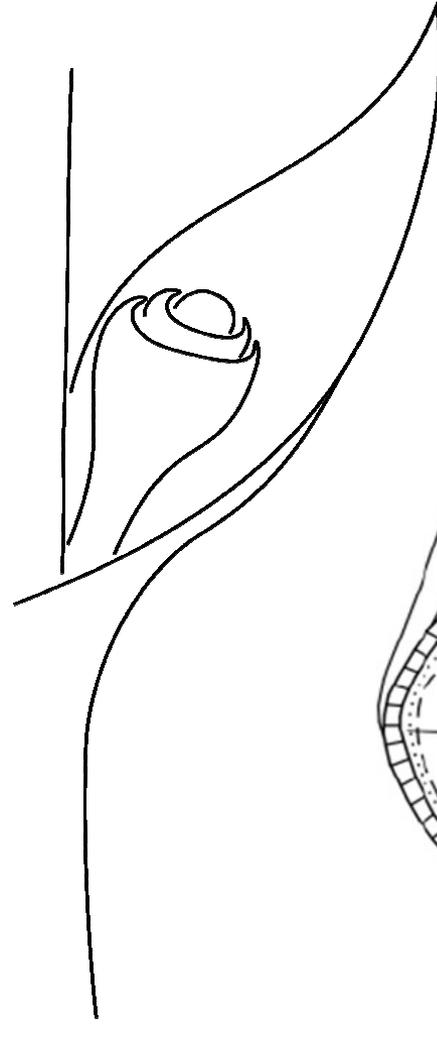
Louis NDUMBE¹, Verina INGRAM² and Abdon AWONO³

1 - MSc Student, University of Buea

2 - Scientist and 3 - Researcher, CIFOR

Yaoundé, November 2009

Эволюционный сценарий: СЦЕНА ПЕРВАЯ.



Эволюционный сценарий: СЦЕНА ВТОРАЯ.



