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### 3个暗紫红毛菜种群的形态、繁殖方式及染色体研究

田翠翠<sup>1,2</sup>, 朱建一<sup>2</sup>, 陆勤勤<sup>3</sup>, 邓银银<sup>3</sup>, 姜波<sup>2</sup>, 沈宗根<sup>2\*</sup>

(1. 苏州大学基础医学与生物科学学院,江苏苏州 215123;

2. 常熟理工学院生物与食品工程学院,江苏常熟 215500;

3. 江苏省海洋水产研究所,江苏南通 226007)

**摘要:**为了解我国暗紫红毛菜(淡水红毛菜)的生物学特征,对采自山西娘子关、兰州五泉山、兰州兴隆山的暗紫红毛菜进行了形态、繁殖方式、染色体及色素含量等观察研究。观察采集现场暗紫红毛菜生长环境特征,显微镜观察记录各藻体形态特征,通过原叶体的培养观察各种群的繁殖方式,并用醋酸苏木精染色法观察核分裂过程。结果显示,3个采集地暗紫红毛菜群落均呈点状和不连续性分布,并仅限于生长在瀑布冲击和流水飞溅下的岩石或山溪流水有落差之处有分布,常与疏枝刚毛藻混生在一起。红毛菜均呈不分枝细丝状,长度在1.1~3.5 cm。样品藻胆蛋白含量在7.26~9.46 mg/g之间,娘子关暗紫红毛菜藻胆蛋白含量最高,其次为五泉山红毛菜和兴隆山红毛菜。3个暗紫红毛菜种群繁殖方式均以放散单孢子进行无性生殖维持种群的繁衍。原叶体细胞核分裂过程均为有丝分裂,从前期向中期转变过程中,均呈现姐妹染色单体交叉呈“8”型或“X”型。染色体数均为n=4,染色体长度在0.42~1.67 μm之间,其中3条长度相近,1条略短。五泉山和兴隆山暗紫红毛菜形态、繁殖方式及染色体为首次报道。本实验为我国暗紫红毛菜研究积累了基础资料。

**关键词:**暗紫红毛菜;形态;繁殖方式;染色体

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红毛菜是一种经济红藻,隶属于红藻门(Rhodophyta)、红藻纲(Rhodophyceae)、红毛菜亚纲(Bangiophycidae)、红毛菜目(Bangiales)、红毛菜科(Bangiaceae)、红毛菜属(*Bangia*)<sup>[1]</sup>。我国红毛菜大部分为海水种群,分布在沿海潮间带,生长在淡水环境的红毛菜一般为暗紫红毛菜(*Bangia atropurpurea*)<sup>[1-2]</sup>,据资料记载,其主要分布在山西、河南、甘肃、青海、重庆及西藏等地<sup>[3]</sup>。

暗紫红毛菜对生境的要求较苛刻,其往往只生长在某个特定的水域或地点<sup>[1]</sup>,这在很大程度上增加了采样难度。目前,国外有关于北美五大湖暗紫红毛菜分布、染色体数目、核型、*rbcL*及nrSSU序列的研究报道<sup>[4-6]</sup>,国内对暗紫红毛菜的研究仅为山西娘子关暗紫红毛菜的部分生物

学<sup>[7]</sup>、*rbcL*<sup>[8-9]</sup>、nrSSU<sup>[9]</sup>和ITS部分序列<sup>[10]</sup>的报道,尚未见有其他分布地暗紫红毛菜生物学方面的研究报道。

本实验对采自山西娘子关、兰州五泉山及兰州兴隆山的3个暗紫红毛菜种群进行了形态、繁殖方式、染色体及色素含量的观察测定,以期为我国暗紫红毛菜生物学特征研究积累基础资料。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料采集与地点

2014年分别在山西娘子关(113°52'E,37°58'N)、兰州五泉山(103°82'E,36°04'N)和兰州兴隆山(104°06'E,35°82'N)进行暗紫红毛菜样品采集(图1-a),除现场用卡诺固定液(无水乙醇:冰醋酸=3:1)固定部分材料外,其余采集材料阴干后

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通信作者:沈宗根,E-mail:zonggenshen@cslg.cn

