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Article abstract

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A novel preservation state of *Dolerotherca* (medullosalean male organ) from the Late Pennsylvanian of the Sydney Coalfield, Nova Scotia, Canada

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ABSTRACT

A new preservation state for the medullosalean male organ *Dolerotherca* is exemplified by a detached 31-mm sideritic mold with intact coalified compression from shale from the roof of a coal seam in the Sydney Coalfield, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada. Clearly recognizable in the specimen is the quadripartite campanulum. Furthermore, maceration yielded significant internal information on acellular, cuticular, stomatiferous and pubescent surfaces, and prepollen sacs with grains. Stomata are rare and of the cyclocytic type. The rectangular prepollen sacs occur as doubly paired rows of sporangia that are radially arranged, and contain ellipsoidal prepollen grains 400–520 µm long and circular prepollen grains 330–460 µm in diameter. The approximate ratio of circular to ellipsoidal grains is 1:2. Regardless of shape, the prepollen grains are attributable to the genus *Monoletes*. The circular grains bear vestigial trilete marks. Infrared-based functional-group chemistry distinguishes between the cover-type compression state and prepollen grains on the basis of higher aliphatic and oxygenated group contents in the grains. In summary, the specimen represents a novel state of nodular preservation with intact compression. Although the specimen is attributed to the genus *Dolerotherca*, specific assignment is not possible because of limited preservation and material.

RÉSUMÉ

On peut citer, comme exemple du nouvel état de conservation pour l'organe mâle médullosalien *Dolerotherca*, un moule sidéritique isolé de 31 mm, avec compression carbonifiée intacte provenant de schiste du toit d'une couche de charbon des terrains houillers de Sydney, dans l'île du Cap Breton, en Nouvelle Écosse, au Canada. Le campanulum quadripartite est clairement reconnaissable dans le spécimen. En outre, la macération a permis d'obtenir d'importants renseignements internes sur les surfaces acellulaires, cuticulaires, stomatifères et pubescentes, ainsi que sur les sacs de prépollen contenant des grains. Les stomates sont rares et de type cyclocytaire. Les sacs rectangulaires de prépollen se présentent sous la forme de rangées de sporanges doublement appariées, disposées radialement et contenant des grains de prépollen ellipsoïdes d'une longueur de 400 à 520 µm et des grains de prépollen circulaires de 330 à 460 µm de diamètre. Le ratio approximatif entre le nombre des grains circulaires et celui des grains ellipsoïdaux est de 1:2. Indépendamment de la forme, les grains de prépollen peuvent être attribués au genre *Monoletes*. Les grains circulaires portent des marques de trilètes vestigiales. La chimie des groupes fonctionnels, à base d'infrarouge, établit une distinction entre l'état de compression du type couverture et les grains de prépollen, sur la base de la teneur plus élevée en groupes aliphatiques et oxygénés dans les grains. En résumé, le spécimen représente un nouvel état de conservation nodulaire avec compression intacte. Bien que le spécimen soit attribué au genre *Dolerotherca*, une assignation spécifique n'est pas possible du fait de la conservation limitée et du matériel.

[Traduit par la rédaction]

INTRODUCTION

The vast majority of plant fossils used in biostratigraphic and anatomic palaeobotanical studies are preserved through

compression and permineralization, but neither preservation state alone is capable of telling the complete story of the living plant or its taphonomy (Pacyna and Zdebska 2012). The rarity of reported male organs of seed ferns from the

Sydney Coalfield likely stems from the fact that they are generally small, 20 to 31 mm in diameter, and hence easily overlooked in the field. Bell (1938, pl. 34, figs.1–3) referenced only three specimens of the questionable male organ *Telangium potieri*. An additional specimen described herein augments the three medullosalean male organs previously reported from the Sydney Coalfield by Zодrow *et al.* (2017a). In contrast to their rare recovery in the Sydney Coalfield, many specimens of compressed male organs have been recorded elsewhere, particularly from British and central European localities (Halle 1933), as well as from the United States (Millay and Taylor 1979; Rothwell and Eggert 1986).

The present study follows up on our initial research on medullosalean male organs from the Sydney Coalfield (Fig. 1; Zодrow *et al.* 2017a). Here we report on the discovery of such an organ preserved as a sideritic nodule, a first occurrence for the Sydney Coalfield. Although this preservation state is based on the proposed model for organic matter transformation (Zодrow and D'Angelo 2013, fig. 2), the preservation of a structured coalified compression in a sideritic nodule is new. Here we focus on the internal characteristics of the compression and the morphology of the cuticles, the stomatal type, and details of the prepollen sacs, which contain large monoete prepollen grains about 460 μm long. We also discuss the campanular authigenic-

siderite mineralogy. Additional information is based on the use of Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) methods (Zодrow *et al.* 2017a; and Zодrow and Mastalerz 2018).

SHORT NOTE ON TERMINOLOGY

Following Dennis and Eggert (1978, p. 133), the adjective “dorsal” is used when referring to the surface nearest to the peduncle or stalk, and “ventral” when referring to the opposite surface. We use this terminology to avoid confusion between upper and lower surfaces, as for example with foliar cuticles. The terms “lobe” and “lobate” are used in a three-dimensional sense, not in a two-dimensional sense as would be used for lobes of leaf margins or leaf bases.

We regard the formation of a compression as a process entailing the transformation of organic matter in conjunction with lithostatic pressure (sedimentary load) to produce a coalified plant fossil with a cuticle (Zодrow *et al.* 2009).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material from this study, including prepollen grains and slides are repositied in the Palaeobotanical Fossil

