

Morphological characteristics of a series of alien monosomic addition lines of Japanese bunching onion (*Allium fistulosum* L.) with extra chromosomes from shallot (*A. cepa* L. *Aggregatum* group)

Masayoshi Shigyo*, Mitsuyasu Iino, Shiro Isshiki, and Yosuke Tashiro

*Department of Biotechnology and Plant Breeding, Faculty of Agriculture,
Saga University, Saga 840, Japan*

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To study the effect of the extra chromosomes on morphological characters both in vegetative and reproductive stages, a series of alien monosomic addition lines of Japanese bunching onion (*Allium fistulosum* L.) with extra chromosomes from shallot (*A. cepa* L. *Aggregatum* group) were grown in the experimental farm of Saga University, Saga, Japan. Several morphological characters of the alien monosomic addition lines were found to be specific for the respective alien chromosomes from *A. cepa* *Aggregatum* group. The most distinctive characteristics in each alien monosomic addition line were as follows; spheroidal spathe in FF+1A, bloom-less leaf blade in FF+2A, slow expansion of leaf in FF+3A, acuminate spathe in FF+4A, reddish-yellow leaf sheath in FF+5A, arch-like leaf blade in FF+6A, fast expansion of leaf in FF+7A, and intensely yellow anther in FF+8A. The results indicate that these character expressions are deeply related to alien genes on extra chromosomes from *A. cepa* *Aggregatum* group.

INTRODUCTION

A series of alien monosomic addition lines (AMALs) of *A. fistulosum* with the extra chromosomes from *A. cepa* *Aggregatum* group (FF+1A to FF+8A) was established in our previous study (Shigyo et al., 1996). Chromosomal locations of isozyme and 5S rRNA genes in *A. cepa* *Aggregatum* group had been determined using the series (Shigyo et al., 1994; Shigyo et al., 1995a; Shigyo et al., 1995b; Shigyo et al., 1996). The series seems to be a material useful also for determination of the chromosomal locations of the genes controlling morphological characters in *A. cepa* *Aggregatum* group. In the AMALs of sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) and rice (*Oryza sativa* L.), it was revealed that extra chromosomes from wild species had various effects on the morphological characters of the recipient species (Lange et al., 1988; Jena and Khush, 1989; Reamon-Ramos and Wricke, 1992; Yasui, 1997).

In the present study, morphological characters of shoot, leaf, and flower organs were examined to evaluate the effects of extra chromosomes from *A. cepa* *Aggregatum* group on the character expressions in *A. fistulosum*. Furthermore, chromosomal locations of the genes controlling some

of these characters were discussed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant materials consisted of the 37 AMALs were produced in our previous study (Shigyo et al., 1996). *A. fistulosum* cv. 'Kujyo' which had been used in raising the AMALs was also examined as control. From March, 1995 to February, 1996, the plants were grown in the experimental farm of Saga University (N33°14', E130°17'), Saga, Japan. A compound fertilizer was applied before planting. Total amounts of three major nutrients in a basal dressing were 100 N (as ammonium sulfate), 120 P (as calcium superphosphate), and 100 K (as potassium chloride) kg/ha. The width of the ridge for each plant was 25 cm, and the intrarow spacing was 30 cm. A silver mulching was further applied. The organs and characters examined in this study are summarized in Table 1. The times and methods of the examinations are also shown in Table 1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For most of the characters examined, the data showed considerable variations both within and among the AMALs (Figs. 1 and 2). Though all the plants of *A. fistulosum* had

* Corresponding author.

Table 1. Characters investigated in this study

Organ	Character
Whole plant	Survival rate (12 months after planting)
Shoot	Number of tillers (6 months after planting)
Leaf	Leaf sheath length (6 months after planting)
	Leaf blade length (6 months after planting)
	Leaf sheath diameter (6 months after planting)
	Leaf sheath color (+; reddish-yellow, -; white)
	Leaf blade color (Scale 1–5 from light green to deep green)
	Number of expanding leaves per tiller (every month from Aug., 95' to Feb., 96')
Flower	Spathe shape
	Flower stalk length (just after blooming)
	Number of florets (one inflorescence)
	Pedice length (just after blooming)
	Outer filament length
	Inner filament length
	Anther length
	Anther width
	Anther color (Scale 1–7 from light yellow to deep yellow)
	Ovary color (Scale 1–7 from light green to deep green)