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

SciVerse ScienceDirect

PalaeoWorld 21 (2012) 193–201

Research paper

Reconsiderations on two characters of early angiosperm *Archaeofructus*

Xin Wang^{a,*}, Xiao-Ting Zheng^{b,c}

PalaeoWorld

www.elsevier.com/locate/palwor



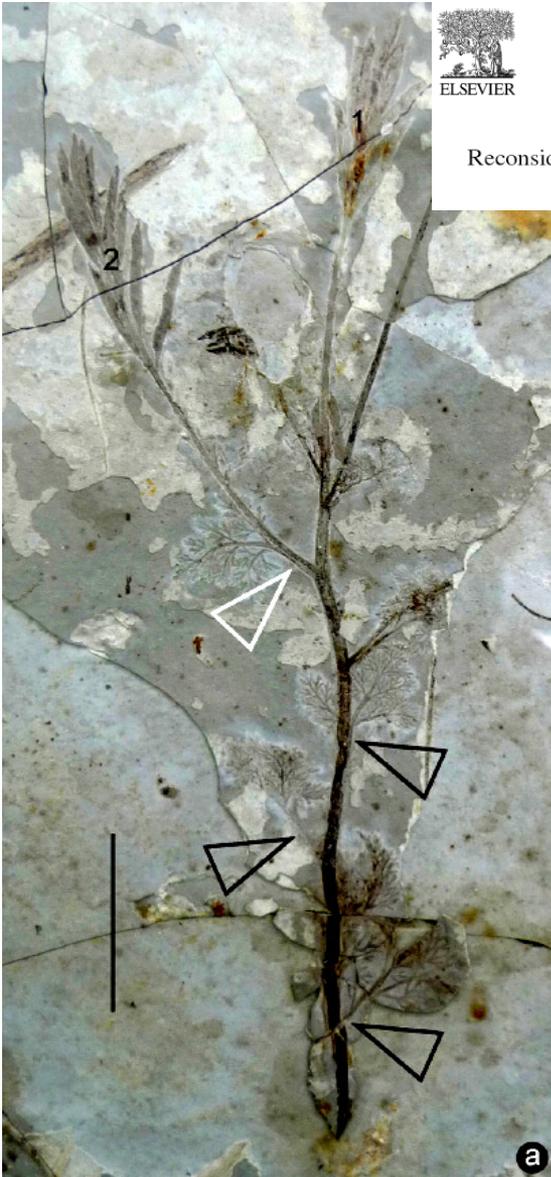
Opinion

TRENDS in Plant Science Vol.8 No.8 August 2003

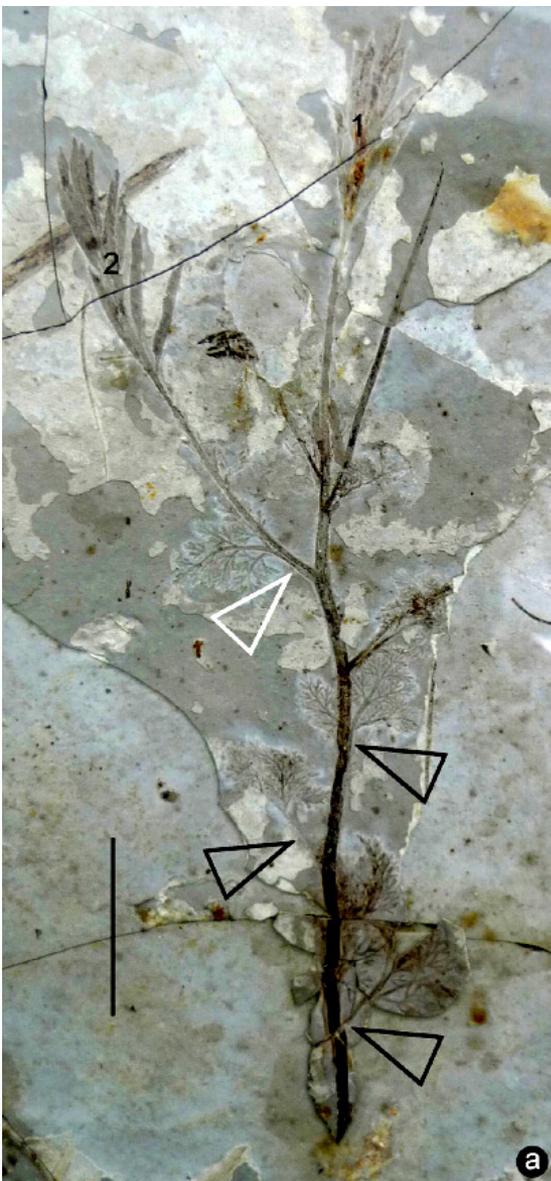
309

Archaeofructus – angiosperm precursor or specialized early angiosperm?

Else Marie Friis¹, James A. Doyle², Peter K. Endress³ and Qin Leng⁴



Эволюционный сценарий: СЦЕНА ВТОРАЯ.



	<i>Archaeofructus liaoningensis</i>	<i>Archaeofructus sinensis</i>	<i>Archaeofructus eoiflora</i>
Infructescence arrangement	Helical, opposite	Helical, opposite	Helical
Fruit cluster arrangement	Whorled	Opposite	Opposite or whorled
Fruits per cluster	3+	3+	2+
Seed insertion	Abaxial	Abaxial	Abaxial
Fruit length (mm)	3–9	10–26	18
Fruit width (mm)	1.2–3	1.5–2	2
Distal projection	Straight, reflexing, or lacking	Straight	Straight
Seeds per fruit	1–4	8–12	3–8
Stamens per cluster	1–2 (3)	2–3	1–3
Stamen dimension (mm)	2.54 × 1–1.2	4–5 × 0.5–0.8	6–7 × 0.5



Эволюционный сценарий: СЦЕНА ВТОРАЯ.

Archaeofructaceae, a New Basal Angiosperm Family

Ge Sun,^{1*} Qiang Ji,² David L. Dilcher,^{3*} Shaolin Zheng,⁴
Kevin C. Nixon,⁵ Xinfu Wang⁶

