

# Development of Chick Embryo (Part II) B.Sc. Part II Paper IV A (Contd.)

By Dr. Sumita Kumari Sharma  
Hod. Zool. M.C. Azamgarh

## Disappearance of Primitive Streak → Elongation

primitive streak stops when no more epiblast cells are available to replenish the streak area. The streak then begins to shrink. The anterior end with Hensen's node recedes posteriorly. The streak ultimately becomes reduced to a fragment on the tail end & and becomes anus or cloaca of the embryo.

## VI Development of Head process —

Crustulation is completed at about 20 to 25 hours of incubation at which point the blastoderm is in the so-called head process stage. The midline area of notochordal tissue has developed into a rigid rod, anterior to the primitive streak. As the streak regresses posteriorly, the embryo develops anterior to it. The thicker central portion alone provides the definitive notochord, whereas the lateral wings contribute to the somatic mesoderm that comes to flank the notochord.

## VII Completion of Endoderm → The first cells that

move into the interior through the anterior part of streak from the endoderm

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(2)

As the Hensen's node shifts backward and the notochordal process elongates in its wake, the presumptive endoderm of the middle and posterior part of the gut, located just behind the node move inward as an endodermal strip underneath the notochord. The endoderm has dual origin. In chick embryos, an archenteron is formed during the process of gastrulation. The endoderm formation rapidly outstrip that of the mesoderm, so that an endodermal layer is complete when the mesoderm is still only partly invaginated. The premature formation of the endoderm determines the orientation of the primitive streak.

(Berrill & Keep, 1976)

### VIII Structure of fully formed gastrula -

The stage of disappearance of the definitive primitive streak may be marked the end of gastrulation and beginning of the neurulation. The fully formed chick gastrula consists of three germ layers - ectoderm, chorda-mesoderm and endoderm. The ectoderm and chorda-mesoderm remains in continuity along the axis of the primitive streak, just as they are at the lateral lips of an amphibia's blastopore. The endoderm is also united with the

(2) mesoderm and ectoderm of the anterior end of the streak and at its posterior end.

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Neurulation and Tubulation — The neurulation

process of chord include the same events as in amphileans and during it following

- (i) The ectoderm differentiates into neural plate and epidermis.
- (ii) Neural plate is converted into neural tube.
- (iii) The chorda-mesoderm divides into notochord and mesoderm. The latter further differentiates into its different subkinds.
- (iv) The endoderm develops into primitive gut.

The neural tube formation proceeds in an antero-posterior direction. The neural plate appears in the brain region; while the gastrulation movements are still in full swing. The parts of neural tube become differentiated and the anterior part of the neural plate proceed to close into a tube, the neural tube. While the neural plate is folding into the neural tube, the

chorda-mesoderm is also differentiating. Its most anterior part, the prechordal mesoderm gives rise to much of the mesenchyme of the head. Behind it lies the notochord. The notochordal cells become separated from rest of the adjoining sheet of mesoderm and differentiate into notochord.

(X)

Formation of Somites → Appearance of

somites in the <sup>segmentally arranged</sup> next important embryonic mesoderm is bound cells condenses into a sheet of loosely compact blocks of tissue on either side of the developing neural tube and notochord. This is the first sign of segmentation.

These somite cells elongate after attaching to the basal laminae, while the more flattened, unattached mesodermal cells below continue to migrate. More cells accumulate in the future somite area, possibly by virtue of their greater adhesive tendencies.

