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Primary and secondary thickening in the stem of *Cordyline fruticosa* (Agavaceae)

MARINA B. CATTAI and NANUZA L. DE MENEZES

Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo
Rua do Matão, 277, Cidade Universitária, Butantã, 05508-090 São Paulo, SP, Brasil

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ABSTRACT

The growth in thickness of monocotyledon stems can be either primary, or primary and secondary. Most of the authors consider this thickening as a result of the PTM (Primary Thickening Meristem) and the STM (Secondary Thickening Meristem) activity. There are differences in the interpretation of which meristem would be responsible for primary thickening. In *Cordyline fruticosa* the procambium forms two types of vascular bundles: collateral leaf traces (with proto and metaxylem and proto and metaphloem), and concentric cauline bundles (with metaxylem and metaphloem). The procambium also forms the pericycle, the outermost layer of the vascular cylinder consisting of smaller and less intensely colored cells that are divided irregularly to form new vascular bundles. The pericycle continues to show procambial activity, but only produces concentric cauline bundles. It was possible to conclude that the pericycle is responsible for the primary thickening of this species. Further away from the apex, the pericyclic cells undergo periclinal divisions and produce a meristematic layer: the secondary thickening meristem. The analysis of serial sections shows that the pericycle and STM are continuous in this species, and it is clear that the STM originates in the pericycle. The endodermis is acknowledged only as the innermost layer of the cortex.

Key words: pericycle, collateral leaf traces, concentric cauline bundles.

INTRODUCTION

Cordyline fruticosa is an arborescent monocotyledon, formerly known as *C. terminalis*, and for a long time it was considered part of the Agavaceae family (Brummitt 1992). Dahlgren et al. (1985) included the genus in the Asteliaceae family and, currently, authors such as Conran (1998) and Judd et al. (1999) considered it to be a taxon of the Lomandraceae family. In the International Plant Name Index (Stevens 2001) it is listed under Agavaceae. One of the features of this genus according to Stevenson (1980), Stevenson and Fisher (1980), Diggle and DeMason (1983), DeMason and Wilson (1985) and Rudall (1995), is that its stem has primary thickening due to PTM activity followed by a secondary thick-

ening. There are different opinions regarding the continuity between the PTM and STM both in *Cordyline fruticosa* and other species of the Asparagales.

Since the nineteenth century, researchers have had different interpretations over the origin of primary and secondary thickening of the stem among the monocotyledons, especially for plants with rhizomes, coriaceous bulbs. However, everyone agrees, including current researchers, with one observation: the primary and secondary thickenings occur at the limit between the cortex and vascular cylinder of the stem. Thus, for example, Schleiden (1842) called “cambium”, was called “périmeristème” by Guillaud (1878), and “couchage tiogène” (root generating layer) by Mangin (1904).



Some studies that stand out from the first half of the twentieth century are Priestley and North (1922) – who referred to “pleurome plus endoderm”, Skutch (1932) – to a “cambium-like meristem” and “fugacious cambium” (ephemeral cambium), Helm (1936) – to a “ring meristem”, Cheadle (1937) – to a “cambium zone”, also referred to by Chakraverti (1939) as “fugacious cambium” until Ball (1941), who attributed the primary thickening in monocot stems to a “primary thickening meristem”. This denomination by Ball was referred to by Esau (1943), but Krauss (1948) still referred to a “dyctiogenous layer” similar to Mangin (1882).

It was in the second half of the twentieth century that the most important studies to be consistent with the presence of this meristem, abbreviated as PTM, in many monocotyledons especially the ones bearing rhizome, corm and bulb. Among these authors DeMason (1979a, b), stand out with her study of *Allium cepa*, described the PTM as a meristematic zone with tangentially flattened cells in the region between the inner cortex and the peripheral region of the vascular cylinder, and notes its resemblance to a cambium, and assumed that the PTM was responsible for the primary thickening of the stem and the formation of adventitious roots. However, Zimmermann and Tomlinson (1965, 1967, 1969) disputed the term, suggesting the existence of a histologically well-defined region, that would be the site of differentiation of vascular bundles and responsible for expanding the cortex’s peripheral region. These authors termed this region “meristem cap” and stated that scattered strands of procambium in the meristem produce internal vascular bundles, in the formation of the vascular cylinder, and external bundles – the leaf traces.

