

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROXIMAL TO DISTAL REGIONS OF THE PETIOLES TO IDENTIFY 15 TREE SPECIES OF PAPILIONOIDEAE-FABACEAE

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Key words: Accessory ridge bundles, Crystals, Papilionoideae, Petiole anatomy, Petiole vasculature, Ridge bundles, Secretory cavities

Abstract

Comparative studies on the structure of the vascular supply of stem-leaf transitional zone of the petioles were carried out in 15 papilionoid tree species. Anatomical characteristics and changes in the main vascular trace were recorded. The anatomical features of significance include outline; epidermal cell; pericyclic fiber patterns; main petiolar vasculature; presence, number and separation of ridge vascular bundles; presence of additional accessory ridge bundles; crystal types; secretory elements and multicellular trichomes. *Erythrina variegata* and *Pterocarpus indicus* show no change in the petiole trace structure throughout their petioles from proximal to distal, while the rest of the species have minor to major changes. *Sophora secundiflora* has the highest number of ridge vascular bundles (5-6), while these are absent in the two *Dalbergia* species, *E. variegata*, *Derris robusta*, *Sophora davidii* and *S. japonica*. Only *Derris robusta* and *Sophora japonica* show unusual petiole trace structure by having two additional accessory ridge bundles adaxial of the main trace enclosing with it by a complete ring of pericyclic fibers. The studied species of tribe Millettieae show the presence of secretory cavities lined by epithelial cells. The usefulness of these character states is shown for assessing, identifying and delimiting these examined species.

Introduction

Papilionoideae is the biggest subfamily of the three widely recognized subfamilies of Fabaceae, and consists of 31 tribes (Polhill 1981, Mabberley 1997, Lewis *et al.* 2005). It contains approximately 426 genera and about 12,150 species distributed with greatest diversity in Brazil, Mexico, East Africa and Madagascar; and a few basic stocks in Mediterranean (Mabberley 1997).

Anatomical data have been used at all levels of taxonomic hierarchy as well as for identification and assessment of taxonomic relationships among the taxa of flowering plants (Stuessy 1990). Vesque (1885) studied a number of families and used petiole anatomy to separate genera and families formerly united. Subsequently, the study of petiole anatomy has received much attention and has provided many useful characters

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(Watari 1934, Hare 1943, Metcalfe and Chalk 1950, Howard 1979, Al-Nowaihi *et al.* 1980, Khalifa and El Gohary 1982). Petiole anatomy has proved to be useful in the delimitation of the genera *Musa* (Ennos *et al.* 2000), *Quercus* (Maria and Rodriigo 2003), *Cucurbita* (Agbaywa and Noukwu 2004) and *Ficus* (Saquaro 2005).

Regarding the family Fabaceae (Leguminosae), Watari (1934) examined the vasculature of the petioles and leaves of 133 species of its three subfamilies. Of these, 96 species were from Papilionoideae, 12 from Mimosoideae, and 25 from Caesalpinioideae. Shaheen (1995, 2006, 2007) studied the anatomy of the stem-leaf transitional zone of the petiole, and used the results to delimit and identify some species of mimosoid and caesalpinoid species. Taxonomically useful anatomical characters included pericyclic fiber patterns, main petiole trace types, number and position of secondary bundles and additional accessory bundles, as well as crystal and trichome types.

No comprehensive work has been done on petiole anatomy and their proximal to distal vascular supply in trees of the subfamily Papilionoideae. Thus, the present comparative anatomical investigation was carried out based on fresh samples from the proximal, medial and distal regions of the petioles of 15 papilionoid species to obtain a good guide and additional characters for the identification and delimitation of these important ornamental trees.

Materials and Methods

Fresh materials of mature petioles of 14 cultivated species of Papilionoideae was collected from Plant Island, Aswan, Egypt on 15 May 2006, while *Sesbania sesban* was collected from Aswan Faculty of Science, South Valley University, Egypt on the same day (Table 1). All the studied taxa are cultivated plants except *Sesbania sesban*, which is wild and cultivated. These species were identified by comparison with herbarium specimens kept at ASW Herbarium (Aswan Faculty of Science Herbarium, South Valley University, Egypt), and the herbarium of Plant Island, Aswan, Egypt. Herbarium specimens were prepared for all species from the collected fresh materials, and are deposited in the ASW Herbarium and Biological Sciences Department, Suez Faculty of Education, Suez Canal University, Egypt.

Three samples per species from different individuals and three petioles per sample were examined. Petiole segments measuring 2-3 mm long were cut from proximal to distal regions. These segments were fixed and preserved in formalin acetic alcohol (FAA), then transferred to 70% ethanol (Johansen 1940). Using a hand microtome in Ain Shams University, Egypt, sections (10-20 μm) were obtained and double stained with safranin (1% solution in 50% ethanol) and light green (1% solution in absolute ethanol and clove oil) (Corgan and Widmoyer 1971). These sections were photographed using an Olympus photomicroscope, Model CH3ORF200, Japan at Public Service Center of Biological Control, Faculty of Agriculture, Suez Canal University.

Table 1. The classification, uses and distribution of the studied 15 papilionoid species according to El-Hadidi and Boulos (1979), Lock (1989) and Lewis *et al.* (2005).