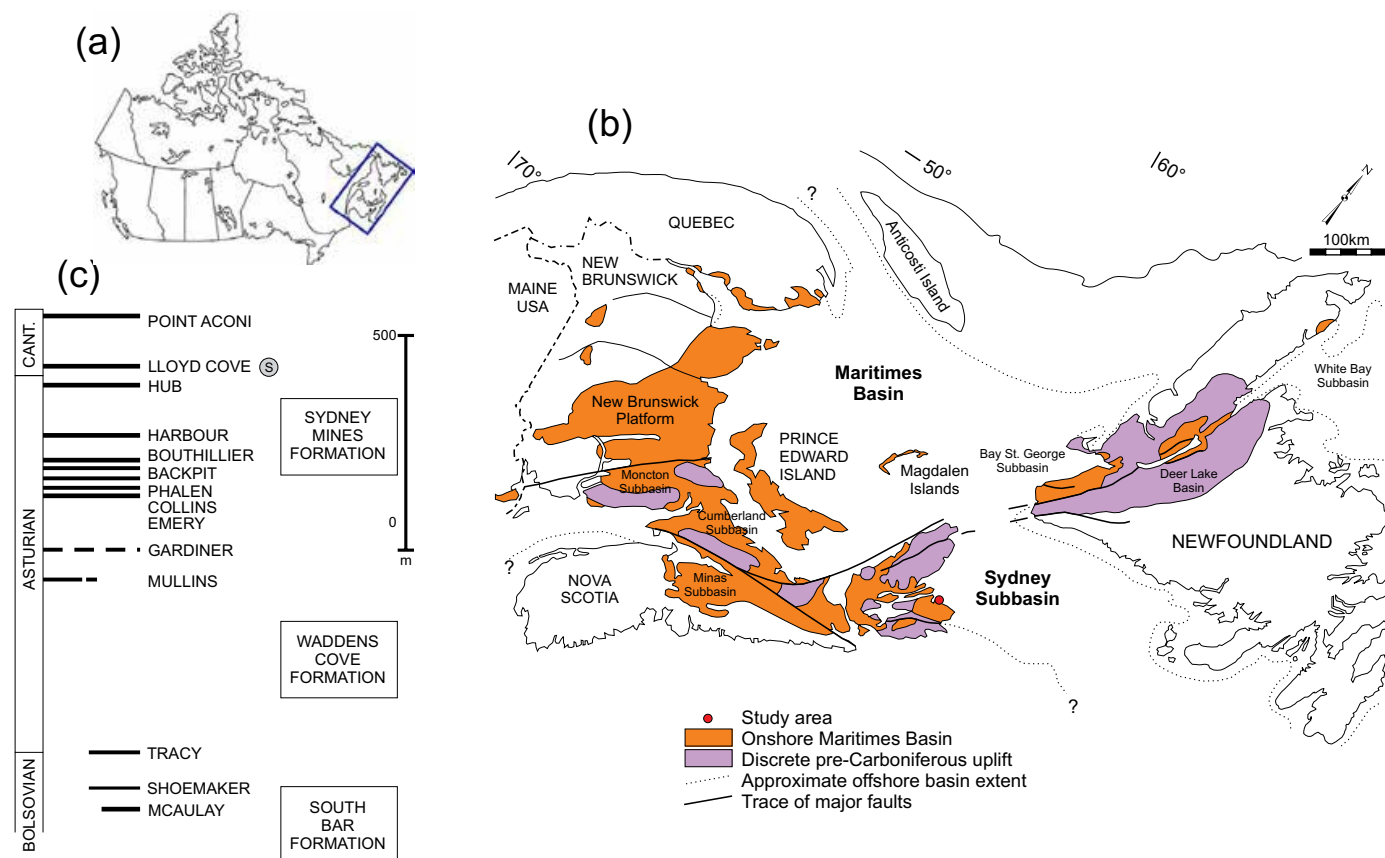


Figure 1. Location map and coal stratigraphy. (a) Regional. (b) Maritimes Carboniferous basins. (c) Coal stratigraphy of Sydney Coalfield; S marks the 4-Z41b sample location at the Lloyd Cove Seam, Sydney Coalfield, Nova Scotia; Cant. = Cantabrian age.

Collection of Cape Breton University. The nodular mold on which this study is based is accessioned as 4-Z41b, and shown in Fig. 2 (Zodrow 2004, p. 1125). It is about 30–31 mm wide with a negative relief of about 8–10 mm. The senior author chiseled it out of a 1.5 by 1.5 by 0.40 m waste shale block from the roof shale (about 2 m thick) of the Lloyd Cove Seam in Brogan's open-pit coal mine near Florence, Cape Breton Island, which closed in 2002 (Figs. 1b–c). Embedded in the same sedimentary plane, and near specimen 4-Z41b (Fig. 2), is a 3.5-cm-long trigonocarpalean ovule, as well as abscised alethopterid pinnules. The roof shale is notable for its rich, well preserved plant-fossil assemblage, among which are taxonomically significant seed-fern associations of the Ca-nadian Carboniferous coalfields. They include a foliage- frond-petiole-trunk-ovule association (Zodrow 2002; Zod-row *et al.* 2013; D'Angelo and Zodrow 2015, 2016; Zodrow and Mastalerz 2017).

Sample preparation involved the cutting of 3–5 mm-thick rock slices about one centimetre distant from the periphery of the male organ. These slices were used for X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis. Then, the entire mold was cut out at about 5 mm from its periphery and digested in hydrofluoric acid (HF 48%). The compression freed from the sideritic matrix was then washed in distilled water for two days (see State of Preservation below).

Through routine microscopic examination, representative parts of the freed compression were critically selected for maceration using the standard procedure designed for the relatively low degree of coalification (0.65% vitrinite reflectance) represented at the Lloyd Cove Seam (Cleal and Zodrow 1989). Cuticles and prepollen grains were mounted on 18 glass-covered microscope slides for study under Nomarski phase-contrast illumination. Considering their harmomegathic properties, size measurements were made on

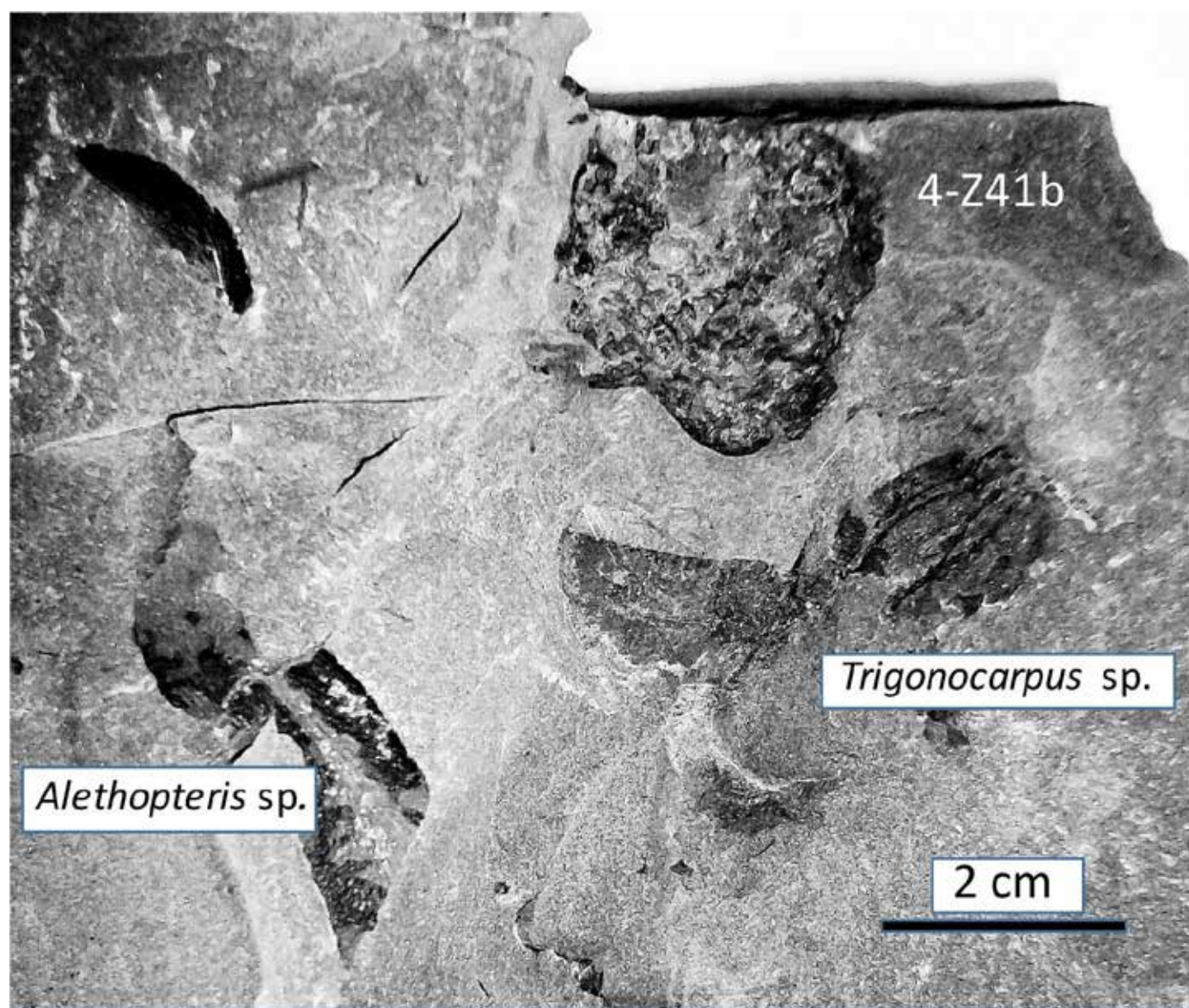


Figure 2. *Dolerotheca*. 4-Z41b in physical association with a ca. 2-cm long trigonocarpalean ovule and alethopterid foliage.

rehydrated prepollen grains that probably match the original size and shape better than the shrunken dried grains (Zodrow *et al.* 2017a, table 2).