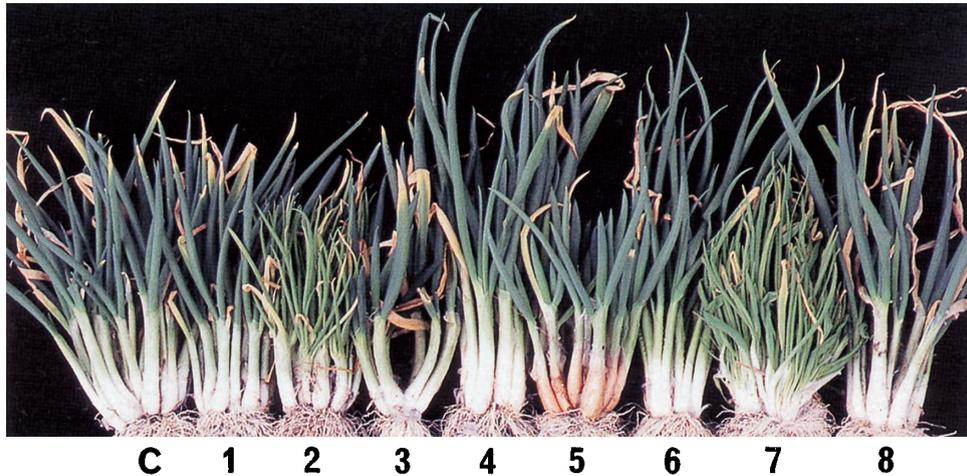


Fig. 1. Plants of a series of alien monosomic addition lines (1–8) and *A. fistulosum* (C) in vegetative stage. Each arabic numeral (1–8) corresponds to the extra chromosomes (1A to 8A) of the alien monosomic addition lines. $\times ca. 1/12$.

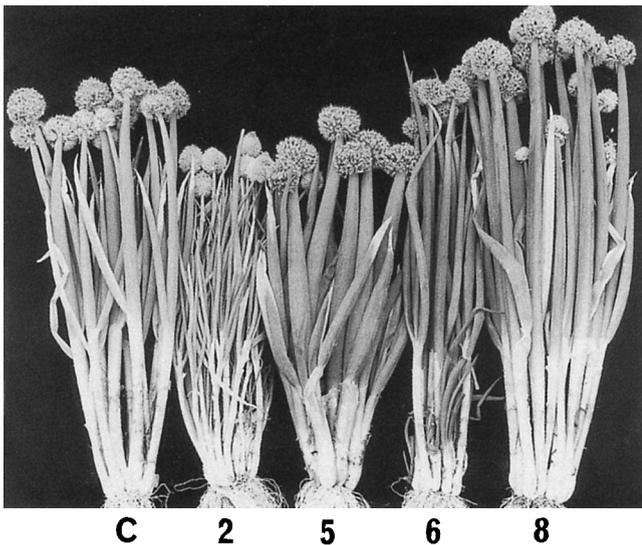


Fig. 2. Plants of alien monosomic addition lines (2, 5, 6, and 8) and *A. fistulosum* (C) in reproductive stage. Each arabic numeral (2, 5, 6, and 8) corresponds to the extra chromosomes (2A, 5A, 6A, and 8A) of the alien monosomic addition lines. $\times ca. 1/14$.

survived during the term of the investigation, some plants had withered or died in all types of the AMALs (Table 2). The survival rates of the AMALs FF+1A and FF+3A were low. It seems that these two types of the AMALs have low tolerance to high temperature and humidity in summer.

The numbers of tillers in all types of AMALs except FF+8A were fewer than that in *A. fistulosum*. Few numbers of tillers were observed in FF+1A, FF+4A, and FF+6A. A rapid formation and elongation of axillary buds from late autumn to early winter was observed in FF+2A and FF+7A. However, the numbers of tillers were not large in the two types of the AMALs since the elongated axillary buds had been eternally covered with old leaf sheaths and had not been counted as tillers. Plants of FF+4A grew vigorously

and was the largest in all the AMALs judging from the leaf length and leaf sheath diameter. Plants of FF+2A, FF+3A, and FF+5A were small. Reddish-yellow leaf sheaths were observed only in FF+5A. The color of leaf blade in FF+2A and FF+7A was light green, and those of other AMALs and *A. fistulosum* were deep green. Further, FF+2A had bloomless leaves.

