Morph bias in inflorescences and individual plants reduces opportunities for geitonogamy in a monomorphic enantiostylous species

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Summary

- Evolution of enantiostyly, a stylar polymorphism characterised by left- or right-handed flowers, is predicted to counter selfing through disassortative pollen movement. However, in monomorphic enantiostyly, both morphs are present on the same individual, and geitonogamy has been proposed to depend on the morph ratio within an individual.

- Using a monomorphic enantiostylous *Didymocarpus podocarpus* (Gesneriaceae) endemic to the Eastern Himalayas, we hypothesised that geitonogamous events would be reduced when plants have a biased morph ratio, due to disassortative pollen movement. We first established natural morph ratios and reproductive compatibilities of the morphs. We next examined the role of morph ratios in pollen movement by recording pollinator visitation patterns using visual observations and quantum dots.

- Our results show that inflorescences and individual plants exhibit biased morph ratios, while the population maintains an isoplethic ratio. Pollen transfer was higher between morphs than within morphs, and pollination success in inter-morph treatments was higher than in intra-morph treatments. Finally, inter-morph switches by the pollinator within plants decreased with an increase in morph bias.

- We show that biased morph ratios within plants, combined with disassortative pollen movement, can limit the occurrence of geitonogamous events, thus acting as a strategy to increase pollination success.

Keywords: Bee pollination, Eastern Himalayas, Gesneriaceae, Reproductive strategies, Self-pollination, Stylar polymorphism, Quantum dots

Introduction

In hermaphroditic flowers, the spatial arrangement of male and female reproductive structures can affect their reproductive success (Webb & Lloyd, 1986; Richards, 1997; Barrett *et al*., 2000; Barrett, 2002; Li *et al*., 2009; Barrett, 2010). Hermaphroditic plants with inter-mating floral morphs, such as plants with stylar polymorphisms, are predicted to have evolved to counter selfing and to promote outcrossing (Barrett et al., 2000; Barrett & Harder, 2005; Pauw, 2005; Barrett, 2010; De Almeida & de Castro, 2019). In species with stylar polymorphisms, on a population scale, pollination and its outcome depend on the number of flowers of each floral morph that are displayed simultaneously within and between plants (Waites & Ågren, 2004; Brys & Jacquemyn, 2010). For instance, in stylar polymorphism like heterostyly, individual plants display only one type of floral morph. This facilitates pollen movement among individuals carrying dissimilar morphs, that is, inter-morph cross-pollination, thus ensuring higher outcrossing rates within a population (Keller *et al*., 2014). However, in enantiostyly, which represents a distinct type of stylar polymorphism characterised by left (L-morph) or right-handed (R-morph) flowers, the morphs can be present on the same individual or segregated between individuals (Table 1). Enantiostylous flowers are identified by left or right-handed orientation of the style (non-reciprocal enantiostyly) or both style and stamen (reciprocal enantiostyly). The two morphs may be present in two separate individuals, resulting in dimorphic enantiostyly (DE), or within the same individual, as observed in monomorphic enantiostyly (ME). A majority of the ME species are reported to be self-compatible (Table 1; Wang et al., 1995; Gao et al., 2006; Tang & Huang, 2005; Ren et al., 2013; Richman & Venable, 2018; Mora-Carrera et al., 2019; Paudel *et al.,* 2024; Johnson *et al*., 2025) and thus, the presence of both the morphs within an individual can pose a risk of geitonogamous pollen transfer.

Floral handedness in enantiostylous species has been shown to enhance the movement of pollen between flowers of different morphs, resulting in a disassortative pollen movement (i.e., L to R or R to L), thus reducing self-pollen transfer (geitonogamy) when compared with plants that lack enantiostyly (Table 1; Richards, 1997; Barrett *et al.*, 2000; Jesson *et al*., 2003; Jesson & Barrett, 2005). Between DE and ME types of enantiostyly, geitonogamy is lowest in DE species, whereas ME species may exhibit intermediate levels of geitonogamy (Jesson & Barrett, 2005;

Saltini *et al*., 2025). Thus, rates of geitonogamy may vary with the type of enantiostyly, where the main differentiating factor is the distribution of L and R morphs within an individual.

Among ME species, a population may consist of individual plants with an equal distribution of L and R flowers (Wang *et al*., 1995; Gao *et al*., 2006; Martins, 2008; Ren *et al*., 2013; Richman & Venable, 2018; Mora-Carrera *et al*., 2019; Braga *et al*., 2022) or a skewed proportion of morphs, where individual plants exhibit partial or complete bias towards either one of the morphs (Dulberger & Ornduff, 1980; Tang & Huang, 2005; De Almeida *et al*., 2018; Robertson *et al*., 2025). Since ME species bear both L and R morphs on the same individual plant, both the visitation sequence of pollinators within an individual as well as the relative abundance of L and R morphs, are predicted to contribute towards geitonogamous pollen transfer (Table 1; Jesson & Barrett, 2005; Tang & Huang, 2005; Mora-Carrera *et al*., 2019; Barrett & Fairnie, 2024). However, in ME individuals with an equal number of L and R morphs, that is, an isoplethic morph ratio, geitonogamous pollen transfer may be inevitable since both active morph-switches and random switches by pollinators will result in high geitonogamous pollen transfer. Thus, a reduced opportunity for geitonogamous pollen transfer may be achieved in an ME species if morph ratios are highly skewed within an individual. A highly skewed morph ratio within a plant can ensure that even under random pollinator movement within an individual, the disassortative pollen movement (L to R and R to L) is mostly between individuals.

Enantiostylous forms and their morph ratios	**Reproductive compatibility**	**Expected rate of successful self- and cross-pollination events given the type of enantiostyly and reproductive compatibility.**		
		Autogamy	**Geitonogamy**	**Allogamy**
Dimorphic enantiostyly (Plants have only one type of morph per individual)	Self-compatible (Johnson *et al*., 2023; Jesson & Barrett, 2002)	Exiguous	Exiguous	High
	Self-incompatible (Minnaar & Anderson, 2021)	Absent	Absent	High

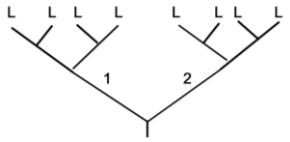
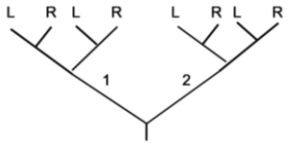
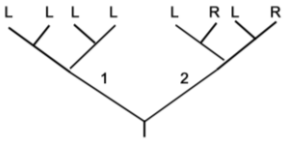
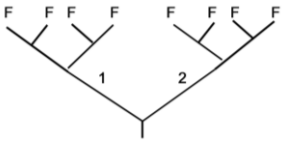
				
Monomorphic enantiostyly (Plants have isoplethic morph ratio) 	Self-compatible (Wang *et al*., 1995; Gao *et al*., 2006; Ren *et al*., 2013; Richman & Venable., 2018; Mora-Carrera *et al.,* 2019)	Exiguous	Intermediate[a] to High[a, b]	Intermediate[a]
	Self-incompatible (Morais *et al*., 2020)	Absent	Absent	Intermediate[a]
Monomorphic enantiostyly (Plants have a biased proportion of morphs) 	Self-compatible (Tang & Huang, 2005)	Exiguous	Exiguous[b] to low[b]	Intermediate[a] to High
	Self-incompatible (Dulberger & Ornduff, 1980; Robertson et al., 2025)	Absent	Absent	Intermediate[a] to High
Non-polymorphic hermaphroditic species (Included for comparison with enantiostylous floral forms) 	Self-compatible (Brys *et al*., 2013)	Intermediate to High	Intermediate to High	Low[a]
	Self-incompatible (Li *et al*., 2013)	Absent	Absent	Intermediate[a] to High

Table 1 The potential for successful self-pollination (autogamy and geitonogamy) and cross-pollination (allogamy) events in different types of enantiostylous plants. Floral arrangement of L morph (L), R morph (R), and hermaphroditic flowers (F) within two inflorescences (1 and 2) and within a plant are illustrated. The pollination

evaluation is based on the morph ratios characteristically known for the specific type of enantiostyly and their known reproductive compatibility (references included). The superscripts refer to pollination outcomes under two specific conditions: a–when within-plant pollen loss is expected, b–when floral arrangement can affect pollen movement within an inflorescence on a plant.