In studies with *Allium cepa*, DeMason (1979a, b) also showed that the PTM is a meristem with bidirectional function, and periclinal divisions produce parenchymal cells centrifugally (to form the inner cortex), and vascular bundles centripetally (to form the vascular system). It is important to point out that the author demonstrated that in the interior of the meristematic layer, in regions far from the apex, there is a row of thickened

Rudall’s (1991) important review on PTM discusses many aspects such as concepts, distribution and structure. The author makes it clear that most researchers who refer to PTM admit that it is located in the same position as the pericycle, forms adventitious roots and is responsible for the vascular connections between stem and root and stem and leaf. For some authors, this meristem’s activity is only centripetal (forming vascular bundles) for others, it is only centrifugal (forming part of the cortex) and for others (the majority), the activity is both centripetal and centrifugal, forming vascular bundles and part of the cortex (Rudall 1991). Recently, Menezes et al. (2005) and Lima and Menezes (2009) presented another version for primary thickening in monocotyledons. For these authors, the only tissues responsible for this thickening are the pericycle and endodermis, the latter with the same meristematic activity that it has in the root.

The authors emphasize the importance of the work of Williams (1947), which demonstrates that the origin of the cortex radiated from the roots of gymnosperms, paleoherbs, monocotyledons and eudicotyledons, by action of an endodermis with meristematic activity, and this activity was also demonstrated by Van Fleet (1961). Menezes et al. (2005) demonstrated the meristematic activity of the endodermis not only in the root and stem, but also in the leaf.

For these authors, the pericycle that originates in the procambium produces vascular tissues in a centripetal fashion; and the endodermis, which originates from the fundamental meristem forms part or all of the cortex. The same authors completely deny the existence of the PTM, in line with researchers of the nineteenth century (particularly Van Tieghem 1886, 1898), also making it clear that only the pericycle forms lateral roots in roots, and adventitious roots in the stem.

The objective of this study was to determine how primary growth takes place in *Cordyline fruticosa* and how it forms the secondary thickening meristem in such species.



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79573). Ripe fruits were also collected and used for the removal and planting of seeds.

The stem samples were fixed in FAA (formaldehyde 37%, glacial acetic acid, ethanol 50%1:1:18 v/v) (Johansen 1940) for 48 hours, followed by dehydration in ethanol series up to 70% ethanol.

The study was carried out using histological cross-sections in different portions of the aerial stem, obtained with a rotary microtome. To obtain the cuttings with a rotary microtome, the material was embedded in paraffin using methods described in Kraus and Arduin (1997) and were previously dehydrated in tertiary butyl series (Johansen 1940).

In the serial sections in paraffin, astra blue dye and safranin (Bukatsch 1972), and crystal violet and orange G (Purvis et al. 1964) were used. The histological slides were assembled with synthetic mounting medium (Entellan).

RESULTS

In the study that used serial sections of various stages of development of *Cordyline fruticosa*, it was possible to observe the growth of the aerial stem from the formation of primordial leaves until the formation of secondary tissues.

In a region situated about 2 mm from the apex (Figs. 1-3), tissues that were differentiated and in differentiation were observed. In Figure 2, the pericyclic region can be seen (lighter in color), consisting of cells smaller than the parenchyma cells of the stem cortex and vascular cylinder, more clearly shown in Figure 3. It can also be observed in Figures 2 and 3 that the bundles in the central region comprising the vascular system are of two types: colateral, corresponding to leaf traces and with already differentiated protophloem and protoxylem, and metaxylem and metaphloem undergoing differentiation; and concentric, which are cauline bundles and have only differentiating metaphloem and metaxylem. The two types of bundles are best viewed in detail in Figures 3 and 5.

The pericyclic region, whose cells undergo irregular divisions for the formation of new bundles, can be

In cross sections, taken approximately 4 mm from the apex (Figs. 7-9), it is possible to observe the formation of the secondary thickening meristem. One can see the pericyclic region (Figs. 8 and 9) as a layer of cells that are smaller and stain less intensely. These cells periclinally divide producing cells that will form the secondary thickening meristem (STM).

The STM is in activity, observed by the presence of secondary cauline bundles, secondary cortex and secondary cortex undergoing periclinal divisions and forming new bundles, as shown in Figures 10 and 11.