SCIENCE VOL 296 3 MAY 2002



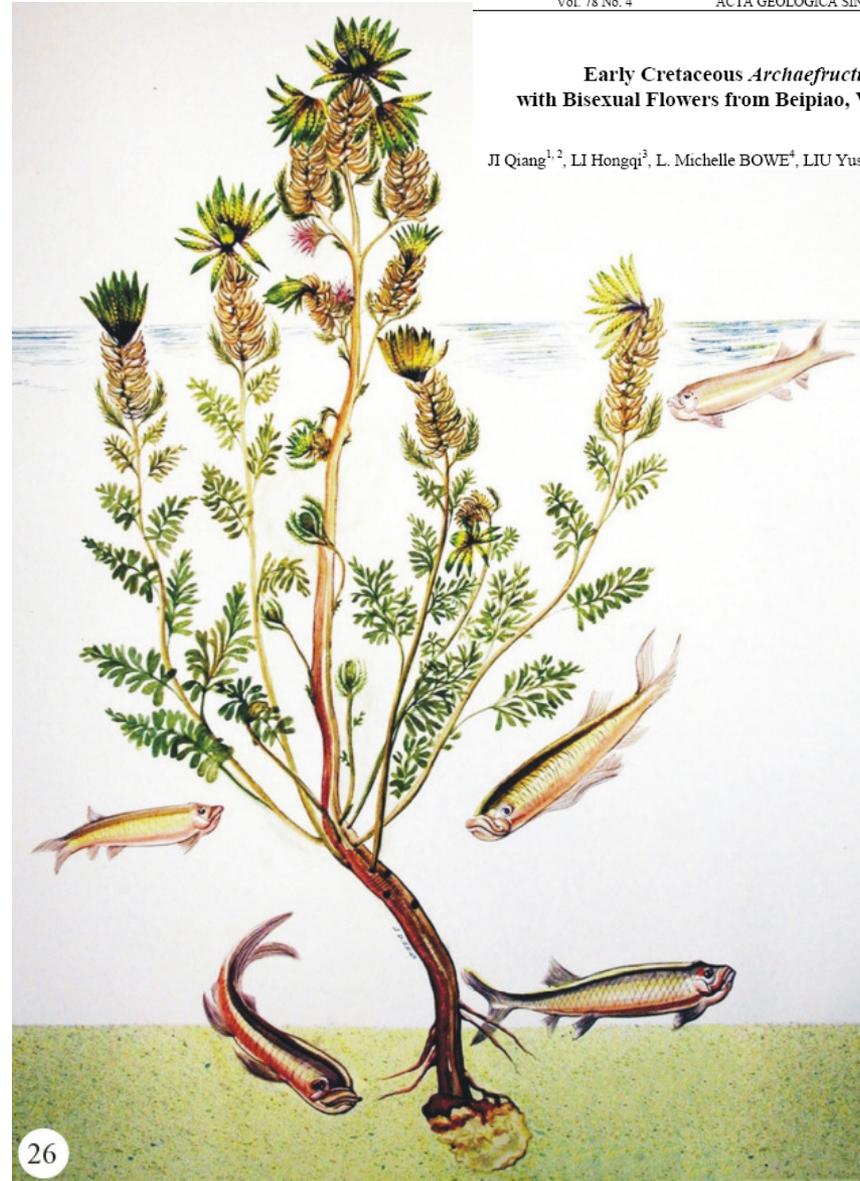
Vol. 78 No. 4

ACTA GEOLOGICA SINICA

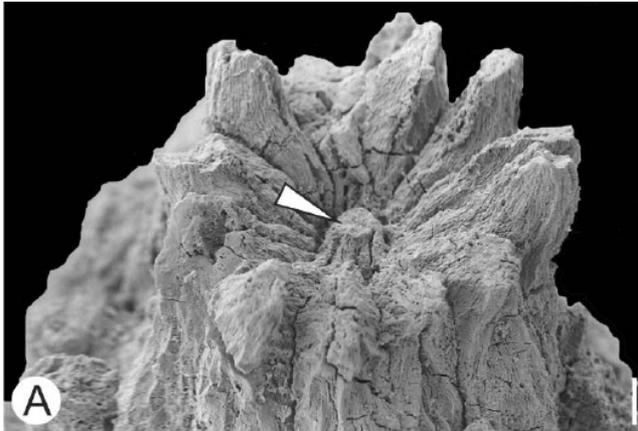
Aug. 2004

Early Cretaceous *Archaeofructus eoflora* sp. nov.
with Bisexual Flowers from Beipiao, Western Liaoning, China