To the best of our knowledge, the effect of the relative abundance of morphs within the plant on opportunities for geitonogamy in natural populations of ME plants remains to be tested. Our present research aims to fill this void by investigating the ME species *Didymocarpus podocarpus* (Gesneriaceae), an understorey, perennial, mostly lithophytic herb restricted to the eastern Himalayas. We carried out *in situ* studies on two populations of *D. podocarpus* and tested the hypothesis that geitonogamous events will be reduced when plants have a biased morph ratio, especially due to disassortative pollen movement between morphs. Though ME has been reported from multiple genera within Gesneriaceae (Harrison *et al*., 1999; Gao *et al*., 2006; Ling *et al*., 2020; Prasanna, 2023), enantiostyly remains an understudied topic. The study was conducted across two populations of *D. podocarpus* to ensure that the morph ratio is not a population-specific character.

The aims of our investigation were as follows: (1) to quantify monomorphic enantiostyly by documenting morph ratios in natural populations across multiple years; (2) to perform hand-pollination experiments to establish autonomous self-pollination, and to check intra- and inter-morph compatibility; (3) to evaluate pollen transfer patterns by the pollinators in the two morphs, and (4) to finally integrate morph ratios, reproductive compatibilities of the two morphs, and pollinator visitation patterns to infer the potential of geitonogamy within a plant. Based on these objectives, we address the following key questions: (i) Do the morph ratios within a plant and a population deviate from an isoplethic ratio? (ii) Do self and cross treatments yield similar reproductive success (fruit set and seed set) in the two morphs? (iii) Do morph ratio and pollinator visitation patterns within an individual affect opportunities for geitonogamous pollen transfer?

Materials and methods

Study species and study sites

Didymocarpus podocarpus (Gesneriaceae) is a perennial herb distributed in the Himalayan foothills of Northeast India, Nepal, Bhutan, and China. It is mostly lithophytic (occasionally terrestrial), found on moss-covered rocks. The species flowers between late July and early September, and the flowering within an individual plant lasts for a maximum of 15–20 days. The plants produce 1–9 cymose inflorescences, each bearing ≤ 10 open flowers (mean ± SE number of open flowers is 6.28 ± 0.41). The species exhibits monomorphic, reciprocal enantiostyly with distinct L and R morphs (Fig. 1; Fig. S1). The flowers are tubular, last for five days, and have a nectary at the base of the tube. Stigma receptivity did not differ between the two morphs across their floral longevity, based on the hydrogen peroxide test (Kearns & Inouye, 1993). All experiments were conducted in two natural populations of *D. podocarpus* within India, the Takdah Reserve Forest, West Bengal (27°01’58” N, 88°20’23” E, elevation 1812m), and Gangtok, Sikkim (27°20’30” N, 88°37’16” E, elevation 2001m), during August in the years 2022, 2024, and 2025. We studied a total of 153 plants for the estimation of morph ratio (section 2.2), out of which 72 were used in quantifying pollinator visitation sequence within individual plants (section 2.6). Out of 153, only 109 plants were available to measure fruit set. Since experimentation on this species in shade house conditions is challenging due to both collection restrictions from the wild and survivability rates in the shade house, all studies were carried out in the wild populations. The primary pollinator (98.8% visits) of *D. podocarpus* was identified as *Bombus breviceps* (Apidae; Williams, 2022), and throughout this study, the term ‘*Bombus* bee’ refers only to this species.

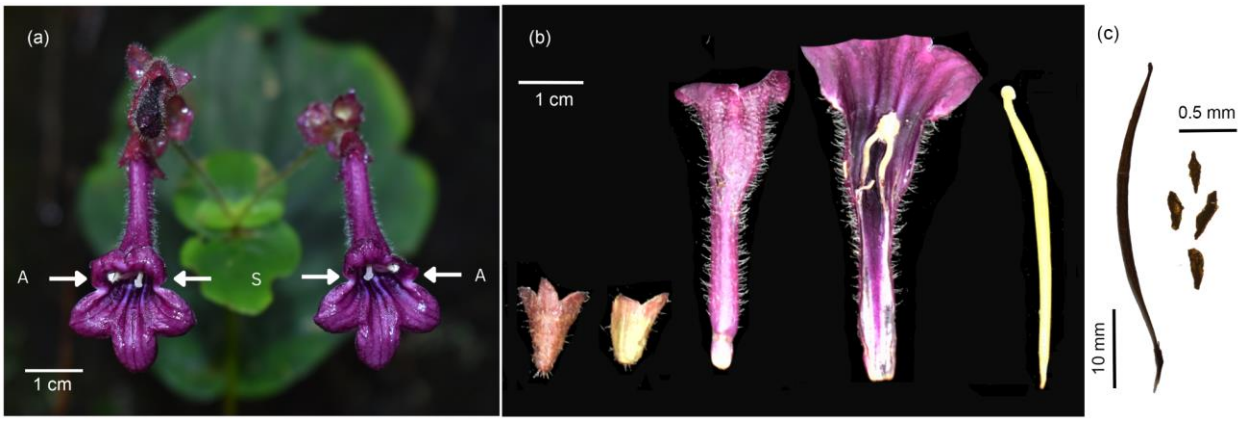


Fig. 1 Floral and fruit morphology of enantiostylous *D. podocarpus*. (a) From left to right of the image - L morph and R morph. Arrows point to the reciprocal placement of anther (A) and stigma (S) on the L and R morphs. (b) Floral dissection (from left to right) - adaxial surface of calyx, abaxial surface of calyx, abaxial surface of corolla tube, abaxial surface of corolla tube showing fusion of the anther to the corolla tube, and pistil. (c) mature fruit, and microscopic image of seeds.

Estimation of morph ratios (MR) to quantify L bias and R bias

In ME, since both morphs can be present on the same inflorescence, an inflorescence can show L bias, R bias, or an isoplethic ratio. To estimate morph ratio within an inflorescence, within an individual, and within a population, we sampled 30–33 individual plants at random, across three years in Takdah, in 2022 (T22), 2024 (T24), and 2025 (T25), and two years in Gangtok in 2024 (G24) and 2025 (G25). For each individual, we counted the number of open L and R morphs on all the inflorescences. Next, to quantify the relative abundance of the morphs within inflorescences and individual plants, we calculated the 'morph ratio' (MR) of inflorescences and individual plants as: MR = the total number of flowers of L morph ÷ the total number of flowers. Thus, MR represents the relative bias of inflorescences or plants with reference to only the L morphs and is a metric that retains morph identity (L bias or R bias). That is, when all flowers in an inflorescence or plant are L morphs, the MR value = 1, and can be identified as L bias. Later, we introduce another metric, morph bias (MB), which designates the overall morph bias of an inflorescence or plant, without retaining morph identity. To investigate yearly variation in the MR of plants, we fitted a Generalised Linear Mixed Model (GLMM) with a binomial distribution using the lme4 package (Bates et al., 2015) in R (version 4.4.0; R Core Team, 2024). The year of sampling was treated as a fixed effect, and the population as a random factor. A chi-square goodness-of-fit test was used to evaluate whether the total number of L and R morph flowers within populations across years deviated from a 1:1 expectation.