带回实验室,部分存-20℃冰箱备用,部分材料用于培养观察。

### 1.2 原叶体培养及形态观察

各样品材料原叶体去除杂藻,冲洗干净后置于光照培养箱(SANYO MLR-351,日本)培养,光强50 μmol/(m<sup>2</sup>·s),温度16℃,光周期12L:12D,每5d更换一次培养液(淡水煮沸消毒加PES营养液<sup>[11]</sup>)。显微镜观察培养期间各材料原叶体生殖细胞的形成,判断是否有雌雄株及雌雄生殖细胞的出现。

任意挑选30株以上原叶体,分别测量长度,在显微镜(Nikon 90i,日本)下观察藻体形态及横切面,同时测量藻体的宽度及细胞大小。

### 1.3 繁殖方式观察

挑选部分形成生殖细胞的原叶体,阴干刺激,再放入消毒淡水中,搅拌促使放散孢子,收集放散出的孢子水滴在载玻片上,使其附着萌发,孢子培养条件同“原叶体培养及形态观察”方式观察。在显微镜下观察并判断孢子萌发形成的为原叶体或是丝状体,以确定放散孢子的性质及繁殖方式。

### 1.4 染色体观察

原叶体用卡诺固定液固定24h以上,在亮处放置数日,待藻体的颜色褪至无色,用Wittmann<sup>[12]</sup>醋酸苏木精法染色、压片,观察原叶体细胞核分裂过程及染色体数,用NIS-Elements BR 3.0软件测量染色体长度。

### 1.5 光合色素含量测定

取培养2d的各样品原叶体,用吸水纸吸干表面水分,再用电子天平(BEL Engineering,意大利)精确称取0.1g样品,加入液氮后充分研磨至粉状,加入4mL pH 6.8磷酸缓冲液,在4℃冰箱中避光静置30min,4℃、10000r/min条件下离心10min,取上清液,定容至5mL,摇匀后分别在651、614和498.5 nm波长下分别测定吸光度值;上述沉淀加入90%的(v/v)丙酮约8mL,室温避光静置提取叶绿素24h,4℃、10000r/min条件下离心10min,取上清液,定容至10mL,摇匀后分别在664、647和630 nm波长下分别测定吸光度值。

根据Kursar等<sup>[13]</sup>的公式分别计算藻红蛋白(phycerythrin, PE)、别藻蓝蛋白(allophycocyanin, APC)、藻蓝蛋白(phycocyanin, PC)的含量。参照

Jeffrey等<sup>[14]</sup>的公式计算叶绿素a(chlorophyll a, chl. a)含量。计算公式如下:

$$PE = 155.8 A_{498.5} - 40.0 A_{614} - 10.5 A_{651}$$

$$APC = 181.3 A_{651} - 22.3 A_{614}$$

$$PC = 151.1 A_{614} - 99.1 A_{651}$$

$$chl. a = 11.85 A_{664} - 1.54 A_{647} - 0.08 A_{630}$$

数据处理使用Origin 7.0软件,显著性分析使用One-Way ANOVA,显著性水平设为P<0.05。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 分布特征

娘子关瀑布位于山西省平定县,海拔1200~1600 m,是我国北方冷泉之一,泉水常年18℃。瀑布沿悬崖峭壁倾泻而下,形成高达几十米的飞流,流水及水花飞溅到的岩石上布满了红毛菜藻落,与之混生的有疏枝刚毛藻(*Cladophora insignis*)(图1-b)。五泉山公园位于兰州市南侧的皋兰山北麓,海拔1600 m,公园内泉水瀑布下及溪流有落差处呈点状分布红毛菜(图1-c),混生藻类同为疏枝刚毛藻。兴隆山位于兰州市榆中县西南,海拔2400 m,红毛菜零星分布在溪流落差处的岩石上(图1-d)。

### 2.2 形态特征

4月采自山西娘子关瀑布的红毛菜呈不分枝细丝状,暗红色(图版I-1)。藻体长1.5~3.5 cm。显微观察结果显示,细胞具星状色素体。由单列细胞形成的藻体宽20.5~37.3 μm,细胞大小为(18.7~36.4) μm × (9.6~18.1) μm(图版I-2),藻体横切面呈圆柱形(图版I-4)。采集样品中,单列藻体约占70%。少量多列藻体宽31.8~96.5 μm,细胞大小为(12.9~27.4) μm × (12.3~19.1) μm(图版I-3),藻体横切面细胞呈辐射状排列(图版I-5)。

