

# Inflorescence and floral traits of the Colombian species of *Tristerix* (*Loranthaceae*) related to hummingbird pollination

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**Abstract.** Floral diversification in *Loranthaceae* reaches its highest peak in the Andes. The flowers of the exclusively Andean genus *Tristerix* exhibit tubular and vividly coloured flowers pollinated by hummingbirds. We studied inflorescence and flower morphoanatomy of the two Colombian species, *T. longebracteatus* and the highly endangered *T. secundus*. Both species have terminal racemes with up to 26 ebracteolate flowers, of which the proximal one opens and sets fruits first. The slightly irregular calyx initiation is followed by the simultaneous initiation of petals and the successive initiation of stamens. Anthesis is fenestrated, explosive, and triggered by the tension of the style against the abaxial petals, a mode so far not reported in *Loranthaceae*. Anthetic petals spread symmetrically in *T. longebracteatus* and asymmetrically in *T. secundus*. Nectar is produced by a supraovarial disk and by the petal mesophyll. Floral lifespan lasts up to 20 days. The hummingbirds *Eriocnemis vestita* and *Pterophanes cyanopterus* are the likely pollinators of *T. secundus*. Morphological traits are inconclusive to support one of the two competing sister group relationships that involve *Tristerix*, as the lack of cataphylls in renewal shoots links *Ligaria* and *Tristerix*, whereas the terminal inflorescences support its relationship with *Desmaria* and *Tupeia*.

**Keywords.** Explosive anthesis, fenestrated anthesis, flower development, flower morphoanatomy, inflorescence development, ornithophilic syndrome, páramo mistletoes, *Santalales*.

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## INTRODUCTION

The morphological diversification of flowers in *Loranthaceae* reaches its highest peak in the Andes. However, most of the studies on inflorescence and flower morphoanatomy and reproductive biology have been carried out in Old World members of the family (v.gr., Blakely 1922; Maheshwari & al. 1957; Bhatnagar & Johri 1983; Feehan 1985; Ladley & al. 1997). Thus, the inflorescence and floral traits related to pollination remain to be investigated in neotropical taxa, including *Tristerix* Mart., a genus that comprises 12 species confined to high

**Resumen.** La diversificación floral en *Loranthaceae* alcanza su máxima expresión en los Andes. Las flores del género *Tristerix*, restringido exclusivamente a dicha cordillera, exhiben flores tubulares y de color llamativo que son polinizadas por colibríes. Se ha realizado un estudio de la morfoanatomía de inflorescencias y flores en las dos especies colombianas del género, *T. longebracteatus* y *T. secundus*, esta última muy amenazada. Las dos especies tienen racimos terminales hasta con 26 flores ebracteoladas, de las cuales la proximal se abre y forma el fruto antes que las demás. La iniciación del cáliz, levemente irregular, es seguida por la iniciación simultánea de los pétalos y la iniciación sucesiva de los estambres. La antesis es fenestrada, explosiva y se activa por la tensión del estilo contra la comisura de los dos pétalos abaxiales, un modo de antesis hasta ahora no descubierto en *Loranthaceae*. Los pétalos en antesis se expanden simétricamente en *T. longebracteatus* y asimétricamente en *T. secundus*. El néctar se produce en un disco supraovárico y el mesófilo de los pétalos. El periodo entre la antesis y la iniciación del fruto dura hasta 20 días. Las especies de colibrí *Eriocnemis vestita* y *Pterophanes cyanopterus* son los visitantes y probables polinizadores de *T. secundus*. Los rasgos morfológicos de *Tristerix* no aportan información concluyente para apoyar una de las dos hipótesis relacionadas con los posibles grupos hermanos del género, ya que la ausencia de catafilos en los brotes de renuevo asocian *Ligaria* y *Tristerix*, en tanto que las inflorescencias terminales apoyan una relación cercana a *Desmaria* y *Tupeia*.

**Palabras clave.** Antesis explosiva, antesis fenestrada, desarrollo floral, desarrollo de inflorescencias, morfoanatomía floral, muérdagos de páramo, *Santalales*, síndrome de ornitofilia.

elevations in the Andes from Colombia to Chile (Barlow & Wiens 1973; Kuijt 1988, 2015).

The species of *Tristerix* exhibit long, tubular, and vividly coloured flowers that are pollinated by hummingbirds (Reiche 1904; Tadey & Aizen 2001; Aizen 2005; Amico & al. 2007). Two species in Colombia mark the northernmost distribution of the genus, *T. longebracteatus* (Desr.) Barlow & Wiens and *T. secundus* (Benth.) Kuijt. The distribution of these two species in Colombia is disjunct, as *T. longebracteatus* grows in the Central Cordillera, whereas *T. secundus* is endemic to the Eastern Cordillera. Together

with *Aetanthus* (Eichl.) Engl. and *Gaiadendron* G.Don, these are the only *Loranthaceae* that reach the *páramos* in Colombia. *Tristerix longebracteatus* and *T. secundus* grow between 2,900 and 3,900 m a.s.l. The habitats occupied by these species are increasingly threatened by agricultural expansion and strong disturbance. In particular, the current conservation status of *T. secundus* deserves special attention because this species is known to occur only in a few páramos of the departments of Boyacá, Cundinamarca, and Meta, near densely populated areas. The goal of the present research is to investigate the so far overlooked morphoanatomical traits of inflorescences and flowers of the *páramo* species of *Tristerix* that are supposedly pollinated by hummingbirds.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

*Tristerix longebracteatus* was collected in the Central Cordillera —Colombia, Department of Caldas, Manizales, ascenso al PNN Los Nevados, sector Brisas-Termiales, 3,450–3,650 m a.s.l., 21 May 2007, F. González & al. 4270, fl., fr. (COL)—. *Tristerix secundus* was collected in the Eastern Cordillera —Colombia, Cundinamarca, Tausa, high-andean forest near páramo de Guerrero, 3,420 m a.s.l., 18 Dec. 2014, F. González & al. 4567, fl., fr. (COL)—. The terminology followed here is based on Suaza-Gaviria & al. (2016, 2017); the terms adaxial and abaxial are used in reference to the axis of the inflorescence.

Macromorphological measurements, counts, and general observations were made in the field, avoiding invasive methods that would damage the small populations. We collected a limited number of flowers and inflorescences, as these plants are very scarce in their habitats. Nevertheless we took abundant photographic material that was used for counts and observations, which included no less than 40 inflorescences in different developmental stages with an average of 20 floral buds of mature flowers per inflorescence.

For anatomical studies flowers in several developmental stages were fixed in 70% EtOH. Buds were dissected in 90% EtOH under a Leica MZ7.5 stereomicroscope —Leica Microsystems, Heerbrugg, Switzerland— and dehydrated in an absolute ethanol series —90%, 95%, to 100% × 2 ethanol, 30 min each—. Fixed material was dehydrated through an alcohol-Histochioce series, and embedded in Paraplast X-tra —Fisher Healthcare, Houston, Texas, USA—. The samples were sectioned at 12 µm with an AO Spencer 820 —GMI Inc. Minnesota, US— rotary microtome. Sections were stained with Johansen's safranin and 0.5% Astra Blue, and mounted in Permount —Fisher Scientific, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA—. Sections were viewed and digitally photographed with a Nikon Eclipse 80i compound microscope equipped with a Nikon DXM1200C digital camera with ACT (1) software.