To investigate whether individual plants exhibit L or R biased inflorescences, based on the MR values, we categorised each inflorescence within a plant into three groups: inflorescences with (i) complete bias (MR values of 0 for R bias and 1 for L bias); (ii) partial bias (0.01–0.44 for partial R bias and 0.56–0.99 for partial L bias), and (iii) isoplethic ratio (0.45–0.55). The number of inflorescences in each category of morph ratio within an individual plant was compared using a GLMM with a negative binomial distribution, where morph ratio was treated

as a fixed effect, and plant identity and population were treated as random effects. The significance of the individual fixed effects was tested using Wald's χ^2 test (type III) using the car package (Fox & Weisberg, 2018), and multiple contrast analysis was carried out using the emmeans package (Lenth, 2025) with Sequential Bonferroni Correction. All statistical analyses were carried out in R (version 4.4.0; R core team, 2024).

Reproductive compatibility between morphs

To quantify the self and cross-compatibility between the two morphs, we carried out the following hand-pollination treatments: (i) inter-morph outcrossing (n = 40 flowers from 29 plants), (ii) intra-morph outcrossing (n = 41 flowers from 30 plants), (iii) inter-morph geitonogamy (n = 42 flowers from 25 plants), (iv) intra-morph geitonogamy (n = 40 flowers from 25 plants), and (v) unmanipulated, bagged flowers to check for autonomous self-pollination (n = 52 flowers from 34 plants). Flowers were bagged pre- and post-treatment to avoid pollinator visitation, emasculated before anther dehiscence, and hand-pollination was carried out within the first 18 hours post-anthesis. Each treatment was carried out on flowers of different plants, with no plant receiving more than one treatment. A maximum of two flowers per plant was used for any given treatment. For outcrossing, mixed pollen from multiple plants at least 3 m apart was used. Mature fruits, except the ones herbivored, were collected after three weeks.

The seeds of *D. podocarpus* are tiny - *c.* 0.3 × 0.1 mm and are reported to be 'numerous'. Therefore, seed counting for mature fruits was carried out using ImageJ software (Rueden *et al*., 2017). All seeds were carefully removed from the capsule and placed in a white weighing boat. High-resolution images of these weighing boats were taken using a digital camera (Nikon D3500), and the total number of seeds per capsule was quantified using the 'analyse particle' function in the ImageJ software following the method mentioned in Ochogavía (2022). This was carried out for a total of 84 fruits: (i) inter-morph outcrossing (n = 25), (ii) intra-morph outcrossing (n = 21), (iii) inter-morph geitonogamy (n = 23), (iv) intra-morph geitonogamy (n = 15).

We fitted separate GLMM models to check whether the fruiting success rate and seed count differed between (i) different hand pollination treatments, (ii) between L and R morphs, (iii) between outcrossing and selfing treatments, and (iv) between inter-morph and intra-morph

195 treatments. Fruiting success was analysed using a binomial distribution, whereas seed count was
196 analysed using a Poisson distribution. Seed count between L and R morphs was compared using
197 a negative binomial distribution due to overdispersion and poor fit of the Poisson distribution.
198 Plant identity was used as a random effect in all models. The significance of the individual fixed
199 effect and multiple contrast analysis was carried out using the method mentioned under the
200 section 'estimation of morph ratio, and to quantify L and R bias'.

201 Furthermore, to compare the pollen production between the two morphs, we counted the
202 pollen grains from mature buds of both morphs. Paired mature buds (one L and one R morph)
203 were collected from ten individual plants (five each from Takdah and Gangtok). Undehisced
204 anthers were stored in microcentrifuge tubes containing 1 ml of 70% ethanol. The anthers were
205 macerated, and pollen grains were counted using a Neubauer chamber following the method
206 mentioned in Dafni (1992) and Kearns & Inouye (1993). The difference in pollen count was
207 compared using a paired t-test.

208 **Pollen placement on the pollinator**

209 To examine if the pollen from the two morphs is differentially placed on the *Bombus* bees, we
210 carried out controlled manipulative experiments using stained pollen grains and euthanised bees.
211 The pollen grains of the L and R flowers were labelled using heavy-metal-free CuInSexS2-x/ZnS
212 (core/shell) quantum dots with Zinc Oleate ligands dissolved in hexane (5 mg/mL), following the
213 method mentioned in Minnaar and Anderson (2019). To distinguish the pollen grains of L and R
214 morphs, we labelled them using 2 µL of yellow (580 nm) and red (650 nm) quantum dots,
215 respectively. Experiments were carried out on 10 freshly opened flowers of each morph, and the
216 individual euthanised *Bombus* bees (n = 10) were manually inserted into a labelled L morph
217 flower, followed by an R morph using sterile forceps, mimicking their natural probing behaviour
218 (Fig. 5a). To quantify the number of labelled pollen grains deposited on the pollinator, we
219 categorised the body of the bees into four parts (Fig. 5a): (i) left proximal region (left side of
220 head and thorax), (ii) left distal region (left side of the abdomen), (iii) right proximal region
221 (right side of the head and thorax), and (iv) right distal region (right side of the abdomen). The
222 number of fluorescent pollen grains was counted in these four regions using a 60X hand
223 microscope with an inbuilt UV light source. We tested for statistical differences in pollen

224 placement on the pollinator using GLMM with a negative binomial distribution, where the
225 interaction of morph type and body parts of the bee was the fixed effect, and bee identity was the
226 random effect. The significance of the fixed effects and multiple contrast analysis was carried
227 out as mentioned in the section 'Estimation of morph ratios (MR) to quantify L bias and R bias'.

228 **Pollen movement between morphs using quantum dots**

229 To confirm if pollen transfer to stigmas is highest between the two morphs (L to R and R to L) in
230 natural conditions, we tracked the pollen using quantum dots. We selected 12 plots (eight from
231 Takdah and four from Gangtok) of 3 × 2 m with a minimum distance of 1.5 km between plots.
232 To mimic the natural ratio of morphs within a population in our experimental plots, we
233 maintained the morph ratio at an isoplethic ratio by manually removing flowers when necessary.
234 Since *D. podocarpus* has a restricted distribution in its native habitat and the available flowering
235 density allowed only a single experimental setup, in the interest of the species and its
236 conservation, we did not set up alternate experiments, such as with variable morph ratios. All the
237 inflorescences within the plot were bagged a day before the quantum dot application to avoid
238 pollen loss. To ensure recording of pollen movement in natural conditions, pollen grains of
239 approximately one-fourth of the total number of L and R flowers were labelled between 06:00
240 and 07:00 h using yellow and red colored quantum dots. After 8 hours of natural pollination, all
241 flowers within the plot were collected between 15:00 and 16:00 h and immediately screened for
242 the number of fluorescent pollen grains deposited on the stigmas using a 60X hand microscope
243 with an inbuilt UV light source. We tested if inter-morph pollen transfers were higher than intra-
244 morph pollen transfer by fitting a negative binomial GLMM, with the interaction between morph
245 type of the donor and recipient as fixed effects, and plant and plot identity as random effects. The
246 significance of the individual fixed effect was tested, and pairwise comparisons were carried out
247 using the method mentioned in the section 'Estimation of morph ratios (MR) to quantify L bias
248 and R bias'.

