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Class : Deg I (Hons.)
Paper : 1 (Group - 'A')
Chapter : Chara
Topic : Reproduction in Chara (Continued)
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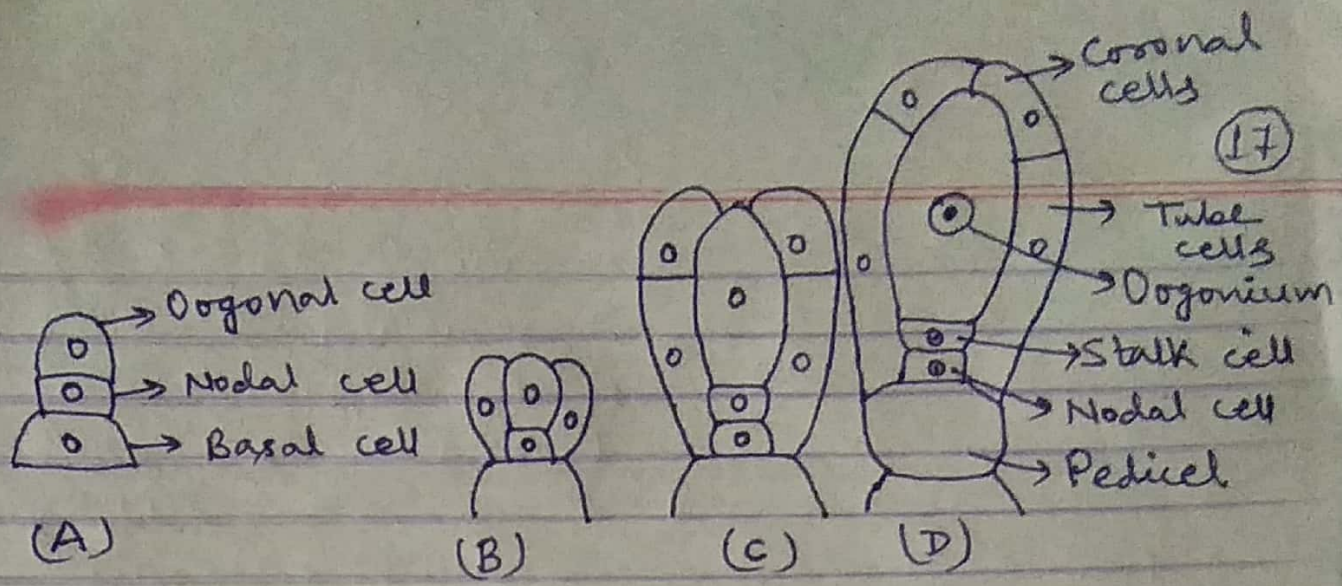
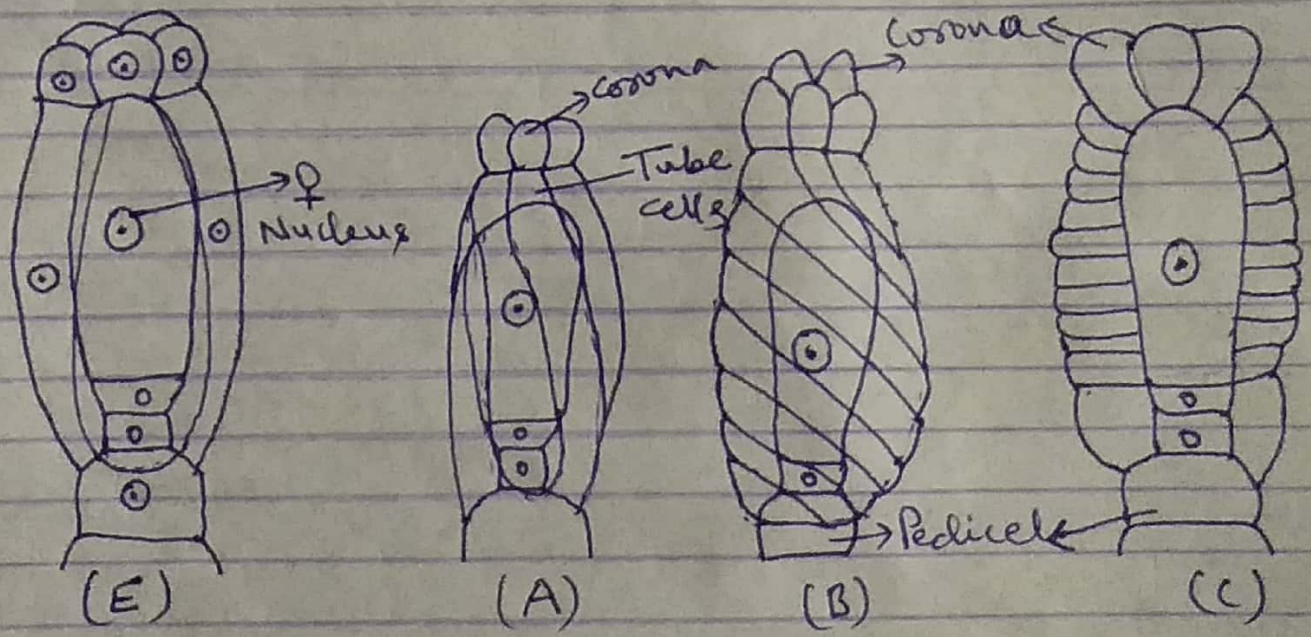
Reproduction in Chara (Continued):

(b) Development of Oogonium:

- The cell of the basal node of the antheridium facing the mother axis becomes an oogonium initial.
- It undergoes two divisions in a transverse plane to form a short filament of three cells.
- Of these, the lowermost cell simply enlarges to form the one celled pedicel, subtending the oogonium. The middle cell divides to form the sheath.
- The uppermost cell develops into an oogonium. It elongates vertically and divides by a transverse wall to cut off a small lower stalk cell and a vertically elongated oogonium mother cell.
- The oogonium mother cell enlarges considerably and forms within itself a



(Fig: Earlier stages in the development of Oogonium in chara; Diagramatic (A to E))



(Fig: (A-C) Later stages in the development of Oogonium in chara; diagramatic)

single uninucleate egg or ovum.

- The median cell divides many times to form five peripheral cells, enclose a single central cell constituting the node.

- The five peripheral cells grow upward into five threads. They form a protective sheath around the oogonium mother cell.
- Each sheath cell divides by a transverse wall forming two rows of five cells each.
- Cells of the upper row remain small and erect constituting the corona.
- The cells of lower row are called tube-cells.
- Tube-cell gradually become spirally twisted in a clockwise direction about the oogonium.

(Continued - - -)