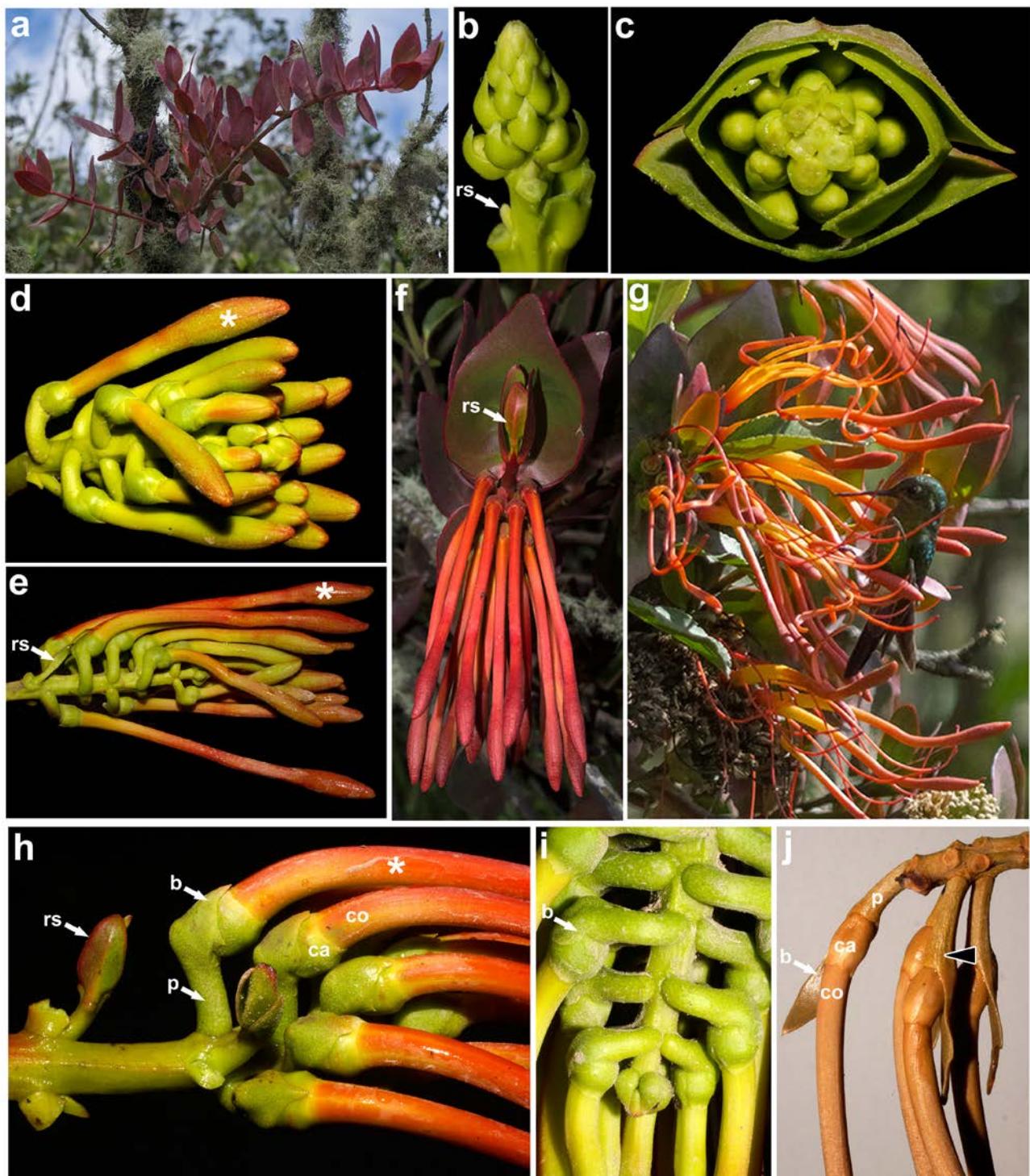
## RESULTS

In general, the morphoanatomical and developmental traits of the two examined species are very similar. Thus, we describe the results simultaneously for both species, except for those characters that vary among them or that were preferentially recorded for *T. secundus* in the field.

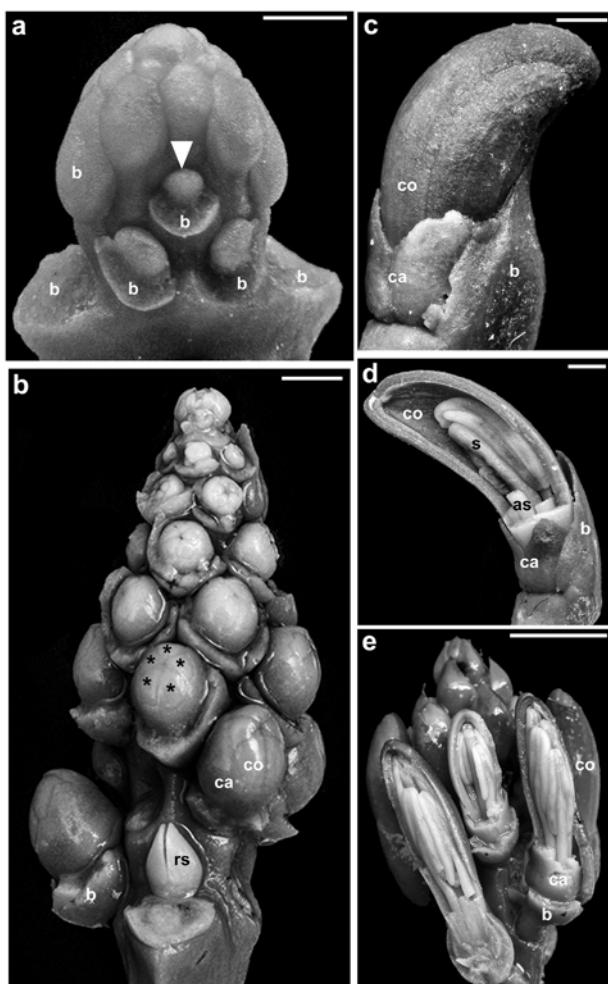
### Inflorescence development and morphology

Individuals in both species are stem hemiparasites with a slightly thickened primary haustorium and no epicortical roots. They copiously ramify from early stages soon after seedling establishment (fig. 1a). Up to three individuals of *T. longebracteatus* were observed parasitizing a single tree of *Escallonia myrtilloides* L.f. —*Escalloniaceae* R.Br. ex Dumort.— whereas up to five individuals of *T. secundus* were observed growing in a single shrub of *Ageratina baccharoides* (Kunth) R.M.King & H.Rob. —*Asteraceae* Bercht. & J.Presl—. Young branches are dull reddish but they turn dull green to dark gray when flowering (fig. 1a, f, g). Branching is sympodial as inflorescences are terminal and the two axillary shoots immediately below the inflorescence successively develop into renewal shoots (figs. 1b, d, e, h, 2b, 3a-c). Shoots in both species reach up to 1 m in length and have opposite, decussate leaves (fig. 1a, c, f); young stems are terete in *T. longebracteatus* and quadrangular in *T. secundus* (fig. 1j). Young inflorescences are tightly protected by the distalmost pairs of opposite leaves (fig. 1c). They develop into a raceme whose apical meristem depletes after forming up to 20 and 26 lateral flowers in *T. longebracteatus* and *T. secundus*, respectively (figs. 1b-j, 3a-c). Each flower is subtended by a single bract that is recaulescent to the pedicel (fig. 1d, e, h-j). The free portion of the bract is scale-like, ovate, to 4 × 3.5 mm and tightly appressed to the pedicel (fig. 1b-i) in *T. secundus*, whereas it is leafy, narrowly lanceolate, to 3.5 × 1.8 cm (fig. 1j) in *T. longebracteatus*.

Flower initiation proceeds acropetally along five ontogenetic spiral lines (fig. 1b, c, 2a, b), but mature inflorescences appear to have flowers arranged in whorls (fig. 1e, h, i). When the young flowers reach 5 cm in length, the entire inflorescence becomes pendant (fig. 1f, j). Immediately before anthesis, flowers of *T. secundus* are lifted to a nearly horizontal orientation due to the strong increase in pedicel thickness and a sharp angle formed between the pedicel and the flower (figs. 1h, 3a, b). The first anthetic flower —hereafter called the leading flower— is always placed in an upper position as it corresponds to the proximal flower of the pendant raceme (figs. 1d, e, h, 3a-c). Anthesis proceeds downwards and young fruits are found on the upper portion of the inflorescence while lower flowers are still in preanthesis or anthesis (fig. 1g, 3a-c).