249 **Quantifying pollinator constancy towards a floral morph**

250 Pollinator preference for a morph and its subsequent foraging behaviour can influence pollen
251 movement between morphs. To explore if individual pollinators show a preference for one
252 morph while foraging across multiple plants, which may result in biased morph switches, we

quantified the floral constancy of *Bombus* bees towards a specific morph in a single foraging bout. We tracked individual *Bombus* bees (n = 50) for up to 10–30 consecutive floral visits, and recorded their total intra-morph switches (indicating high pollinator constancy towards a morph) and inter-morph switches (indicating low pollinator constancy towards a morph) during a single foraging bout. We used a paired-sample t-test to assess whether the frequency of intra-morph switches significantly differed from that of inter-morph switches.

Effect of morph bias on pollinator movement within the plant

Complementary to the above experiment, we next tested whether pollinator switches within a plant may be governed by the plant's morph bias. For this, we first measured pollinator switches within a plant in 72 of the 153 experimental plants (40 in Takdah and 32 in Gangtok). Each plant was observed for two 25-minute periods from 07:00 to 15:00 h during the peak pollinator activity time, resulting in a total of 60 hours of observation (2 slots × 25 min × 72 plants). We recorded 76 *Bombus* bees and their within-plant inter-morph switches (R to L and L to R) and intra-morph switches (R to R and L to L) during one visitation bout. We next assigned a morph bias value for each experimental plant, where 'morph bias' (MB) was computed as: MB = 1-(number of flowers of the rare morph ÷ number of flowers of the abundant morph). Here, MB = 0 would represent individuals with equal proportions of both morphs, while MB =1 would indicate a complete skewness towards one morph. This metric identifies only if a plant deviates from an isoplethic morph ratio and does not identify the type of bias, that is, L bias or R bias. In ME, since both morphs are present on a plant, and all inter-morph switches (L to R and R to L) will result in self-pollen transfer (geitonogamy), the direction of the switch is not critical. To examine the effect of morph bias on the frequency of inter-morph switches, we fitted a GLMM with a binomial distribution, with MB as a fixed effect and plant identity and population as random variables.

Finally, we quantified the effect of MB on the pollination success of plants by counting the total number of fruits, normalised by the total number of flowers, per plant, in a total of 109 (out of 153) naturally pollinated plants. To test the effect of morph bias on the fruit set, we used a binomial GLMM with morph bias as a fixed effect and population as a random variable.

Results

Morph ratio (MR) within populations

We calculated the MR of a total of 226 inflorescences from 153 plants, from two populations (Table S1). Of the total number of inflorescences, 85.39% and 79.46% exhibited a biased MR value (MR value outside the isoplethic range of 0.45–0.55) in the Takdah and Gangtok population, respectively (Fig. 2a). Similarly, of the 153 individuals, 74.19% and 75% of individual plants exhibited a biased MR value in the Takdah and Gangtok populations, respectively (Fig. 2b). GLMM analysis revealed that the MR of plants across the years and for the two populations was not significantly different ($\chi^2 = 5.39$, df = 4, $p = 0.24$; Fig. S2), and therefore, in all subsequent analyses, population identity has not been retained.

Among all the inflorescences examined from the two populations (226 inflorescences), 49.11% exhibited a complete bias towards a single morph, whereas 34.32% showed a partial morph bias, and only 16.57% of inflorescences were noted to display isoplethic morph ratio. The number of inflorescences across the three categories of morph ratios within individual plants differed significantly ($\chi^2 = 46.6$, df = 2, $p < 0.001$). Individual plants exhibited a significantly higher number of inflorescences with complete bias compared to inflorescences with partial bias (Estimate = 0.36, z = 2.81, $p < 0.005$) and isoplethic ratio (Estimate = 1.09, z = 6.8, $p < 0.001$). However, within a population, the total number of L and R morph flowers across the years did not significantly deviate from an isoplethic ratio (T22: $\chi^2 = 3.47$, $p = 0.06$; T24: $\chi^2 = 1.38$, $p = 0.24$; T25: $\chi^2 = 0.04$, $p = 0.85$; G24: $\chi^2 = 0$, $p = 1$; G25: $\chi^2 = 0.59$, $p = 0.44$; Table. 2).

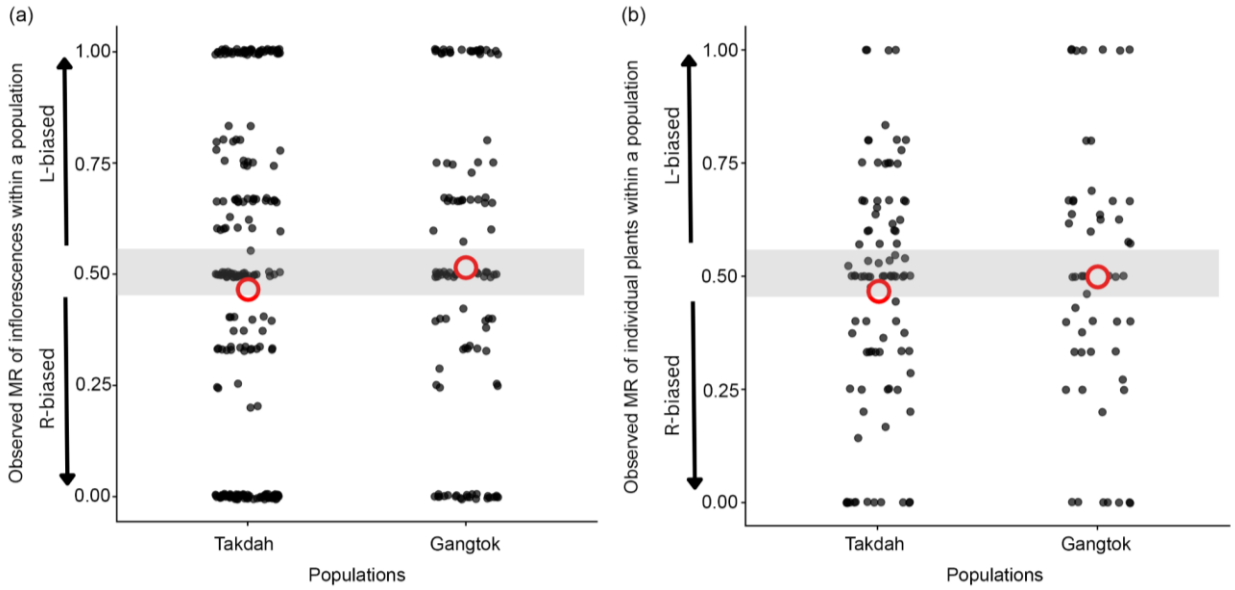


Fig. 2 Observed morph ratio distributions in (a) inflorescences and (b) individual plants within two populations of *D. podocarpus*. Zero value on the y-axis represents R-bias, and one represents L-bias, while 0.5 represents an absolute isoplethic ratio. The isoplethic region is shown in grey shade (0.45–0.55). The red open circle represents the average of all the morph ratios distributed within the population. When the average value (red open circle) is at 0.5, it suggests that the population displays an equal number of L and R morphs (Gangtok population), while a slight shift towards the lower part of the isoplethic region suggests a slightly higher number of R morphs in the population (Takdah population).