The fast expansion of leaf was observed in FF+1A, FF+2A, and FF+7A, and the slow expansion of leaf in FF+3A, FF+4A, FF+5A, and FF+8A. In all types of the AMALs and *A. fistulosum*, the numbers of expanded leaves decreased gradually from August to February (Fig. 3). In FF+2A and FF+7A, the numbers of leaves were increased again from October to November. This phenomenon was

Table 2. Morphological data on leaves of alien monosomic addition lines

Plant material		No. of plants planted	Survival rate (%)	No. of tillers ^a	Leaf length (cm) ^a			Leaf sheath diameter (cm) ^a	Leaf color	
Extra chromosome	No. of lines				sheath	blade	total		sheath ^b	blade ^c
1A	5	82	46.3	5.7±0.6	10.9±0.3	40.4±1.1	51.3±1.4	5.3±0.1	–	3.4±0.8
2A	3	58	77.6	8.5±1.3	9.2±0.5	32.9±0.8	42.1±1.1	4.1±0.1	–	1.0±0.0
3A	4	22	28.1	7.6±3.6	11.0±0.4	29.2±2.1	40.2±2.3	5.1±0.5	–	2.0
4A	8	108	87.0	4.7±0.4	15.7±0.3	55.8±0.8	71.5±1.0	6.1±0.1	–	4.1±0.3
5A	3	55	80.0	8.3±0.8	10.8±0.5	36.5±1.0	47.2±1.4	5.1±0.1	+	4.0±0.7
6A	2	48	77.1	5.3±0.6	12.8±0.5	49.2±1.4	62.0±1.6	4.9±0.1	–	5.0
7A	10	160	83.8	9.0±0.6	12.4±0.3	43.3±0.5	55.7±0.7	5.3±0.1	–	1.1±0.1
8A	2	39	71.8	11.9±1.5	14.3±0.5	47.2±1.2	61.5±1.5	5.7±0.2	–	4.0
<i>A. fistulosum</i>	1	16	100.0	11.7±1.0	18.3±0.8	47.5±1.1	65.9±1.6	5.3±0.1	–	3.0

^a Data are shown with mean ± SE. ^b +, Reddish-yellow; –, White. ^c Mean ± SE of color scales from 1 (light green) to 5 (deep green).

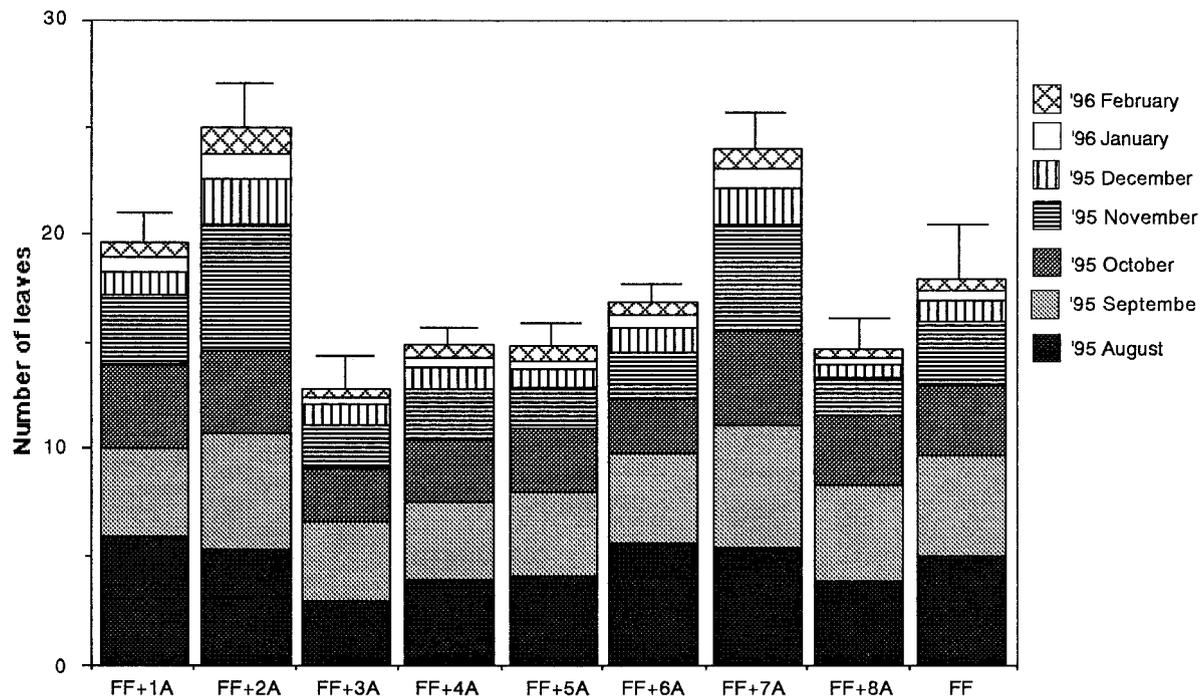


Fig. 3. Numbers of expanded leaves in alien monosomic addition lines (FF+1A to FF+8A) and *A. fistulosum* (FF).

related to the elongation of the axillary buds from late autumn to early winter. In FF+6A, arch-like expansion of leaves was observed (Fig. 4).

