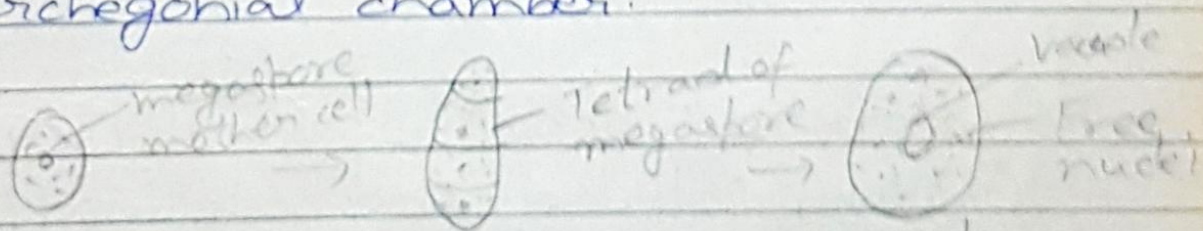


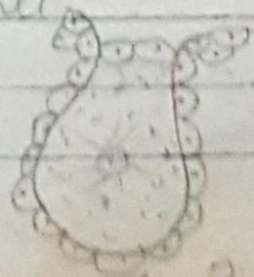
Archegonia of *Cycas revoluta*

PINUS → In *Pinus* the monosporic female gametophyte develops very slowly. The nucleus divides free nucleary to produce 300 to 500 nuclei arranged in a peripheral layer around the large central vacuole. There is wall formation from micropylar to the chalazal end to form a solid mass of thin walled parenchymatous tissue. This is known as endosperm or female prothallus.

ARCHEGONIUM → Similarly in *Pinus* also archegonium develops. But in group of 2-6. There is also a formation of archegonial chamber.



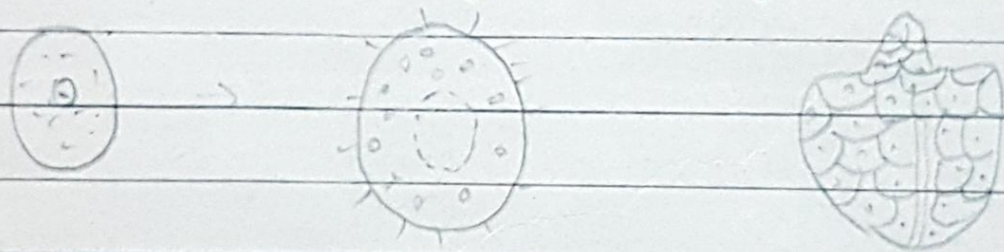
Development of female gametophyte in *P. roxburghii*



Archegonia of *Pinus roxburghii*

BIOTA → In Biota the female gametophyte has 4000 nuclei after which wall formation takes place from periphery to the centre. The mature gametophyte is quite broad and flat at micropylar end. ~~In Taxus~~

ARCHEGONIUM → In Biota the number of archegonia in a group varies from 15-28. The archegonial groups are surrounded by a single layer jacket.



Dev. of female gametophyte in Ginkgo-biloba

TAXUS → In Taxus also the cellular gametophyte develops after the formation of 256 free nuclei. It is monosporic. It becomes flask shaped at maturity.

ARCHEGONIUM → In Taxus archegonial initials appear towards the micropylar end.