Reproductive compatibilities of morphs

We carried out a total of 215 hand pollinations, of which 103 sired fruits. The per cent fruiting success of each pollination treatment was recorded as follows: (i) inter-morph outcrossing: 80%, (ii) intra-morph outcrossing: 60.9%, (iii) inter-morph geitonogamy: 66.6%, (iv) intra-morph geitonogamy: 45%, and (v) autonomous self-pollination with zero success rate (Fig. 3a). We observed a significant effect of the type of pollination treatment (excluding the autonomous self-pollination) on the fruiting success ($\chi^2 = 8.33$, df = 3, $p < 0.05$), but the pairwise comparisons with sequential Bonferroni correction showed significant differences in fruit set only between inter-morph outcrossing and intra-morph geitonogamy (Table S2). The two morphs did not differ in their fruiting success (Estimate = -0.29, z = -0.8, $p = 0.42$). A marginally significant difference in fruit set was observed when all outcrossing treatments were compared with all selfing treatments, which included both intra and inter-morph crosses (Estimate = -0.75, z = -1.8, p =

0.07). However, the fruit set of all inter-morph pollination treatments was significantly higher than all intra-morph pollination treatments (Estimate = -0.99, z = -2.44, p = 0.01; Fig. 3a), irrespective of whether these crosses were carried out within a plant (selfing) or between plants (outcrossing).

We did not observe a significant effect of the type of pollination treatment on seed count (χ^2 = 3.15, df = 3, p = 0.37; Fig. 3b), and it did not differ between the two morphs (Estimate = -0.03, z = -0.19, p = 0.85). No significant difference was observed between all types of outcrossing and selfing treatments (Estimate = 0.09, z = 0.37, p = 0.71). However, consistent with the fruiting success, all inter-morph treatments produced significantly higher seeds compared to intra-morph treatments (Estimate = -0.5, z = -2.11, $p < 0.05$; Fig. 3b). Intra-morph treatments (both within and between plants) exhibited a 28.33% reduction in fruiting success and 23.3% reduction in mean seed count per fruit compared to that of inter-morph treatments (both within and between plants). Finally, pollen count was also noted to be different between the morphs, where flowers of the R morph show significantly higher pollen count when compared to the L morph (t = -3.18, df = 9, p-value = 0.01; Fig. 4a).

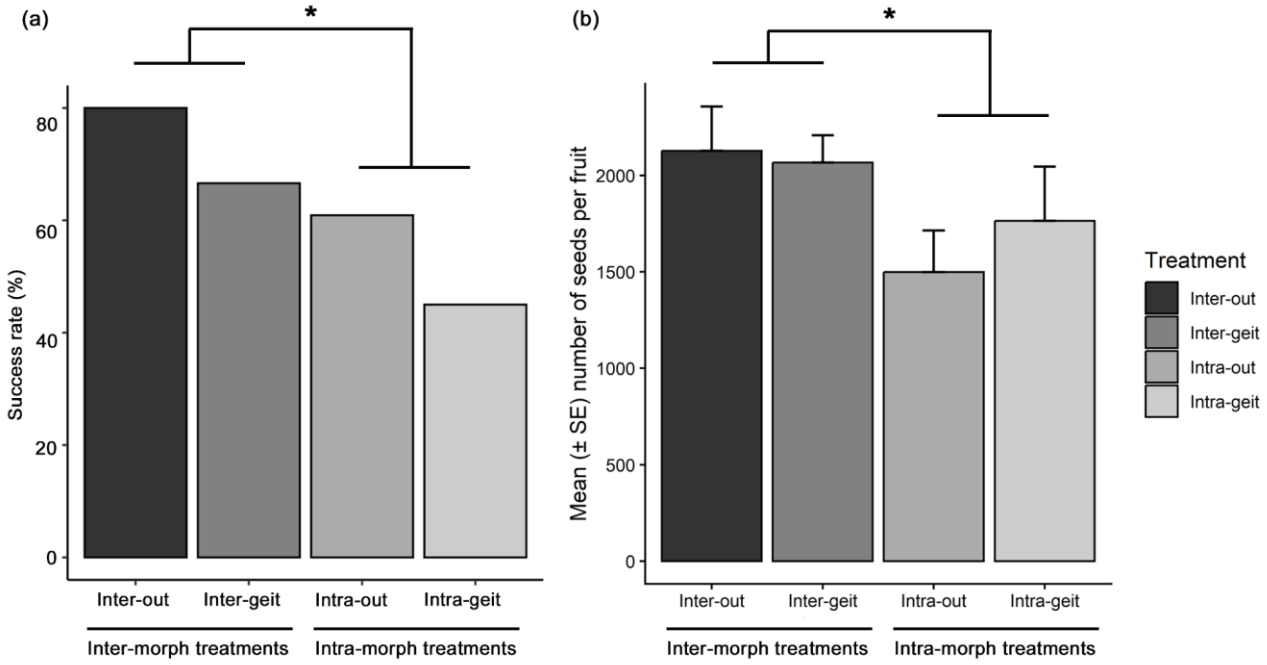


Fig. 3 Results of fruiting success and seed count from four pollination treatments: inter-morph outcrossing (inter-out), inter-morph geitonogamy (inter-geit), intra-morph outcrossing (intra-out), and intra-morph geitonogamy (intra-

geit). (a) Fruiting success rate showing significant effect between inter-morph treatments and intra-morph treatments, and (b) mean number of seeds per fruit (± SE) showing significant effect between inter-morph treatments and intra-morph treatments. * indicates a statistical significance at $p < 0.05$.

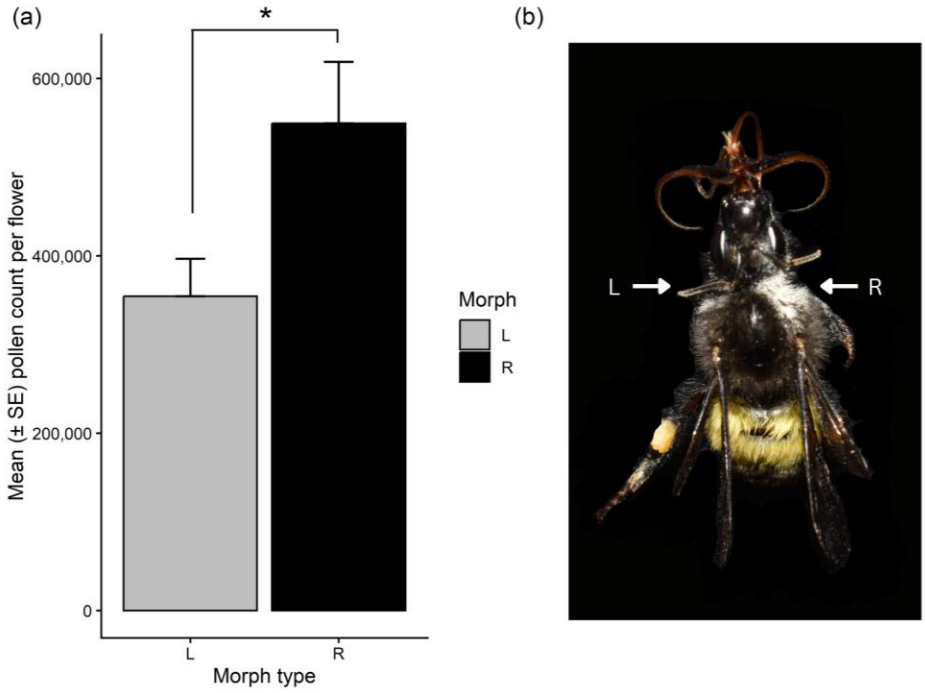


Fig. 4 Comparative pollen count in the two morphs and on the pollinator. (a) Comparison of pollen count between L and R morph flowers (mean ± SE). * indicates a statistical significance at $p < 0.05$. (b) Asymmetrical pollen deposition was noted on a *B. breviceps* after natural visits to approximately 30 flowers on different *D. podocarpus* plants. Arrows point to the larger pollen patch on the bee's right side of the thorax, the contact area of the R morph (R), while the smaller pollen patch on the bee's left side represents the contact area of the L morph (L).