DISCUSSION

In this study, it was observed that the procambial bundles can be of two types: collateral, with protoxylem, metaxylem, protophloem and metaphloem; and concentric, with only metaxylem and metaphloem, similar to observations of Velloziaceae made by Menezes (2005). In Velloziaceae, which presents only collateral bundles, the author found that the bundles that differentiate into protoxylem and protophloem (as well as metaphloem and metaxylem) were leaf traces, and the bundles that differentiate only by metaphloem and metaxylem were cauline bundles. The presence of protoxylem and protophloem in leaf traces was also reported by Zimmermann and Linson (1967) and in other monocotyledons.

In *Cordyline fruticosa*, the cauline bundles, located above, are concentric and devoid of protoxylem and protophloem. While authors such as Diggle and DeMas (1983), Stevenson and Fisher (1980) and DeMas and Wilson (1985) attribute the formation of concentric bundles to PTM, this study found that, in the beginning, these concentric bundles are produced by the pericycle and, afterwards, the pericycle is the meristematic tissue that provides continuity to the formation of new bundles, in the same way as was reported by Menezes et al. (2005) in several families of monocotyledons, including *Scleria* (Cyperaceae) by Lima and Menezes (2005).

Any textbook shows that, in the root, the pericycle produces the primary xylem, primary phloem and the pericycle, with the pericycle being the outermost layer of the vascular system adjacent to the endodermis.

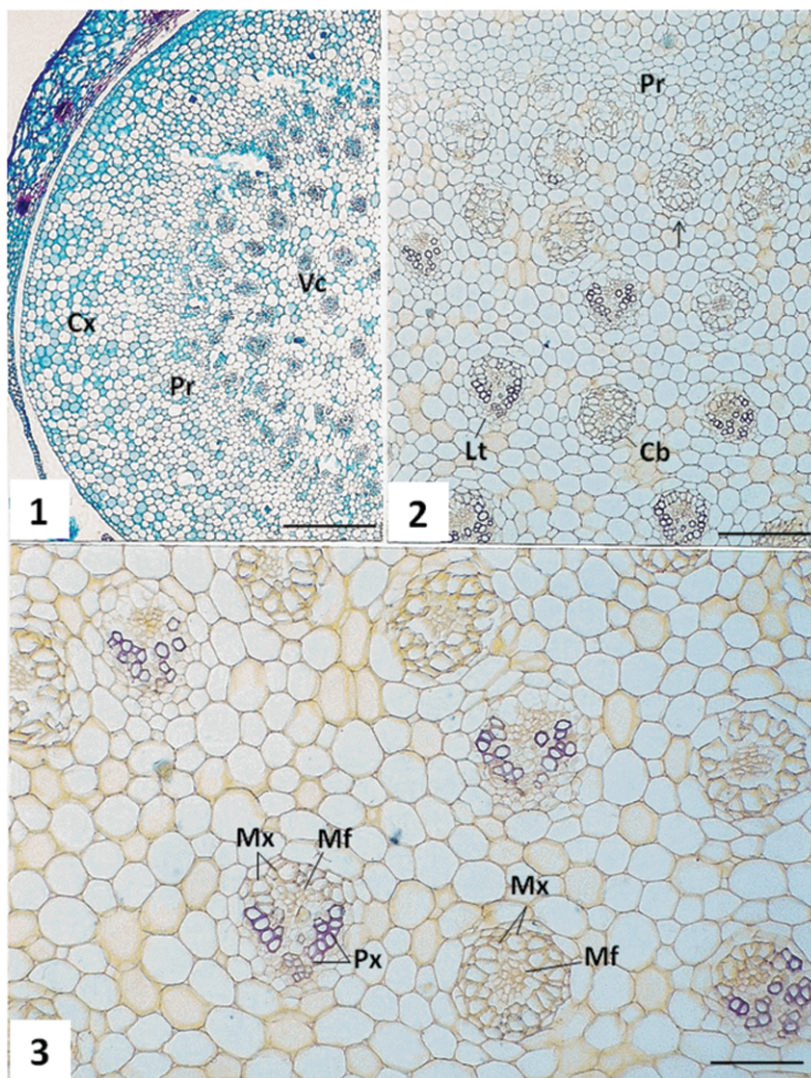
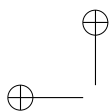
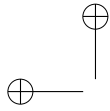


