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Pollen morphology of some *Gypsophila* L. (Caryophyllaceae) species and its taxonomic value

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Abstract: Pollen morphology of 12 taxa (6 of them endemic) that belong to the genus *Gypsophila* L. were investigated using light microscopy (LM), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). Differences in pollen morphology between these taxa were determined based on palynological studies. Pollen grains are spheroidal and polyporate. The exine structure is tectate, but that of *G. sphaerocephala* var. *sphaerocephala* is intectate. The exine sculpture is granulate-microechinate-microperforate, but that of *G. sphaerocephala* var. *sphaerocephala* displays clavate-microechinate ornamentation. The operculum exists in the form of scattered pieces in *G. curvifolia*, while it exists as a whole in the other taxa. *G. perfoliata* var. *perfoliata* has the largest pollen grain diameter, whereas *G. tubulosa* has the smallest. The exine consists of 2 parts; the upper part is the thick ectexine and the lower part is the thin endexine. The endexine is thin and continuous.

Key words: Caryophyllaceae, *Gypsophila*, pollen, LM, SEM, TEM

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