Pollen placement on the pollinator

All *B. breviceps* individuals (n=50) observed during their natural visitation to *D. podocarpus* probed the flowers using their proboscis by positioning their proximal part (head and thorax) at the rim of the flower. Since the anther and stigma are situated at the rim of the floral opening, the anthers of the L and R morphs were observed to come in contact with the left and right proximal regions of the Bombus bees, respectively (Fig. 4b). This observation was further corroborated by results from the pollen placement experiment using euthanized bees and pollen stained using

quantum dots which show that the left and right proximal regions of the bees received pollen from the two morphs differentially ($\chi^2 = 75.65$, df = 3, $p < 0.001$; Fig. 5b). The following pair-wise comparison shows that the left proximal region of the *Bombus* bee received a significantly higher number of L morph pollen grains than the R morph (Estimate = 2.6, z = 4.89, $p < 0.001$), and the right proximal region received more R morph pollen grains than the L morph (Estimate = -3.54, z = -6.64, $p < 0.0001$; Fig. 5b). We further found that the R morph deposited significantly higher labelled pollen grains on the pollinator compared to the L morph ($\chi^2 = 6.68$, df = 1, $p < 0.01$).

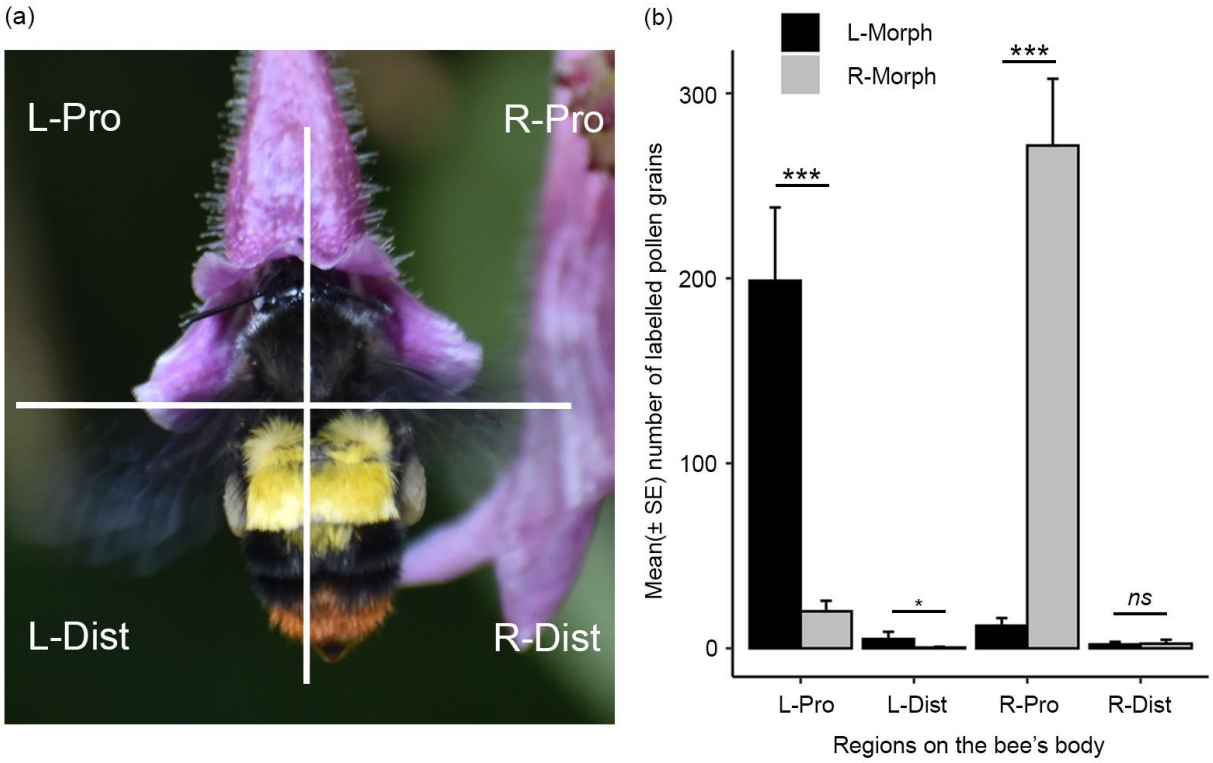


Fig. 5 Pollen deposition across different parts of *B. breviceps*. (a) The natural probing position exhibited by *B breviceps* and the four regions in which pollen deposition was quantified: left proximal (L-Pro), left distal (L-Dist), right proximal (R-Pro), and right distal (R-Dist). (b) Mean (± SE) number of pollen grains labelled with quantum dots recovered from the euthanised *B. breviceps* after manual probing. Asterisks indicate statistical significance: ***, $p \leq 0{\cdot}001$; *, $p \leq 0{\cdot}05$; ns, non-significant.

Pollen movement using quantum dots

All 12 plots in which pollen tracking experiments were carried out consisted of a total of 582 flowers, in which we found movement of labelled pollen grains in stigmas of 217 flowers (37.28%; Table S3). Inter-morph pollen transfer identified on the stigmas was significantly higher than the intra-morph pollen transfer ($\chi^2 = 126.3$, df = 1, $p < 0.0001$; Fig. 6a). The difference in inter-morph pollen transfer was true when the L morph was the recipient flower (that is, R × L > L × L, donor × recipient; Estimate = -2.35, z = -10.86, $p < 0.0001$) as well as when the R morph was the recipient flower (that is, L × R > R × R; Estimate = 1.01, z = 4.98, $p < 0.0001$). However, irrespective of intra- or inter-morph comparisons, stigmas of the L morph received significantly higher labelled pollen than the R morph ($\chi^2 = 59.12$, df = 1, $p < 0.0001$; Fig. 6).

