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B.S. PART I(H)

CORE CONCEPT OF BRYOPHYTA.

Vegetative Reproduction in Marchantiids

The vegetative repn.

takes place by a variety of ways.

1. By the progressive growth of apical region and death of older region or death and decay method. The mature vegetative cells of the thallus live only for shoot time and, as the new cells develop at the tips of the branches the cells in the posterior region of thallus become senescent, and die and finally disorganize. As soon as the progressive decay of the thallus reaches a dichotomy, the individual branches become isolated and each branches continues its growth independently and forms a new thallus.

2. In some species adventitious branches. These are formed either from the ventral face

2.

of the thallus rarely from the archegoniophores. The formation of adventitious shoots from the stalk and the disc of the archegoniophore in *M. palmata* are phenomena of common occurrence. These branches get detached from the parent tissue and continue independently.

3. By Gemmal formation: A specialized method of vegetative is by characteristic of special asexual bodies known as gemmae. They are produced in large numbers in long succession in small gemma cups. These couples have colourless gemmae initial divides by two transverse division by two to form a basal cell, a stalk cell and a primary cell of the gemmaphores.