5月采自兰州五泉山的红毛菜,呈浅紫红色,不分枝细丝状(图版I-6),藻体长1.1~3.5 cm。结果显示,细胞具星状色素体。单列藻体细胞长方形,藻体宽23.8~40.2 μm,细胞大小为(18.1~36.4) μm × (8.2~19.3) μm(图版I-7)。样品中60%的为单列藻体。多列藻体细胞多为圆形或椭圆形(图版I-8),藻体宽32.8~108 μm,细胞大小为(13.0~28.2) μm × (9.8~17.0) μm(图版I-9)。



图1 暗紫红毛菜种群采集点信息

(a)采集位点; (b)娘子关瀑布; (c)五泉山公园; (d)兴隆山溪流

**Fig. 1 Collection information of three *B. atropurpurea* populations in China**

(a) the map of collection sites; (b) Niangzizhan waterfall; (c) Wuquanshan park; (d) Xinglongshan stream

5月采自兰州兴隆山泉水溪流的红毛菜藻体紫红色(图版I-10),藻体长1.5~2.9 cm。细胞具星状色素体。单列细丝状藻体仅占30%,藻体宽25~57.9  $\mu\text{m}$ ,细胞大小为(20.8~35.6)  $\mu\text{m} \times$  (9.5~25.6)  $\mu\text{m}$ (图版I-11)。样品中大部分为多列藻体,藻体宽55~116  $\mu\text{m}$ ,细胞大小为(14.1~31.3)  $\mu\text{m} \times$  (9.8~20.0)  $\mu\text{m}$ (图版I-12),藻体横切面显示,细胞楔形呈辐射状排列,轴心部位呈空心状(图版I-13)。同时,由于生殖细胞大量形成,细胞分裂的不同步,使一些多列藻体外形出现粗细不均的节结(图版I-14)。

### 2.3 繁殖方式

对3个采集红毛菜种群原叶体以及分别培养8周后的原叶体进行观察,均未见雌、雄植株以及雌、雄生殖细胞的形成。收集放散孢子及萌发观察结果显示,藻体从顶端开始先形成并放散孢子,单列藻体是由1个营养细胞直接转化成1个孢子放散(图2-a),多列藻体由营养细胞转变成孢子

囊,囊内形成2至数个孢子,成熟后放散(图2-b,c)。刚放散出来的孢子圆形(图2-d),直径为12~19  $\mu\text{m}$ ,变形运动后遇到合适的基质即附着萌发(图2-e),2 d后萌发成4细胞小藻体(图2-f),15 d左右即可长成原叶体(图2-g)。静置培养条件下,有的孢子即在藻体上原位萌发形成小藻体(图2-h)。不管是单列或多列藻体放散出的均为单孢子(archeospore),其萌发生长形成的均为原叶体。

### 2.4 核分裂与染色体数

显微观察结果显示,3个暗紫红毛菜种群原叶体细胞核分裂过程均为有丝分裂。染色体数均为 $n=4$ 。3个种群样品细胞核分裂过程基本一致(图版II)。间期,细胞核颜色很淡较难分辨。早前期,细胞核体积较小,一般呈圆形,通常位于细胞一侧(图版II-1,9,17)。前期染色质往往浓缩成环状(图版II-2,10),之后逐渐收缩呈颗粒状,似一串珠(图版II-18)。接着出现疏松盘卷状的染色质丝(图版II-3,11),染色质丝交叉呈网格状

(图版 II-19)。进入中期的染色体之间靠得很近,常常呈交叉的“8”或“X”型(图版 II-4,12,20)。分裂中期,染色体进一步缩短加粗,可观察到4条染色体(图版 II-5,13,21),其中3条长度相近,1条略短。染色体之间往往聚集不分散。由于是压片观察,部分制片观察时,有的细胞核内4条染色体不处于同一观察面上,显示出3~5条染色体。后期,8条染色体分为两组,每组4条,开始分离。

(图版 II-6,14,22)。此时两组染色体之间距离增大,逐渐向两端移动,可见纺锤丝(图版 II-7,15,23)。末期,染色体间凝聚成团,逐渐形成两个细胞核,随着细胞质的分离,新的细胞壁形成(图版 II-8,16,24)。染色体长度测量结果显示,娘子关暗紫红毛菜长度为0.42~1.56 μm;五泉山暗紫红毛菜长度为0.47~1.54 μm;兴隆山暗紫红毛菜长度为0.51~1.67 μm。

