

Biometry of stomata in *Blechnum* species (Blechnaceae) with some taxonomic and ecological implications for the ferns

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Abstract: Morphological stomatal traits, such as size, form and frequency, have been subject of much literature, including their relationships with environmental factors. However, little effort have focused on ferns, and very few in the genus *Blechnum*. Stomatal length, width and frequency (as stomatal index) of a number of specimens of fourteen Neotropical species of *Blechnum* were measured in adult pinnae. The aim of the work was to find biometrical relationships between stomatal traits and between stomatal traits and habit, habitat and ecosystem of the plants. Statistical analyses of data were conducted using Exploratory Data Analysis and Multivariate Statistical Methods. Stomatal length and width showed a very high correlation, suggesting an endogenous, genetic control, thus giving these traits a considerable diagnostic utility. With respect to the relationships between stomatal traits and environment, we found significant statistical relationships between altitude and stomatal index. We also addressed the interpretation of the ecological-selective significance of various assemblages of stomatal traits in a diverse conjunction of habits, habitats and ecosystems. *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 59 (1): 403-415. Epub 2011 March 01.

Key words: *Blechnum*, ferns, autoecology, selection, stomatal frequency, stomatal size.

Vascular plants can modify much of their bodies in order to better adapt themselves to the environment. In this sense, stomata appear to be of huge importance, as they control both photosynthetic and water plant relationships. Thus, from an ecological perspective, the knowledge of the stomata architecture and function is a critical matter to understand the fitness of plants to their environment. In addition, many efforts have been done to give stomata a taxonomic significance.

Stomatal morphology is quite well known in angiosperms and gymnosperms (cf. comprehensive syntheses by Metcalfe & Chalk 1979,

Evert & Eichhorn 2006) and also there is a well developed corpus on physiological and eco-physiological aspects (Haberlandt 1965, Sculthorpe 1971, Meidner & Mansfield 1968, Jones 1998, Körner 1988, Salas *et al.* 2001, Bergmann 2003, Hetherington & Woodward 2003, Öpik & Rolfe 2005). Finally, the use of stomata in the taxonomy of these groups is also ample (cf. the syntheses by Baranova 1987, Prabhakar 2003). Unlikely, research on fern stomata morphology is actually scarce (Inamdar *et al.* 1971, Rolleri *et al.* 1987, Rolleri *et al.* 1994, Rolleri & Lavalle 1997, Rolleri *et al.* 2003, Rolleri 2004). More deep gaps could be found

when dealing with the physiology and eco-physiology of ferns (Hunt *et al.* 2002, Saldaña *et al.* 2005, Watkins *et al.* 2007a, 2007b), and also with the taxonomic use of stomata (Kondo & Toda 1956, Thurston 1969, Fryns-Claessens & van Cotthem 1973, van Cotthem 1973).

During the last years, strong evidence is accumulating towards the fact that fern stomata are and operate in a quite different way than those of gymnosperms and angiosperms: they have sometimes different morphology (Rolleri *et al.* 1994, Rolleri 2004), they close in a different way due to a different morphology (Franks & Farquhar 2007), they show different physiological behavior to some light signals (Doi *et al.* 2006) and also they have different mediators in the stomata-controlling signals (Kawai *et al.* 2003).

Faced with these circumstances, it is clear that more studies are needed in ferns to translate all this morphological and physiological stomatal evidence to an auto-ecological scenario. From a morphological view, recent investigation on how the stomatal architecture of ferns is related with the external conditions is very scarce (Kessler *et al.* 2007, Kluge & Kessler 2007), but is of high interest to understand the adaptive fitness of ferns to their environment.

This work investigates the biometrical relationships between certain stomatal traits of ferns, as length, width and frequency. The objectives are to understand how is the architecture of the stomata, to discover if the ferns stomata follow some of the generally accepted rules for angiosperms stomata, and to determine which is the nature and significance of its biometrical variability.

Afterward, we examine how these stomatal morphological traits change within a set of environmental situations, represented by the habit and habitat of plants -as general morphological responses to the environment-, and the ecosystems they inhabit. The objective is to discover general patterns on the relationship between morphology and environment in ferns.

We selected the fern genus *Blechnum* for the following two reasons: first, it comprises numerous species of different morphological

and ecological scope breadth (Kramer *et al.* 1990, Rolleri & Prada 2006a), so it could be representative to build a general model of relationships between stomata architecture and environment in ferns; and second, there is a certain recent experimental background that can be used (Rolleri & Prada 2006b, Gabriel y Galán *et al.* 2008, Prada *et al.* 2008, Rolleri *et al.* 2008).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In this study, the following 14 species were selected: *B. auratum* (Fée) R.M. Tryon & Stolze, *B. brasiliense* Desv., *B. columbiense* Hieron., *B. fragile* (Liebm.) C.V. Morton & Lellinger, *B. hastatum* Kaulf., *B. kunthianum* C. Chr., *B. loxense* (Kunth) Hook. ex Salomon, *B. magellanicum* Mett., *B. mochaenum* G. Kunkel, *B. penna-marina* (Poir.) Kuhn, *B. tabulare* (Thunb.) Kuhn, *B. serrulatum* Rich., *B. sprucei* C. Chr. and *B. stuebelii* Hieron. Data of the dry herbarium material used from MA is listed in Table 1. Species identification was made based on the floras of Tryon & Stolze (1993) and Moran (1995), recent catalogs (Rolleri & Prada 2006a), and also by determinations of the authors after consulting the type material.

