

دراسات تصفيفية لجنس الأريموفيلا (الميبورية) المستقدم للمملكة العربية السعودية

الطالبة:
عبير صالح عطوة

إشراف:
د. ناهد مراد والي
د. سحر رجب الحداد

المُسْتَخْلَص

ووضع التحليل باستخدام تقنية AFLP وجود مجموعة من 6 علامات موجبة و 8 علامات سالبة من الحمض النووي DNA والتي يمكن أن تستخدم للتمييز بين الأنواع السبعة لنبات الأريموفيلا المستزرعة في المملكة العربية السعودية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن شجرة النشوء والتطور الناتجة قسمت النباتات إلى ثلاث أفرع رئيسية، أول فرع قسم إلى مجموعتين تحت فرع. يتضمن أول تحت فرع الأنواع *E. oppositifolia* subsp. *oppositifolia* و *E. bignoniiflora* بينما ثانٍ *E. laanii*. ثانٍ فرع يتكون من نوع واحد فقط وهو *E. pterocarpa* subsp. *pterocarpa*. وأخيراً ثالث فرع يشمل نوع واحد فقط هو *E. maculata* subsp. *maculata* و *divaricata* subsp. *divaricata* . *glabra* subsp. *glabra*

TAXONOMIC STUDIES OF EREMOPHILA GENUS (MYOPORACEAE) INTRODUCED IN SAUDI ARABIA

Student:
Abeer Saleh Attwah

Supervised by:
Dr. Nahed Mourad Waly
Dr. Sahar Rajab Elhadad

Abstract

Plant genus *Eremophila* belongs to family Myoporaceae which belongs to order Lamiales includes about 7 genus of 253 recognized species. These species were distributed throughout the dry and warm climates and consist of trees shrubs and under shrubs between 2 to 5 meters. Myoporaceae family spreads in Australia, South Pacific Islands and other areas including South Africa, Asia, Hawaii and the Western Indian Islands. Genus of *Eremophila* has played an important role in traditional medicine where many of them have been used in the medical and pharmaceutical purposes. Some species are valued as feed and grown as farm plants. There are currently 215 species recognized from the genus *Eremophila*. Majority of these species are endemic to the continent of Australia. However, it was possible to cultivate some of them in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia such as *E. bignoniiflora*, *E. divaricata* subsp. *divaricata*, *E. glabra* subsp. *glabra*, *E. laanii*, *E. maculata* subsp. *maculata*, *E. oppositifolia* subsp. *oppositifolia*, and *E. pterocarpa* subsp. *pterocarpa*. This research aims to study the morphological, anatomical characters, and DNA fingerprinting using Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism (AFLP) technique for some selected species of the plant genus *Eremophila* cultivated in west of Saudi Arabia in Hada Al-Sham Research Station located in north of Jeddah city where there are no previous studies conducted in Saudi Arabia concerning these cultivated species. In addition, to our literature survey there was lack of such studies on these species in the Arabian Peninsula. Results of morphological studies, as character of spotted flowers, show that existence of two groups with spotted flowers including. *E. bignoniiflora*, *E. divaricata* subsp. *divaricata*, *E. laanii*, and *E. maculata* subsp. *maculata*. However, group of non-spotted flowers including *E. glabra* subsp. *glabra* and *E. pterocarpa* subsp. *pterocarpa*. Depending on character of fruits, they were ovoid and beaked in *E. divaricata* subsp. *divaricata*, *E. laanii*, and *E. maculata* subsp. *maculata*. They were ovoid and non-beaked in *E. bignoniiflora*, and *E. glabra* subsp. *glabra*. The species *E. divaricata* subsp. *divaricata* is characterized by the enclosed stamens in flowers. However, the other two species *E. laanii* and *E. maculata* subsp. *maculata* are characterized by the exerted stamen in flowers. Separation of two previous species was performed by using the number of ovules inside ovary. By studying shape and texture of fruit and form of leaves, distinguish between *E. glabra* subsp. *glabra* and *E. pterocarpa* subsp. *pterocarpa* was done. Studying the anatomical structures of the 7 species under investigation show variation in the mesophyll tissue in leaves were it was isolateral in species *E. divaricata* subsp. *divaricata*, *E. glabra* subsp. *glabra*, *E. laanii*, *E. maculata* subsp. *maculata*, and *E. pterocarpa* subsp. *pterocarpa* and isobilateral dorsiventral in species *E. bignoniiflora* and *E. oppositifolia* subsp. *oppositifolia*. The epidermal tissue of stem was simple in species *E. laanii*, *E. maculata* subsp. *maculata*, and *E. pterocarpa* subsp. *pterocarpa* and multiple in species *E. divaricata* subsp. *divaricata* and *E. glabra* subsp. *glabra*. In the anatomical structure of the stem of the seven species under investigation, axial was banded with three cells in species *E. laanii* and vasicentric paratracheal in parenchyma species *E. maculata* subsp. *maculata* and *E. pterocarpa* subsp. *pterocarpa*. Separation between previous species was performed by using character of type of epidermal cell of leaf. Also, according to the presence and absence of hairs on the outer surface of the leaf, *E. glabra* subsp. *glabra* is characterized by presence of non-branched glandular and non-glandular hairs while *E. divaricata* subsp. *divaricata* is characterized by its absence. Finally, we study

genetic fingerprinting of the seven species of genus *Eremophila* in order to find the percentage of post-genetic by using indicator variation lengths of the pieces multiplier tests AFLP. Stages of the work included DNA isolation, purification, amplification, and detection the differences between the replicate segments of each selected plant. AFLP analysis illustrated the presence of 6 positive and 8 negative DNA markers that can be used to distinguish between the seven *Eremophila* species cultivated in Saudi Arabia. In addition, constructed phylogenetic tree divided the plants into three main clusters, the first one is divided into two sub-clusters, the first sub-cluster divided the plants into *E. bignoniiflora*, *E. oppositifolia* subsp. *oppositifolia*, and *E. laanii*, while the second sub-cluster have only one species *E. pterocarpa* subsp. *pterocarpa*. The second cluster is composed of two species *E. divaricata* subsp. *divaricata* and *E. maculata* subsp. *maculata*. Finally, the third cluster included only one species *E. glabra* subsp. *glabra*.