

Morphology of the angiosperms.

McGraw-Hill - Morphology of the angiosperms : Eames, Arthur Johnson, 1881

Description: -

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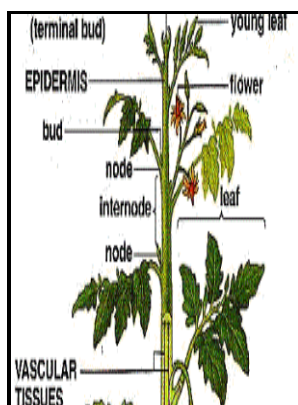
AngiospermsMorphology of the angiosperms.

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McGraw-Hill publications in the botanical sciencesMorphology of the angiosperms.

Notes: Includes bibliography.

This edition was published in 1961



Tags: #Morphological #Characters #of #Angiosperms

Angiosperm Grade 11 Botany

It may be branched or unbranched. This is the sense in which the term is used today.

Morphology of angiosperms (Morphology of spermatophytes, Part II) : Coulter, John Merle, 1851

At maturity the regma splits into three one seeded cocci e. Leaf: Radical, cauline, simple, alternate, petiolate or sessile, exstipulate, hairy, Lyrate, unicostate, reticulate venation.

Morphology of angiosperms (Morphology of spermatophytes, Part II) : Coulter, John Merle, 1851

Seeds of Artocarpus heterophylla and Trapa bispinosa bear unequal and thick cotyledons.

Angiosperm Grade 11 Botany

It is generally assumed that the of flowers, from the start, was to involve mobile animals in their reproduction processes.

Floral morphology

The small 3-leaved seedling shows: a A young tap-root with small lateral branches, b The cotyledons are attached at the cotyledonary node; c Seed coat encloses the cotyledons d First plumular leaf is developed into a prophyll with reduced stipules, e Second leaf produces some leaflets, f Third leaf is normal with foliaceous stipules, leaflets and tendril. Gynoecium: carpels 2, syncarpous, inferior, unilocular with single basal ovules,



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placentation basal, style 1, stigma bifid. In sal *Shorea robusta* fruit is one seeded and winged like samara but the wings are formed by the persistent calyx.

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