**Fig. 1.** *Tristerix secundus* (Benth.) Kuijt: **a**, young individual; **b-f**, successive developmental stages of terminal racemes; **g**, *Eriocnemis vestita* (♂) perching on *T. secundus*; **h, i**, detail of inflorescence axis, bracts, and pedicels—note (in H) two renewal lateral shoots—. *Tristerix longebracteatus* (Desr.) Barlow & Wiens: **j**, detail of bracts and base of flower—note recaulescence of bract and pedicel (arrowhead)—. [Asterisks (\*) indicate the leading flowers; b, bract; ca, calyx; co, corolla; p, pedicel; rs, renewal shoot.]



**Fig. 2.** Inflorescence and floral development of *Tristerix secundus* (Benth.) Kuijt: **a**, apex of inflorescence —note the radial floral primordium (arrowhead)—; **b**, detail of inflorescence apex showing the five spirally arranged ontogenetic lines, the successive initiation of calyx and corolla, and a renewal shoot below the raceme —asterisks indicate free petals, most subtending bracts have been removed—; **c**, **d**, successive stages of floral elongation — note early inversion of corolla curvature—; **e**, elongating inflorescence —some petals removed to show unequal stamens—. [as, adaxial stamen; b, bract; ca, calyx; co, corolla; rs, renewal shoot; s, style. Scale bars: a = 500 µm; b = 1 mm; c, d = 2 mm; e = 5 mm.]

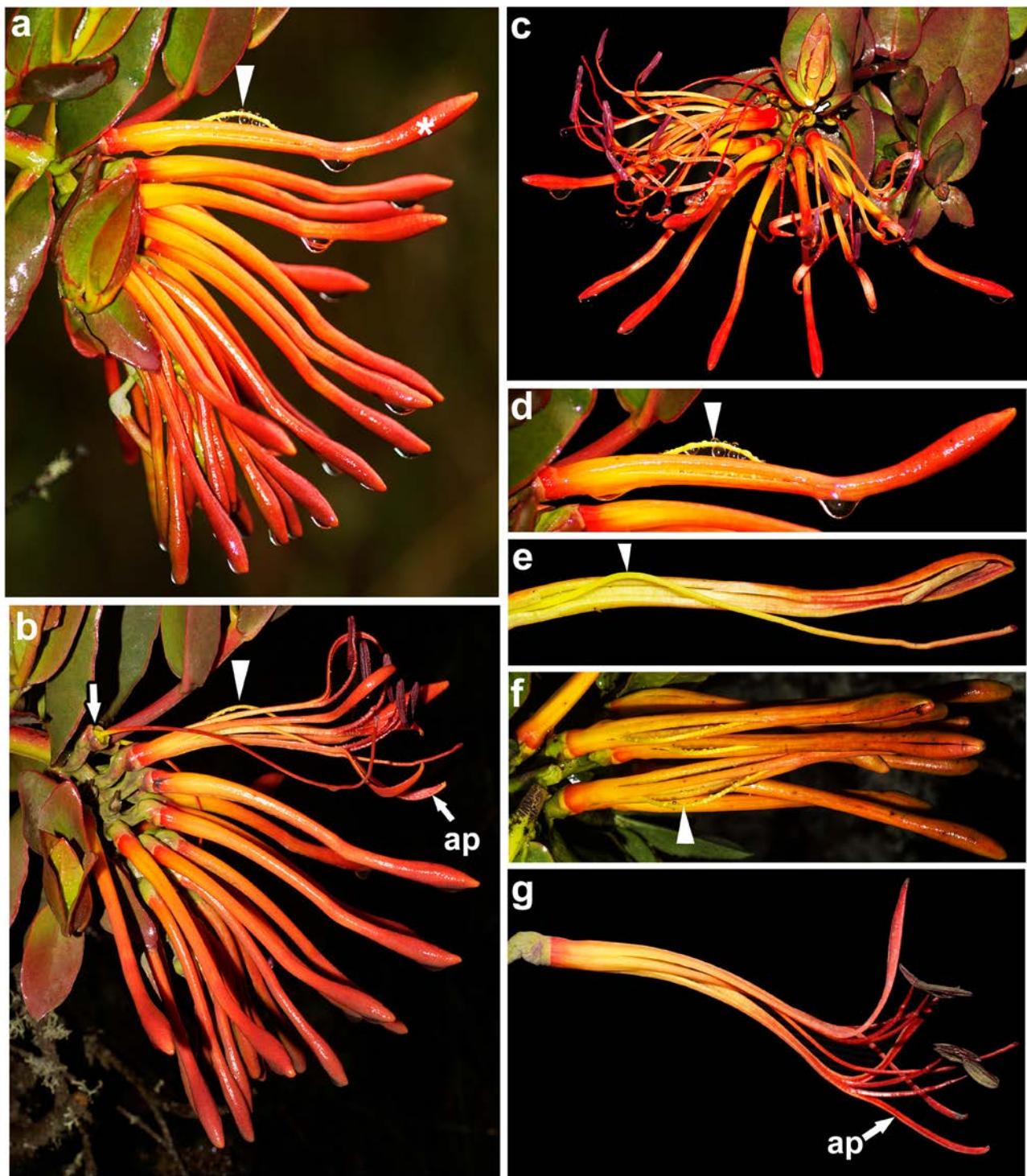
#### Flower development and morphoanatomy

The floral primordia are radial (fig. 2a, b). Floral organogenesis proceeds centripetally; the calyx initiates as a ring meristem above which five slightly irregular lobes are apparent but remain poorly differentiated throughout development (fig. 2b). Then, five free petals initiate alternating the sepal tips (fig. 2b). When the flower bud reaches 2.5 mm in diameter, the calyx encloses almost completely the petal primordia (fig. 2b), and five stamen