Four different individuals were selected from each species, except for *B. magellanicum* and *B. tabulare* (three individuals) and *B. auratum* and *B. fragile* (two individuals). For every individual we recorded the location, the habitat and the altitude. Voucher information is shown in Table 1. Four different adult medium pinnae from each individual were studied; when it was possible, pinnae came from different fronds. Pinnae were restored with aqueous 4:1 butyl cellosolve, and cleared with aqueous 6% NaOH. Hand-made peelings of epidermal abaxial surface were made, and stained with aqueous 1% TBO (Gurr 1966). Four different fields from the medium area of each pinna were observed using a compound light microscope. The information comes from a total amount of 800 samples (were samples equals fields scouted).

The following data were obtained from each sample: a) average length and average

TABLE 1
Source of biological material, with its adscription to ecosystem, habit and habitat

Species	Ecosystem	Habit	Habitat	Material
<i>B. auratum</i>	PAR	ARB	TER	Costa Rica: Gabriel y Galán w/n, jan 2008, MA. Perú: Gabriel y Galán w/n, apr 2008, MA.
<i>B. brasiliense</i>	SA	ARB	PAL	Argentina: Prada w/n, sept 07, MA.
<i>B. columbiense</i>	PAR	ARB	TER	Colombia: Jaramillo & van der Hammen 4399, nov 1967, MA; Jaramillo & van der Hammen 4287, nov 1967, MA; Murillo & Villareal 1370, jun 1970, MA; Cuatrecasas 2081, apr 1932, MA.
<i>B. fragile</i>	TF	HER	EPI	Costa Rica: Gabriel y Galán w/n, jan 08, MA.
<i>B. hastatum</i>	CHF	HER	TER	Argentina: Prada A21, nov 05, MA; Prada A130, nov 06, MA. Chile: Prada A103, nov 06, MA.
<i>B. kunthianum</i>	TF	HER	EPI	Argentina: Prada w/n, sept 08, MA.
<i>B. loxense</i>	PAR	ARB	TER	Colombia: Jaramillo <i>et al.</i> 2784, aug 1967, MA. Ecuador: Holm-Nielsen <i>et al.</i> 29614, dec 1980, MA. Perú: s. coll. 4270, jun 1997, USM; Gabriel y Galán w/n, apr 08, MA.
<i>B. magellanicum</i>	CHF	ARB	TER	Chile: Neé w/n, w/d, MA; Pisano 5942, nov 1985, MA; Pisano 6455, dec 1988, MA; Pisano 6573, dec 1988, MA.
<i>B. mochaenum</i>	TF	HER	TER	Argentina: Prada A34, nov 05, MA; Prada & Gallardo w/n, jun 07, MA.
<i>B. penna-marina</i>	CHF	CAE	TER	Argentina: Prada A39, nov 05, MA; Prada A42, dec 05, MA.
<i>B. tabulare</i>	SA	ARB	PAL	Uruguay: Prada w/n, jul 08, MA.
<i>B. serrulatum</i>	SA	HER	PAL	Argentina: Prada & Fuertes, jul 08; MA.
<i>B. sprucei</i>	TF	HER	TER	Argentina: Prada & Gallardo w/n., jun 07, MA.
<i>B. stuebelii</i>	TF	HER	TER	Perú: Gabriel y Galán w/n, apr 08, MA.

Ecosystem: CHF Cold hyperhumid forest; SA Swampy areas; TF Tropical low and montane forest; PAR Páramo. Habit: ARB Arborescent; CAE Caespitose; HER Herbaceous. Habitat: PAL Amphibious; TER Terrestrial; EPI Epiphyte.

width of four randomly selected stomata, and b) number of stomata (NS) and number of epidermal cells (NE) in the area covered by a 20x magnification lens. Elongate cells of epidermis over veins, and cells with half of the surface outside the observation field do not entered into the counting. Stomatal frequency was calculated as stomatal index (SI), as follows (Salisbury 1927): $SI = (NS \cdot 100) / (NS + NE)$. Size is expressed in μm .

Selection of plant habits and types of habitat/ecosystems was conducted using three sources of information: a) herbarium specimens from several herbaria, b) general fern

literature (Kramer *et al.* 1990, Lellinger 2002), c) catalogs and floristic treatments of *Blechnum* (Tryon & Tryon 1982, Tryon & Stolze 1993, Moran 1995, Rodríguez 1995, Smith 1995, Ponce 1996, Mickel & Smith 2004, Oliveira Dittrich 2005) and other recent works (Rolleri & Prada 2006b, Gabriel y Galán *et al.* 2008, Prada *et al.* 2008, Rolleri *et al.* 2008).