Tribe	Species	Use	Distribution
Dalbergieae	<i>Dalbergia lanceolaria</i> L.f. subsp. <i>paniculata</i> (Roxb.) Thoth. [Syn: <i>D. paniculata</i> Roxb.]	Ornamental	Africa
	<i>D. sissoo</i> Roxb. ex DC.	Fodder & timber	Africa & Asia
	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> Willd.	Ornamental	Africa & Asia
	<i>Tipuana tipu</i> (Benth.) Kuntze [Syn: <i>Machaerium tipu</i> Benth.]	Ornamental	Africa & South America
	Millettieae	<i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms [Syn: <i>Lonchocarpus speciosus</i> Bolus]	Ornamental
<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre		Ornamental	Africa & Asia
<i>Derris elliptica</i> (Wallich) Benth.		Ornamental	Africa
<i>D. robusta</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Benth.		Ornamental	Africa
Phaseoleae	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp.	Human food & fodder	Africa
	<i>Erythrina variegata</i> L. [Syn: <i>E. indica</i> Lam.]	Ornamental	Africa, Asia, and Indian & Pacific Oceans
	<i>Glycine sinensis</i> Sims.	Ornamental	Africa
Sesbanieae	<i>Sesbania sesban</i> (L.) Fawc. & Rendle	Fibre, fodder, medicinal & ornamental	Africa & Asia
Sophoreae	<i>Sophora davidii</i> (Franchet) Skeels [Syn: <i>S. viciifolia</i> Salisbury]	Ornamental	Kenya, South Africa (Africa) & Asia
	<i>S. japonica</i> L. [Syn: <i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i> (L.) Schott]	Medicinal & ornamental	Egypt, Kenya, South Africa, Zimbabwe (Africa) & Asia
	<i>S. secundiflora</i> (Gomez-Ortega) Lag. ex DC.	Ornamental	Kenya (Africa), Central & North America

Results and Discussion

Some recognizable variations as well as similarities were observed among the studied 15 papilionoid species in terms of 18 anatomical characters as summarized in Tables 2 & 3 and illustrated in Figs. 1-5. In the following sections only the salient features, features showing micro-variations within a category of a character state and the importance of these features in taxonomy are discussed in detail under two broad headings.

Non-vascular features

Some features, namely epidermal cells shape, cortex structure, pith, crystal type, mucilage elements showed some specific variations among the studied species. The results of petiole outline agree with those of Shaheen (2006, 2007) who reported the usefulness of this character in the assessment of the identification of some species of

Table 2. The characters (non-vascular) of the petiole anatomy of the studied 15 species of Papilionoideae.

Characters → Species ↓	Figure	Outline (ridges & adaxial groove)	Epidermal cells	Cortex	Pericyclic fibres	Pith	Crystal type	Secretory elements	Mucilage elements	Multicellular trichomes
<i>Dalbergia lanceolaria</i>	Figs. 1a-c	1	1	1	2	1	3	0	2	0
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Figs. 1d-f	1	3	1	1	2	3	0	2	1
<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	Figs. 1g-i	2	1	1	3	2	3	0	2	1
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Figs. 2a-c	2	3	1	2	1	3	0	1	1
<i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i>	Figs. 2d-f	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	0	1
<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Figs. 2g-i	2	1	1	2	3	4	1	2	1
<i>Derris elliptica</i>	Figs. 3a-c	2 (circular to rectangular)	1	1	2 (proximal) & 4 (medial, distal)	3 (hollow center)	4	1	2	0
<i>Derris robusta</i>	Figs. 3d-f	2 (circular to oblong)	3	1	2 (proximal) & 4 (medial, distal)	3	4	1	1	0
<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Figs. 3g-i	3	2	2	2	4	4	0	1	1
<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Figs. 4a-c	1	1	1	1 (small)	1 (solid to hollow center)	2	0	2	0
<i>Glycine sinensis</i>	Figs. 4d-f	2 (circular to obtriangular)	1	3	2	3 (solid to hollow center)	4	0	1	1
<i>Sesbania sesban</i>	Figs. 4g-i	2 (circular to oblong)	1	3	3 (proximal) & 1 (medial, distal)	2	3	0	2	0
<i>Sophora davidii</i>	Figs. 5a-c	1	1	2	2	4	3	0	2	1
<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Figs. 5d-f	2	3	1	2 (proximal) & 4 (medial, distal)	2	4	0	0	0
<i>Sophora secundiflora</i>	Figs. 5g-i	2 (circular with small ridge adaxially)	2	1	2	2	4	0	0	1