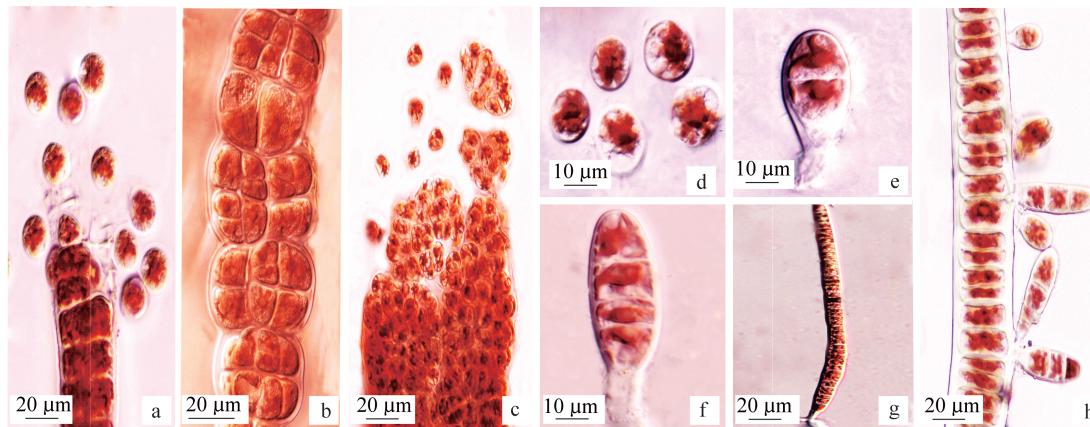


图2 3个暗紫红毛菜种群的繁殖方式

(a)单列藻体放散单孢子;(b)单孢子囊表面观;(c)多列藻体放散单孢子;(d)刚放散的单孢子;(e)2细胞萌发体;(f)4细胞萌发体;(g)单孢子萌发成原叶体;(h)单孢子原位萌发

Fig. 2 Photomicrographs of reproduction of three *B. atropurpurea* populations

(a) archeospores releasing from uniseriate filaments; (b) cross-section views of archeosporangium; (c) archeospores releasing from multiseriate filaments; (d) released archeospores; (e) two-celled archeospores germling; (f) four-celled archeospores germling; (g) the archeospores germinating into filaments; (h) the archeospores germinating in situ

## 2.5 藻胆蛋白和叶绿素a含量

藻胆蛋白含量在7.26~9.46 mg/g之间,娘子关暗紫红毛菜最高,其次为五泉山暗紫红毛菜,兴隆山暗紫红毛菜含量最低。藻胆蛋白组成中含量最高的均为藻红蛋白,其中,娘子关暗紫红毛菜含量最高为( $4.90 \pm 0.88$ ) mg/g,分别比五泉山、兴隆山暗紫红毛菜高出7.63%和27.9%( $P > 0.05$ )。别藻蓝蛋白含量娘子关暗紫红毛菜为( $2.10 \pm 0.41$ ) mg/g,分别比五泉山、兴隆山暗紫红毛菜高出6.05%和19.3%( $P > 0.05$ )。藻蓝蛋白含量娘子关暗紫红毛菜为( $2.36 \pm 0.44$ ) mg/g,比五泉山暗紫红毛菜高出32.0%( $P > 0.05$ ),比兴隆山暗紫红毛菜高出48.2%( $P < 0.05$ )(图3)。

样品叶绿素a含量测定表明,娘子关暗紫红毛菜最低,仅为( $0.40 \pm 0.10$ ) mg/g,分别比五泉山、兴隆山暗紫红毛菜低51.8%和45.7%( $P < 0.05$ )(图3)。

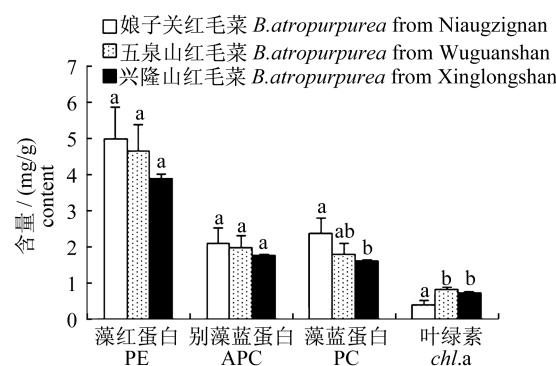


图3 3个暗紫红毛菜种群 PE、APC、PC、chl. a 含量

不同字母代表不同样品间差异显著( $P < 0.05$ ), $n = 3$

Fig. 3 Contents of PE, APC, PC, chl. a of three *B. atropurpurea* populations

Different letters indicate significant difference between different samples( $P < 0.05$ ), $n = 3$