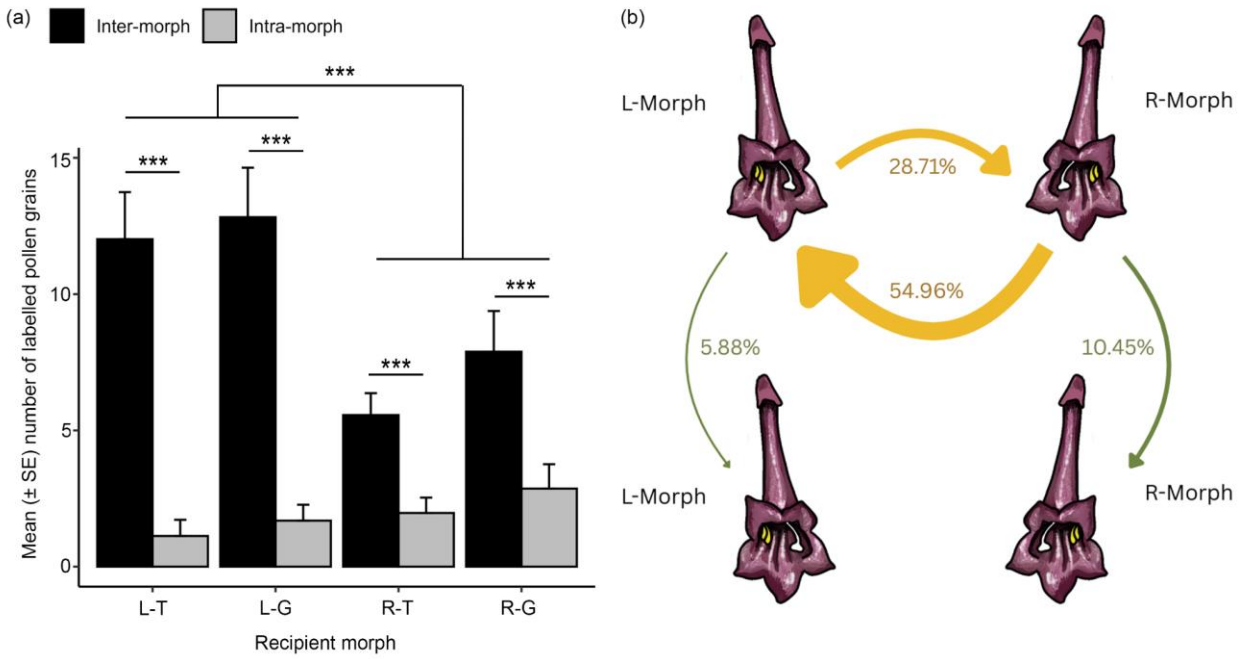


Fig. 6 Pollen deposition on the stigmas of the two morphs in Takdah (T) and Gangtok (G) population. (a) Mean (± SE) number of inter-morph (black) and intra-morph (grey) quantum dot-labelled pollen grains deposited on the stigma of L and R morph recipients. *** indicate statistical significance at $p \leq 0{\cdot}001$. (b) A schematic representation of the percentage of pollen movement recorded within morphs and between morphs of *D. podocarpus.* Illustrations by Abhishek Thakur.

Pollinator constancy and pollinator movement within a plant

Paired t-test results did not show any significant difference between the number of intra-morph switches (pollinator constancy on a morph) and inter-morph switches (absence of pollinator constancy) by *Bombus* bees (n = 50) during their single foraging bout (t = 0.53, df = 49, p = 0.6). We noted a significant negative correlation between the frequency of inter-morph switches and MB (Estimate = -2.54, z = -3.69, $p < 0.001$; Fig. 7a). Specifically, pollinators exhibited higher inter-morph switches when the morphs were in equal proportion (isoplethic), and the frequency of these switches decreased as the morph bias approached one (complete bias, Fig. 7a). Finally, GLMM analysis also identified a significant positive association between the MB and the fruit set (Estimate = 0.35, z = 3.44, $p < 0.001$; Fig. 7b). That is, individual plants with a biased morph ratio exhibited higher fruit sets.

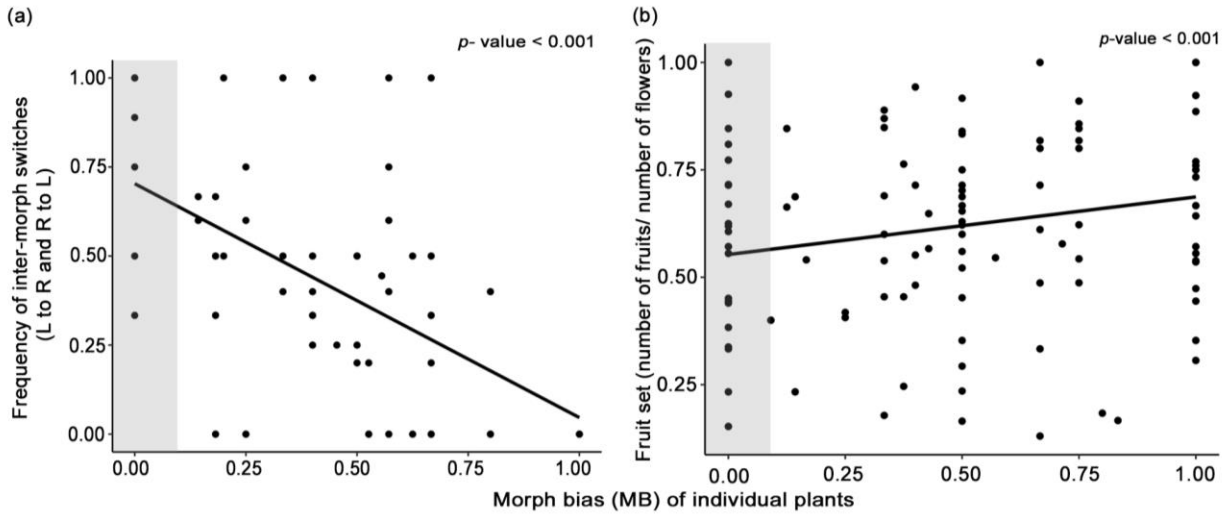


Fig. 7 Relationship between morph bias (MB) and pollinator switches, and MB and fruiting success. **(**a) Correlation between the morph bias of individual plants and the frequency of inter-morph switches by the pollinator. (b) Correlation between the morph bias of individual plants and the natural fruit set. The values range from 0 (isoplethic), which represents an equal number of both morphs, to 1, which represents complete skewness towards either one of the morphs. The grey shaded area along the x-axis represents plants with isoplethic morph ratio. Statistical significance is indicated in the top right corner.

Discussion

The relative abundance of morphs within an individual plant and its effect on opportunities for selfing (geitonogamy) remain one of the least explored aspects of monomorphic enantiostylous plants. The key findings from our study are that while individuals of the monomorphic enantiostylous *D. podocarpus* produced inflorescences with a biased morph ratio, the overall number of morphs within the population met the isoplethic ratio. Further, we noted inter-morph pollen transfer to be higher than intra-morph pollen transfer and hand-pollination treatments between morphs yielded higher fruit set and seed set than treatments carried out within morphs. Therefore, we propose that the predominant disassortative pollen movement and reduced inter-morph switches by the pollinators within individuals with higher morph bias may play a critical role in reducing self-pollination (geitonogamy) and increasing cross-pollination.

Individuals with biased morph ratios show reduced geitonogamous events

The frequent morph bias observed within inflorescences and the majority of individuals (Table S1) in the two populations of *D. podocarpus* across multiple years suggests ecological factors that favour a biased morph ratio and a strong selective advantage for the underlying developmental process. Similar morph bias has also been reported from other ME species (Dulberger & Ornduff, 1980; Tang & Huang, 2005; De Almeida *et al*., 2018; Robertson *et al*., 2025). Additionally, in *D. podocarpus,* we noted that the morph ratio of individual plants mirrored the most common morph ratio noted among all of its inflorescences, suggesting that individual plants and their inflorescences tend to exhibit a bias towards the same morph (Fig. S3). In ME species, a morph bias within inflorescences and within individual plants can reduce the frequency of geitonogamous selfing events. This is because when there are multiple flowers on an individual plant, interactions specifically between flowers within an inflorescence can affect their reproductive outcome since pollinators tend to visit flowers within the same inflorescence, causing geitonogamy (Harder & Barrett, 1995; Harder *et al*., 2000; Harder *et al*., 2004). Therefore, any inflorescence trait that might influence mating outcomes, such as a biased morph ratio, is likely under a strong selective pressure (Harder *et al*., 2000), as noted in the majority of individuals of the two *D. podocarpus* populations.