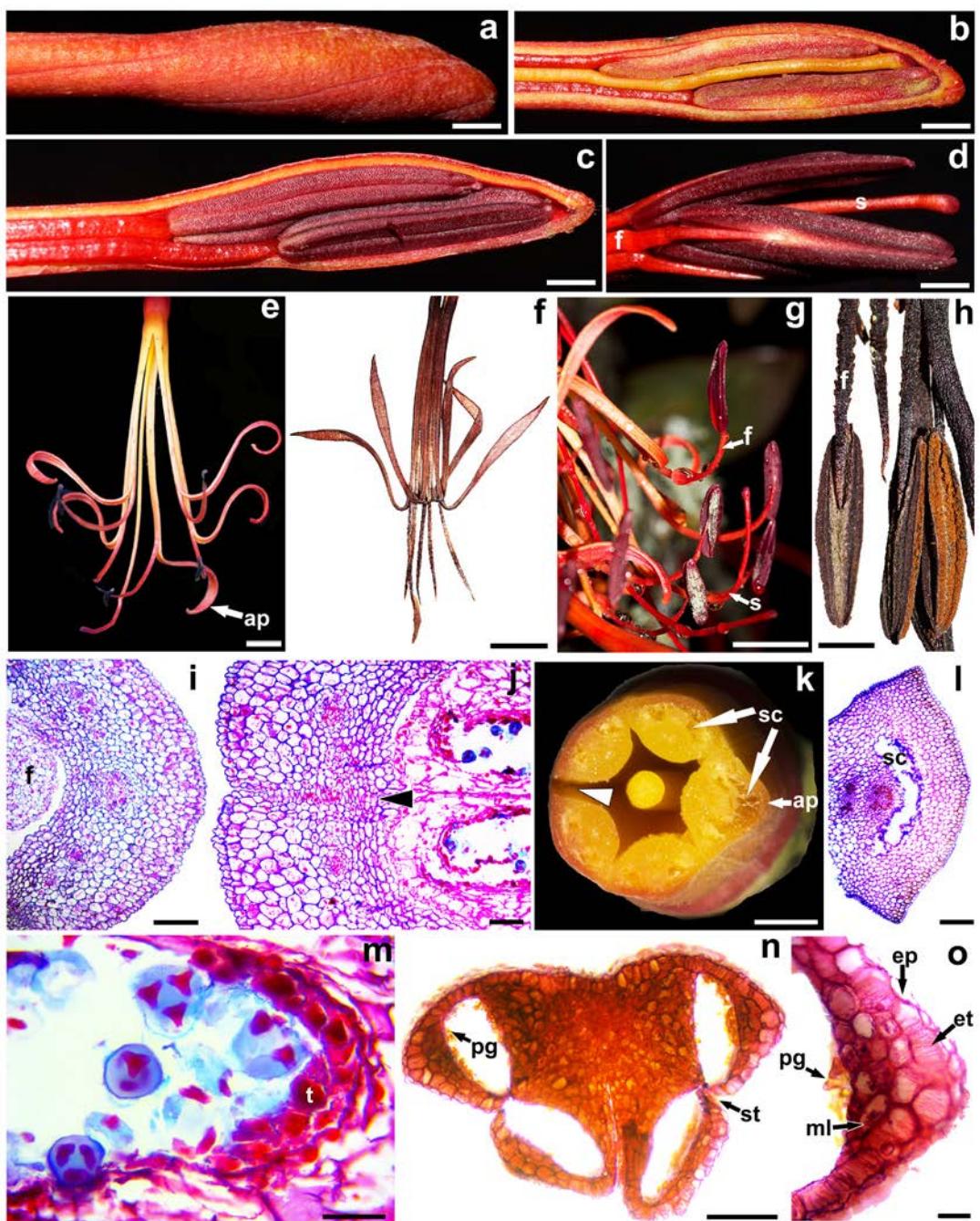
primordia become evident opposite and slightly adnate to each petal. The adaxial stamen initiates first, followed by the initiation of the two lateral and, then, the two abaxial stamens; this sequence coincides to the three length categories in the stamens throughout development, that is, the adaxial stamen is the longest, the two lateral stamens are intermediate size, and the two abaxial stamens are the shortest (figs. 2d, e, 4b-d). The length of the coherent zone between petals and filaments reaches 2.5 cm in length in *T. longebracteatus* and 5 cm in *T. secundus*.

The corolla aestivation is valvate (figs. 2b, 3d-g, 4a, j, k, 5g, l). Young —< 1 cm long— corolla tubes of *T. secundus* undergo a stronger elongation of the adaxial petal, causing a c-shape curvature towards the subtending bract (fig. 2c), but soon the faster elongation of the two abaxial petals shifts the curvature away from the subtending bract (fig. 2d). No early curvatures were observed in young flowers of *T. longebracteatus*. The elongation of the five petals is accompanied by the gradual interlocking of their margins and the postgenital fusion between the base of each petal and the opposite filament (figs. 2c-e, 4j). Corolla tubes less than 2.5 cm long are light green but they gradually turn bright scarlet at their proximal and distal ends, and yellow at their middle portion (figs. 1d-h, 3). The fully elongated tube prior to anthesis reaches up to 5.5 cm in length and 7 mm in diameter in *T. longebracteatus*, and 11 cm in length and 9 mm in diameter in *T. secundus*. The tube is nearly straight in *T. longebracteatus* (fig. 4f), whereas in *T. secundus* it is slightly s-shape with its distal portion corresponding to the anther zone slightly swollen, twisted and oriented more or less upwards (figs. 3b-g, 4a-e). The filaments of *T. secundus* have a small subterminal gland (fig. 4d, g), whereas those of *T. longebracteatus* have minute, retrorse epidermal teeth (fig. 4h). The anthers are incumbent, versatile and dorsifixated (fig. 4b-d, g, h). They are yellow, straight and reach up to 8.5 mm in *T. longebracteatus* (fig. 4f, h), whereas they are purple, slightly crescent-shape and reach up to 1.5 cm in length in *T. secundus* (fig. 4b-d, g).

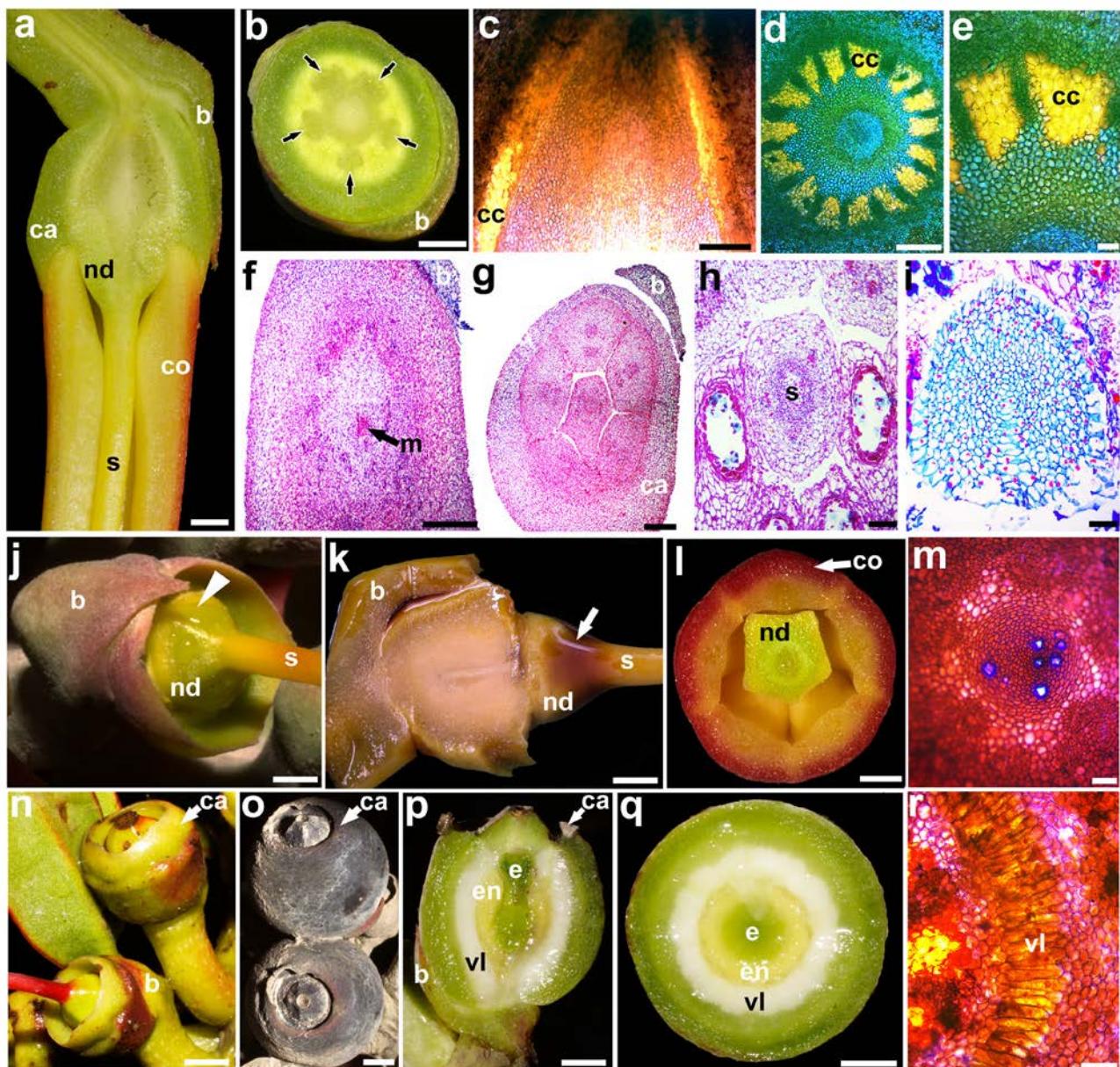
The gynoecium is formed by five congenitally fused carpels, which are evident by the five vascular bundles and the edges alternating the petals and stamens (fig. 5b). No locules were observed at any developmental stage. By full anthesis, the solid ovary is obovoid and reaches 6–8 × 5–6 mm. Nectar in both species is produced in a slightly 5-lobed supraovarial nectary ring (fig. 5j-m). Additionally, nectar production was also detected in the mesophyll of the petals in *T. secundus* (fig. 4k, l). The club-shaped style is initially yellow and straight but it turns bright scarlet and slightly sinuous due to the mechanical constraint of the interlocked petals (figs. 3d-g, 4b, d, 5a, n). The style is persistent until the first stages of fruit growth (fig. 5n). The stigma is entire and slightly capitate (figs. 4b, d, 5i). The mature fruit is a globose berry to 1 cm in diameter, and