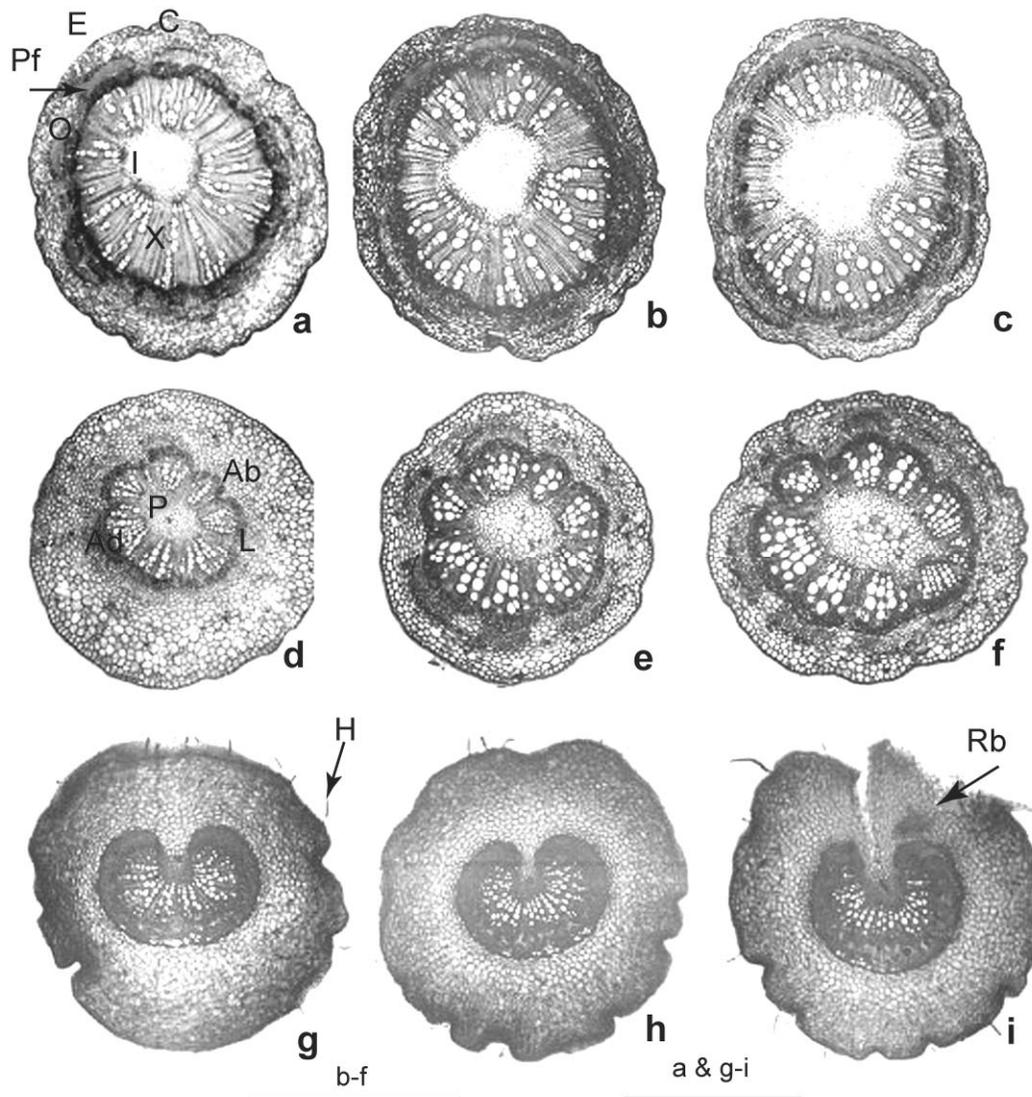
Key to attributes: *Outline:* 1= wavy circular, 2= wavy circular with two ridges and a shallow to deep adaxial groove, 3= angular to five angled with five angles in between them five furrows. *Epidermal cells:* 1= tangentially elongated, 2= radially elongated, 3= tangentially elongated and radially elongated. *Cortex:* 1= large isodiametric parenchyma cells, 2= large irregular parenchyma cells, 3= outer chlorenchyma and inner parenchyma cells especially in the medial and distal regions. *Pericyclic fibers:* 1= isolated strands, 2= a dissected ring, 3= continuous layers, 4= a continuous ring. *Pith:* 1= large isodiametric parenchyma cells, 2= small isodiametric parenchyma cells, 3= large and small isodiametric parenchyma cells, 4= large irregular parenchyma cells. *Crystal types:* 1= numerous druses and rhombohedral solitary, 2= numerous rod-shaped solitary, 3= few to numerous rhombohedral solitary, 4= numerous rhombohedral and rod-shaped solitary. *Secretory elements:* 1= present, 0= absent. *Mucilage elements:* 1= numerous brown mucilage cavities in the cortical, phloem and pith parenchyma cells, 2= brown mucilage cells present in epidermis, cortical, phloem and pith parenchyma cells, 0= absent. *Multicellular trichomes:* 1= present, 0= absent.

Table 3. The characters of the petiole vasculature of the studied 15 species of Papilionoideae (v. b. = vascular bundles).

Characters → Species ↓	Figure	Main petiolar vasculature					Changes	Presence of ridge v. b.	No. of ridge v. b.	Separation of ridge v. b.	Number of additional accessory v. b.
		Type	Shape		V. b. division	V. b. division					
			In proximal	In medial & distal							
<i>Dalbergia lanceolaria</i>	Figs. 1a-c	2	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Figs. 1d-f	2	3	3 (8-10 v.b.)	1 (1-3 v.b.)	2	0	0	0	0	
<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	Figs. 1g-i	1	6	5	4	1	3	1	2	0	
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Figs. 2a-c	3	7	2 (flat abaxially in distal)	1 (2-6 v.b.)	3	1	2	2	0	
<i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i>	Figs. 2d-f	3	5	2 (invaginated towards pith adaxially)	2 (2 v.b.)	3	2	1	2	0	
<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Figs. 2g-i	3	5	4	1	3	2	1	2	0	
<i>Derris elliptica</i>	Figs. 3a-c	3	5	1 (nearly square)	2	3	1	1	2	0	
<i>Derris robusta</i>	Figs. 3d-f	3	5	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	
<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Figs. 3g-i	3	4	4	2 (1 v.b.)	2	1	1	2	0	
<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Figs. 4a-c	2	3	3 (12 v.b.)	4	1	0	0	0	0	
<i>Glycine sinensis</i>	Figs. 4d-f	3	4	4	1 (6-7 v.b.)	3	1	1	2	0	
<i>Sesbania sesban</i>	Figs. 4g-i	3	6	3 (5-8 v.b.)	1 (3-4 v.b.)	3	2	1	2	0	
<i>Sophora davidii</i>	Figs. 5a-c	2	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	
<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Figs. 5d-f	2	1	1 (medial) & 2 (distal)	3	2	0	0	0	2	
<i>Sophora secundiflora</i>	Figs. 5g-i	2	2	2 (abaxially compressed)	3	3	1	3	1	0	