The habits considered were caespitose, herbaceous and arborescent (including sub-arborescent). We considered as caespitose habit those plants growing in small tufts, as grasses, usually not rising more than a few centimeters from above the substrate. The plants with this

habit often form extensive lawns, partially covering each other, usually living in lower latitudes or higher altitudes. Under herbaceous habit, we have include those plants having an epigeous (or subterranean) rhizome which bears erect fronds, ie., sporophytes rarely more than 100-120cm high. It is obvious that the "herbaceous habit" also include nidiform, calathiform, rosulate, and scandent corms, but these forms are uncommon or not found in *Blechnum*. Arborescent habit means that the corm have the habit of a small "palm" tree, with an obvious caudex, and a crown of large fronds; we include here also sub-arborescent forms, since the length of the erect rhizome may vary from 60-120cm and up to 2-3m. The habitats include terrestrial, amphibious and epiphytic. Ecosystems chosen were tropical low and montane rainforests, swampy and flooded areas, cold hyperhumid woods and paramos. Table 1 shows the adscription of each species to habit, habitat and ecosystem.

Statistical analysis of data was accomplished using the statistical package STATGRAPHICS 5.1 (Statistical Graphics Corporation). In order to analyze the data we applied an Exploratory Data Analysis and Multivariate Statistical Methods such as principal components analysis, biplot analysis and discriminant analysis (Tukey 1977, Rencher 1995).

RESULTS

Raw data can be obtained from Gabriel y Galán *et al.* (2010). There was a strong correlation between stomatal length and width when all data were combined (Fig. 1; $WIDTH = 6.469 + 0.544 LENGTH$; $R^2 = 0.655$, $p = 0.000$; $df: 1, 798$). Furthermore, regression ANOVA analysis between the stomatal index and stomatal length ($STOINDEX = 37.521 - 0.183 LENGTH$; $R^2 = 0.0507$, $p = 0.000$; $df: 1, 798$), and between the stomatal index and the stomatal width ($STOINDEX = 44.018 - 0.457 WIDTH$; $R^2 = 0.1429$, $p = 0.000$; $df: 1, 798$) showed that there were statistically significant relationship between the stomatal index and length, and between the

stomatal index and width. In this manner, the aforementioned linear relationships explained the 5.07% and the 14.297% of the stomatal index variability, respectively.

The length of the stomata was compared in the fourteen species of *Blechnum* (Fig. 2A), appearing significant differences in the variances (Cochran's C test, $p = 5.804 \cdot 10^{-9}$; Bartlett test, $p = 0.000$) and among the medians at the 95.0% confidence level (Kruskal-Wallis test, $p = 0.000$). We found the following groupings of species: a) *B. brasiliense*-*B. serrulatum*; b) *B. tabulare*-*B. magellanicum*-*B. loxense*-*B. columbiense*-*B. auratum*; c) *B. hastatum*-*B. sprucei*-*B. kunthianum*; and d) *B. mochaenum*-*B. fragile*; whereas *B. penna-marina* and *B. stuebelii* appeared alone and were different from the rest of species. These two species showed the smallest and the longest stomata, respectively. For the stomatal length we found that *B. kunthianum* shows the greatest variance and *B. penna-marina* the smallest variance, which presumably could be related with selection pressure. The length of the stomata varied according to different habits (Fig. 2B), with significant differences among variances (Cochran's C test, $p = 0.000$; Bartlett test, $p = 0.000$) and among medians at the 95.0% confidence level (Kruskal-Wallis test, $p = 0.000$). In consequence, arborescent and caespitose habits were statistically similar but different from the herbaceous. Similar results were obtained when we studied the variability of the stomatal length for a given habitat (Fig.

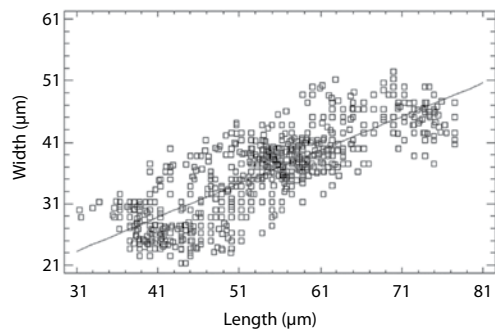


Fig. 1. Regression analysis between stomatal length and width (in μm) in *Blechnum*.