The longest length of flower stalk was observed in FF+8A and the shortest one in FF+3A (Table 3). Large numbers of florets were shown in FF+4A and FF+8A, and few ones in FF+3A and FF+6A. There was no morphological difference on the floret characters except the size and color among eight types of the AMALs. Floret size of FF+4A was much larger than those of other AMALs and *A. fistulosum* (Fig. 5). The anther color of FF+8A showed more intense yellow than others, and those of FF+2A, FF+5A, and FF+6A were lighter. The ovary color of FF+2A showed the deepest green in all the plant materials. Considerable differences on the spathe shape were recognized among the AMALs and *A. fistulosum*; the spathes were spheroidal in FF+1A, small in FF+3A, acuminate in FF+4A, and pointed

in *A. fistulosum* (Fig. 6).

The morphological characteristics of the series of the AMALs are summarized in Table 4. This table eloquently tells that eight types of the AMALs have significant differences in morphological characteristics. It is clear that these characteristics are deeply concerned with alien genes on extra chromosomes from *A. cepa* Aggregatum group. It was difficult to examine the morphological characteristics of *A. cepa* Aggregatum group with the AMALs and *A. fistulosum* at the same time. In *A. cepa* Aggregatum group, a bulb formation and a subsequent dormancy was observed in summer season and continuous boltings were shown from winter to spring (data not shown). Therefore, the growth habits of this species were quite different from those of *A. fistulosum*. In general terms, all the AMALs examined in this study had growth habits similar to *A. fistulosum* rather than *A. cepa* Aggregatum group. It seems that the expres-

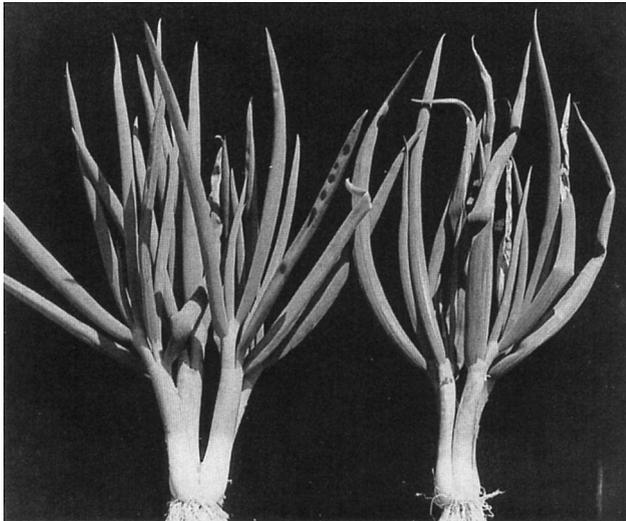


Fig. 4. Plants of *A. fistulosum* (left) and alien monosomic addition line FF+6A (right). FF+6A shows arch-like expansion of leaf. $\times ca. 1/10$.

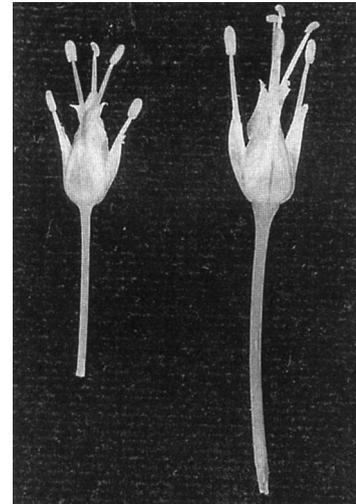


Fig. 5. Florets of *A. fistulosum* (left) and alien monosomic addition line FF+4A (right). FF+4A shows very large floret size. $\times ca. 2$.