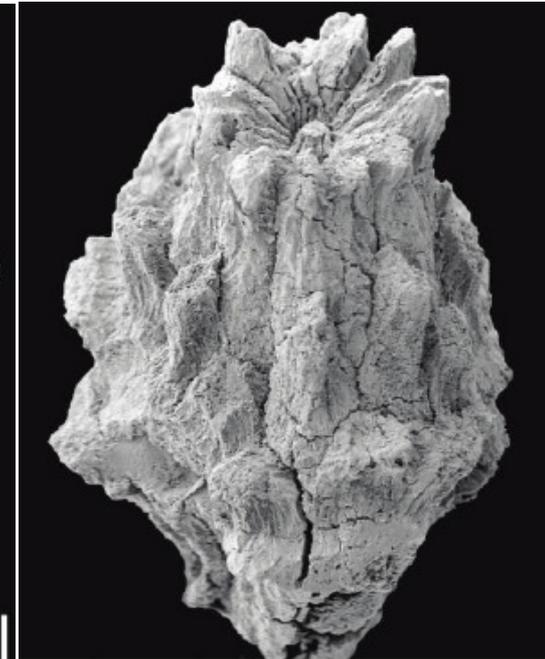
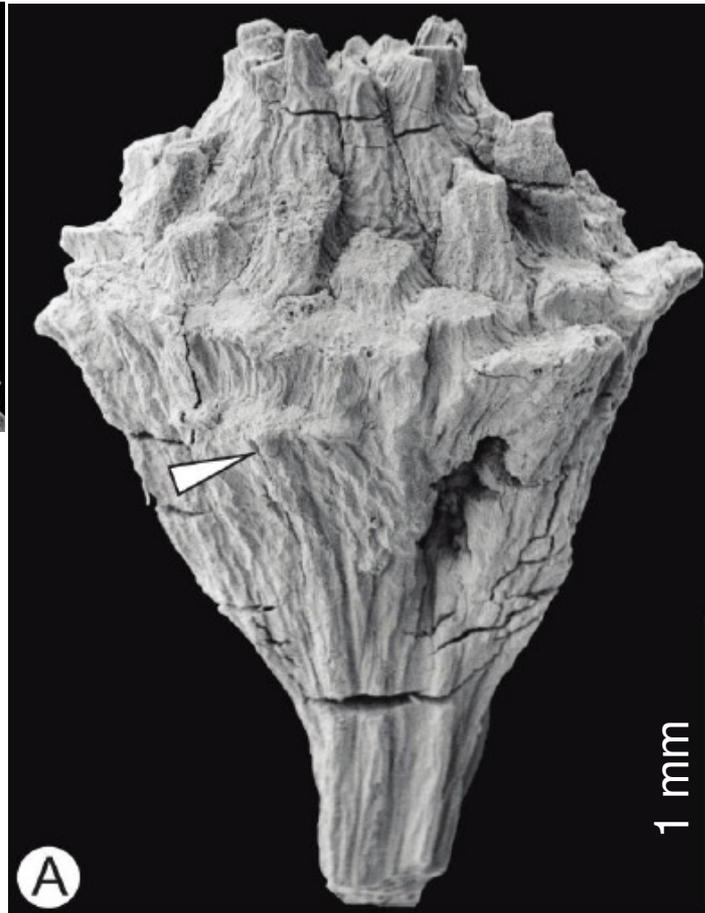
Ji Qiang^{1,2}, Li Hongqi³, L. Michelle BOWE⁴, Liu Yusheng⁵ and David Winship TAYLOR⁶



Эволюционный сценарий: СЦЕНА ТРЕТЬЯ.



в центре –
продолжение оси цветка

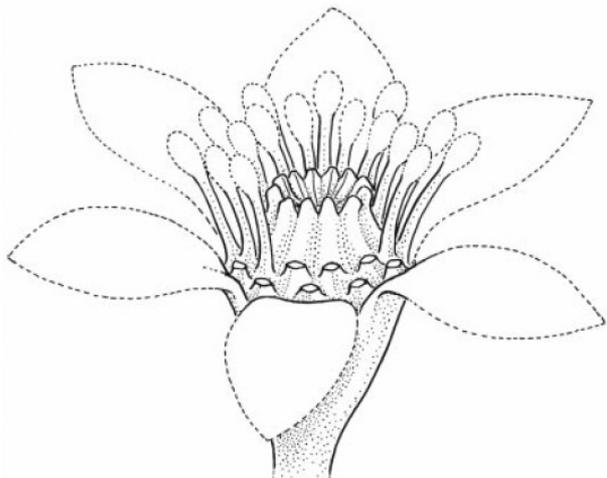


Int. J. Plant Sci. 170(8):1086–1101. 2009.
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1058-5893/2009/17008-0011\$15.00 DOI: 10.1086/605120

***MONETIANTHUS MIRUS* GEN. ET SP. NOV., A NYMPHAEALEAN FLOWER
FROM THE EARLY CRETACEOUS OF PORTUGAL**

Else Marie Friis,^{1*} Kaj Raunsgaard Pedersen,† Maria von Balthazar,* Guido W. Grimm,* and Peter R. Crane‡

Эволюционный сценарий: СЦЕНА ТРЕТЬЯ.