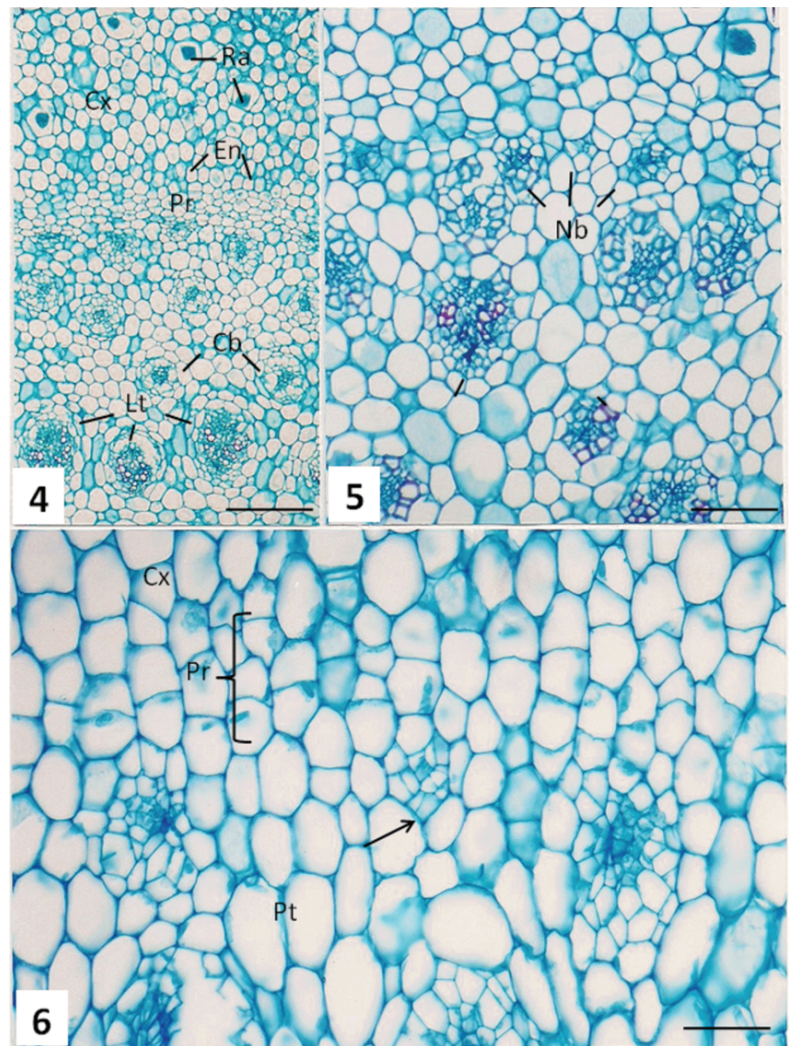
Fig. 1-3 – Cross sections at the stem apex of *Cordyline fruticosa*. Figs. 1 – The pericyclic region (Pr) is formed by smaller cells between the cortex (Cx) and the vascular cylinder (Vc) Figs. 2 – Leaf traces (Lt), which are collateral bundles, and concentric cauline bundles (Cb); new bundles appear from the pericycle; the arrow indicates externally the procambium bundles, a pericyclic concentric cauline bundle. Fig. 3 – Concentric cauline bundles of procambial origin formed by metaxylem (Mx), metaphloem (Mf), and the leaf traces formed by metaxylem, metaphloem, protoxylem (Px) and protophloem. The bars correspond to 400 μ m, 200 μ m and 100 μ m, respectively.