## 3 讨论

### 3.1 分布特征与繁殖方式

红毛菜属植物分布广泛,除暗紫红毛菜外,大

部分种类生活于海水环境。海水栖息的红毛菜喜欢在风浪拍击的中、高潮带岩石上固着，并能忍受长时间的曝晒和干出。本次采集的暗紫红毛菜样品中有2个（山西娘子关和兰州五泉山）采自冷泉瀑布下，1个采集于兴隆山山溪流水之处。从采集现场来看，红毛菜群落均呈区域性点状和不连续性分布，且位置仅限于瀑布冲击和流水飞溅得到的岩石或山溪流水有落差之处。这一分布特点与国内外报道的大多数淡水红藻均是生活在泉水溪流中相符<sup>[1,15-17]</sup>。海水红毛菜和暗紫红毛菜的分布特征表明，红毛菜属植物偏喜流急浪大的生境条件。同时，从采集地藻类植物群落分析，娘子关和五泉山的暗紫红毛菜均与疏枝刚毛藻混生在一起，而海水红毛菜种群则往往与同科（红毛菜科）的紫菜混生，形成生长群落。

关于红毛菜繁殖方式的研究显示，海水红毛菜存在2个类群，一类具有性兼无性2种生殖方式，另一类仅无性生殖方式<sup>[9,18-19]</sup>。而暗紫红毛菜的繁殖方式目前仅见一例有性生殖的报道<sup>[20]</sup>，其他均为无性生殖。本次采集的暗紫红毛菜均以产生单孢子的形式进行无性生殖，这与国内外已有的报道相符合<sup>[5,7,9]</sup>。由此可见，红毛菜属的无性生殖相对于有性生殖更为普遍，无性生殖方式也是红毛菜属藻类的共同特征。

由暗紫红毛菜的分布特征与繁殖方式结果分析，流水、飞溅水花等均有助于红毛菜单孢子脱离母体并扩散，对维持其种群的延续有作用。

### 3.2 原叶体细胞核分裂特征及染色体

红毛菜科植物生活史有不等世代交替和无世代交替2种类型，关于细胞核分裂研究主要集中在紫菜属<sup>[19,21-23]</sup>。红毛菜属植物细胞核分裂研究仅有对具有性生殖物种的孢子体（丝状体， $2n$ ）阶段细胞核分裂报道，并且发现在分裂过程中出现同源染色体配对现象<sup>[24-25]</sup>，而对红毛菜配子体（原叶体， $n$ ）阶段细胞的核分裂过程尚未有报道。本实验3个暗紫红毛菜种群生活史属无世代交替型，只存在配子体的原叶体阶段，从原叶体细胞核分裂过程分析，与文献描述的孢子体核分裂现象不同，分裂特征为前期在向中期转变时，均呈现姐妹染色单体交叉呈“8”型或“X”型的现象，在核分裂过程中染色体呈现聚集不分散的特点。暗紫红毛菜原叶体的这一分裂特征与周伟<sup>[23]</sup>对条斑紫菜叶状体营养细胞核分裂观察描述基本一致，由此推断，这应属红毛菜科植物配子体阶段的核分裂特征。

关于红毛菜染色体数，国外藻类研究者对不同地区海水红毛菜研究，以 $n=3$ 和 $n=4$ 的结果出现较多<sup>[5,26-27]</sup>，国内海水红毛菜染色体数目 $n=4$ 较多<sup>[7,9,25]</sup>，也有报道 $n=6$ 及 $n=8$ <sup>[18]</sup>。本实验3个暗紫红毛菜原叶体的染色体数目均为 $n=4$ ，这与汪文俊<sup>[7]</sup>、邓银银<sup>[9]</sup>对娘子关暗紫红毛菜染色体的研究结果一致，而与国外报道的北美及欧洲暗紫红毛菜染色体数目为 $n=3$ 有异<sup>[5]</sup>，差异可能与物种、生长条件及地理季节分布有关。从海水红毛菜和暗紫红毛菜染色体数分析，红毛菜属植物染色体较少是普遍现象，而染色体 $n=4$ 应为分布广泛的种群。