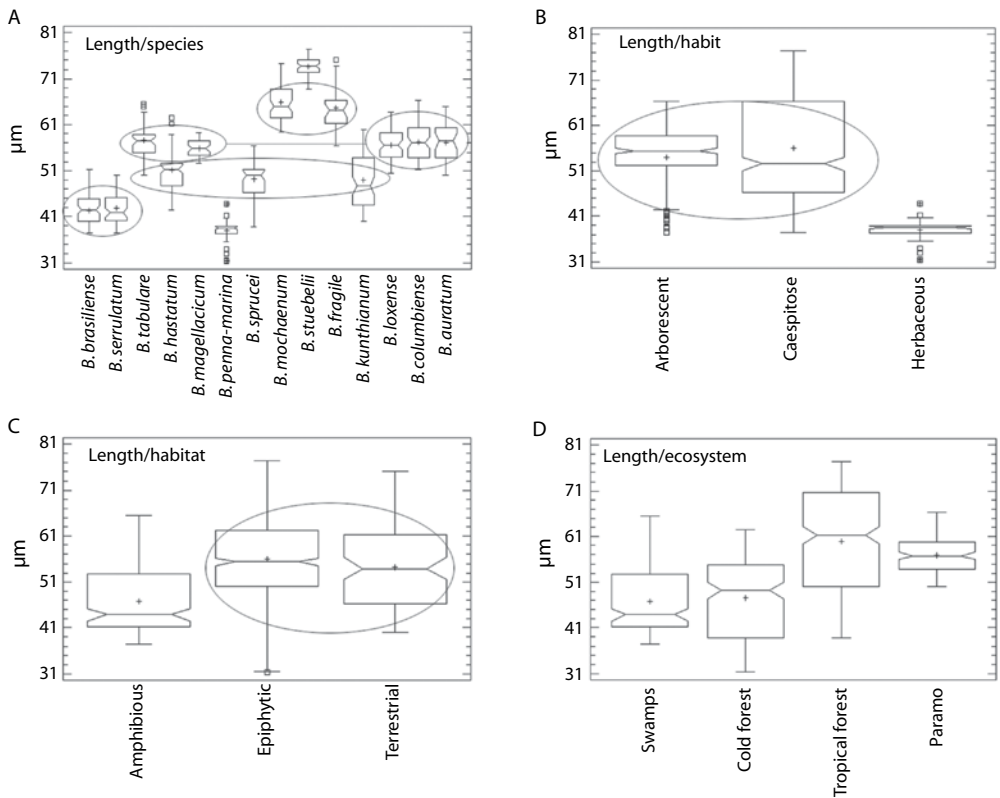


Fig. 2. Biometrical relationship between stomatal length (in μm) and species (A), habits (B), habitats (C) and ecosystems (D) in *Blechnum*. Circles show the statistically significant groupings.

2C). Once again, tests showed significant differences among variances (Cochran's C test, $p=0.000$; Bartlett test, $p=0.000$) and among medians at the 95.0% confidence level (Kruskal-Wallis test, $p=0.000$). We found that terrestrial and epiphytic habitats were equal and statistically different from amphibious habitat. Finally, when we studied the variability of the stomatal length in different ecosystems (Fig. 2D) we found significant differences among variances (Cochran's C test, $p=0.000$; Bartlett test, $p=0.000$) and among medians at the 95.0% confidence level (Kruskal-Wallis test, $p=0.000$). In consequence, we found significant differences in stomatal length among the four studied ecosystems, but no groupings could be done in this case.

The stomatal width was also compared in the fourteen species of *Blechnum* (Fig. 3), showing significant differences among variances (Cochran's C test, $p=9.316 \cdot 10^{-7}$; Bartlett test, $p=0.000$) and among medians at the 95.0% confidence level (Kruskal-Wallis test, $p=0.000$). We found the following groupings of species: a) *B. brasiliense*-*B. serrulatum*; b) *B. tabulare*-*B. magellanicum*-*B. fragile*-*B. loxense*-*B. kunthianum*-*B. columbiense*-*B. auratum*; c) *B. penna-marina*-*B. sprucei*; and d) *B. mochaenum*-*B. stuebelii*; whereas *B. hastatum* appears alone and is different from the rest of species. *B. mochaenum* shows the widest stomata and *B. brasiliense* the narrowest ones. For the stomatal width we found that *B. kunthianum* presents the greatest variance

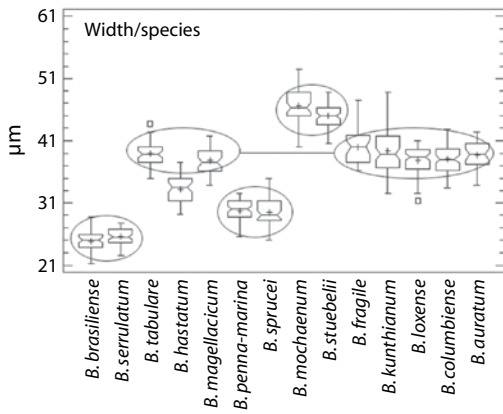


Fig. 3. Biometrical relationship between stomatal width (in µm) and *Blechnum* species. Circles show the statistically significant groupings.

and *B. brasiliense* the smallest variance. Once again, we conducted the same tests to study a possible effect of environment (habit, habitat and ecosystem) on stomatal width. In all the three tests, we found significant differences among variances (for all the cases, the Cochran's C test and the Bartlett test showed $p=0.000$), and among medians at the 95.0% confidence level (Kruskal-Wallis test, $p=0.000$ in all the cases). Thus, we found that for the stomatal width, the same groupings were obtained with the stomatal length.