(*Cyperus* and *Lagenocarpus*), one species of Rapateaceae (*Cephalostemon riedelianus*) and one species of Zingiberaceae (*Zingiber officinale*), that the pericycle, adjacent to the endodermis, is the layer that generates

In these genera, due to the continuity between the tissues of adventitious roots formed in the rhizome and the tissues of the same rhizome, it was possible to locate the endodermis and to note meristematic activity of this tissue in the stem and in the roots. On the other hand,



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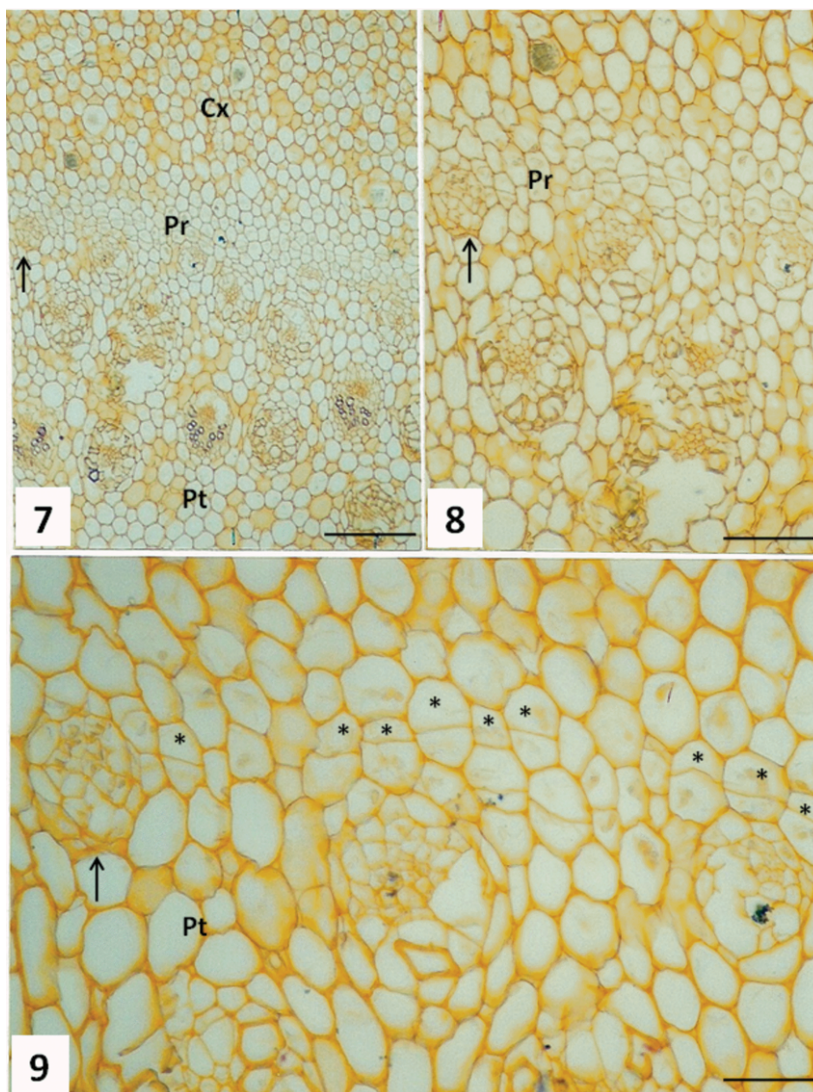
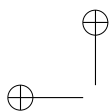


Figs. 4-6 – Cross sections at the stem apex of *Cordyline fruticosa*. Fig. 4 – Cortex (Cx) with raphides (Ra), leaf traces (Lt), cauline bundles (Cb) and pericyclic region (Pr). Fig. 5 – New bundles (Nb) originating from the pericycle by irregular divisions. Fig. 6 – Recently formed new bundles in the pericyclic region, one of them (arrow) still partially included in the pericycle. En – endodermis; Pt – pith. The bars correspond to 100 μ m and 50 μ m, respectively.

tor of vascular tissues in sequence to the activity of the procambium. The same authors do not believe that, unlike other vascular plants, there is a special meristem in monocotyledons and refer to what nineteenth century researchers postulated, such as Van Tieghem (1886, 1898), that only the pericycle forms lateral roots, in

suberin were not detected in the endodermic cells. This was only considered a possibility by Van Fleet (1960), i.e., as the innermost layer of the cortex.

More recently, Menezes et al. 2005, 2008 and Menezes 2009, working with stems of different monocotyledon families, demonstrated that the stems of these plants are characterized by the formation of

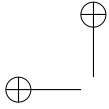


Figs. 7-9 – Cross sections at the stem apex of *Cordyline fruticosa*. The pericyclic region (Pr) shows periclinal divisions; also note a bundle (arrow) still of pericyclic origin. Asterisks indicate recently-divided pericyclic cells. Cx – cortex; Pt – pith. The bars correspond to 200 μ m, 100 μ m and 50 μ m, respectively.

