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CORE CONCEPT OF BRYOPHYTA

Important features of Bryophyta.

In class Hepaticae plants body is thalloid structure. In mosses Rhizoids are stem and leaves formed in shaped. plants body is gametophyte and green in colour. In the gametophytic generation, the function of root is taken up by unicellular or multicellular hair-like structures known as the rhizoids. All bryophytes lack typical vascular tissues (xylem and phloem) is absent. The Archegonium is usually stalked with a more or less clearly defined venter. The venter wall enlarges with the developing embryo to form the protective envelope, the calyptra.

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Reproduction takes place vegetative and sexual type. They are oogamous. Sexual reproduction takes place by gametes, differentiated by into motile male gametes, the antherozoids, and a large non-motile female gamete, the egg (oosphere).

The gametes are produced with sex organs, which are multicellular and provided with an outer sterile jacket. The male sex organ is Antheridium. The female sex organ is Oogonium. Archegonium. Fertilization completes in water. After fertilization oospores forms. After germination of oospores, ~~some~~ new sporophyte forms. The sporogonium (sporophyte) is a simple structure not differentiated into root, stem and leaf. It usually consists of a foot, seta and a terminal spore-producing capsule or sporogonium.