Key to attributes: *Main petiolar vasculature type:* 1= open, 2= closed, 3= open in the proximal region and closed in the medial and distal regions. *Main petiolar vasculature shape in the proximal region:* 1= excentric cylindrical amphiphloic siphonostele, 2= two closely neighbouring amphiphloic siphonosteles, 3= circular dictyostele, 4= wavy five-angled dictyostele, 5= continuous bicollateral cup-shape, U-shaped, or O-shaped, 6= small bicollateral arc, 7= Large bicollateral flask-shaped. *Main petiolar vasculature shape in the medial and distal regions:* 1= excentric cylindrical amphiphloic siphonostele, 2= wavy angular amphiphloic siphonostele, 3= circular dictyostele, 4= wavy dictyostele, 5= small bicollateral arc. *Main petiolar v.b. division:* 1= number of bundles increased laterally and abaxially, 2= number of bundles increased adaxially, 3= xylem division only, 4= unchanged bundles. *Main petiolar vasculature changes:* 1= no changes, 2= minor changes, 3= major changes. *Presence of ridge bundles:* 1= in the three regions of the petioles, 2= only in the medial and distal regions, 3= only in distal regions, 0= absent. *No. of ridge v. b.:* 1 = constantly 2 (1 at each ridge side), 2 = 4 bundles (2 at each ridge side), 3 = 5-6 bundles, 0 = absent. *Separation of ridge v.b.:* 1= from the adaxial sides of the two vascular rings, 2= from both ends of the open main trace, 0= absent. *Number of additional accessory v. b.:* 0= absent, 2= presence of two bundles.

mimosoid and caesalpinoid species. Metcalfe and Chalk (1983) also listed the presence of mucilage cavities and cells in primary cortex, phloem or pith of the species of the family Fabaceae. Our findings match their records.



Figs. 1a-i. Cross-sections of the proximal (a, d, g), medial (b, e, h) and distal (c, f, i) regions of the petiole: a-c. *Dalbergia lanceolaria* subsp. *paniculata*, d-f. *Dalbergia sissoo*, g-i. *Pterocarpus indicus* (tribe Dalbergieae). Ab = Abaxial bundles, Ad = Adaxial bundles, C = Cortex, E = Epidermis, H = Multicellular hairs, I = Inner phloem, L = Lateral bundles, O = Outer phloem, P = Pith, Pf = Pericyclic fibers, Rb = Ridge bundles, X = Xylem. (Bar = 1 mm)

Pericyclic fiber forms: The main petiolar vascular supply is strongly supported by the pericyclic fibers outside the outer phloem in all examined species. These patterns appear to be a diagnostic character between the studied species (Table 2). Generally, the characters of pericyclic sclerenchyma in the petioles are diagnostic to *Pterocarpus indicus*, *Bolusanthus speciosus*, *Pongamia pinnata*, *Derris elliptica*, *D. robusta* and *Sophora japonica*. In this respect, the presence or absence of pericyclic sclerenchyma in woody plants appears to have taxonomic value (Petit 1887). Metcalfe (1983) mentioned that phloem fibers are of considerable taxonomic importance. Ibrahim (1996) reported that a continuous ring of sclerenchyma cells surrounds the main petiolar vasculature in 27 species of subfamily Caesalpinioideae, and the remaining species have either a dissecting ring or isolated strands.

Crystal type: Crystal is a characteristic of *Bolusanthus speciosus* (numerous druses and rhombohedral solitary crystals) and *Erythrina variegata* (numerous rod-shaped solitary crystals). In this respect, Metcalfe and Chalk (1950) reported the presence of rod-shaped solitary crystals (styloids) in the palisade tissue of *Derris*, *Pongamia* and *Sophora* species. Also, Ibrahim (1996) recorded the presence of druses in 11 species, solitary crystals in 10 species, solitary and druses crystals in 6 species, and crystals absent in 6 species of subfamily Caesalpinioideae.

Secretory elements: These elements are restricted to the cortical region of the petiole of *Bolusanthus speciosus*, *Derris elliptica* (small in these two species), *Pongamia pinnata* and *Derris robusta* (large in these two species, Figs. 2g & 3d) of tribe Millettieae. Each secretory element is formed of a large intercellular space surrounded by a layer of tangentially flattened papillose epithelial cells. Earlier, Metcalfe (1983) recorded the presence of these secretory elements in *Bolusanthus* species (Papilionoideae), and their presence is of diagnostic rather than of taxonomic value.