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## Study of morphology, reproduction and chromosomes of three *Bangia atropurpurea* ( Bangiales , Rhodophyta ) populations

TIAN Cuicui<sup>1,2</sup>, ZHU Jianyi<sup>2</sup>, LU Qinjin<sup>3</sup>, DENG Yinyin<sup>3</sup>, JIANG Bo<sup>2</sup>, SHEN Zonggen<sup>2\*</sup>

(1. School of Biology and Basic Medical Sciences, Soochow University, Suzhou 215123, China;

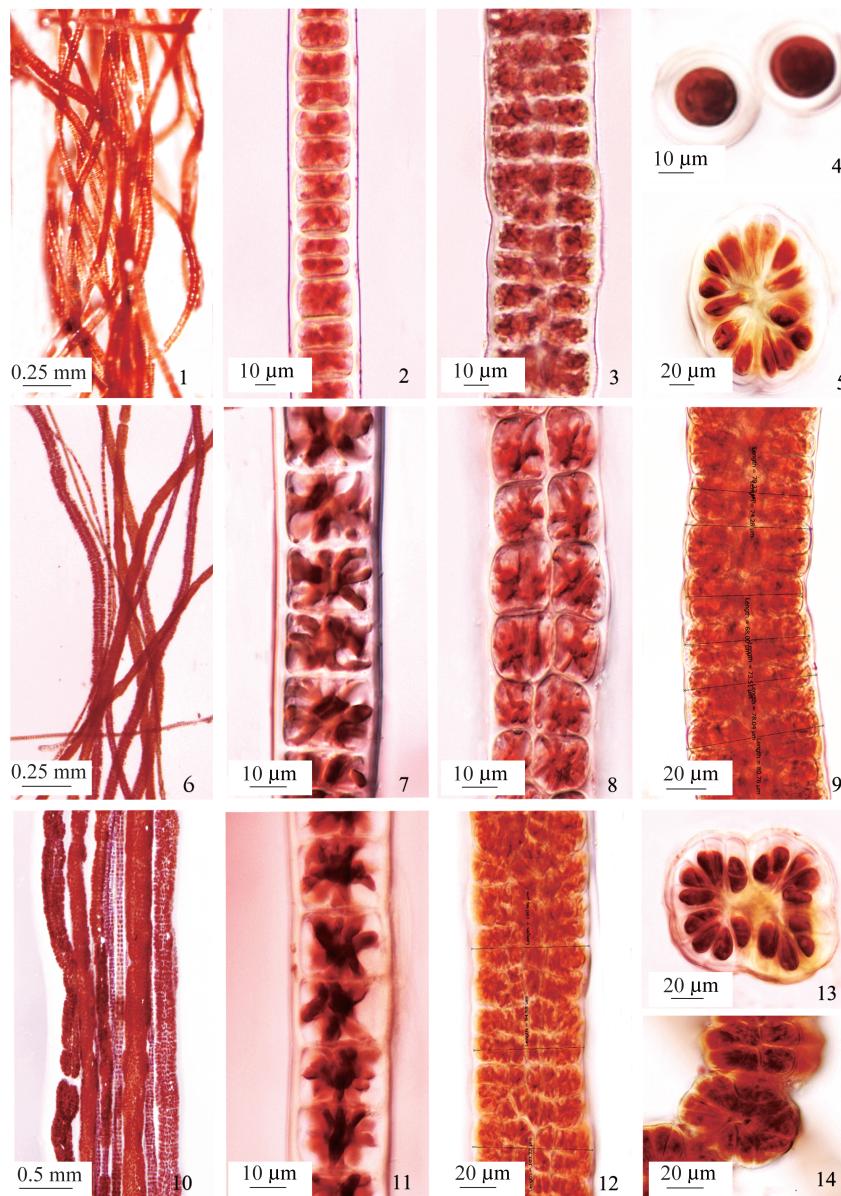
2. Department of Biology and Food Engineering, Changshu Institute of Technology, Changshu 215500, China;