**Fig. 3.** Anthesis and floral lifespan of *Tristerix secundus* (Benth.) Kuijt: **a, b**, lateral views of an inflorescence photographed in a two-week interval, from the beginning of style protrusion in the leading flower to fruit set—arrow—; **c**, frontal view of the inflorescence —note young fruit (arrow) formed from the leading flower—; **d-f**, fenestratae, explosive corolla opening, lateral (D, E) and top (F) views; **g**, fully opened flower. [Drops in a and d correspond to raindrops; arrowheads point to styles protruding between the abaxial petals; ap, adaxial petal.]



**Fig. 4.** Perianth and stamen morphoanatomy: **a**, outer details of corolla tube apex of *Tristerix secundus* (Benth.) Kuijt; **b**, **c**, inner details of corolla tube apex of *T. secundus*; **d**, detail of anthers, style, and stigma of *T. secundus*; **e**, anthetic flowers of *T. secundus* (top view); **f**, anthetic flower of *T. longebracteatus* (Desr.) Barlow & Wiens (lateral view); **g**, filaments and anthers of *T. secundus* at *in situ* position; **h**, filaments and anthers of *T. longebracteatus* at *in situ* position; **i**, young petal of *T. secundus*, transverse section; **j**, interlocking abaxial petal margins (arrowhead) of *T. secundus* corresponding to the fenestra, transverse section; **k**, floral tube and style of *T. secundus*, transverse section —note the future fenestra (arrowhead) opposite the adaxial petal—; **l**, adaxial petal of *T. secundus* with schizogenous cavity, transverse section —note the heavy stain in the cavity border indicating secretory activity—; **m**, tapetum and tetrads of *T. secundus*; **n**, tetralocular anther of *T. longebracteatus*, transverse section; **o**, detail of anther wall of *T. longebracteatus*, transverse section. [ap, adaxial petal; ep, epidermis; et, endothecium; f, filament; ml, middle layers; pg, pollen grains; s, style; sc, schizogenous cavity; st, stomium; t, tapetum. Scale bars: a-d, h, k = 2 mm; e, g = 1 cm; f = 5 mm; i, l, n = 500 µm; j, m, o = 100 µm.]



**Fig. 5.** Gynoecium and fruit morphoanatomy: **a**, longitudinal section of ovary of *Tristerix secundus* (Benth.) Kuijt; **b**, transverse section of ovary of *T. secundus*—arrows point to vascular bundles—; **c**, longitudinal section of ovary base of *T. secundus*—note the collenchyma cap—; **d**, transverse section of ovary base of *T. secundus*—note the collenchyma cap—; **e**, detail of the transverse section of ovary base of *T. secundus*; **f**, ovary and mamelon of *T. longebracteatus* (Desr.) Barlow & Wiens, transverse section; **g**, floral base of *T. longebracteatus*, transverse section; **h**, transverse section of style of *T. longebracteatus*; **i**, transverse section of stigma of *T. longebracteatus*; **j**, supraovary nectary disk of *T. secundus*, lateral view—note nectary drops (arrowhead)—; **k**, supraovary nectary disk of *T. secundus*, longitudinal section—positive KI staining (arrow)—; **l**, supraovary nectary disk of *T. secundus*, transverse section; **m**, free-hand transverse section of nectary disk of *T. secundus* stained with KI; **n**, young fruits of *T. secundus*; **o**, mature fruits of *T. secundus*; **p**, longitudinal section of young fruit of *T. secundus*; **q**, transverse section of young fruit of *T. secundus*; **r**, detail of viscin layer in *T. secundus*. [b, bract; ca, calyx; cc, collenchyma cap; co, corolla; e, embryo; en, endosperm; m, mamelon; nd, nectary disk; s, style; vl, viscin layer. Scale bars: a, b, j, k, l = 2 mm; c, d, f, g = 500 µm; e, h, i, m, r = 100 µm; n, q = 3 mm.]

it is enclosed and fused to the calyx except by its apical portion that remains free (fig. 5n, o). The colour of the outer surface of the calyx in mature fruits gradually shifts from dull green to deep purple (fig. 5n, o).

#### *Floral anatomy*

Five vascular bundles enter the base of the pedicel (fig. 5b), above which they radially split into an outer ring of five traces that irrigate the common petal-stamen bases, and an inner ring that serves the gynoecium (fig. 5b). No vasculature was observed irrigating the calyx. The free portion of the mature calyx has a single epidermal layer formed by small, cuboidal, isodiametric cells. No stomata were observed. The calyx mesophyll is formed by c. 10 layers of parenchymatous cells poorly differentiated from the pericarp (fig. 5c-f). The collenchyma cap, distally formed by up to 15 bundles, lays between the pericarp and the endosperm (fig. 5c-e).

The petal epidermis adaxially and abaxially is formed by a single layer of small, slightly tangentially elongate, papillose cells (fig. 4i, j, l); the epidermal cells of adjacent petal margins are tightly interlocked and have a thicker cuticle (fig. 4j). No stomata were observed. The vascular trace that enters the common petal-stamen base splits radially at the base of the corolla tube into a petal trace and a stamen trace (fig. 5g). Each petal is irrigated by one central trace and two pairs of lateral traces (fig. 4i, l). The petal mesophyll is formed by eight layers of isodiametric cells on the outside of the vascular traces and five layers of smaller cells on the inside (fig. 4j); the mesophyll immediately outside of the central vascular bundle is schizogenous and one or more cavities are formed (fig. 4k, l). The cavity in the adaxial petal is considerable larger than those formed in the remaining petals (fig. 4k). These cavities appear to be nectariferous (fig. 4l).

Each stamen is served by a single vascular bundle (fig. 5g). Some epidermal outgrowths that point backwards are scattered along the distal half of the filaments of *T. longebracteatus* (fig. 4h). Anthers are dithecal, tetrasporangiate and dehisce latrorse through a longitudinal slit (fig. 4b-e, g, n). The anther wall is formed by a narrow layer of tangentially elongated epidermal cells, a thick, fibrous endothecium that proliferates into two layers on the outer edges of the anther, one or two middle layers and an unistratified or bistratified secretory tapetum that is degraded by late preanthesis (fig. 4m-o). The two pollen sacs of each theca connect to each other and open through a common latrorse stomium (fig. 4n). The microsporogenesis appears to be successive, although a few tetragonal tetrads were observed along with the predominant tetrahedral tetrads (figs. 4j, 5h). The pollen grains in both species are isopolar, tricolpate, and radially symmetrically trilobed (fig. 4n, o), a shape that becomes evident even before the reabsorption of the callose sheath of the tetrads (fig. 4j, m,

5h). Pollen is yellow in *T. longebracteatus* and gray to dull green in *T. secundus* (fig. 3h, 4g, h).