Additional information on functional-group content and distribution by methods of KBr pellets and micro-FTIR were obtained from compression material and prepollen grains.

STATE OF PRESERVATION

According to Nicholls (1968), four geochemical facies are recognized in Carboniferous coalfields, including the carbonate facies. Even though siderite is representative of the carbonate facies in the Sydney Coalfield, localized sideritic crystallization and nodular formation are also associated with organic matter, similar to the association of pyrite with organic matter in plant fossils of the Sydney Coalfield (Krumbein and Garrels 1952; Zodrow *et al.* 2017b, p. 121, text-figs. 4A–E). Specimen Z-41b is an example of the latter, as it resulted from a complex geochemical history in an open fluviolacustrine/coastal system (Birk 1990 and references therein).

We attribute the preservation state of specimen 4-Z41b to two successive processes occurring in the carbonate facies of the brackish coastal environment of the slowly subsiding Sydney Basin. One is early diagenetic sideritic crystallization (Berner 1980, equation 5–80), which prevented the collapse of the campanular mold/cast structure (Fig. 2) of the male organ in subsequent compaction by sedimentary loading. The other is the complex process of compression/coalification of the substance of the male organ that simultaneously preserved the fine internal features that — in its two-dimensionally compressed state — conforms with the curvature of the mold/cast. Nevertheless, the prepollen sacs maintained aspects of their three dimensional shape and are not flatly compacted.

In summary, the geochemical process that formed our specimen is comparable to Schopf's (1975, table 1) "authigenic" cast/mold scenario. However, what is different in our specimen is the preservation of the fine compression features, which are degraded in contrast to those in Schopf's table 1. Hence, the stages in the fossilization processes of our specimen and authigenic cementation must be assumed to be different from that involved in Schopf's scenario. Moreover, the fossilization process of the present specimen also cannot be compared with that of *Doleriotheca migierii* Pacyna and Zdebska 2010, which is an impression in a sideritic nodule without preserved organic material.

The influence of natural maceration (Zodrow and Mastalerz 2009) on areas of the compression of 4-Z41b is notable, and can be seen because of the transparency of the otherwise opaque compression state (Zodrow and D'Angelo 2013, fig. 2). A coalification temperature of about 100°C, deduced from a vitrinite reflectance value of R_o % 0.65% (Grist *et al.* 1995, fig. 5), further promoted the preservation of the micromorphological features.

ANALYTICAL METHODS

For the KBr-FTIR analysis, 1.1 mg of the compression material was mixed with 250 mg KBr and analyzed on a Nicolet 6700 spectrometer equipped with a DTGS detector, co-adding 300 scans to produce an infrared (IR) spectrum (Zodrow *et al.* 2009). The micro-FTIR method was chosen for analyzing single prepollen grains because it is a technique designed for micron-scale specimens in which the radius of analysis is adjustable, and can be as small as 50 μm (Mastalerz and Bustin 1993; Chen *et al.* 2015; Zodrow *et al.* 2016; Zodrow and Mastalerz 2018). For this analysis, we used the Nicolet 6700 spectrometer connected to a Nicolet Continuum microscope that operated in reflectance mode. A nitrogen-cooled mercury-cadmium-telluride (MCT) detector was used to generate micro-FTIR spectra using a gold plate as background. The OMNIC program was used for spectral deconvolution, and determination of peak integration areas. The resolution for both FTIR methods was 4 cm^{-1} over a range of 4000–400 cm^{-1} wavenumber for KBr, and 4000–700 cm^{-1} wavenumber for micro-FTIR. The interpretive aspect of the IR spectra entailed (1) a qualitative evaluation of spectra, and (2) a semi-quantitative approach based on ratios calculated from absorbance of selected functional groups. In (1), IR-peak assignments to functional groups followed published sources (e.g., Wang and Griffiths 1985 and Rochdi and Landais 1991). In (2), mathematical-spectra processing was applied, which included deconvolution of the bands in the 2800–3000 cm^{-1} aliphatic stretching region, which enhanced resolution of the band of $-\text{CH}_3$ and $-\text{CH}_2-$ to obtain aliphatic CH_3/CH_2 ratios, and the calculation of other selected functional groups (Colthup *et al.* 1990; Mastalerz and Bustin 1993; D'Angelo 2006; Petersen *et al.* 2008). The qualitative (1) and quantitative (2) approaches conformed to our usual analytical KBr-pellet FTIR and micro-FTIR laboratory protocols, hence the present data can be directly compared with our previously published data (see D'Angelo and Zodrow 2016 for a summary).

RESULTS

Siderite mineralogy

A bulk sample (about 75 μm grain size), examined under a petrological microscope prior to XRD analysis consisted mainly of light-brown rhomboidal crystals and fragments lacking secondary oxidative alteration. The peaks of the XRD diffractogram (Fig. 3), however, could not be matched with those of the pure phase of FeCO_3 , but with one of atomic substitution of Ca^{+2} and Mg^{+2} for Fe^{+2} had taken place (e.g., Deer *et al.* 1992). Corresponding to that prominent peak is the empirical formula $(\text{Ca}_{0.1}\text{Mg}_{0.33}\text{Fe}_{0.57})\text{CO}_3$; minor components in the bulk sample were probably contaminating silicate minerals, or detrital quartz grains from the enclosing shale.

Description of the sideritic mold 4-Z41b and compression surfaces, and cuticles

The mold 4-Z41b is characterized by four broad lobes separated by narrow longitudinal grooves that converge dorsally without observable remnants of a peduncle or stalk. The larger left-side lobe (Fig. 2) shows curved rows of paired, rectangular prepollen sacs, clearly seen in Fig. 4, that radiate from the dorsal surface to the ventral surface. Halle (1933, p. 46) called such rows “strings of pearls”. The prepollen sacs are smallest in the dorsal region and increase in size ventrally. The marginal areas appear smooth, although obtuse termini can be seen faintly; the presence of these termini is confirmed in a coalified fragment that shows them forming a crenate rim with non-branching uniseriate hair about 60- μm -long (Fig. 5a). Hair typically occurs on the dorsal face of the organ (Schopf 1948, figs. 14C, E–F). The grey-white patches in Fig. 2 show areas on the outside of the mold where siderite is exposed due to the destruction of the compression during coal-mining operations.

