



3种豆蔻属植物的异交率检测初报

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Outcrossing rates analysis of three *Amomum* species in Zingiberaceae

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摘要

花柱卷曲性机制是一种在姜科(Zingiberaceae)植物中新发现的传粉机制,也是唯一通过花柱运动和异型雌雄异熟相结合而形成的花的二型性。通过垂直直板聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳(PAGE)等位酶实验方法对姜科豆蔻属(*Amomum*)3种植物的异交率进行了检测、比较,发现具有花柱卷曲性机制的九翅砂仁(*A. maximum*)和腐花豆蔻(*A. putrescens*)的异交率显著高于不具有这一机制的阳春砂仁(*A. villosum*)的异交率;而且在具有花柱卷曲性的2个种中,上举型和下垂型2种表型的异交率存在差异,且上举型的异交率均高于下垂型的异交率,表明花柱卷曲性机制有避免自交促进异交的作用。

关键词: 交配系统 等位酶 花柱卷曲性 姜科 性别干扰

Abstract:

Flexistylly is a novel flowering strategy occurring in ginger family (Zingiberaceae). It is an unique and "active" floral dimorphism achieved by both changing the position of the stigma and separating the maturation of male and female organs in different times during anthesis. In this research, outcrossing rates of two species (*Amomum maximum* and *A. putrescens*) with flexistylly and one species (*A. villosum*) without flexistylly were compared using allozyme experiments. The results show that the outcrossing rates of flexistylous species are significantly higher than that of the species without flexistylly. Moreover, within the natural populations of flexistylous species, outcrossing rate of anaflexistylous morphs are higher than that of cataflexistylous morphs. These findings demonstrate that flexistylly may play an effective role to promoting outcrossing.

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