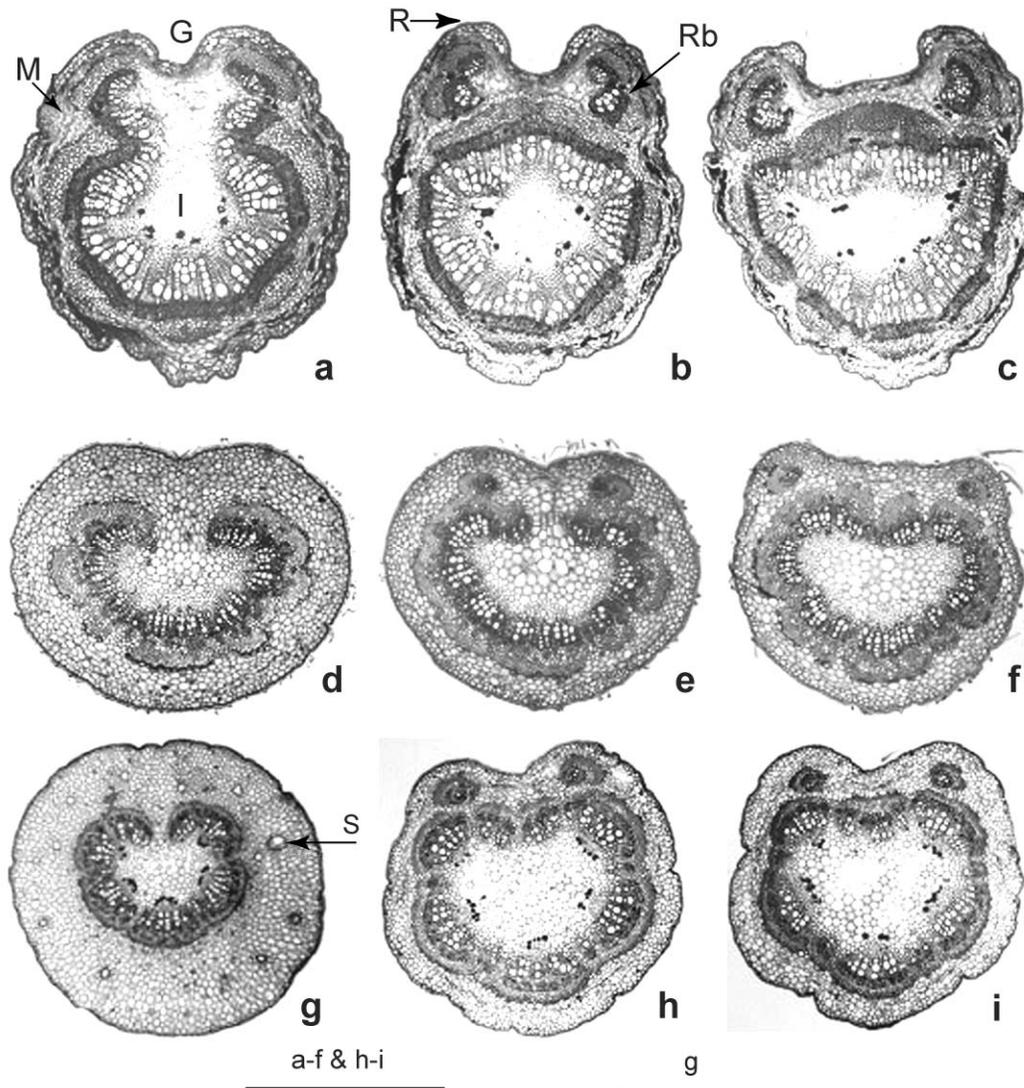
Multicellular trichomes: Sparsely distributed multicellular-uniseriate trichomes were found in nine studied species (Table 2). In *Bolusanthus speciosus* and *Cajanus cajan* these are, however, dense and long (Figs. 2d-f & 3g-i). Shaheen (2006, 2007) also showed trichomes seemed to be of taxonomic interest for the distinction of some of mimosoid and caesalpinoid species.

Vascular bundle features

Some features, namely tendency of bundles to divide in the main petiole vasculature, changes within the petiole of the same species, presence of ridge (secondary) vascular bundles, number of ridge vascular bundles and separation of ridge bundles are summarized in Table 3. However, a few features need detailed discussion as illustrated below.

Main petiole vasculature type: Within the taxa studied, petiole vasculature type (Table 3) seems to be diagnostic to the two *Dalbergia* species, *Pterocarpus indicus*,

Erythrina variegata and *Sophora davidii*. In addition, the unique type of petiole vasculature in *Bolusanthus speciosus* and *Pongamia pinnata* may support a close relationship between them belonging to tribe Millettieae. In this respect, De Candolle (1879) proposed two types of petiole vasculature: open - where the bundles are arranged in an arc, and closed - where the bundles form circular comparable to that of the stem. His proposals were incorporated in the work of Metcalfe and Chalk (1950).