The ovary is solid and served by a poorly differentiated vascular ring around the single mamelon (fig. 5f). The style is solid and its mesophyll is formed mainly by isodiametric cells; the cells of the central mesophyll are amyloferous and surround five poorly defined vascular traces (fig. 5h). The stigma is also solid and undifferentiated except for the short papillose epidermal cells; the mesophyll is formed mainly by isodiametric cells except for a strip of tangentially elongated cells located towards one side of the stigma (fig. 5i).

During the ovary-fruit transition (fig. 5n), a continuous viscin layer formed by radially elongated cells arranged into a palisade-like parenchyma is evident (fig. 5p-r). Mature fruits are covered by a leathery outer epidermis and a fleshy mesophyll derived from the calyx. The fruit proper is formed by a fleshy pericarp, a collenchyma cap, and a massive viscin layer (fig. 5n-r). The seeds are differentiated into a cup-shaped endosperm, which is formed between the viscin layer and the cylindrical embryo with two fused cotyledons (fig. 5p, q).

#### *Anthesis, floral lifespan, and floral visitors*

Anthesis in *T. secundus* was fully recorded in the field. The elongating style gradually bends at its midlevel producing an outward tension against the commissure of the two abaxial petals triggering a premature split of a fenestra; the bending style protrudes through the fenestra (fig. 3a-f). By that time, the corolla tube is fully s-shaped curved (fig. 3a-f). Anthesis proceeds with the explosive opening of the twisted corolla tip, exposing the bright scarlet petals, filaments, style and stigma and deep purple anthers (figs. 3f, g, 4a). The filaments spread and bend upwards lifting the dorsifixed, versatile anthers, which dehisce and release the pollen 24 to 48 h after anthesis; the style—slightly longer than the stamens—is also bend upwards and occupies a more or less midpoint with respect to the lifted anthers, which keep apart from it during pollen shed (figs. 3b, c, g, 4e, g).

Opened flowers exhibit differences among the species examined. In *T. longebracteatus* the petals separate only halfway, spread symmetrically and become strongly revolute, and the stamens remain near each other forming a loose tubular fascicle around the style (fig. 4f). In *T. secundus* the petals and corresponding stamens separate almost completely and spread resulting into a bilateral flower (figs. 3b, g, 4e). The adaxial petal is located on the lower side of the anthetic flower and serves as a platform for the hummingbird beak—videos available upon request; the stamens and style bend upwards and inwards, which ensures their contact with the hummingbird's head (figs. 1g,

3b, c, g, 4e). Fully opened flowers are odourless in the two examined species.

Elongation from a 1 cm to a 11 cm long corolla tube in *T. secundus* takes approximately four weeks. Anthesis lasts 14–16 days—n = 12 flowers—from the first signs of style protrusion (fig. 3 a, b). Then, petals and attached stamens fall off and within 48 h the young fruit with the persistent style is apparent (fig. 5n). The style abscisses from its base in the following 48 h (fig. 5n). By the time the fruit reaches c. 1 cm in diameter, the green, 3–4 mm in length embryo has differentiated into a radicle and a plumule, which point towards the proximal and the distal ends of the fruit, respectively (fig. 5p). Morphologically, the leading flower corresponds to the proximal flower of the pendant raceme (figs. 1d, e, h, 3a, b). Approximately five days after opening of the leading flower, the two flowers located immediately below it enter anthesis; this timing is subsequently maintained in the remaining flowers. Fruit set follows the same sequence (figs. 3b, c, 5n). Floral lifespan for *T. longebracteatus* is unknown.

*Tristerix secundus* is likely pollinated by two hummingbird species, *Eriocnemis vestita* and *Pterophanes cyanopterus* (fig. 1g; videos available upon request). Signs of nectar robbers are observed as randomly distributed punctures on the outside of the corolla tube before anthesis, except at the level of the anthers. It is likely that nectar robbers collect the nectar produced by the schizogenous hypodermal cavities of the petals, which are easily accessed from the outside (fig. 4k), compared to the nectar produced directly from the supraovarial nectary ring (figs. 5 j, k).

## DISCUSSION

### Inflorescence development and structure

We followed the development of terminal racemes formed by ebracteolate flowers, each subtended by a bract, in the two examined species of *Tristerix*. The presence of two lateral bracteoles in addition to the subtending bract in flowers of *T. aphyllus* Tiegh. ex Barlow & Wiens and *T. corymbosus* (L.) Kuijt (Reiche 1904; Kuijt 1988) supports the interpretation that each flower along the terminal raceme in *T. longebracteatus* and *T. secundus* corresponds to a dichasium reduced to the terminal flower (Suaza-Gaviria & al. 2017). However, no evidence of vestigial flowers or bracteoles was found in the species studied here. Interestingly, bracts and bracteoles are formed even in *T. aphyllus*, a species with extreme reduction of the vegetative organs (Reiche 1904; Mauseth & al. 1985; Heide-Jørgensen 2008). Racemes are also found in a few New World *Loranthaceae*, such as a few species of *Peristethium* Tiegh., but in the latter they are always lateral (Suaza-Gaviria & al. 2017).

The most conspicuous traits of the inflorescence structure in the Colombian species of *Tristerix* related to hummingbird pollination are: the horizontal—*T. secundus*—to nearly upright—*T. longebracteatus*—position of the many-flowered racemes; the flowers attached to a stout pedicel that could facilitate perching; the sharp angle between the bract and the flower that maintains a suitable position for visits and perching; and the gradual anthesis beginning with the opening of the leading flower, followed by the flowers below it, with time intervals of c. 5 days. Most of these traits have also been reported in other hummingbird pollinated extratropical species of *Tristerix* (Tadey & Aizen 2001).

### Floral development and structure

Our results document for the first time the fenestratae and explosive anthesis in *T. secundus* (fig. 3), and confirm the occurrence of fenestratae corolla opening in *T. longebracteatus* reported by Amico & al. (2007). The fenestratae anthesis in *Loranthaceae*, firstly described in Old World mistletoes by Evans (1895), consists on the opening of lateral window-like slits between petals prior the opening of the corolla tip, comparable to “lighted candles” (Evans 1895: 235) or “Chinese lanterns” (Bernhard & al. 1980: 441). Among New World genera of *Loranthaceae*, fenestratae anthesis appears to be restricted to *Tristerix*; previous accounts are known for *T. aphyllus*, *T. corymbosus*, *T. longebracteatus*, *T. peruvianus* (Pacz.) Kuijt, and *T. pubescens* Kuijt (Johow 1900; Kuijt 1988; Amico & al. 2007). Amico & al. (2007) postulated that the fenestratae anthesis in some species of the “northern clade”—*T. chodatianus* (Pacz.) Kuijt, *T. grandiflorus* (Ruiz & Pav.) Barlow & Wiens, *T. longebracteatus*, *T. peytonii* Kuijt, *T. peruvianus*, and *T. pubescens*—could be a synapomorphy for this clade. However, fenestratae anthesis also occurs at least in two of the four “southern clade” species included in the Amico & al. (2007) analysis, *T. aphyllus* and *T. corymbosus*, and as shown in the present study, in *T. secundus*. Thus, this trait is a potential synapomorphy for the entire genus.

We also report here for the first time that fenestratae anthesis, at least in *T. secundus*, begins asymmetrically and it is uniquely triggered by the outward tension of the elongating style against the commissure of the two abaxial petals (fig. 3a, d-f), followed by the explosive opening of the corolla tube apex (fig. 3g). The commissure between the two abaxial petals at their midlevel is looser than the remaining four commissures, and offers much less mechanical constraint than the tightly interlocked and twisted petal tips (figs. 3e-g, 4k).

