Structure and development of mosses and ferns (Archegoniatae) ...

Macmillan - Archegoniatae

Description: -
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Sino-Japanese War, 1937-1945 -- China -- Nanjing (Jiangsu Sheng) -- Fiction.
Mosses
Fernsstructure and development of mosses and ferns (Archegoniatae) ...
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The structure and development of mosses and ferns (Archegoniatae) : Campbell, Douglas Houghton, 1859

In the foliose Jungermanniaceae the origin of the archegonia is somewhat different. This embryo consisted of four nearly equal quadrants, instead of having the two upper cells larger than the lower ones.

Campbell, Douglas Houghton

Sooner or later, however, the sporophyte becomes entirely independent. In all other forms the archegonium is nearly or quite free, and usually provided with a short pedicel. In both genera numer- ous delicate colourless rhizoids are developed from the ven- tral surface, especially of the midrib, when that is present.

Details

Spores are reproductive cells that can give rise to new organisms without fertilization. In species where the spores do not germinate at once the process is much like that of Riccia, and the thfck exospore is ruptured and remains attached to the base of the germ-tube.

The Structure and Development of the Mosses and Ferns

The species that has been most frequently studied is A. A, X450; B, C, X22! The lower part of the embryo is pointed, and the basal cell either undergoes no further division or divides but once by a transverse wall, and remains perfectly recognisable in the later stages Fig.

The Structure & Development of the Mosses & Ferns (Archegoniatae). : Douglas Houghton Campbell : 9781231022276

The cell walls of the antheridial envelopes are often a dark purple-red colour, and this makes them much harder to see than the vivid green female plant The apical growth and origin of the antheridium is the same as in Riccia. The rhizoids arise from large superficial cells of the ventral part of the midrib. Young sori are commonly covered by flaps of protective tissue called indusia singular: indusium.

Douglas Houghton Campbell

Fam- ilies, — Metzgerieae, Leptotheceae, Codonieae.

Douglas Houghton Campbell

Hepaticse it is a superficial cell, formed from a segment of the apical cell either of a main axis or of a special branch. C—E, Stacks of mitochondria in old gametophytic placental cells of Gleichenia, Athyrium and Ceratopteris.

Douglas Houghton Campbell

The sporophyte generation is represented by the elongated stalks with spore-containing structures at the tip. Here this may be reduced to a single quite functionless cell, and all the rest of the plant is devoted to the formation of the single antheridium. In the case figured, x probably is the single apical cell, and it seems likely that this is usually the case, al- though Leitgeb was inclined to think that there were several marginal cells of equal rank.

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