Figs. 2a-i. Cross-sections of the proximal (a, d, g), medial (b, e, h) and distal (c, f, i) regions of the petiole: a-c. *Tipuana tipu* (tribe Dalbergieae), d-f. *Bolusanthus speciosus*, g-i. *Pongamia pinnata* (tribe Millettieae). G = Adaxial groove, I = Inner phloem, M = Brown mucilage elements, R = Ridges, Rb = Ridge bundles, S = Secretory elements. (Bar = 1 mm)

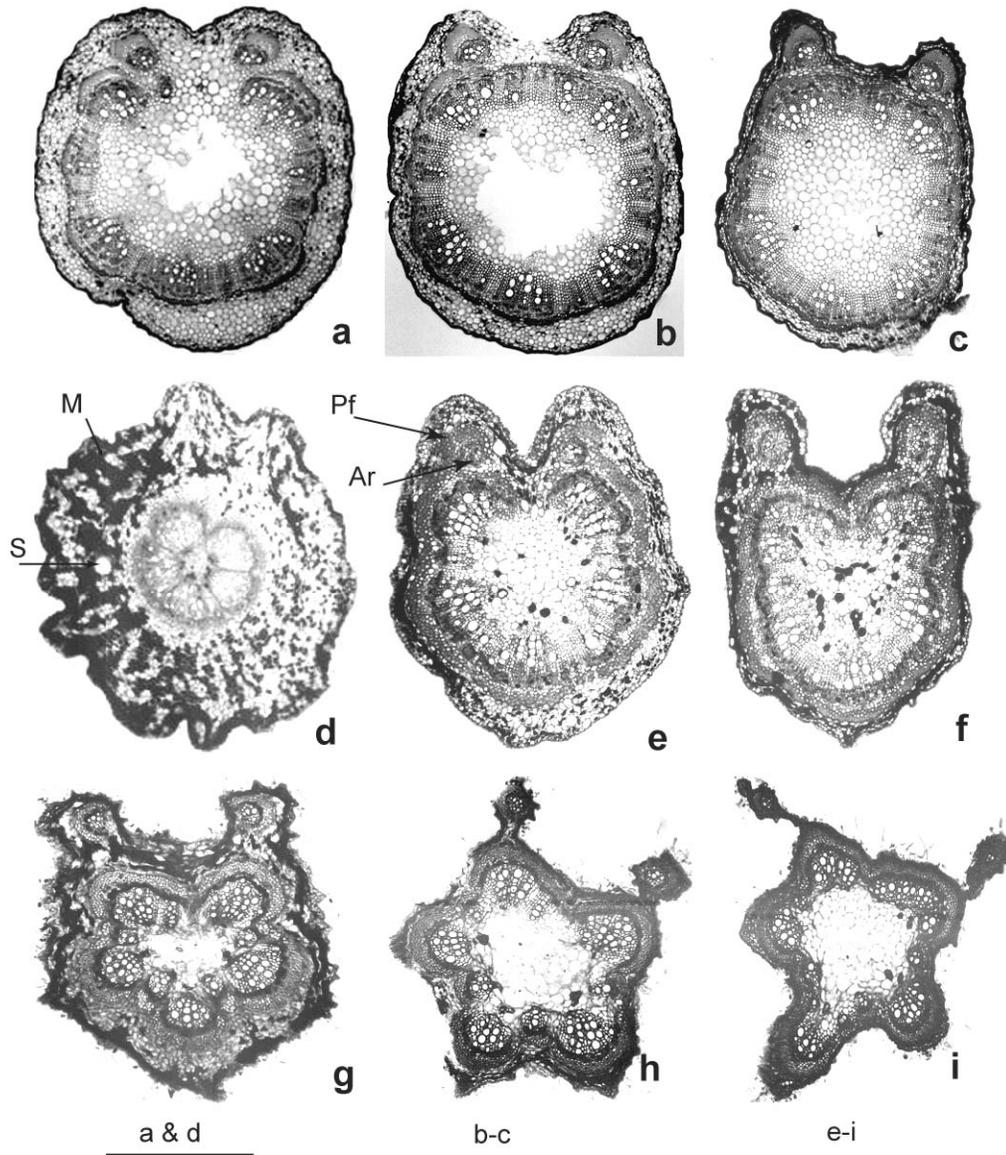
Tendency for the bundles to divide: The increased number of vascular bundles in the medial and distal regions than the proximal one of the petioles (Table 3) seems to be a diagnostic feature of *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Tipuana tipu* and *Cajanus cajan*. In addition, the unique pattern of bundle division in *Dalbergia sissoo* and *Tipuana tipu* account for the close relationship between them belonging to tribe Dalbergieae, similar relationship was seen in *Derris elliptica* and *Bolusanthus speciosus* belonging to tribe Millettieae. These results agree with those of Shaheen (2006, 2007) who reported the importance of this character in the assessment of the identification and delimitation of some mimosoid and caesalpinoid species.