The fenestratae floral opening is frequent among Old World *Loranthaceae* (cf. Kirkup 1998). There are accounts in species of the Australian *Amyema* Tiegh. (Blakely 1922; Dixit 1958; Bernhard & al. 1980), the African

*Erianthemum dregei* (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Tiegh. and *Englerina woodfordioides* (Schweinf.) Balle ex M.G.Gilbert, the New Zealand *Alepis flava* Tiegh., *Peraxilla colensoi* (Hook.f.) Tiegh., *Peraxilla tetrapetala* (L.f.) Tiegh., and *Trilepidea adamsii* Tiegh. (Evans 1895; Feehan 1985; Aluri & Subba Redi 1995), and the Bornean *Amylotheca duthieana* (King) Danser (Yumoto & al. 1997). Fenestrae have also been illustrated in flowers of *Agelanthus platyphyllus* Hotchst. ex A.Rich. —fig. 72 in Engler & Krause (1935)— and *Helicanthes* Danser—figs. 4 and 5 in Johri & al. (1957)—. In all of these species the fenestrae are caused by the staminal tension against the tip of the corolla tube (Werth 1915; Feehan 1985; Aluri & Subba Redi 1995; Ladley & al. 1997; Yumoto & al. 1997). According to Ladley & al. (1997), the explosive anthesis syndrome has arisen several times independently within the Loranthaceae, and occurs in some of the early diverging genera. Thus, it is likely that the mechanisms that drive fenestrated and explosive anthesis are different among taxa. Here, we describe for the first time that the first —abaxial— opening of the corolla tube in *T. secundus* is directly triggered by the outwards tension from the elongating style, differing from the stamen-mediated fenestra in Old World taxa.

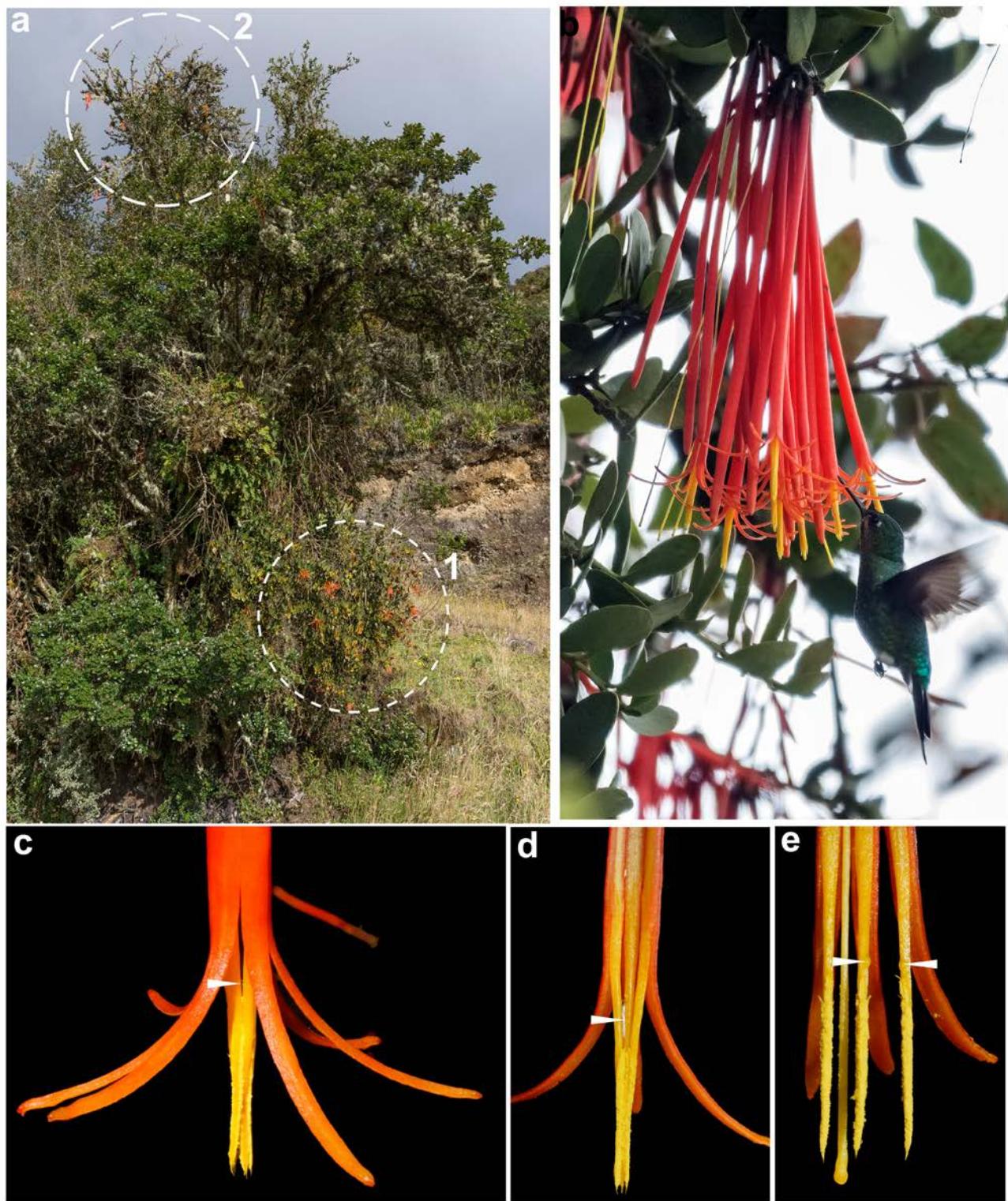
Fenestrated, explosive anthesis has long been associated to ornithophily, which is the primary pollination mechanism in both Old and New World Loranthaceae (Reiche 1904; Werth 1915; Blakely 1922; Feehan 1985; Galetto & al. 1990; Kirkup 1998; Aizen 2005). However, this type of anthesis is not limited to cross-pollinated mistletoes, as it can occur also under self-compatibility and even cleistogamy; for example, in the fenestrated flowers of *Peraxilla colensoi* and *Peraxilla tetrapetala* the anthers dehisce and pollen is shed during preanthesis (Ladley & al. 1997). Cleistogamy can be ruled out in the two species of *Tristerix* examined, as the anthers dehisce after the opening of the corolla tube.

The visits of the likely pollinator hummingbirds *Eriocnemis vestita* (fig. 1g) and *Pterophanes cyanopterus* are the first records for *T. secundus*, although experiments are needed to fully demonstrate it. Nectar in flowers of the two examined species of *Tristerix* is produced by the supraovarial nectary disk, and in the mesophyll of the petals (figs. 4k, l, 5j-l). Floral orientation in these species differs, as it is upright in *T. longibracteatus* and horizontal in *T. secundus*; however, the floral orientation does not appear to affect the efficiency of hummingbird visits or the volume or concentration of nectar, as demonstrated by Tadey & Aizen (2001) in *T. corymbosus*. The production of nectar in the petal mesophyll, reported here for the first time in the genus, is likely related to the visits of floral piercers, detected by frequent punctures on the outside of the petals. Although Graves (1982) —see also Amico & al. (2007)— reported that two flower-piercer species of *Diglossa* serve as pollinators of *T. longibracteatus* in northern Peru, it

is likely that they are not the primary pollinators of this species as the punctures are made in preanthetic flowers and far below the anthers and the stigma.

Four large orange/yellow/red-flowered lineages from tribe *Psittacantheae* Horan.—following classification by Nickrent & al. (2010)— converge in Colombia: *Tristerix* from subtribe *Ligarinae* Nickrent & Vidal-Russell; and *Aetanthus*, *Psittacanthus* Mart., and *Tripodanthus* Tiegh. from subtribe *Psittacanthinae* Engl. Whereas hummingbird pollination has been observed in *Aetanthus* and *Psittacanthus* (fig. 6), this mechanism is likely facultative in *Aetanthus mutisii* Engl., as cleistogamy seems to occur in this species (Suaza-Gaviria & al. 2016). No information is available for pollination of the red-flowered *Tripodanthus belmirensis* F.J.Roldán & Kuijt, the only Colombian species of the genus.