Fossil evidence of water lilies (Nymphaeales) in the Early Cretaceous

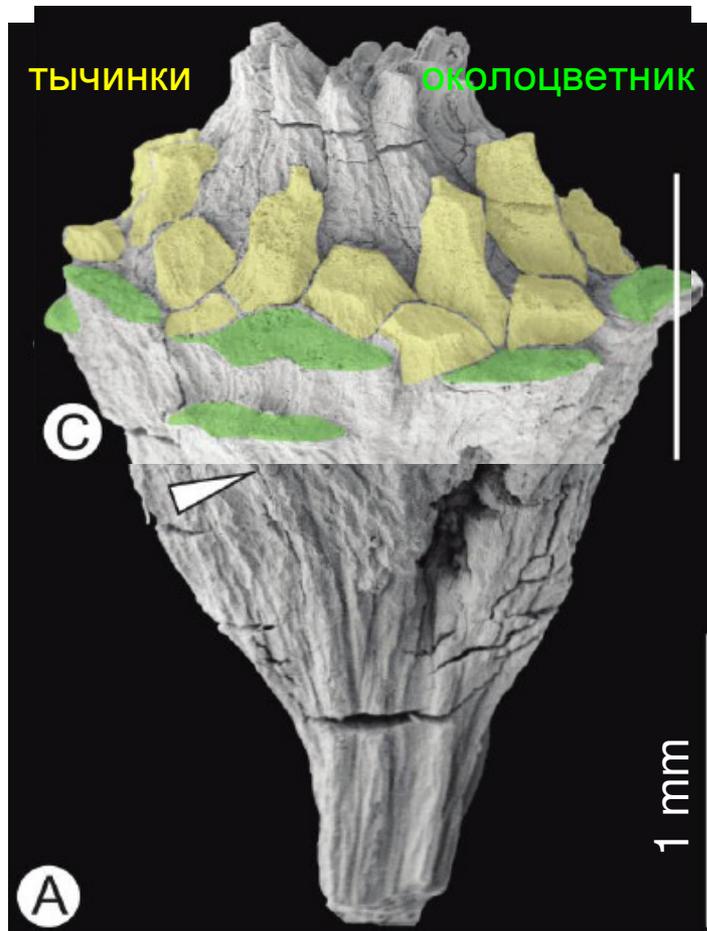
Else Marie Friis*, Kaj Raunsgaard Pedersen† & Peter R. Crane‡

NATURE | VOL 410 | 15 MARCH 2001

Int. J. Plant Sci. 170(8):1086–1101. 2009.

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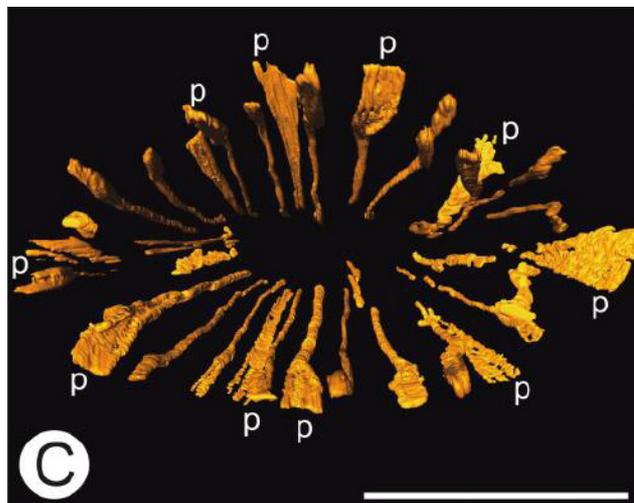
1058-5893/2009/17008-0011\$15.00 DOI: 10.1086/605120