A similar statistical analysis protocol was conducted with the stomatal index. The stomatal index was compared in the fourteen species of *Blechnum* (Fig. 4A), resulting in significant differences among variances (Cochran's C test, $p=0.000$; Bartlett test, $p=0.000$) and

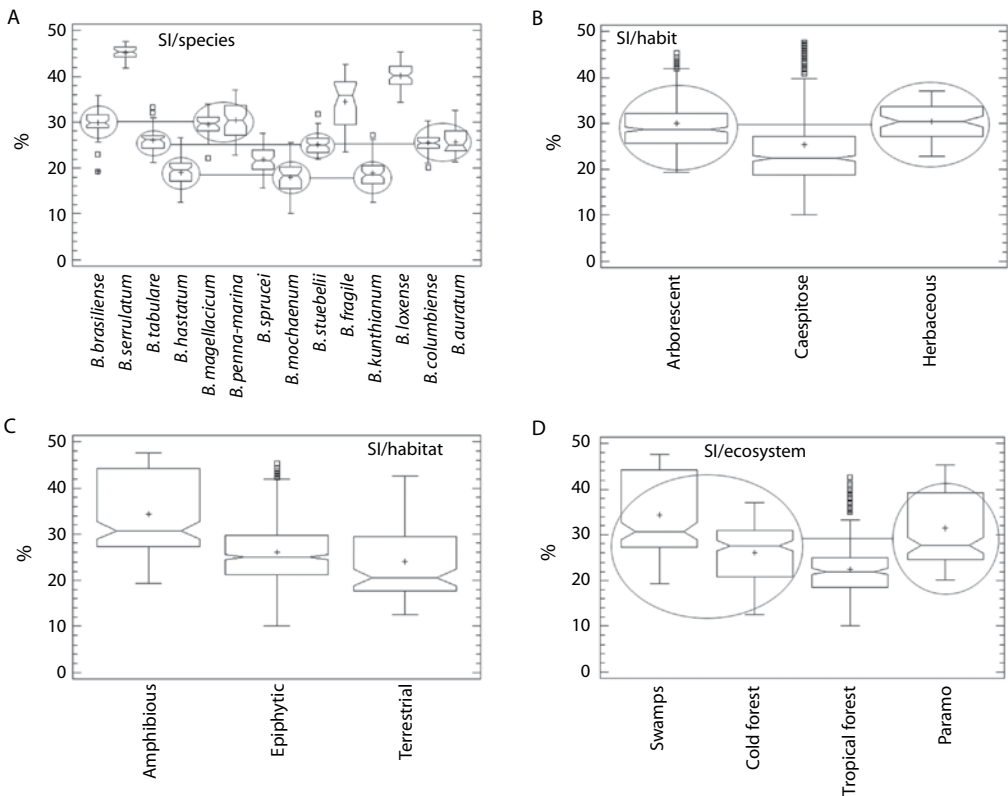


Fig. 4. Biometrical relationship between stomatal index (in %) and species (A), habits (B), habitats (C) and ecosystems (D) in *Blechnum*. Circles show the statistically significant groupings.

among medians at the 95.0% confidence level (Kruskal-Wallis test, $p= 0.000$). We found the following groups of species: a) *B. brasiliense*- *B. magellanicum*- *B. penna-marina*; b) *B. tabulare*- *B. stuebelii*- *B. columbiense*-*B. auratum*; and c) *B. hastatum*- *B. mochaenum*- *B. kunthianum*. *Blechnum serrulatum*, *B. fragile*, *B. loxense* and *B. sprucei* didn't belong to any group. *Blechnum serrulatum* showed the highest stomatal index, whereas *B. mochaenum* and *B. stuebelii* had the lowest values. *Blechnum fragile* presented the highest stomatal index variability and *B. serrulatum* the lowest variability (which could be related with a high selection pressure). The stomatal index depends on habit (Fig. 4B). The variance tests showed significant differences among variances (Cochran's C test, $p= 0.000$; Bartlett test, $p= 0.000$) and also there were statistically significant differences among medians at the 95.0% confidence level (Kruskal-Wallis test, $p= 0.000$). In consequence, arborescent and herbaceous habits were similar, but statistically different from the caespitose habit. Similarly, different habitats have an effect on stomatal index values (Fig. 4C). We found significant differences among variances (Cochran's C test, $p= 0.1213$; Bartlett test, $p= 0.0047$) and among medians at the 95.0% confidence level (Kruskal-Wallis test, $p= 0.000$). Thus, considering the stomatal index, there were significant differences among the three habitats studied, but no groupings could be done in this case. Finally, when we studied the effect of different ecosystems on the stomatal index (Fig. 4D) we found significant differences among variances (Cochran's C test, $p= 0.000$; Bartlett test, $p= 0.000$) and among medians at the 95.0% confidence level (Kruskal-Wallis test, $p= 0.000$). As a result, we found that stomatal index of individuals from swamps, cold hyperhumid woods, and paramo ecosystems were similar and statistically different from those of tropical forests.