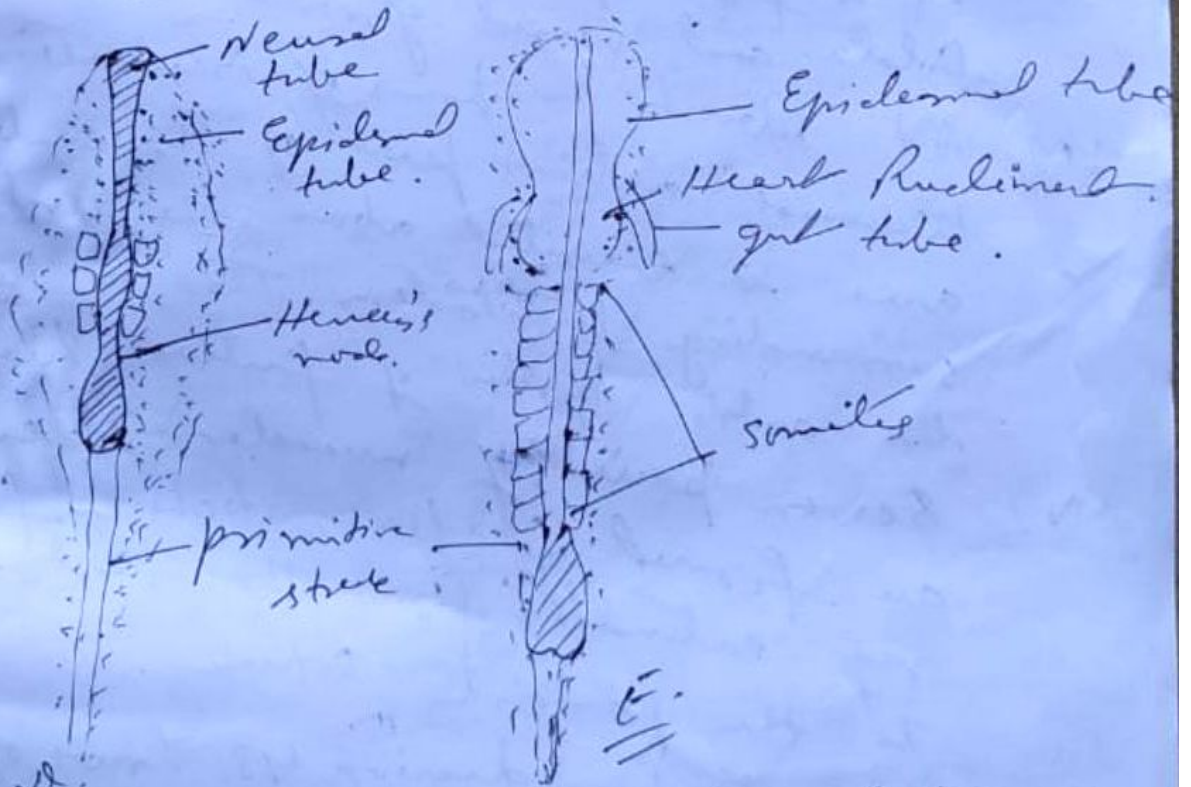
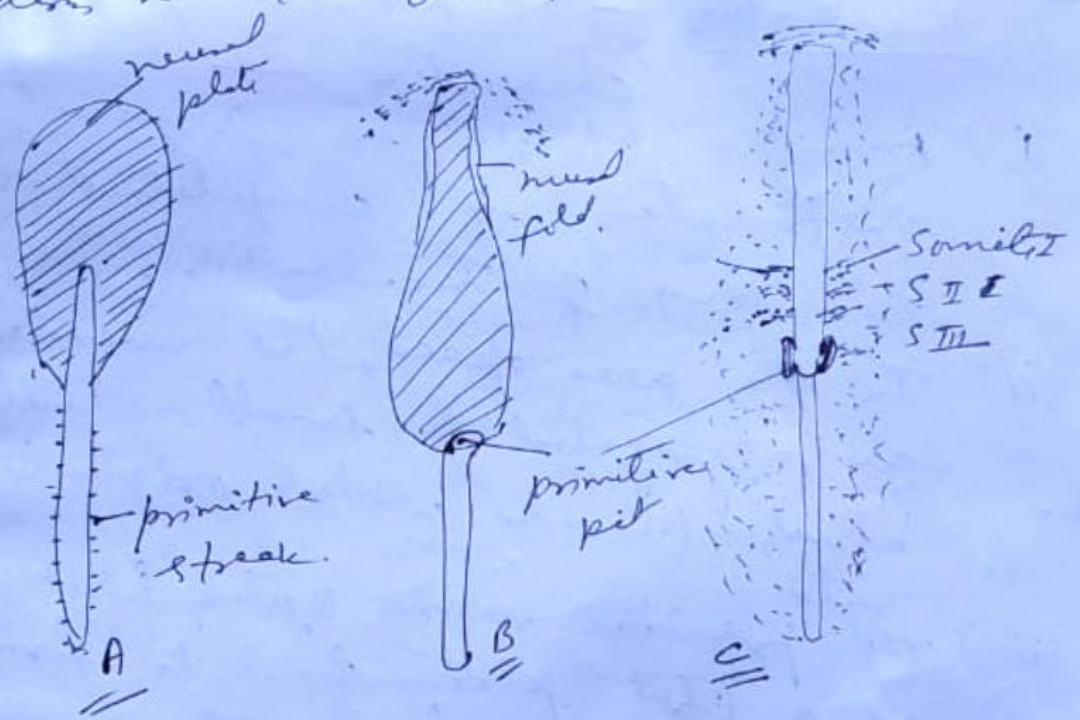
Non-somite cells beneath the presomitic epidermis show few signs of condensation or packing, which suggests that the neural plate cells influence the behaviour of somite cells below.