According to Vidal-Russell & Nickrent (2008), tubular and bird-pollinated flowers evolved independently from insect-pollinated ancestors, once in the clade formed by *Tristerix* and *Ligaria* Tiegh., and once in *Aetanthus* plus *Psittacanthus*. This is supported by significant flower morphological differences and pollination strategies between them. The population of *T. secundus* studied for the present research is sympatric with *Aetanthus mutisii* and individuals of both species grow only a few meters apart and occasionally share the same host individual (fig. 6). *Aetanthus mutisii* is more abundant and occupies higher strata in the subpáramo vegetation, whereas *T. secundus* is locally rare and occupies lower strata (fig. 6). Ornithophilous traits related to inflorescence and floral morphoanatomy of *T. secundus* strongly differ from those found in its sympatric *Aetanthus mutisii*. In *T. secundus*, the anthesis is fenestrated, explosive, and occurs along the entire length of the corolla tube, the anthers are dorsifixed and tetrasporangiate, the stamens spread away from the style during anthesis, the hummingbird's beak enters in direct contact to the nectary disk as well as the nectar produced in the petals, especially the adaxial one that serves as a platform for the hummingbird's beak. Conversely, the corolla of *Aetanthus mutisii* is not fenestrated, and it opens only at its distal portion, exposing the baxifixed, polisporangiate anthers, which remain connivent forming a tube around the style; in this species, the hummingbird's beak is far from approaching the nectary disk, and the nectar slides down and accumulates mostly around the base of the connivent anthers (fig. 6; Suaza-Gaviria & al. 2016). Thus, the site of nectar accumulation allows the short-beaked hummingbird *Eriocnemis vestita* to easily access it and get dusted with pollen (fig. 6). This contradicts the purported role of long-beaked hummingbirds (cf. Heide-Jørgensen 2008) as pollinators in *Aetanthus*.



**Fig. 6.** Ornithophilous traits related to the inflorescences: **a**, *Tristerix secundus* (Benth.) Kuijt (1) sharing a host individual of *Ageratina baccharoides* (Kunth) R.M.King & H.Rob. with (2) *Aetanthus mutisii* Engl.; **b**, short-beaked hummingbird (*Eriocnemis vestita*) visiting flowers of *Aetanthus mutisii*; **c**, outer details of the apex of corolla tube and protruding stamens of *Aetanthus mutisii*; **d**, **e**, inner details of the apex of corolla tube and protruding stamens of *Aetanthus mutisii*. [Anthers in **e** have been dissected apart; arrowheads point to nectar accumulation.]

**Table 1.** Comparison of morphological traits between *Tristerix* and its putative sister taxa, *Ligaria*—according to Vidal-Russell & Nickrent (2008)—and *Desmaria-Tupeia*—according to Wilson & Calvin (2006)—. Data for *Tristerix* taken mainly from this study, Kuijt (1988), and Heide-Jørgensen (2008). Other sources: Kuijt (1985, 2015) for *Desmaria*; Bhatnagar & Chandra (1968), Galetto & al. (1990) and Kuijt (2015) for *Ligaria*; and Van Tieghem (1895), Smart (1952), Ladley & al. (1997) and Kuijt (2015) for *Tupeia*.

Trait	<i>Tristerix</i>	<i>Ligaria</i>	<i>Desmaria</i>	<i>Tupeia</i>
Haustorium	single	single	multiple haustoria in epicortical roots	single
Shoots	isomorphic	isomorphic	dimorphic	isomorphic
Leaves	alternate, decussate or whorled	alternate	decussate or whorled	decussate
Cataphylls on renewal shoots	absent	absent	present	present
Inflorescence/partial inflorescences	terminal raceme/1-flower	Axillary/flowers solitary or in 2–3 flowered fascicles	terminal raceme/dichasias	terminal raceme/dichasias
Bracts/bracteoles	present/present or absent	present/present	present/present	absent/absent
Flowers	bisexual	bisexual	bisexual	unisexual (dioecious plants)
Colour of corolla	bright red, orange, yellow	red, orange, yellow	yellow to red	pale green
Anthesis	fenestrated	not fenestrated	not fenestrated	not fenestrated
Corolla and androecium merosity	(4)5 or 6-merous	hexamerous	hexamerous	tetramerous
Corolla	tubular, 3–16 cm long	tubular, 4–6 cm long	tubular, to 3.5 cm long	stellate, < 4 mm long
Ligule at base of petals	absent	present	absent	absent
Nectar production on petal mesophyll	present at least in <i>T. longibracteatus</i> and <i>T. secundus</i>	none	?	?
Stamens	same length to three different lengths	two different lengths	two different lengths	same length
Anthers	dorsifixed, versatile	dorsifixed, versatile	dorsifixed, versatile	basifixed, not versatile
Style/stigma	sinuous/capitate, entire	straight/not capitate, entire	straight/not capitate, entire	straight/capitate, slightly lobed
Berry colour	black, dark red or dark purple	dark blue	?	whitish to faintly pink, hyaline
Cotyledons	equal, distally connate	equal, free	unequal, free	equal, free
Pollen vectors	birds	birds	birds	insects
Pollen	trilobed	trilobed	trilobed	globose
Chromosome number	12	10	16?	11
Geographic distribution	Andes from C Colombia to Chile	C Peru, E Bolivia, Brazil (Minas Gerais), C Chile, Uruguay, N Argentina	S Chile	New Zealand

#### Systematic and taxonomic significance of inflorescence and floral traits

Phylogenetic relationships of *Tristerix* are still unresolved and the competing scenarios pose important biogeographic implications. Wilson & Calvin (2006) stated that the genus is sister to the subclade formed by the monotypic *Desmaria* Tiegh., from the Andes, and *Tupeia* Cham. & Schlechl., from New Zealand. Conversely, Vidal-Russell & Nickrent (2008) and Su & al. (2015) postulated a sister group relationship with the South American *Ligaria*. A comparison of a number of morphological traits between these four genera is inconclusive (table 1); whereas the lack of protective cataphylls in renewal shoots occurs in *Ligaria*

and *Tristerix*, the terminal position of the inflorescences occurs in *Tristerix*, *Desmaria*, and *Tupeia* (table 1).

Two generic or specific-level traits that have been used for taxonomic purposes require further examination. The isomorphic stamens described for *Tristerix* by Barlow & Wiens (1973) and Kuijt (1988) are not evident in *T. secundus*, whose flowers have three stamen lengths instead (figs. 2d, e, 4b-e); our study indicates that this trait should be examined throughout floral development. Our results also show that the anthers in the species examined are dorsifixed (fig. 4d, g, h), contrasting Kuijt's (1988) description of *Tristerix* anthers as basifixed. In addition, the finding of a subterminal gland in the filaments of *T. secundus* (fig. 4d, g) and minute epidermal teeth that

point backwards in the filaments of *T. longebracteatus* (fig. 4h) suggest that the filament can provide critical and so far overlooked traits for the taxonomy of the genus.

*Tristerix longebracteatus* and *T. secundus* belong to the *T. subg. Metastachys* (Benth.) Kuijt, characterized by the lack of the two lateral bracteoles associated to the floral pedicel (Kuijt 1988). The monophyly of this subgenus was not confirmed in the molecular-based analysis by Amico & al. (2007), who recovered two geographically centered clades, as follows: The “northern clade”, which comprises *T. chodatianus* (Patsch.) Kuijt, *T. grandiflorus* (Ruiz & Pav.) Barlow & Wiens, *T. longebracteatus*, *T. peytonii* Kuijt, *T. peruvianus* (Patsch.) Kuijt, and *T. pubescens* Kuijt; and the “southern clade”, with *T. aphyllus*, *T. corymbosus*, *T. penduliflorus* Kuijt, and *T. verticillatus* (Ruiz & Pav.) Barlow & Wiens. Although *T. secundus* was not sampled by Amico & al. (2007), these authors postulated that it belongs to the “northern clade”. Future analyses that include *T. secundus*, will help to assess which floral features reported here are unique to this species and which could be assigned as synapomorphies supporting the putative relationship between *T. secundus* and species of the “northern clade”.

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