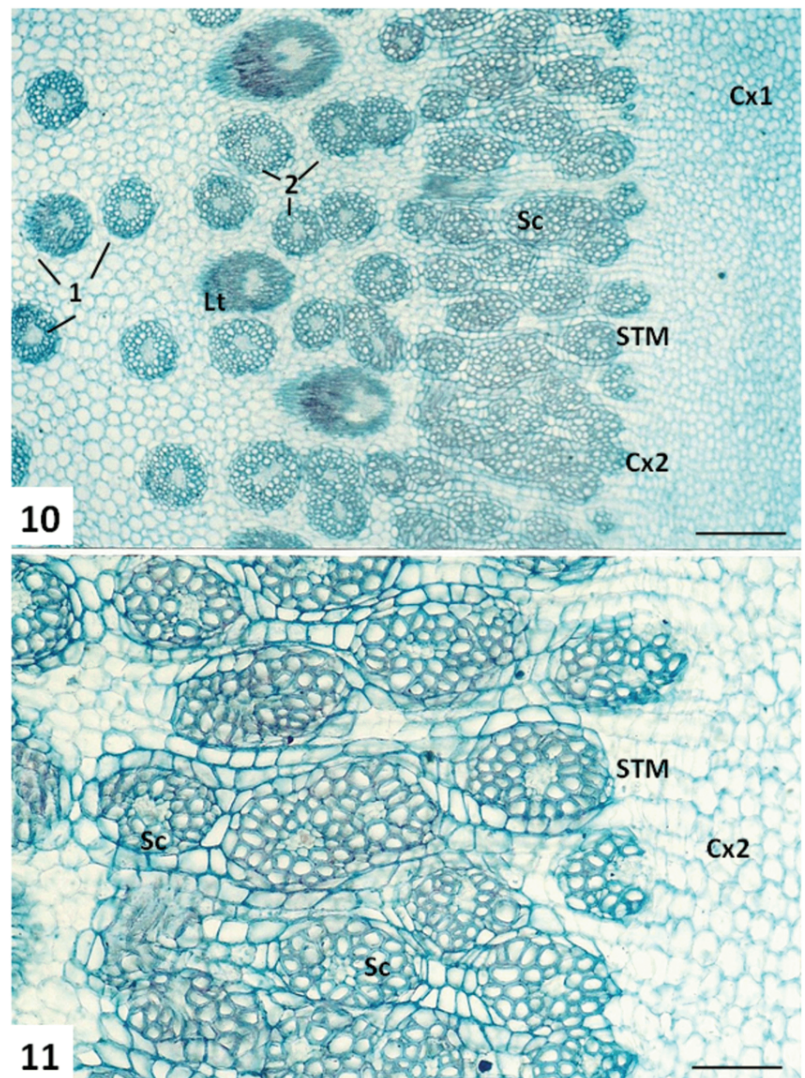
natively, by the presence of starch (starch sheath). The authors also demonstrated that the pericycle is the layer that generates vascular tissue, and the endodermis, with meristematic activity, the generator of radiated cortex in the root and stem, and in part of the leaf mesophyll. In these studies, the aforementioned theory was demon-

caceae (*Ruscus* and *Ophiopogon*), Zingiberaceae (*Zingiber* and *Kaempferia*), Cannaceae (*Canna*), Hemerocallidaceae (*Hemerocallis*), Asphodelaceae (*Bulbine*) and Xyridaceae (*Xyris*).

The previous results (Menezes et al. 2005, Lima and Menezes 2009) and those presented here are similar to those postulated by Zimmermann and Tiedemann



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Figs. 10-11 – Cross-sections from the region where secondary thickening meristem (STM) is in activity. Fig. 10 – Primary bundles of pericycle origin indicated by (1); of pericycle origin, (2) and secondary bundles (Sc). Also note, the primary cortex (Cx1) and, secondary cortex (Cx2). The radiating rows of cells, better observed in Fig. 11. Lt – leaf trace. The bars correspond to 100 μ m and 50 μ m, respectively.