3. Institute of Oceanology and Marine Fisheries, Nantong 226007, China)

**Abstract:** *Bangia atropurpurea* has been inadequately studied in China. To understand the basic biological characteristics of *B. atropurpurea* in China, the morphology, reproduction, chromosome characteristics and pigment contents of *B. atropurpurea* were studied in this research. Three *B. atropurpurea* samples were collected from Niangziguang ( Shanxi Province ), Wuquanshan ( Gansu Province ) and Xinglongshan ( Gansu Province ). The growth environment conditions of the *Bangia* samples were studied in the fields. The morphological and reproduction characteristics of these three samples were examined under the light microscope. The nuclear division processes of samples were observed under a photomicroscope with an aceto-iron-haematoxylin-chloral hydrate stain. The freshwater *Bangia* populations in these three different locations were found adhered to rocks, waterfall and fast flowing streams, and the *Bangia* populations were often found to coexist with *Cladophora insignis*. These *Bangia* samples were unbranched filaments and the length ranged from 1.1 cm to 3.5 cm. Phycobiliprotein contents of three samples were ranged from 7.26 to 9.46 mg/g, in which the sample from Niangziguang contained the highest concentration, followed by the sample from Wuquanshan. The Xinlongshan sample contained the lowest phycobiliprotein contents concentration in comparison with other samples. These *Bangia* samples reproduced asexually and the released archeospores germinated into gametophytes continuously. The nuclear division of three *Bangia* samples were mitosis and the sister chromosomes always assembled as a “8” or a “X” shape in the early metaphase. All freshwater samples had the consistent somatic chromosome numbers of  $n = 4$ . The length of chromosomes were ranged from 0.42 to 1.67  $\mu\text{m}$  and one of the chromosomes was usually found to be shorter than the other three. This is the first time that the biology characteristics of *Bangia* samples from Wuquanshan and Xinglongshan have been systematically studied in China. That provides useful information for the *B. atropurpurea* research.