Study of the compression in cross-section revealed a layered nature. Two layers were observed, occasionally differentiated by the presence of protruding rectangular-rotund terminal prepollen sacs in one layer and their absence in the other. This is demonstrated by the smoother surface shown in Fig. 5b; this is probably the dorsal surface, although the

hair is not observable. Fig. 5c shows the obverse, or ventral surface, which is marked by imbricated prepollen-sac termini, faintly visible on the lower end. From the perspective of compression, the fragment, which is about 12 mm wide and 8 mm long (Fig. 4) probably originated from the larger lobe shown in Fig. 2. Illustrated in Fig. 4 are two rows of doubly paired, contiguous prepollen sacs with in situ sporangia and grains that correlate to the pits in the studied mold (see Halle 1933). The fragmentary row consists of five pairs, where the rectangular prepollen sacs are 1500–1900 μm long and 750–880 μm wide. It is significant that these prepollen sacs retained their three-dimensional configuration as a result of the stabilizing influence of siderite during mold formation. Furthermore, because the prepollen grains were not shed at the time when the organs dropped off, they are assumed to be developmentally immature, implying a size bias (Table 1).

Maceration products

For description and discussion purposes, the maceration products from three connected prepollen sacs are subdivided into cuticles, acellular surfaces, prepollen sacs, and prepollen grains. As a result of the three-dimensional preservation, in situ sporangia could be observed, which facilitated the separation of opposite surfaces of a prepollen sac (Figs. 6a–b). These surfaces are shown to be acellular, dense,

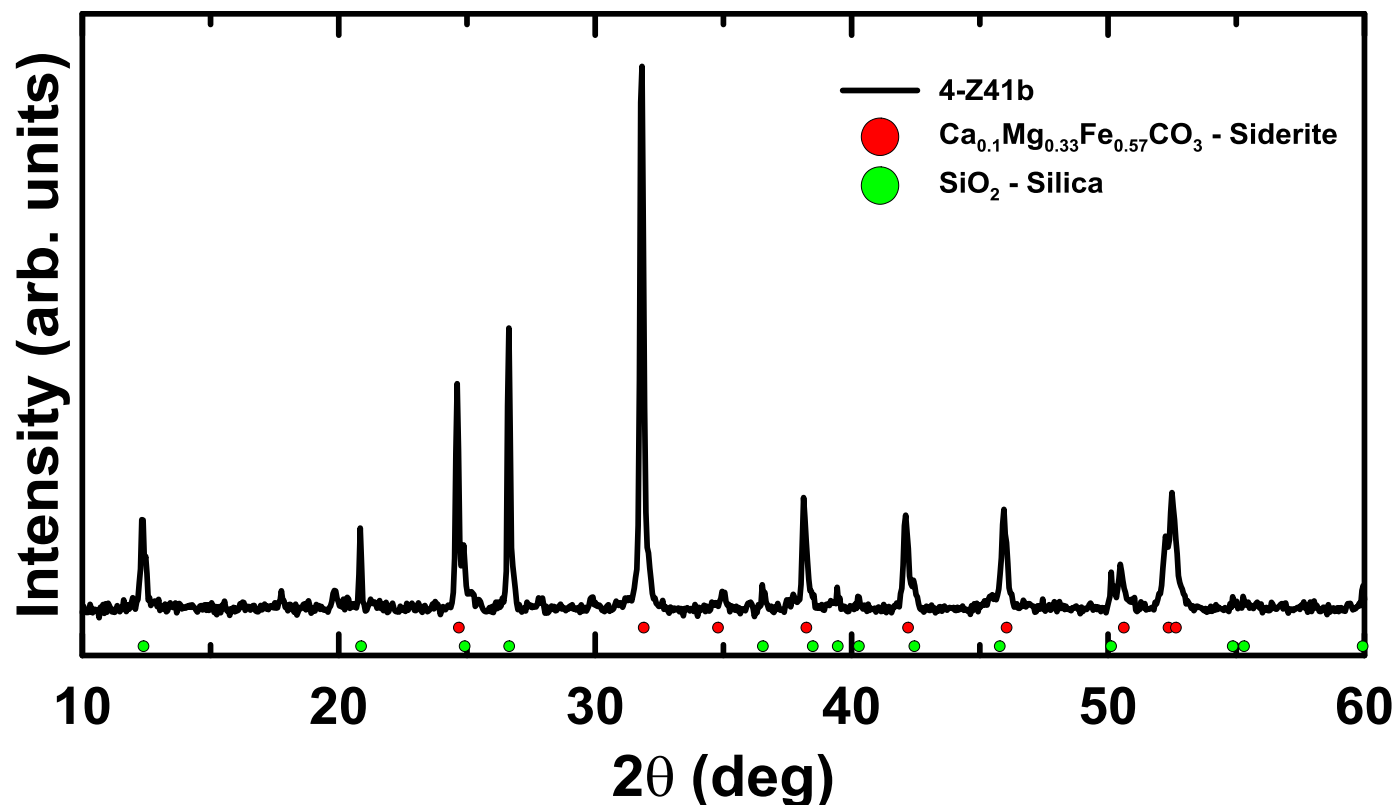


Figure 3. Diffractograph of siderite and its chemical composition. Bruker D8 Advance XRD; scanned from 1° to 90°, at 0.05° increment, and 1 second scan time at each increment.