form the bundles within the vascular cylinder, including the periphery of the vascular cylinder and externally to them. Therefore, Zimmermann and Tomlinson (1967) did not mention the presence of a pericycle in the stem. This differs, however, in the assumption by Menezes et al. (2005) and Lima and Menezes (2009) who claim

linson (1969) only admits the existence of an endodermis in the stem if it has Casparian strips. Even referring to the layer of the stem as being in continuity with the endodermis of adventitious roots he called it “endodermal layer, i.e., similar to the endodermis, in the same way as in DeMason (1979a).



bundles (about 4 mm from the apex), the pericycle starts to divide periclinally to form the STM. Thus, the formation of STM is perfectly continuous with the pericycle (referred by the other authors as PTM) because, in the same level where there is the formation of new bundles, in the pericycle, there are periclinal divisions that lead to the formation of STM in *Cordyline fruticosa*.

The irregular pattern of divisions that are observed in the *C. fruticosa* pericycle was also detected by DeMason (1979a, b) in a study of *Allium cepa* in a tissue that she called PTM.

There are many differences among authors regarding the continuity between the PTM and STM. Some authors, for example, Stevenson and Fisher (1980), once studying the development of *Cordyline terminalis*, state that the PTM and STM are longitudinally discontinuous.

Stevenson (1980) noted that, in *Beaucarnea recurvata*, the two meristems are continuous at the beginning of the growth and discontinuous in adult stages. The author attributes this posterior discontinuity to the internodal growth that occurs during development.

On the other hand, other authors believe that the PTM and STM are longitudinally continuous, such as DeMason and Wilson (1985) who observed it in *Cordyline terminalis* and disagreed with Stevenson and Fisher (1980). Likewise, Diggle and DeMason (1983), in studies with *Yucca whippley*, observed that the PTM and STM are also longitudinally continuous. These authors showed that the meristems are histologically and functionally similar in many aspects.

This study showed that the pericycle is still forming new bundles and that its cells already present periclinal divisions to form the STM. According to Esau (1943) and Lindinger (1908 *apud* Esau 1943), in all the monocotyledons, the primary and secondary thickenings are continuous and if there is an apparently interruption between the meristems (which he also called primary and secondary), this occurs because the meristem, after completing primary growth, becomes quiescent for a while, then returns to activity, in order to produce secondary tissues.

Diggle and DeMason (1983) also showed that the

procambium forms leaf traces (collateral) and cauline bundles (concentric). And that, in continuity to the primary thickening in *Cordyline fruticosa*, the pericycle also replaces the procambium and forms new cauline bundles, i.e., concentric bundles formed only by metaxylem and metaphloem.

According to Menezes et al. (2005, 2008) and Lima and Menezes (2009), the pericycle forms only cauline bundles and only the procambium forms leaf traces, unlike Zimmermann and Tomlinson (1967).

When the STM is established, it also produces concentric but secondary bundles. With the STM activity, the secondary cortex is formed outwards and concentric bundles inwards. Interestingly, secondary cauline bundles form in the STM in a similar fashion to how cauline bundles form in the pericycle, i.e., by dividing irregularly, forming amphivasal concentric bundles. It is our intention to discuss this topic in a future study.

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RESUMO

O crescimento em espessura do caule de monocotiledônea pode ser primário, ou primário e secundário. A maioria dos autores consideram o espessamento resultante do MEP (Meristema de Espessamento Primário) e do MES (Meristema de Espessamento Secundário). Há divergências de qual seria o meristema responsável pelo espessamento primário. Em *Cordyline fruticosa* o procâmbio forma feixes vasculares de dois tipos: traços foliares colaterais (com proto e metaxilema e proto e metafloema), e feixes caulinares concêntricos (com metaxilema e metafloema). O procâmbio também forma o periciclo, a camada mais externa do cilindro vascular, constituída por células menores e menos coradas que se dividem irregularmente, formando novos feixes vasculares. O periciclo dá con-



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células pericíclicas passam a sofrer divisões periclinais originando o Meristema de Espessamento Secundário. A análise dos cortes seriados mostra que o periciclo e o MES são contínuos nesta espécie, ficando claro que o periciclo origina o MES. A endoderme é reconhecida, apenas, como a camada mais interna do córtex.

Palavras-chave: periciclo, traços foliares colaterais, feixes caulinares concêntricos.

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