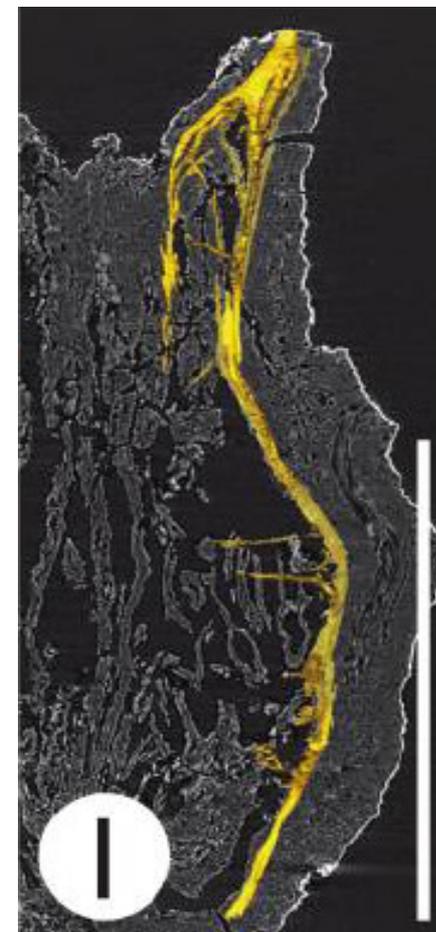
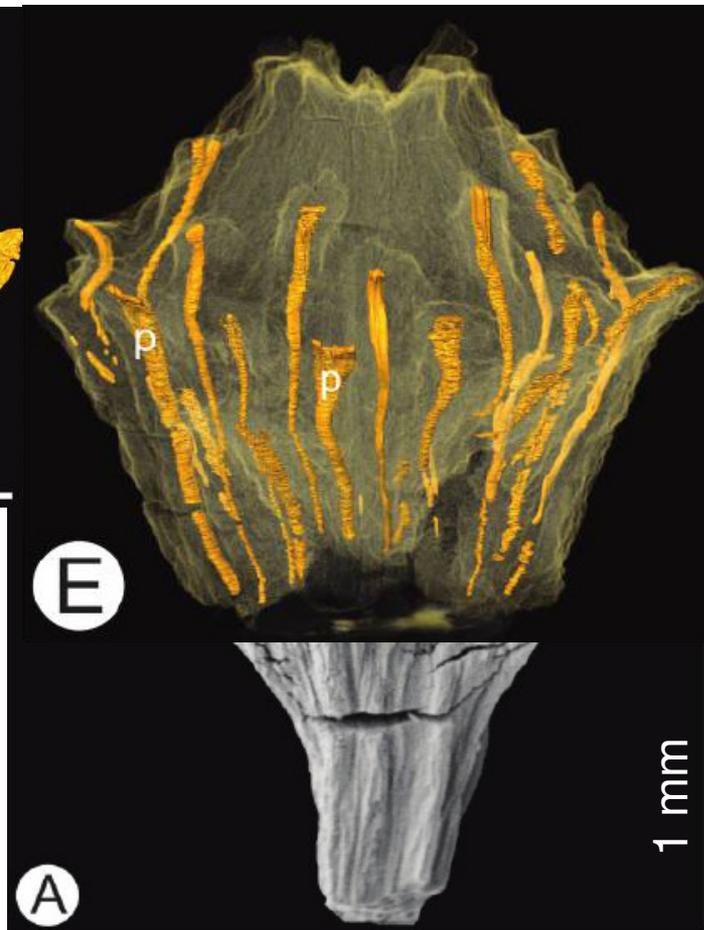
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Эволюционный сценарий: СЦЕНА ТРЕТЬЯ.



р – проводящие пучки
к околоцветнику



проводящий пучок
к плодолистике

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MONETIANTHUS MIRUS GEN. ET SP. NOV., A NYMPHAEALEAN FLOWER
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Else Marie Friis,^{1*} Kaj Raunsgaard Pedersen,[†] Maria von Balthazar,^{*} Guido W. Grimm,^{*} and Peter R. Crane[‡]

Авторов консультировали С.В. Купцов, А.В. Бобров и Е.А. Кузьмичева.

Н.В. Крюкова сделала из наброска представленной схемы гипотетического мегаспорофора в изящный электронный рисунок.

А.А. Панютина превратила благие намерения доделать начатое много лет назад в реальный план и постоянно мешала отвлекаться от работы, осуществляя координацию, техническую поддержку и редактирование.





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сделано Александрой Элбакян



открыть

Отдельное спасибо Александре Элбакян
за возможность быстрого освоения
ботанической литературы.