**Key words:** *Bangia atropurpurea*; morphology; reproduction; chromosomes

**Corresponding author:** SHEN Zonggen. E-mail: zonggenshen@ cslg. cn

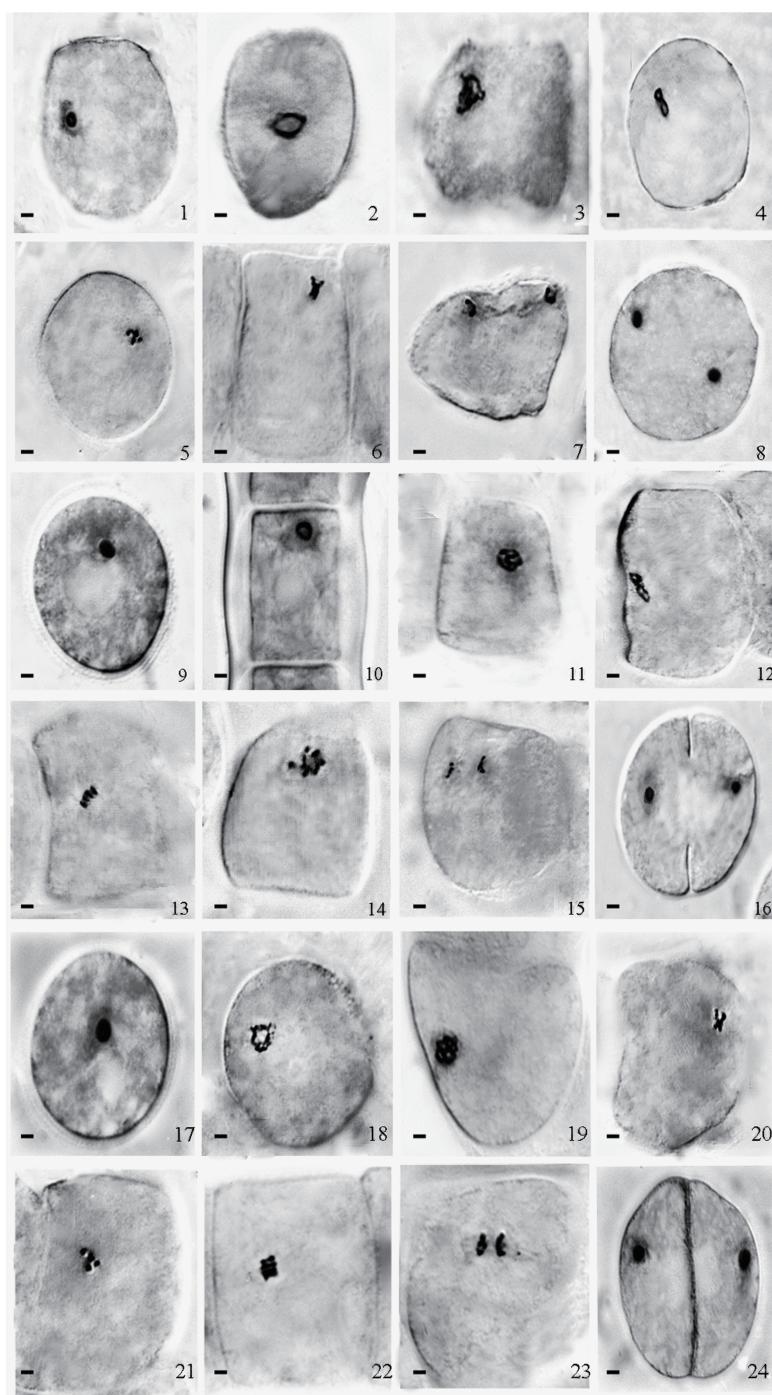


图版 I 3个暗紫红毛菜种群形态特征

1. 娘子关红毛菜形态; 2. 娘子关红毛菜单列藻体; 3. 娘子关红毛菜多列藻体; 4. 娘子关红毛菜单列藻体横切; 5. 娘子关红毛菜多列藻体横切; 6. 五泉山红毛菜形态; 7. 五泉山红毛菜单列藻体; 8. 五泉山红毛菜两列藻体; 9. 五泉山红毛菜多列藻体; 10. 兴隆山红毛菜形态; 11. 兴隆山红毛菜单列藻体; 12. 兴隆山红毛菜多列藻体; 13. 兴隆山红毛菜多列藻体横切; 14. 兴隆山红毛菜藻体呈节结状

#### Plate I Photomicrographs of morphology of three *B. atropurpurea* populations

1. the morphology of *B. atropurpurea* from Niangziguan; 2. the uniseriate filaments of *B. atropurpurea* from Niangziguan; 3. the multiseriate filaments of *B. atropurpurea* from Niangziguan; 4. the uniseriate filaments cross-section views of *B. atropurpurea* from Niangziguan; 5. the multiseriate filaments cross-section views of *B. atropurpurea* from Niangziguan; 6. the morphology of *B. atropurpurea* from Wuquanshan; 7. the uniseriate filaments of *B. atropurpurea* from Wuquanshan; 8. the biseriate filaments of *B. atropurpurea* from Wuquanshan; 9. the multiseriate filaments of *B. atropurpurea* from Wuquanshan; 10. the morphology of *B. atropurpurea* from Xinglongshan; 11. the uniseriate filaments of *B. atropurpurea* from Xinglongshan; 12. the multiseriate filaments of *B. atropurpurea* from Xinglongshan; 13. the multiseriate filaments cross-section views of *B. atropurpurea* from Xinglongshan; 14. the filaments of *B. atropurpurea* from Xinglongshan showing node shape



图版II 3个暗紫红毛菜种群的核分裂过程

1~8. 娘子关红毛菜核分裂过程(1.早前期;2.前期;3.染色质细线状;4.早中期;5.中期;6.中后期;7.后期;8.末期);9~16. 五泉山红毛菜核分裂过程(9.早前期;10.前期;11.染色质呈细线状;12.早中期;13.中期;14.中后期;15.后期;16.末期);17~24. 兴隆山红毛菜核分裂过程(17.早前期;18.前期;19.染色体呈花格网状;20.早中期;21.中期;22.中后期;23.后期;24.末期)。图中标尺均为2 μm

#### Plate II Photomicrographs of nuclear division of three *B. atropurpurea* populations

1~8. the process of nuclear division of *B. atropurpurea* from Niangziguang(1. early prophase; 2. prophase; 3. the chromatin showing thin line shape; 4. early metaphase; 5. metaphase; 6. late metaphase; 7. anaphase; 8. last phase); 9~16. the process of nuclear division of *B. atropurpurea* from Wuquanshan(9. early prophase; 10. prophase; 11. the chromatin showing thin line shape; 12. early metaphase; 13. metaphase; 14. late metaphase; 15. anaphase; 16. last phase); 17~24. the process of nuclear division of *B. atropurpurea* from Xinglongshan(17. early prophase; 18. prophase; 19. the chromosomes showing reticulate structure; 20. early metaphase; 21. metaphase; 22. late metaphase; 23. anaphase; 24. last phase). Scale bars = 2 μm