

# Origin of Angiosperms and Their Diversification in the Cretaceous

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## Abstract

The dominating hypothesis stated that angiosperms originated in the Early Cretaceous, there were no pre-Cretaceous angiosperms, and carpels (the basic units of gynoecium) were derived from former megasporophylls bearing ovules/seeds along their margins through longitudinally folding and enrolling. However, there are increasing **evidences** of pre-Cretaceous angiosperms, the assumed megasporophyll actually does not exist, and the Cretaceous-only history of angiosperms appears much shorter than suggested by molecular clocks. Here I will integrate new knowledge of living and fossil plants to give a plausible explanation for the origin and early evolution of angiosperms. Several lines of evidence indicate that the ancestor of angiosperms may well have been present in the Triassic. The former gap between angiosperms and gymnosperms is artificial. Some Triassic fossils playing a role intermediate between angiosperms and gymnosperms seem to favor the Unifying Theory.

## Keywords

Jurassic, Triassic, Angiosperms, Origin, Evolution, Fossils, Unifying Theory

## 1. Introduction

Under the light of **the** newly discovered Bennettitalean fossils with bisexual organs [1], the Traditional Theory advanced by Arber and Parkin [2] thought that Magnoliaceae was the basalmost group in angiosperms, and their conduplicate carpels were derived from former megasporophylls bearing ovules along their margins. Surprisingly and embarrassingly, today many botanists have to admit that they have no idea on the homology of carpels. The history of angiosperms was thought no earlier than the Cretaceous [3], although molecular clocks suggested that the origin of angiosperms must be much older [4]. Therefore, this

mainstream thought becomes shaky in front of recent **progress** made in palaeobotany as well as botany.

## 2. Fossil Record of Early Angiosperms

Needless to say, there are abundant angiosperms in the Early Cretaceous, including *Chaoyangia*, *Archaeofructus*, *Sinocarpus*, *Callianthus*, *Baicarpus*, *Liaoningfructus*, *Nothodichocarpum* from the Yixian Formation [5]. Slightly younger macrofossils from South America [6] demonstrate notable diversity of angiosperms. Mesofossils from **Europe** and North America embody the diversification of angiosperms in the early-middle Cretaceous [3]. At the beginning of the Late Cretaceous, Eudicots (accounting for 70% species diversity in living angiosperms) started playing a major and **increasingly** important **role** in the ecosystem [7]. This rapid diversification was erroneously called an “abominable mystery” by Darwin.

So far angiosperms in the Jurassic include *Schmeissneira*, *Xingxueanthus*, *Solaranthus*, *Euanthus*, *Yuhania*, *Juraherba*, and *Nanjinganthus* [5] [8]. *Nanjinganthus* with more than two hundred specimens convincingly suggest 1) flowers have occurred in the Early Jurassic, 2) some angiosperms may have flourished in certain niches although still rare and ecologically minor in the vegetation.

Currently there are little traces of bona fide angiosperms in the Triassic. However, *Nubilora* from the Upper Triassic of Yunnan [5], although not a bona fide angiosperm, demonstrate a great resemblance to angiosperms, in term of ovule-enclosing. Pollen grains from the Middle Triassic [9] are hard to be distinguished from those of angiosperms.

## 3. Bridging the Gap between Angiosperms and Gymnosperms

More than two decades ago, studies on functions genes have suggested that the ovules are parts independent from others [10]. Studies on the assumed ancestral Magnoliaceae revealed that each of their carpels comprises an ovuliferous branch and a subtending leaf [11] [12]. Given this Bau-plan of carpels, it is easy to see that lateral appendages in some former controversial Mesozoic “conifers” (such as *Palissya*, *Metridiostrobis*, *Stachyotaxus* [13] [14] [15]) and some living conifers (e.g. *Juniperus*) seem to stand between typical conifers and Magnoliaceae: all are characterized by subtending bract/leaf with an axillary branch bearing ovules. Given the new knowledge of magnoliaceous carpels [11] [12] and their resemblance to these Mesozoic fossil taxa, it requires little imagination that carpels characteristic of angiosperms may come into existence when the subtending leaf fully encloses the ovules in its axil.

## 4. Conclusion

Increasing fossil evidence suggests that angiosperms originated earlier than assumed, mostly likely in the Triassic (>200 Ma), a conclusion in line with mole-

cular clocks. Angiosperms have undergone a long time of little-understood development and extinction in the Jurassic. They underwent two episodes of diversification in the Cretaceous.

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## Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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