In order to carry on a discriminant analysis the data were classified in the fourteen species of *Blechnum*. Considering the p -value the first, second and third discriminant functions were statistically significant. The first discriminant

function accounted for 74.74% of the variance whereas the second for 20.70% of variance. We can state that the model was successfully discriminating among the fourteen species. Furthermore, we found that there was a high correlation between the first and second discriminant functions and the *Blechnum* species. The 2D scatter plot of the two functions (Fig. 5) showed that there were observations fairly clustered into species (i.e. *B. serrulatum*, *B. hastatum*, *B. fragile*). However, some overlapping was observed (i.e. *B. brasiliense*-*B. mochaenum*, *B. tabulare*-*B. columbiense*-*B. sprucei*, *B. penna-marina*-*B. sprucei*, *B. serrulatum*-*B. hastatum*). The classification table showed that 76.00% of the samples were correctly identified. It is noteworthy that when altitude was included in the discriminant analysis, the overlapping between or among species was significantly reduced, and the classification table reflected that 91.0% of the species were correctly identified.

We finally conducted a principal component analysis with the original data represented as a 4-dimensional composition of the

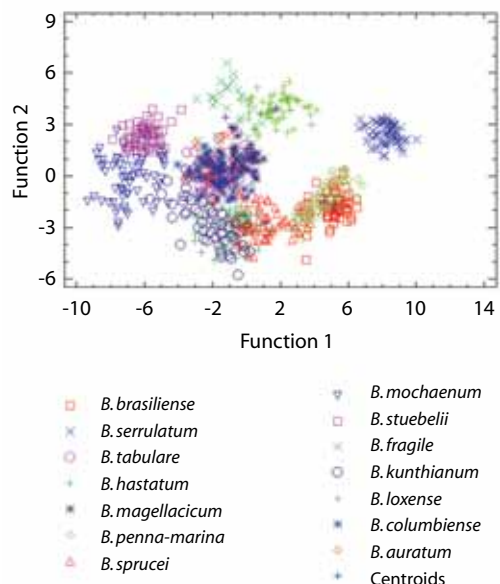


Fig. 5. Discriminant analysis 2-D scatter plot.

DISCUSSION

following variables: altitude, stomatal index, stomatal length and stomatal width. The results indicated that the cumulative percentage of variability of the two extracted components reached 83.76% of the variability of the data. Using component weights a 2D components plot (Fig. 6A) was obtained. One point appeared on the plot for each one of the four variables in the analysis. The samples as well as variables were represented both (Fig. 6B) in a 2D biplot. The plot described graphically the pattern of relative variation of data by projection onto a plane given by the first and second principal components. Considering the angles between line variables, the line variables lengths and sample clustering, we conclude that stomatal index was not correlated with altitude, stomatal length or width. The stomatal width was not correlated with altitude, whereas stomatal length exhibited a low correlation with altitude. However, stomata length and width were both correlated.

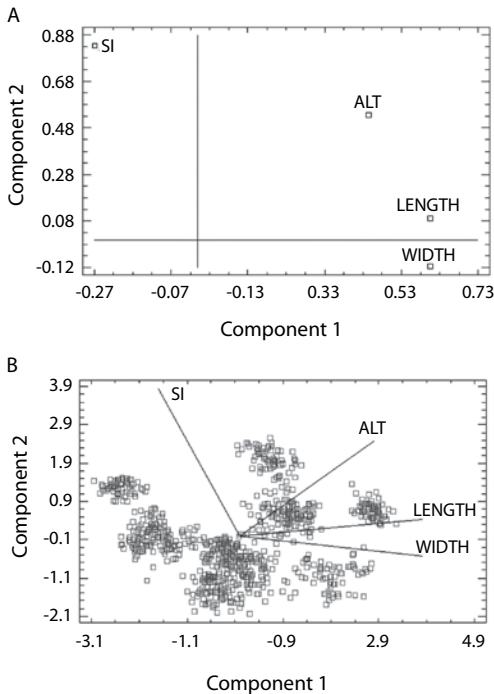


Fig. 6. Principal component analysis 2-D plot (A) and 2D biplot (B).