As the neural tube begins to roll up, the adherent somite cells remain for a while but soon detach from the basal lamina and a space, probably filled with matrix materials, appears between the somite and tube.

The first three pairs of somites are found in the paraxial mesoderm beneath a broad region of the neural plate in the presumptive hind brain region, and more parts of somites are

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demarcated by intersomatic clefts as the node regresses, forming a series of cuboidal blocks, becoming triangular in cross sections as they conform to their situations adjacent to the notochord and the neural tube on their inner face and to the overlying ectoderm to the outside.



Different stages of neurulation in chick Embryo

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Development of chick Embryo according to hours of Incubation: -

Actually the egg of chick embryo is designated in terms of hours of incubation and in terms of number of somites.

A Chick embryo during 24 hours of Incubation - It has developed following characters -

- (i) Primitive streak is formed and gastrulation is completed within 20 hours of Incubation.
- (ii) In the area above, the mesoderm cells are aggregated in small clusters called blood islands which originate erythrocytes.
- (iii) The primitive nervous system first arose as a flat-plate head to form neural folds and neural grooves.
- (iv) At about 20 hours of incubation, the thickened anterior part of the embryonic area is elevated above the level of surrounding blastoderm. This is head fold, the anterior border of future head.
- (v) Seven pairs of mesodermal somites are formed and the notochord forms a rod extending from the head region to the primitive streak.

B Chick Embryo during 48 hours of Incubation - (i) The embryo elongates.

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MIDUAL CAMERA

- (vi) The neural tube get differentiated into prosencephalon with optic vesicles, mesencephalon and rhombencephalon.
- (vii) The auditory placodes become vesicles is ectoderm adjacent to the rhombencephalon.
- (viii) tubular heart is formed and starts contract. Large vitelline arteries also extend from heart to area vasculosa.
- (ix) Formation of extra-embryonic membranes started.
- (x) At the end of 48 hours, 27 pairs of somites are visible.

chick Embryo during 72 hours of incubation — further development is characterised by a progressive differentiation of the structures present at the 48 hours stage. During this period-

- (i) The no. of somites became 36 pairs.
- (ii) The vascular area becomes extensively developed and cover the yolk.
- (iii) The amnion completely covers the embryo and a small allantois has grown out from the hindgut.
- (iv) The paired cerebral hemispheres begin to bulge from the roof of the telencephalon other parts of brain become well-marked.
- (v) The eye develop completely. The auditory vesicles become pear shaped and pharyngeal cleft becomes middle ear. The hind limb bud appears.