Changes in vascular bundles from proximal to distal region: Three cases of change are recorded from proximal to distal region (Table 3). The main petiolar vascular supply has many variations in types, shapes and tendency of its bundles to divide from the proximal to distal regions. It is diagnostic to *Dalbergia lanceolaria* (large amphiphloic siphonostele), *Dalbergia sissoo* (small dictyostele of 7 bicollateral bundles), *Sophora japonica*, *S. davidii* (amphiphloic siphonostele) and *S. secundiflora* (an abnormal structure of two closely neighbouring amphiphloic siphonosteles; one much bigger than the other). The complexity in the structure of the petiole vasculature is also recorded in *Faidherbia albida* (Shaheen 1995) and in *Quercus* (Maria and Rodriigo 2003). In contrast, Shaheen (2006, 2007) reported the importance of that character in the assessment of the identification of some mimosoid and caesalpinoid species. In this respect, homogeneously in the structure of the petiole vasculature is also recorded in *Acacia phyllodes* and *Acacia podalyriifolia* (Duarte and Wolf 2005) and in some caesalpinoid species (Shaheen 2007).

Main petiole vasculature shape in the proximal region: The shape, number and topography vary greatly within the petiole of the same species and between the studied species (Table 3). In the proximal region, seven types were seen:

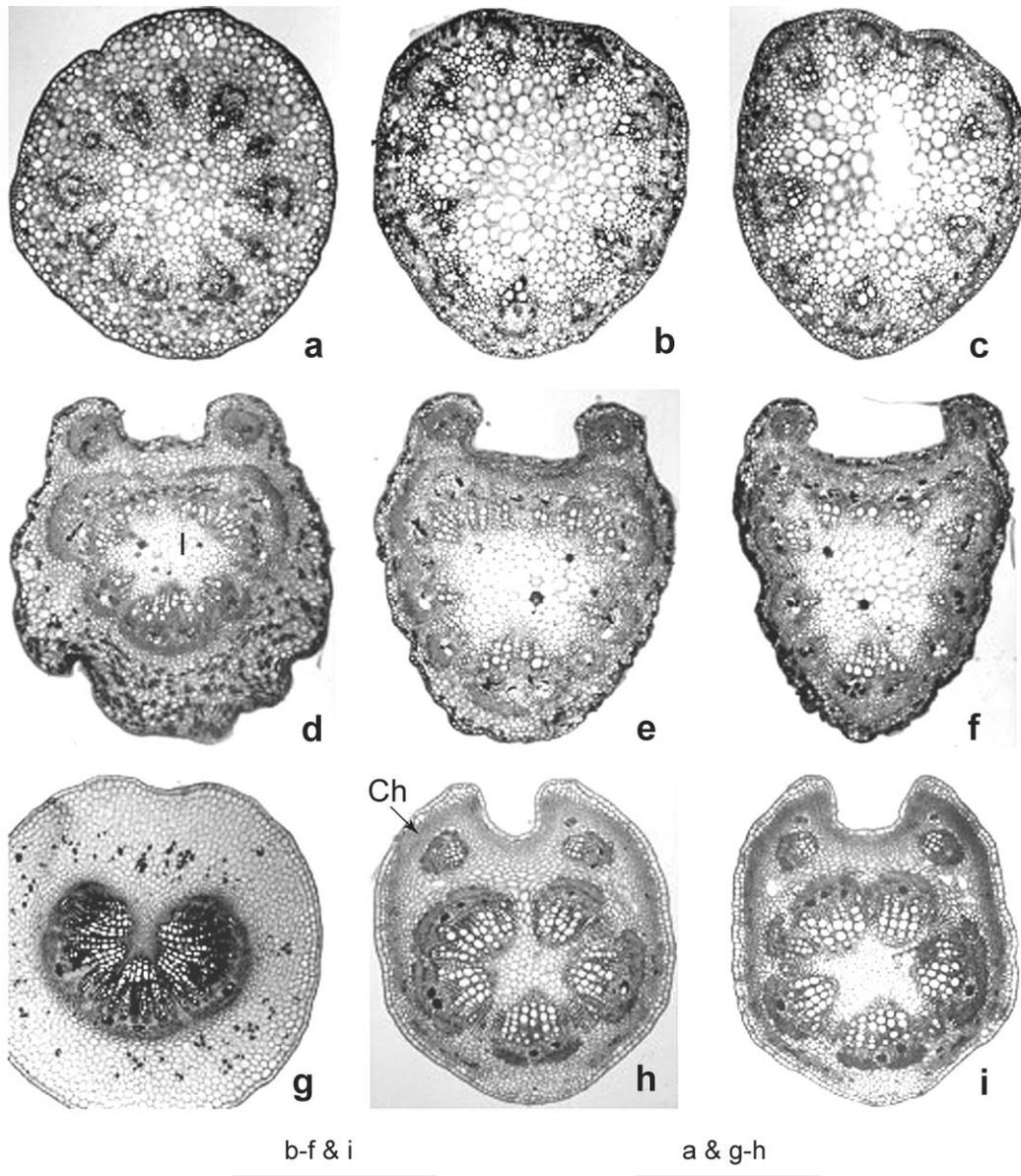
- 1) excentric cylindrical amphiphloic siphonostele, in *Dalbergia lanceolaria*, *Sophora davidii* and *S. japonica* (Figs. 1a, 5a, d).
- 2) two closely neighbouring amphiphloic siphonosteles (one much bigger than the other, in *Sophora secundiflora*) (Fig. 5g).
- 3) circular, dictyostele, in *Dalbergia sissoo* (small, excentric of 7 bundles; three adaxial, two lateral and two abaxial, Fig. 1d) and *Erythrina variegata* (large of 12 small bundles; three adaxial, six lateral and three abaxial, Fig. 4a).
- 4) wavy five angled dictyostele, in *Cajanus cajan* (9 bundles of one abaxial and 8 laterals; four big and four small in between, Fig. 3g) and *Glycine sinensis* (5 bundles of one big abaxial and four laterals two big and two small, Fig. 4d).

- 5) continuous bicollateral cup-shape with two incurved ends adaxially, in *Bolusanthus speciosus* (Fig. 2d), *Pongamia pinnata* (Fig. 2g), *Derris elliptica* (U-shaped, Fig. 3a) and *Derris robusta* (open O-shaped of small 5 bundles; four laterals and one abaxial, Fig. 3d).