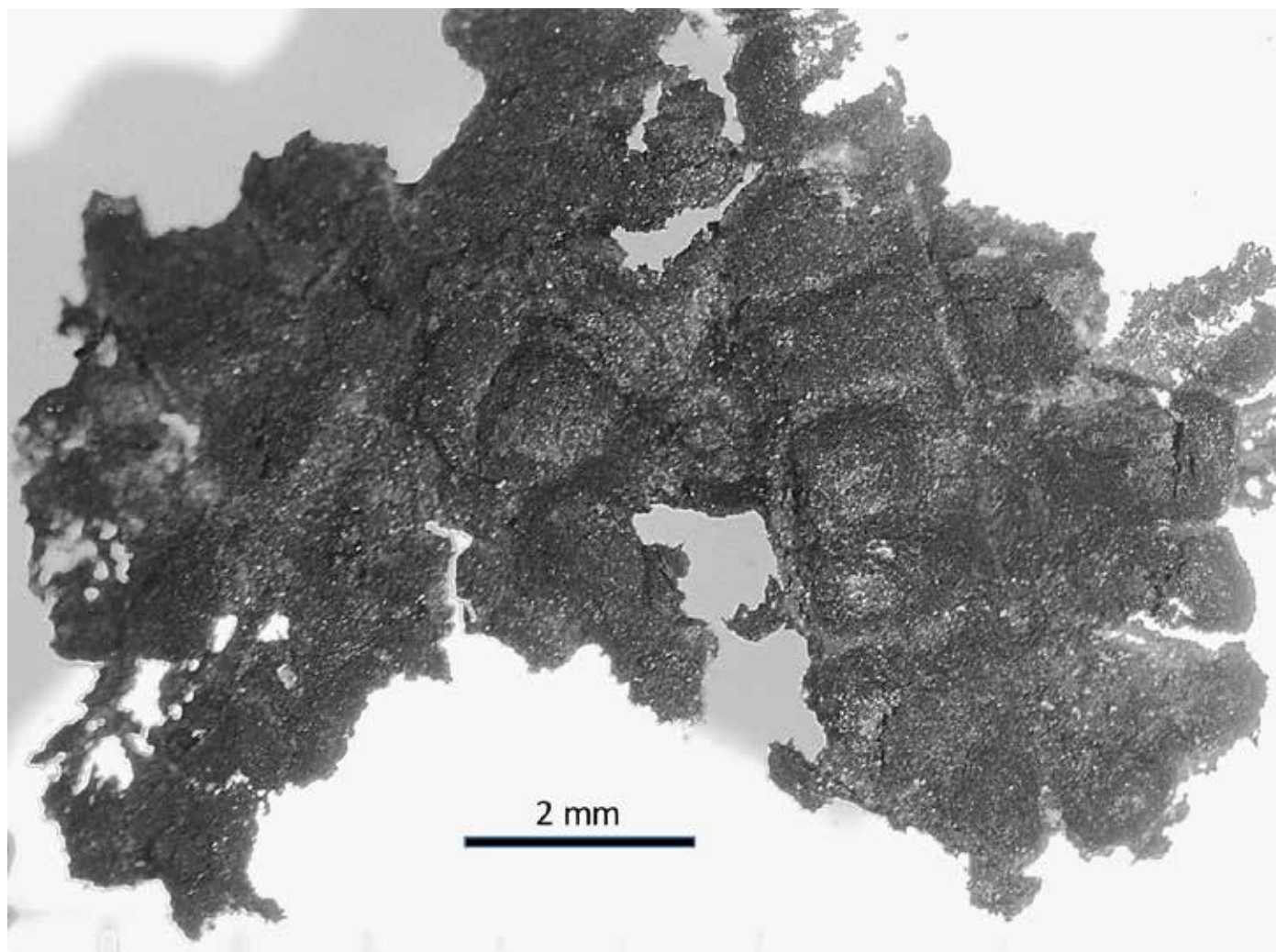


Figure 4. *Dolerotheca*. A fragmentary double row of coalified, rectangular prepollen sacs organically connected. Preserved reference material.

and interlaced with vascular bundles that could not be fully mapped because of the small number of samples available.

The compressed non-prepollen-sac material is composed of more than one layer; layers could be separated only with difficulty by the “teasing-apart” method used for separating foliar cuticles (Cleal and Zodrow 1989). Loose fragments of surfaces could be separated on the presence or absence of stomata, but the positions of the surfaces in relation to the upper/lower prepollen-sac surfaces (i.e. in terms of the internal structure) could not be ascertained. In some cases, a surface has small, round, cell-like features about 10 μm in diameter, with a fragmentary stoma preserved by three neighbour cells that are about 12 μm long and 8 μm wide (Fig. 6c). In contrasting cases, a cuticular surface (Fig. 6d) shows well-preserved, somewhat rectangular cells ranging from 17 \times 33 μm to 33 \times 47 μm ($n = 8$), with straight and prominently cutinized anticlinal walls. A cyclocytic? stoma from that same cuticle (Fig. 6e) has small guard cells 17 μm long and 7 μm across, surrounded by five distorted wedge-

shaped neighbour cells that are 27–50 μm long and about 34 μm wide. Stomata associated with acellular surfaces include the cyclocytic type (Fig. 6f, enlarged in Fig. 6g). The guard cells are about 10 μm long and 5 μm wide, and the three recognizable and elongate neighbour cells are 40–43 μm long and 20–26 μm wide. The stoma (Fig. 6h) has guard cells about 40 μm long and 17 μm across, and a discernible faint circumscribing oval ring (6–7 μm wide) that could be interpreted either as a stomatal flap or as the bottom tube of the guard cells. This ring is surrounded by faintly visible rectangular to oval neighbour cells that, though visible are 33–40 μm long and 17–27 μm wide. Although only five neighbour cells could be reliably counted, there may be up to twelve. Stomatal density, stomatal index and polar trend could not be determined.

Each prepollen sac contains at least six, and possibly twelve, layers with intact grains, three to four across (perhaps in tetrads). Each layer is separated by thin acellular material with delicate vascular bundles, the latter being

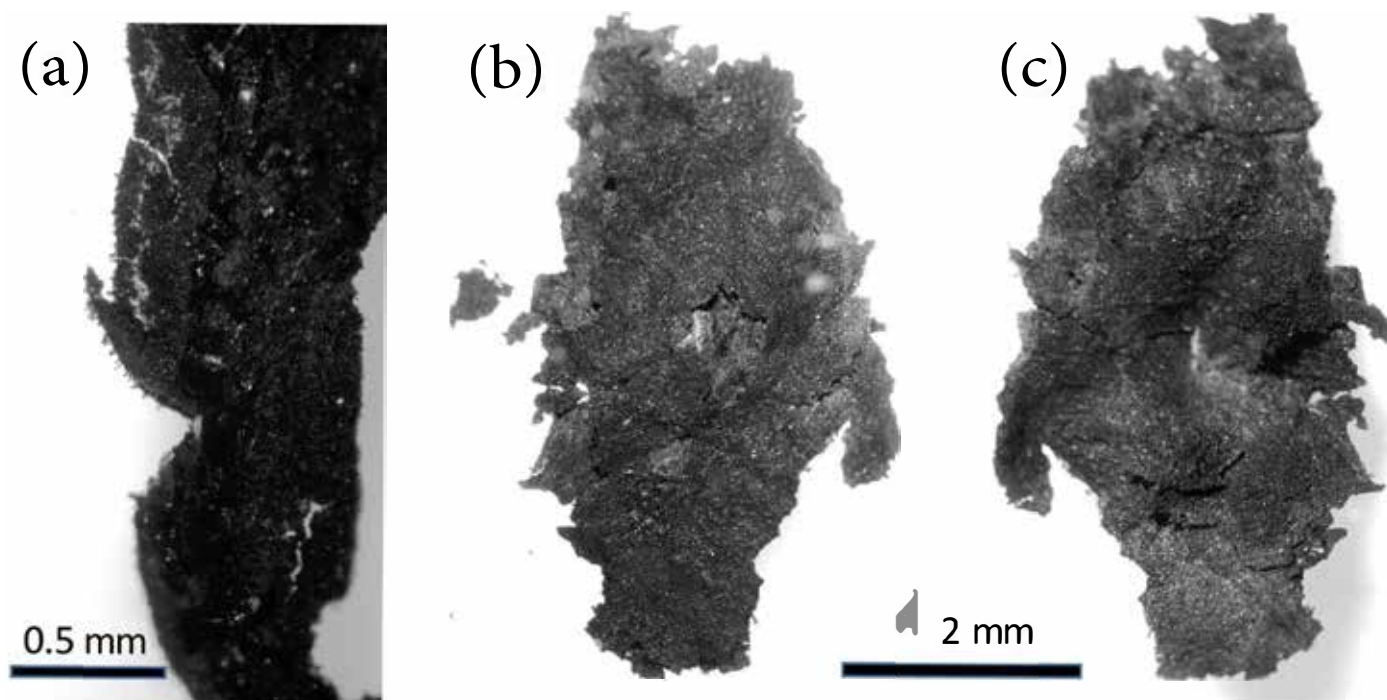


Figure 5. *Dolerotheca*. (a) Pubescent ventral termini of prepollen sacs. (b) Reverse and (c) obverse surfaces of compression fragment, where pubescence is not visible. All slides temporary.

the most abundant maceration products encountered and probably parenchymatous tissue (Stidd 1981). Among the sporangia recovered, the maximally length is 2 mm; they contain circular and ellipsoidal prepollen grains (Fig. 7a). Figure 7b shows a rare example of a circular prepollen grain, 460 μm in diameter. At the commissural deflection, branches (17 μm long) of a triradiate mark are clearly visible in the water-inflated samples. Figure 7c shows an ellipsoidal grain that is 520 \times 380 μm . Table 1 summarizes grain-size data. Noteworthy is the 1:2 ratio of circular to ellipsoidal grains. The distal surfaces of both prepollen forms are marked by deflected commissural apertures with terminally located triradiate rays 10–13 μm long. The proximal surfaces, show vaguely perceptible symmetrical ridges; however, we regard these to be the result of shrinkage and thus not of taxonomic relevance (Zodrow *et al.* 2017a). Prepollen grains clearly show an alveolate surface structure when immersed in water and magnified at $\times 250$, (e.g., Fig. 7d).