433 Enantiostyly in *D. podocarpus* is unique because it differs from expected floral traits in
434 enantiostylous flowers, such as the presence of heteranthery, the lack of nectary, and an open
435 floral design (outward facing; Jesson & Barrett, 2003). Instead, *D. podocarpus* lacks
436 heteranthery, has nectaries, and exhibits tubular flowers where the stigma and anther are exerted
437 at the rim of the floral tube (Fig. 1). As expected from the floral morphology, and consistent with
438 other studies, we found that inter-morph pollen transfers (L to R and R to L) were higher than
439 intra-morph (L to L and R to R) pollen transfers, confirming disassortative pollen movement
440 within *D. podocarpus* (Fig. 6; Jesson & Barrett, 2005; De Almeida *et al*., 2013; Minnaar &
441 Anderson, 2021). Although the inter-morph pollen transfer in ME species can result in
442 geitonogamous pollination, the extent of geitonogamy will be low in ME species compared to
443 non-enantiostylous species, where all flowers within a plant are potential mates (Jesson &
444 Barrett, 2005; Saltini *et al*., 2025). Studies on heterostylous species have shown that, apart from
445 the arrangement of sex organs within flowers, the floral display of individual plants and the
446 morph composition of neighbouring plants affect the degree of disassortative pollination and
447 quality of pollen deposited on the stigma (Waites & Ågren, 2004; Brys & Jacquemyn, 2010).
448 While these factors are also true for ME species, the morph ratio within individual plants adds an
449 additional layer of complexity.

450 Results from our study provide empirical evidence of the theoretical prediction that the
451 extent of geitonogamy that may occur in ME species depends on a) the relative abundance of L
452 and R morph flowers within an individual plant, and b) the visitation sequence by the pollinator
453 (Jesson & Barrett, 2005; Saltini *et al*., 2025). We found that a biased morph ratio within
454 individual plants limited the occurrence of geitonogamous events, and thus may influence both
455 the male and female fitnesses by limiting the effect of both pollen and ovule discounting. The
456 potential outcome of reduced selfing was also reflected in the fruit set, where the fruit set
457 increased with an increase in the morph bias.

458 We expected that the predominant pollen movement between flowers of different morphs
459 might mandate an equal proportion of both morphs in a population. Our results validate this
460 because, despite the biased morph ratio in the inflorescence and in the individual plants, the total
461 number of L and R morph flowers within the two populations across multiple years did not
462 significantly vary from the isoplethic ratio. This result is also consistent with the majority of

463 previous studies on ME species (Fenster, 1995; Ren *et al*., 2013; Morais *et al*., 2020; Contreras-
464 Varela *et al*., 2023). This suggests that, while individuals exhibit a biased morph ratio, the
465 isoplethic ratio at a population level is likely driven by negative frequency-dependent selection
466 since any deviation from this ratio can lead to lower pollination success (Jesson & Barrett, 2002).

467 **Flowers of the same morph show reduced compatibility**

468 Studies examining reproductive compatibilities among morphs have reported that stylar
469 polymorphisms, like distyly and tristyly, are linked to heteromorphic incompatibility associated
470 with variations in pollen size and number, size of the stigmatic papillae, and stigma shape
471 between morphs, potentially leading to intra-morph pollen recognition at the stigma, style, or
472 ovary, thus reducing fruiting success and seed count (Richards, 1977; Barrett & Cruzan, 1994;
473 Massinga *et al*., 2005; Costa *et al*., 2017). We noted moderate intra-morph incompatibility in the
474 form of lower fruit set and lower seed count per fruit in *D. podocarpus,* irrespective of whether
475 the intra-morph treatment was within or between plants. These observations strongly suggest that
476 'morph type' is being recognised regardless of whether the pollen is from within the individual
477 or a different individual. Intra-morph incompatibility has been previously reported in the
478 dimorphic enantiostylous species *Wachendorfia paniculata* (Ornduff & Dulberger, 1978),
479 although a subsequent study failed to corroborate this (Jesson & Barrett, 2002). We propose that
480 the moderate incompatibility between flowers of the same morphs in *D. podocarpus* can act as
481 an additional mechanism to ensure disassortative pollen movement (Costa *et al*., 2017), where
482 the fruiting success of pollen transfer between flowers of the same morph is significantly
483 reduced.

484 Finally, in our experiments to track pollen movement, despite an equal number of L and
485 R morphs in our experimental plots, the stigmas of L morphs received significantly higher
486 numbers of labelled inter-morph pollen compared to stigmas of R morphs (Fig. 6). Similarly, R
487 morphs deposited significantly higher pollen on the pollinator compared to the L morphs (Fig.
488 4b; Fig. 5b). In concordance with this, the comparison of pollen count between the two morphs
489 show that the R morph indeed produces significantly higher pollen compared to the L morph in
490 *D. podocarpus* (Fig. 4a). This difference was observed only when the morph was a pollen donor,
491 and the fruiting success of the two morphs as a female parent was not different in our hand

492 pollination experiments. These results suggest that the two morphs may have dissimilar sexual
493 roles due to their differential contribution to the population's overall pollen pool. The R morph in
494 *D. podocarpus* appears to display higher male function through higher pollen donation, whereas
495 the L morph may display higher female function by receiving a higher number of pollen grains.
496 These patterns loosely share similarities with a few andromonoecious systems, where male
497 flowers are reported to produce more pollen compared to that of hermaphrodite flowers
498 (Narbona *et al*., 2005; Dai & Galloway, 2012). While male flowers of andromonoecious plants
499 are solely males, in the monomorphic enantiostylous *D. podocarpus* R morphs may emphasise
500 more on male function by producing and exporting more pollen without being exclusively male.

501 **Conclusion**

502 We demonstrate that the morph ratio of inflorescences and in individual plants has a significant
503 influence on the pollination success in monomorphic enantiostylous species. A biased morph
504 ratio within inflorescences and individuals, in combination with disassortative pollen movement
505 and intra-morph incompatibility, acts as a multi-pronged strategy to reduce opportunities for
506 selfing (geitonogamy). Further, the presence of intra-morph incompatibility and morph-specific
507 pollen count differences together suggests that there may be differences in sexual roles between
508 the two morphs that remain to be explored. Monomorphic enantiostylous plants represent one of
509 the unique innovations in labile reproductive strategies among all organisms, where they do not
510 represent true and fixed genetic polymorphisms as known from other stylar polymorphisms.
511 Instead, they represent morphs whose ratios are probably maintained within a population,
512 although developmentally regulated within a plant. This opens unique insights into how morphs
513 are distributed within a plant and population in order to optimise high outcrossing rates,
514 reproductive success, and genetic admixtures.

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Competing interests

The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

Author contributions

RSB and VG conceived and designed the study. RSB carried out the field experiments and collected the data. RSB carried out the statistical analyses with inputs from VG. RSB drafted the manuscript, and VG provided conceptual advice and edited the manuscript. Both authors gave final approval for publication.

Data availability

The dataset and R-scripts used for this study will be made available through a public repository once the study is published.

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Supporting information

Fig. S1 Image of the inflorescence and individual plant of *D. podocarpus*.

Fig. S2 Yearly variation in the morph ratio of inflorescences and individual plants in the two populations Takdah (T) and Gangtok (G).

Fig. S3 Correlation between the morph ratio of individual plants and their inflorescences.

Table S1 Number of individuals showing complete morph bias, partial morph bias, and isoplethic ratio across years in all the study population.

Table S2 Results of the pairwise comparison of fruiting success between hand-pollination treatments.

Table S3 Number of flowers of L and R morphs in experimental plots for pollen tracking on the stigma.