Variation in stomatal traits in *Blechnum*: Metcalfe & Chalk (1979) affirmed that size of stomata is less influenced by exogenous factors than size of ordinary epidermal cells and, thus, than the stomatal density. The dermatogen matures rapidly to produce the epidermis, which reaches its adult stage earlier than other tissues (Wardlaw 1968), a condition that must also be taken into account. Both concepts could explain the observed fact that a constant linear correlation exists between stomatal length and width in *Blechnum*. This could also mean that stomatal size is genetically fixed at a specific level, over a more or less broad range of variation between pinna areas, pinnae, fronds and individuals. According to previous studies on different genera of the Pteridophyta, stomatal size exhibits a very low variability: Rolleri (1977) first mentioned this fact in *Huperzia saurura*; Rolleri *et al.* (2003) and Rolleri (2004) achieved same results in all genera of the Order Marattiales; similar conclusions were obtained by Prada *et al.* (2008) for *Blechnum cordatum*, after studying specimens from all its geographical distribution and altitudinal range. Analysis of species of every genus allowed measuring a large sample and these authors considered that size of stomata can be considered a specific trait, yet their range of variation can be considered a generic one. Furthermore, this genetically constant relationship between stomatal length and width derives also in the maintenance of a specifically fixed stomatal form. All these ideas are also supported by the additional known fact that stomatal size (like sizes of various other structures, as spores or epidermal cells) could change with ploidy (Stebbins 1950). Our results of the principal components analysis also suggest a similar explanation, in which endogenously controlled variables (length and width) are strongly related and can explain c. 84% of the variability of data. The discussed genetic meaning of stomatal size and form could lead to the consideration that these characters have taxonomic or diagnostic significance, as it

has been early proposed by Metcalfe & Chalk (1979) and others.

In regard with the stomatal frequency, we found that a linear inverse correlation exists between length and stomatal index, and also between width and stomatal index. The relationship is weak, as it can explain only the 5% and the 14%, respectively, of the stomatal index variation. That could be explained by the mathematical fact that the index is calculated to make frequency independent of cell sizes. Thus, considering a genetically fixed size of stomata, and an individual need of fronds to acclimate to changing/new environments, we can suggest that the way of modifying water relations in *Blechnum* could be through the control of epidermal cell size, as it has been said for angiosperms, since Salisbury (1927).

Kessler *et al.* (2007) found that stomatal density varied much more strongly within than between species. These results could be influenced by the environment, as stomatal density is affected by the size of epidermal cells (i.e. by the spacing of stomata), a trait that plants modify to adapt their hydric economy to different environments (Salisbury 1927). However, when using the stomatal index, thus minimizing the effect of the environment in the results, our observations could suggest that the stomatal index varied more strongly between species than within any of them (Fig. 4A). Even using stomatal density, some authors have previously reported a more strong variation between species, as the case of *Huperzia saurura* (Rolleri 1977) and *B. cordatum* (Prada *et al.* 2008).

Anomalous behavior in ontogenetic sequence to adult stomata was taken into consideration. The stomata not completely formed, in which the mother cell of guard cells develops as a small epidermal cell instead of a normal pair of mature guard cells, detected in *B. brasiliense*, represented ca. 20% of the total stomata in some observation fields, which resulted in a proportional reduction in the stomatal frequency. This particular ontogenetic behavior could be explained either because of the influence of endogenous factors, as, for example, control of stomatal frequency, or

exogenous, like environmental changes in soil nutrients and water availability, among others.

Much has been said about relationships between changes in stomatal frequency and altitude. The increase in altitude above sea level implies increasing reductions in CO₂ levels, atmospheric vapour pressure and temperature, all factors affecting both photosynthetic efficiency and transpiration rate. Stomatal size and number usually modify to adapt individuals to optimize balance between CO₂ uptake and water loss (Jones 1998). In general, there is a great consensus to accept that stomatal frequency of plants shows an inverse relation with CO₂ concentration, so a direct relation with the altitude (Woodward & Bazzaz 1988, Öpik & Rolfe 2005), including ferns (Kessler *et al.* 2007, Kluge & Kessler 2007). In spite of this, there are some remarkable species adapted to live at a certain height above sea level, with a very ample altitudinal range (for example, ranging from 2000 to 4000m), that do not show a remarkable variation in stomatal frequency (Rolleri 1977).

During the course of this study, relationships between stomatal traits and altitude in some species have been analysed, although this was not a primary objective analyzed. For two of our species we had stomatal information recorded at altitudes separated at least 500 meters: *B. brasiliense* (STOINDEX= 28.186+0.008ALT, R²= 35.458; *p*= 0.000) and *B. sprucei*; (STOINDEX= 10.208+0.007ALT, R²= 23.566; *p*= 0.000). It is interesting to note that, in both cases, a *p-value* equal to zero shows that there is a statistically significant relationship between the altitude and the stomatal index. These preliminary results with *B. sprucei* and *B. brasiliense* support the idea of a relationship between stomatal frequency and altitude in ferns, also proved with the genus *Elaphoglossum* (Kluge & Kessler 2007). New samplings of *Blechnum* species along altitudinal gradients will help us to better understand this ecological feature in ferns. We could also try to probe the hypothesis that, as the stomatal index is less influenced by the habitat than the stomatal density, the former should be a better

instrument to evaluate the influence of altitude in fern stomata.