FTIR functional-groups

The KBr spectrum of the compression part of the specimen (Fig. 8) shows a relatively high contribution of aliphatic stretching moieties in the 3000–2800 cm^{-1} region, and distinct bands in the aliphatic bending region, especially the one with the peak at 1446 cm^{-1} wavenumber. A prominent band of aromatic carbon at 1603 cm^{-1} wavenumber and a very small shoulder at 1701 cm^{-1} represent oxygenated groups. Aromatic hydrogen bends are also present, and they

are especially distinct in the out-of-plane 700–900 cm^{-1} region, where all three aromatic bands are present. Hydrogen bends in the aromatic stretching region (3000–3100 cm^{-1}) are of low intensity. All these qualitative characteristics are reminiscent of vitrinite of high volatile bituminous rank (e.g., Walker and Mastalerz 2004, fig. 5). Semi-quantitatively, the compression is characterized by a higher CH_2/CH_3 ratio (2.78) compared with the vitrinite of high volatile bituminous coal, where CH_2/CH_3 ratios were within a range of 1.25 to 1.32, suggesting longer and less branched aliphatic chains for the compression.

Micro-FTIR spectra from a prepollen grain are very different from those of the compression (Fig. 9). The most prominent bands of the 1600–1800 cm^{-1} region belong to oxygenated groups. Aromatic carbon at $\sim 1600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ is much less distinct and is overwhelmed by neighbour oxygenated groups. Aromatic hydrogen bands in either the aromatic stretching region or the out-of-plane region are almost undetectable, whereas aliphatic bands in the stretching region are of high absorbance. This results in very low aromaticity (0.00086, 0.0031), lower ratio of aliphatic stretching bands to oxygenated groups and aromatic carbon (Al/Ox), and a much higher CH_2/CH_3 ratio compared to that of the compression. We note, however, that these ratios vary significantly between the individual sampling positions on the prepollen grain, as shown in Fig. 9, due to either a different original chemistry or to the influence of secondary processes such as oxidation.

Table 1. Statistics of ellipsoidal and circular prepollen grains of 4-Z41b specimen. Raw data^a: number of divisions at x250 magnification.

Elliptical prepollen		Circular prepollen
Length	width	diameter
400	333	333
400	144	333
466	323	340
466	366	346
473	366	350
480	366	353
486	300	360
486	393	366
493	413	380
500	366	383
500	400	393
500	406	393
520	380	400
Mean:		400
475	377	400
(n = 13)		400
		413
		413
		416
		420
		460
		Mean: 384 μ m
		(n = 21)

DISCUSSION

Micromorphology

A theoretically predictable but heretofore unrecognized state of nodular preservation of a medullosalean male organ is here reported from the carbonate facies of the Canadian Sydney Coalfield. The quadripartite configuration, preserved by siderite in three dimensions, suggests that the campanulum originally had a squat bell shape. Whether this confirms the theory of Dennis and Eggert (1978, fig. 45), involving a four-part campanulum based on independent synangial structures, refuted by Stidd (1990), is debatable. However, Zodrow *et al.* 2017a, figs. 2 and 14) previously reported three compressed medullosalean male organs with tripartite campanuli with a more elongate configuration from the Sydney Coalfield. This suggests a diversity of campanular configuration.

In terms of the internal configuration, we report fragmented rows of paired prepollen sacs preserved through compression, whose pitted imprints on the sideritic mold are arranged in radial fashion from the dorsal to the ventral surfaces. Disk-like compressions/impressions with radial pits are distinctive of *Dolerotherca* Halle 1933 (e.g., Halle 1933, p. 47, who cited the specimens illustrated as Renault 1896, pl. 9, figs. 5–6; Schopf 1948, p. 719, 721; Cridland *et al.* 1963, pl. 22, fig. 50; Gillespie and Clendening 1967, pls. 1–3; and Pacyna and Zdebska 2010). In terms of permineralization, however, these rows of paired prepollen sacs (“pit strings”) are equivalent to structures seen in a transverse section of specimens of *Dolerotherca* (Halle 1933; Schopf 1948, pl. 105, fig. 1).

In contrast with the digitiformis arrangement of synangia in the *Dolerotherca*-like specimens (Zodrow *et al.* 2017a), the specimen described here is characterized by elongate sporangia. These contain a relatively large proportion of circular prepollen grains relative to ellipsoidal ones, the former commonly showing a triradiate mark related tetrad separation, and thus non-functional, as is the case for prepollen (Schopf 1948, p.701).

The scarcity of compression material in the specimen studied, attributed to erosion by coal-mining activity, is reflected in the small number of different cuticular/acellular surfaces observed. In contrast, Schopf (1948) documented a number of differently structured cuticles in permineralized *Dolerotherca* specimens. The stomatal type identified on the specimen studied compares with that of the *Dolerotherca*-like organ [see Zodrow *et al.* 2017a, fig. 6D(2)], and with that reported previously for the coal ball *Sullitheca dactylifera* by Stidd *et al.* (1977). Schopf (1948) did not observe stomata. The surface markings, ellipsoidal/circular shapes, and very large size of the in situ prepollen grains fit the concept of *Monoletes* Schopf 1936 nom. cons.

In taxonomic terms, the campanular shape, structural arrangement of prepollen sacs in paired rows, and the nature of the in situ prepollen grains fit the generic concept of *Dolerotherca* (Stidd 1981; Rothwell and Eggert 1986; Stidd 1990). However, specific assignment is not warranted based on a single fragmentary specimen.

Spectrochemical comparison

Micro-FTIR results of this study compare closely with the KBr results of the prepollen grains of *Dolerotherca*-like prepollen organs (Zodrow *et al.* 2017a, fig. 12). The dominance of oxygenated groups, prominence of aliphatic stretching bands and indistinct aromatic H-C bands both in the stretching and in the out-of-plane region are all characteristic of prepollen. The main difference detected in the qualitative analysis of the spectra is a higher contribution of aromatic carbon in the *Dolerotherca*-like prepollen organs when compared to the prepollen of the current study. Comparison of the functional-group ratios indicates a slightly lower Al/Ox ratio for the current grain (0.20–0.29) compared