Table 3. Morphological data on flowers of alien monosomic addition lines

Plant material		Flower stalk length (cm) ^a	No. of florets ^a	Pedicel length(mm) ^a	Filament length (mm) ^a		Anther size (mm) ^a		Anther color ^b	Ovary color ^c
Extra chromosome	No. of lines				outer	inner	length	width		
1A	5	53.3±1.1	440±20	11.4±0.5	9.6±0.4	8.3±0.3	2.0±0.0	1.0±0.0	6.2±1.0	3.6±0.8
2A	3	58.4±1.6	425	7.7±0.5	9.2±0.2	8.7±0.3	1.9±0.1	1.0±0.0	3.0±0.7	6.0±0.0
3A	4	43.8±0.9	317±36	10.3±0.4	10.5±0.1	10.7±0.3	1.8±0.1	1.0±0.0	5.5±0.8	3.6±1.2
4A	8	69.3±0.8	647±37	16.0±0.9	12.4±0.3	11.6±0.4	2.2±0.1	1.1±0.1	4.6±0.6	5.4±0.4
5A	3	60.1±1.6	386±36	15.8±1.2	10.0±0.3	9.4±0.3	1.9±0.1	1.0±0.0	3.3±0.4	4.2±1.2
6A	2	69.1±2.5	343	10.6±0.3	10.9±0.4	9.9±0.2	2.0±0.0	1.0±0.0	3.3	1.5
7A	10	59.7±0.7	486±23	14.1±0.5	9.8±0.2	9.4±0.2	2.1±0.0	1.1±0.0	5.8±0.5	3.1±0.4
8A	2	73.0±1.2	554	10.9±0.3	11.5±0.2	11.1±0.3	1.8±0.1	1.0±0.0	6.5	4.0
<i>A. fistulosum</i>	1	61.8±2.9	558	11.6±0.5	10.1±0.9	9.3±0.5	2.0±0.0	1.0±0.0	5.0	4.0

^a Data are shown with mean \pm SE. ^b Mean \pm SE of color scales from 1 (light yellow) to 7 (deep yellow). ^c Mean \pm SE of color scales from 1 (light green) to 5 (deep green).



Fig. 6. Spathes of a series of alien monosomic addition lines (1–8) and *A. fistulosum* (C). Each arabic numeral (1–8) corresponds to the extra chromosomes (1A–8A) of the alien monosomic addition lines. FF+1A has a spheroidal spathe. FF+3A has a small spathe. FF+4A has an acuminate spathe. $\times ca. 1$.

sion of the genes in *A. fistulosum* was partially modified by the alien genes.

In *A. cepa*, genetic analyses on some morphological characters had been carried out, and modes of inheritance of the characters were demonstrated (Dowker, 1990). A study on the glossy foliage character (due to absence of wax

on the surface) showed that normal green foliage was dominant over glossy and that a pair of factors (G1/g1) was involved (Jones et al., 1944). In the present study, bloomless leaf blades were observed only in FF+2A. Since all the plants of FF+2A examined showed this characteristic, it seems that the gene related to the character are located

Table 4. Morphological characteristics of alien monosomic addition lines (AMALs)

AMAL	Characteristic
FF+1A	a little shorter leaf length, a little shorter flower stalk length, fast expansion of leaf, spheroidal spathe.
FF+2A	short leaf length, short flower stalk length, slender leaf blade, light green leaf blade, bloom-less leaf blade, light yellow pollen, fast expansion of leaf, small floret, elongation of axillary bud from autumn to winter.
FF+3A	short leaf length, short flower stalk length, slow expansion of leaf, small spathe.
FF+4A	long leaf length, long flower stalk length, tough leaf blade, deep green leaf blade, few tillering, slow expansion of leaf, large floret, acuminate spathe.
FF+5A	a little shorter leaf length, a little shorter flower stalk length, slow expansion of leaf, reddish-yellow leaf sheath.
FF+6A	a little slender leaf blade, deep green leaf blade, arch-like expansion of leaf.
FF+7A	fast expansion of leaf, elongation of axillary bud from autumn to winter.
FF+8A	long leaf length, long flower stalk length, thick leaf blade, slow expansion of leaf, deep yellow anther, many tillering.

on the extra chromosome 2A. Inheritance of bulb color in *A. cepa* was reported by a few researchers (Clarke et al., 1944; Jones and Peterson, 1952; El-Shafie and Davis, 1967). Three color classes, white, yellow, and red, were examined and a series of complementary epistatic genes was shown to control color with a basic color factor (C) necessary for the development of red or yellow color and additional genes I, L, R, and G. In the present study, a reddish-yellow leaf sheath was observed only in FF+5A. Therefore, it is estimated that important genes for controlling the pigment production are located on the extra chromosome 5A.

The effects of extra chromosomes from *A. cepa* Aggregatum group on morphological characters in *A. fistulosum* were roughly grasped at the first time in *Allium* by the present study. Further studies on the chromosomal locations and localizations of the genes controlling the characters are necessary for gene manipulation in *Allium*.

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