As a general conclusion about the study of the biometrical variability of stomata, we can state that the size is a useful diagnostic tool due to its low dependence on external factors, while the frequency is a character that is or may be influenced by these factors. The results of the principal component analysis suggest that first component has an endogenous meaning (stomata length and width have higher weights than the two other variables) whereas the second component should be the explanation of the role of environment (stomatal index and altitude have the highest weights) on species. The diagnostic utility of stomatal size has been previously reported, but the statistical analyses that were carried out in this work add to the credibility of these comparative or empirical evaluations. There are few studies in ferns in which stomatal size appears analyzed as a single trait; rather, it is always included among several epidermal characters that work together, a fact that adds to the diagnostic value that stomatal size has as an isolated feature.

Relationships between stomatal traits and habit, habitat and ecosystem: Natural selection favors those individuals that facultatively adjust their phenotypes to the conditions in which they live (Stearns 1992). Ultimately, the importance of all factors that are able to maintain heritable genetic variation will depend upon the relative importance of the trait to adjustment. Less variance should be adapting traits that are more closely linked to fitness, and therefore subject of a higher intensity of stabilizing selection (Turelli 1984). Similarly, it is possible to compare the amplitude of measured variance of one trait in different ecological environments to decide in which of them the trait shows a higher adaptation.

The shortest stomata appear to be responding to a swamp ecosystem and an amphibious habitat, as in both circumstances the stomatal length showed the less variance and the lowest mean value. This feature should be explained in conjunction with the occurrence of the highest

values of stomatal frequency, as is observed in *Blechnum* amphibious species of swamps. The need to eliminate the water excess could lead to the need of raising the stomata proportion. One way of achieving such a character is developing smaller cells, both in the epidermis and guard cells of stomata.

The broadest stomata appear to be responding to an epiphytic habit in *Blechnum*, as in this habit the stomatal width showed the less variance and the highest mean value. This fact could be explained by the xeric essential condition of the epiphytic life, with shallow or no soil at all and little available light, depending on canopy, and the consequent need of a high regulation of the hydric economy by moderating the loss of water. In the same sense, epiphytic species should reduce the stomatal frequency; our results with epiphytic *Blechnum* species support this idea, as they showed the lowest stomatal index values.

The lowest frequency of stomata appears to be responding to a tropical rainforest ecosystem, since plants from this habitat showed less variance and the lowest mean value. *Blechnum* species living in this particular environment have terrestrial or epiphytic habit. Each habit has a specific problem, closely related to a kind of environment in which space is occupied by too many plants and compete for any available resources (Capon 1994). Canopy diminishes the light that terrestrial plants receive and their soils are poor in nutrients; epiphytes compete successfully spending their lives over trees, near sun light, but loose soil nutrients and water. Thus, in both types of life forms it is expected the presence of the lowest values of stomatal frequency.

Small, in both in length and width, stomata with the lowest variance and also lowest mean values appear to be a response of the herbaceous habit, as these traits showed the less variance together with the lowest mean values. Comparatively, caespitose and arborescent species present bigger stomata due to a better access to water resources: caespitose *Blechnum* species are small cryophytes that live in wetlands or peatlands, usually at high latitudes,

while arborescent species appear typically in swamps and paramos near to or directly on humid to flooded soils.

In regard with the ecological aspects, we can conclude that the morphological traits of stomata analyzed in this study (length, width and frequency) can be successfully used to explain the fitness of ferns to their environments. Consequently, we consider that it is necessary to include the analysis of the stomata morphology in every model that pretends to explain the auto-ecology of ferns.

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RESUMEN

Los caracteres morfológicos estomáticos, tales como tamaño, forma y frecuencia, han sido objeto de abundante investigación, incluyendo su relación con los factores ambientales. Sin embargo, poco esfuerzo se ha realizado en esta materia en helechos y menos todavía en el género *Blechnum*. En este trabajo se midieron la longitud, anchura y frecuencia (como índice estomático) de estomas de pinas adultas de un número de individuos en catorce especies de *Blechnum* neotropicales. El objetivo fue encontrar relaciones biométricas entre los caracteres estomáticos, y entre los caracteres estomáticos y el hábitat y ecosistema de las plantas. Se realizaron análisis estadísticos como Análisis Exploratorios de Datos y Métodos Estadísticos Multivariantes. La longitud y la anchura de los estomas mostraron una muy fuerte correlación, sugiriendo un control genético endógeno que otorga a estos caracteres un considerable valor diagnóstico. Con respecto a las relaciones entre los caracteres estomáticos y el ambiente, encontramos una relación estadísticamente significativa entre la altitud y el índice estomático. También se incluyen

interpretaciones de la significación ecológico-selectiva de un conjunto de caracteres estomáticos en diferentes conjuntos de hábitats, hábitats y ecosistemas.

Palabras clave: *Blechnum*, helechos, autoecología, selección, frecuencia estomática, tamaño estomático.

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