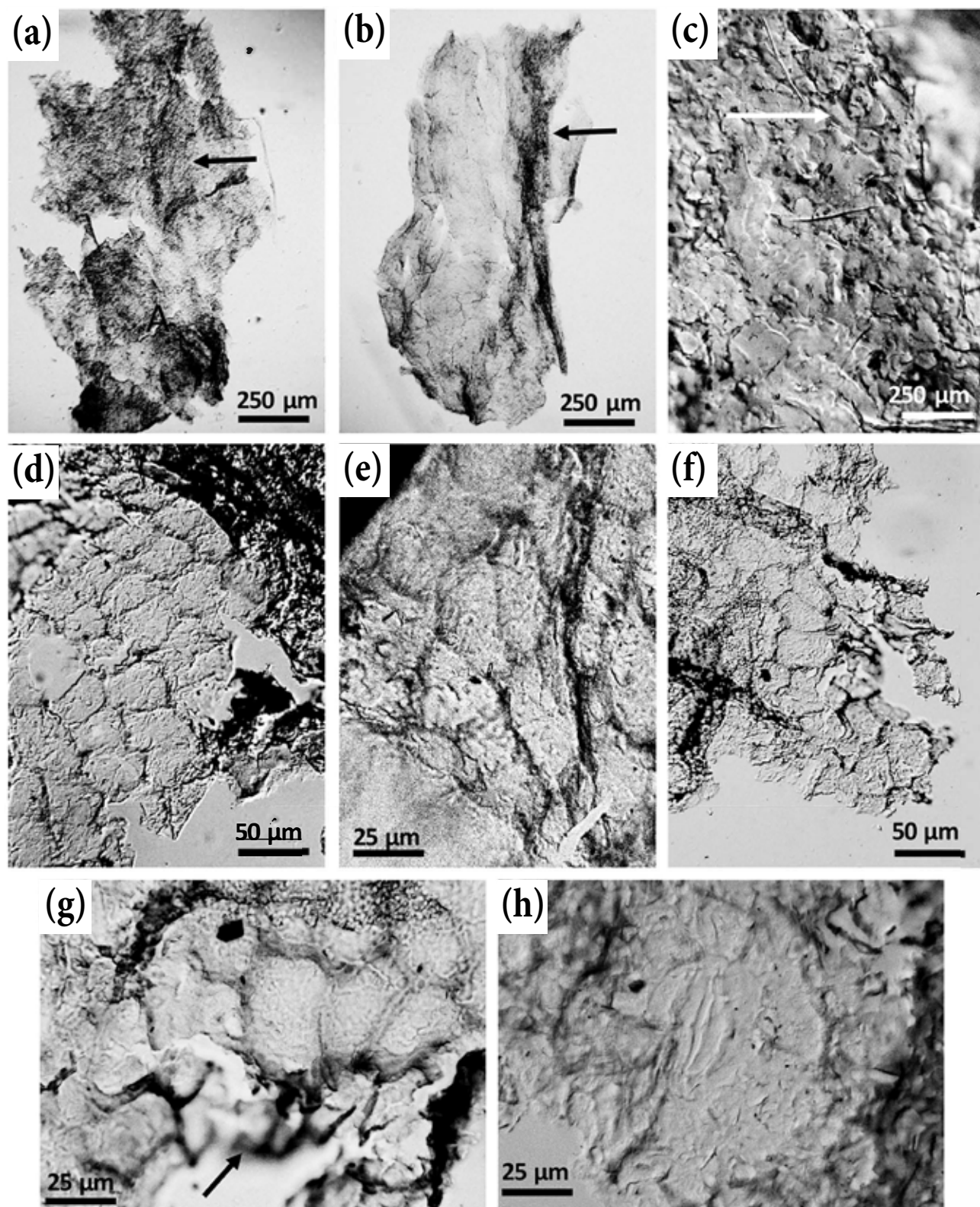


Figure 6. *Dolerotheca*. Surface (a) and surface opposite (b), respectively, of a prepollen sac as in Fig. 5, with vascular bundles (arrows). (c) Cuticular surface with a fragmentary stoma (arrow), preserving only three neighbour cells. (d) Cuticle with large square-like cells. (e) Stoma with 5? neighbour cells from cuticle shown in d. (f) Two closely spaced stomata with elongate, oval neighbour cells. (g) Enlargement of (f), where the very small bean-shaped guard cells (arrow) are faintly pre-served. (h) Stoma with relatively large guard cells. Slide documentation: 4-Z41b “1”/1, 4-Z41b “1”/2, 4-Z41b “1”/2, 4-Z41b “5”/15, 4-Z41b “5”/15, 4-Z41b “2”/7, 4-Z41b “2”/7, and 4-Z41b “5”/12, respectively. “1” to “5” refers to documented individual fragments.

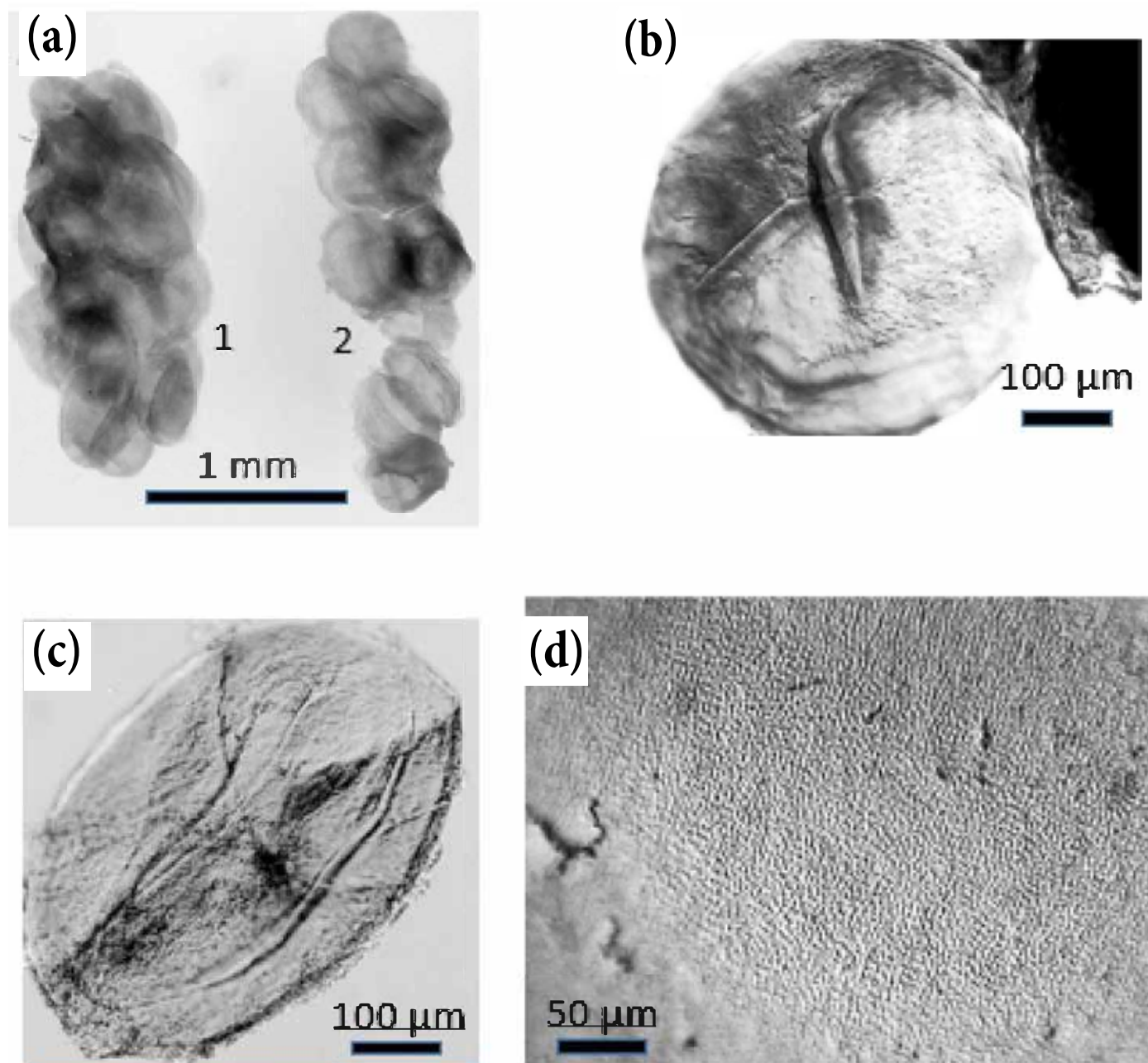


Figure 7. *Dolerotheca*. (a) Sporangia from one prepollen sac, where “1” is multilayered, and “2” a single layer. (b) The largest, 460 µm, circular trilete “spore” in situ. (c) Ellipsoidal prepollen grain, 500 µm. (d) Proximal prepollen-grain surface with honeycomb structure. Slide documentation: 4-Z41b “1”/4b, 4-Z41b “1”/1, 4-Z41b “1”/5a, respectively.

to the *Dolerotheca*-like prepollen (0.34), suggesting more advanced oxidation for the grain studied. In turn, a higher CH_2/CH_3 ratio (5.5–8.4 versus ~4 for the *Dolerotheca*-like prepollen), suggests higher and straighter aliphatic chains for the prepollen studied here. We suggest, however, that these spectrochemical differences could be due to diagenesis (e.g., Lis *et al.* 2005), although some differences, especially the length of the aliphatic chains, may also have resulted from subtly different taphonomic influences.