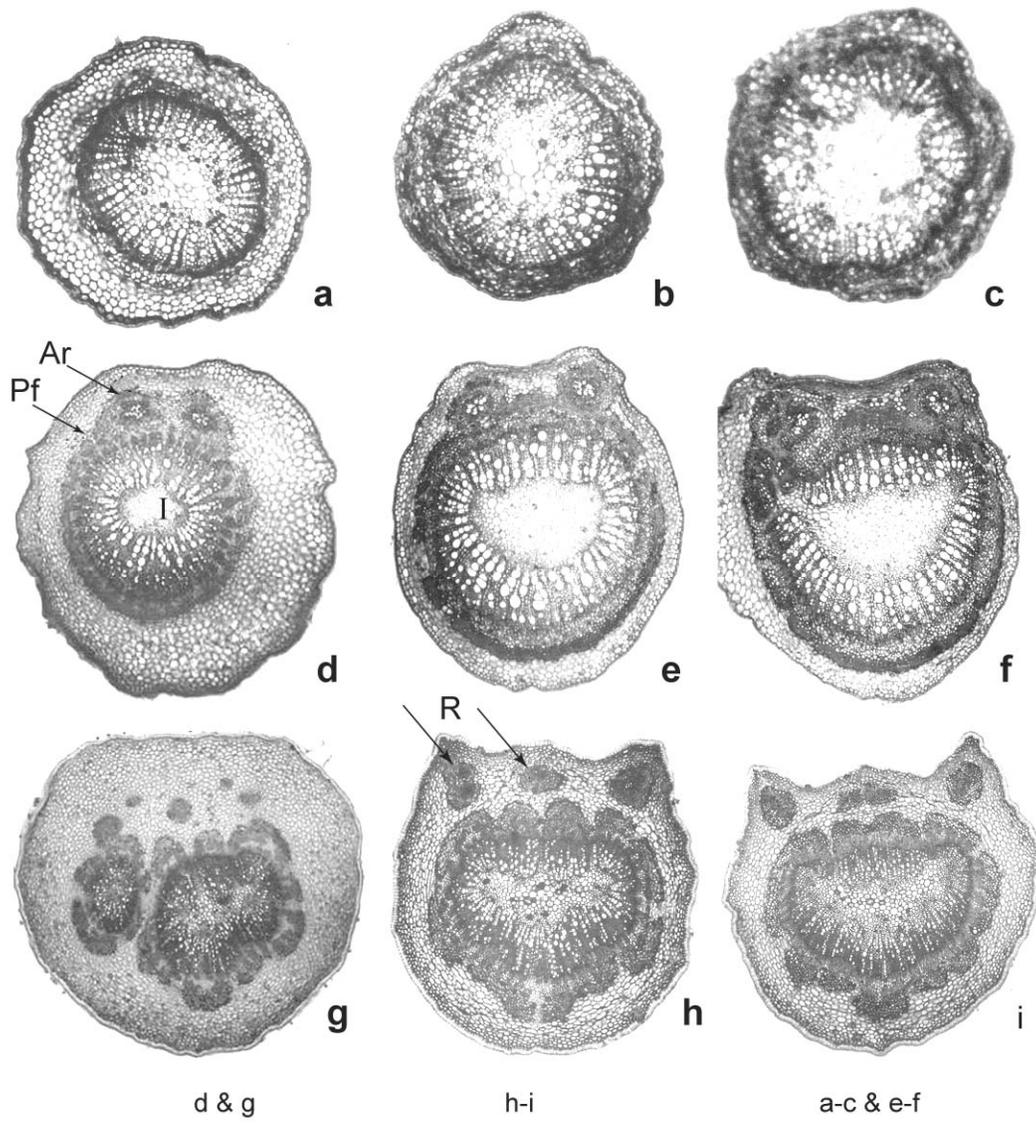


Figs. 3a-i. Cross-sections of the proximal (a, d, g), medial (b, e, h) and distal (c, f, i) regions of the petiole: a-c. *Derris elliptica*, d-f. *Derris robusta* (tribe Millettieae), g-i. *Cajanus cajan* (tribe Phaseoleae). Ar = additional accessory ridge bundles, I = Inner phloem, M = Brown mucilage elements, Pf = Pericyclic fibers, S = Secretory elements. (Bar = 1 mm)

- 6) small bicollateral arc in *Pterocarpus indicus* (continuous, Fig. 1g) and *Sesbania sesban* (5 bundles, Fig. 4g).
- 7) large bicollateral flask-shaped; round basal part with five large bundles, and two long incurved ends adaxially separating each end to two ridge bundles in *Tipuana tipu* (Fig. 2a).



Figs. 4a-i. Cross-sections of the proximal (a, d, g), medial (b, e, h) and distal (c, f, i) regions of the petiole: a-c. *Erythrina variegata*, d-f. *Glycine sinensis* (tribe Phaseoleae), g-i. *Sesbania sesban* (tribe Sesbanieae). Ch = Chlorenchyma cells, I = Inner phloem. (Bar = 1 mm)



Figs. 5a-i. Cross-sections of the proximal (a, d, g), medial (b, e, h) and distal (c, f, i) regions of the petiole: a-c. *Sophora davidii*, d-f. *S. japonica*, g-i. *S. secundiflora* (tribe Sophoreae). Ar = additional accessory ridge bundles, I = Inner phloem, Pf = Pericyclic fibers, R = Ridge bundles. (Bar = 1 mm)

Generally, this feature is characteristic to the two species of the two *Dalbergia* and *Derris* species, *Petrocarpus indicus*, *Sophora secundiflora*, *S. javanica* and *Tipuana tipu*. In addition, this result seems to be accounted for the close relationship between *Cajanus cajan* and *Glycine sinensis*. In this connection, Hare (1943) and Metcalfe and Chalk (1950) recorded main petiole vasculature strand shape composed of separate bundles or

continuous in the form of U-shaped, cylindrical or open arc. Ibrahim (1996) also summarized the types of petiole vasculature in the medial regions of the petioles as siphonostele, dictyostele and complete crescent shape.

Main petiole vasculature shape in the medial and distal regions: The major petiole vasculature shapes in the medial and distal regions are tabulated in Table 3. However, the wavy dictyostele show some variations among the species: *Pongamia pinnata* (five-angled and invaginated towards pith adaxially, Figs. 2h-i), *Cajanus cajan* (five-angled with five big bundles lying in the five angles in between them five small bundles lying in the five furrows, Figs. 3h-i) and *Glycine sinensis* (triangular and invaginated towards pith adaxially, Figs. 4e-f).

Ridge (secondary) vascular bundles: These are situated at the ridges of the adaxial side of the petiole in its cortex with certain taxonomic significance in family Leguminosae (Watari 1934, Ibrahim 1996). There are four cases identified in the present study (Table 3). In case of *Pterocarpus indicus*, the ridge is present only in the distal region.

Separation of ridge bundles: In terms of the characters of ridge bundles (Table 3), our findings agree with those of Watari (1934) who recorded the presence of the ridge bundles in *Pterocarpus indicus*, *Derris elliptica* and *Sophora japonica*, and their absence in *Dalbergia sissoo*. In contrast, Watari (1934) reported the presence of the ridge bundles in 53 species of subfamily Papilionoideae, 11 species of Mimosoideae, and 18 species of Caesalpinioideae. Ibrahim (1996) recorded also the presence of the ridge bundles in the medial regions of the petioles of 14 species of Caesalpinioideae.

Additional accessory ridge bundles: There are two such ridge bundles which lie adjacent to the main petiole strand adaxially enclosing with it by a complete ring of pericyclic fibers in *Derris robusta* and *Sophora japonica* (Figs. 3e-f & 5d-f). They separate in the medial region in *Derris robusta* (Fig. 3e), or in the proximal region in *Sophora japonica* (Fig. 5d). Shaheen (1995, 2007) reported the presence of the accessory bundles in the core of the main trace in some mimosoid and caesalpinoid species. Ibrahim (1996) recorded also the presence of the additional accessory ridge bundles in the medial regions of the petioles of seven species of subfamily Caesalpinioideae.

In this study, we found major changes in the petiolar supply from proximal to distal regions in the most of the studied species, contrary to Metcalfe and Chalk (1979) who reported that the middle of the petiole is the most reliable position from which a single section can be taken for comparative purposes. Our findings also suggested that petiolar outline shape, the number of ridge bundles (two), crystal type, secretory elements and the unique patterns in the main petiolar vasculature (especially open main vascular type in the proximal regions and closed main vascular type in the medial and distal regions) account for close relationship among the species of tribe Millettieae.

Acknowledgements

The authors appreciate the corrections and suggestions of the referees who much contributed to the improvement of this manuscript.

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(Manuscript received on 19 September 2007; revised on 6 November 2007)