

~~March 2011~~

February 2011	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

~~11/11/11~~
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LECTURE No. 01

DATE: 1st Oct, 2020

B. SC. PART I (H)
CORE CONCEPT OF PTERIDOPHYTA
HETEROSPORY AND EVOLUTION OF SEED
HABIT IN SELAGENELLA:

Heterospory: The sporangia are two types

(a) Eusporangium and leptosporangium. Eusporangium develops from a group of initial cells. Has many (one wall) layer and produces maximum (unlimited) spores.

(b) Leptosporangium develops from a single initial cell. Has only one wall layer and produces maximum 64 spores. On the basis of types

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
April 2021						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

~~2021~~

~~March~~

spores, pteridophytes, may be

~~13 SUN~~

1. Homosporous — Producing only one kind of spores.
2. Heterosporous — Producing two kinds of spores the smaller microspores (Anisospores) and the larger (mega spores (Crynosporous))

Heterospory is said to have played an important role in origin of seed habit in higher plants (Phanerogams).

The spores germinate to give rise to completely independent gametophytic plants (prothallus). In heterosporous pteridophytes the gametophytes are 'dioecious' the microspores producing a gametophyte bearing only antheridia and the megaspores producing a gametophyte bearing archegonia. These gametophytes are endosporic. The antheridia produce flagellated antherozoids while the archegonia besides N.C.C and V.C.C produce an egg.