CONCLUSIONS

Relatively few reports of coalified and permineralized medullosalean male organs have appeared in the literature since the late 1970s, and the 4-Z41b specimen described here is one of the few exceptions concerning compressions. The significance of this specimen rests on the preservation of a three-dimensional quadripartite campanulum in a sideritic matrix with compression material, which provided sufficient diagnostic information for grouping it with

Dolerotheca. Specific assignment is not possible with such insufficient material.

Overall, the discovery of a medullolean male organ in a state of preservation not previously reported in the litera-

ture enhances not only the significance of the medullolean Lagerstätte at the Lloyd Cove Seam of the Sydney Coalfield; it also illustrates the variety of preservational possibilities in the Carboniferous fossil record.

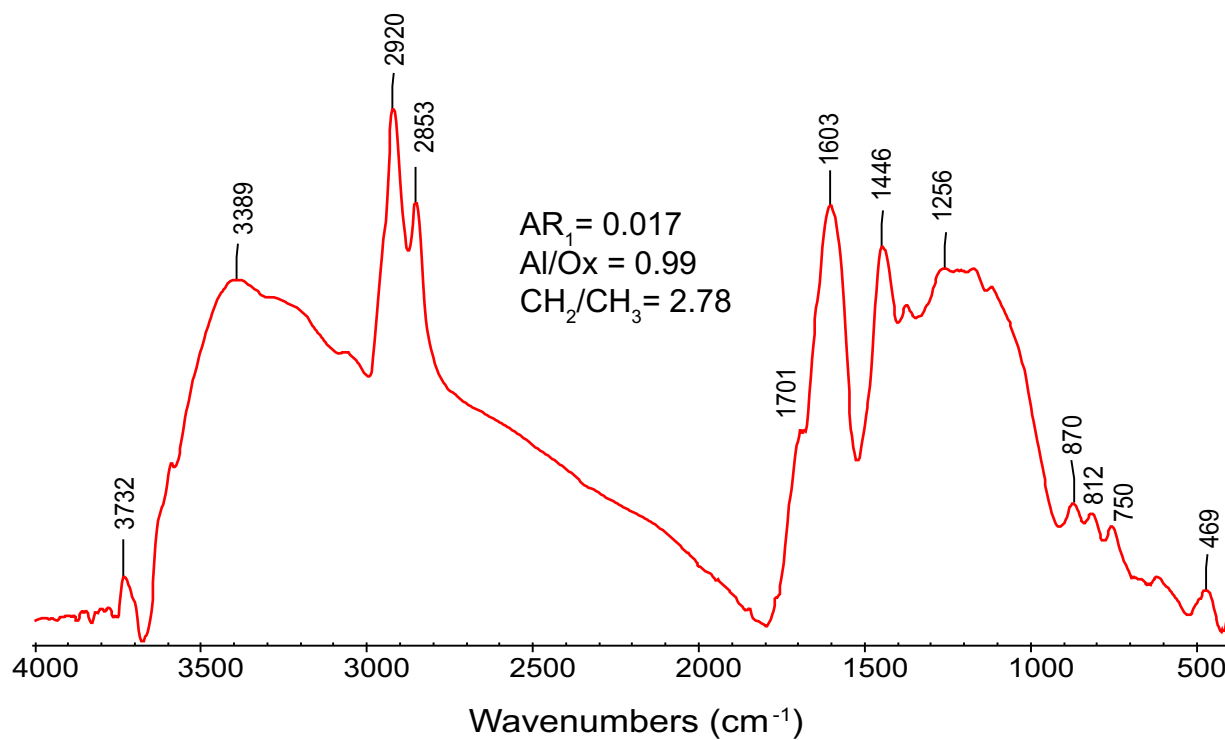


Figure 8. 4-Z41b. KBr-pellet, infrared spectrum of compression. See Text.

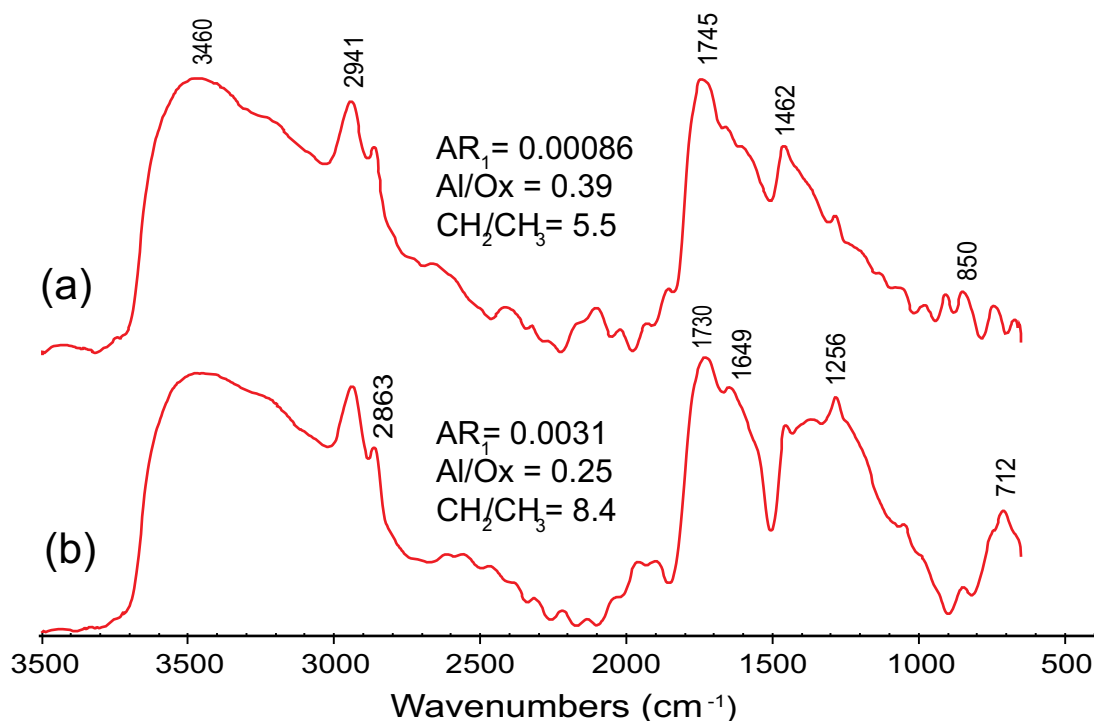


Figure 9. *Monoletes* prepollen grain. Micro-FTIR spectra. (a) and (b) Two sample locations on one grain.

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