Life cycle of Rhynia

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Aglaophyton (Rhynia) major (protracheophytes)

Classification

Kingdom-Plantae Division-Tracheophtes Class-Rhyniopsida Order – Rhyniales Family – Rhyniaceae Genus – Rhynia.

Introduction

- They are simplest extint vascular plant.
- Discovered by **Sir William Dawson's** (**1858**) from Devonion period of Palaezoic age.
- Found at USA, scotland, Norway and Belgium.
- Some invistigater Dr.Mackie(1913),Dr.Kidston and prof.lang .
- It has two species R.major and R.gwynne-vaughani.

External morphology

- R.Major
- 50 cm in height
- 1.5-6 mm in diameter.
- Aerial shoot are smooth



- R. Gwynnevaughani 20 cm in height
- 1-3 mm in diameter
- Shoots with advantitious branches

Common character

- Root is absent
- Rhizoids are present instead of root
- *Aerial stem was dichotomously branched

and tapper

The tip of aerial branch bear solitary terminal sporangia



Internal structure

Anatomy of stem

>Epidermis :- 1 } It is thick and coverd by thin cutical

2} presences of stromata

➢] cortex:- 1}Differnciated into outer and inner cortex

2} Having intercellular spaces with chloroplast

3} Endodermis and pericycle are absent

Stele:- 1 } Presence of Protostele

2}xylem made up of annular trachides and no sieve

element in pholem



Fig. 207. Rhynia. A, T.S. rhizome; B,

Reproductive structure of Rhynia

- It takes placed by sporangia formation.
- Born singly apices of apical branches ,oval and cylindrical .
- 12 mm long & 4mm breadth.



1.S of Sporangium

Outer most layer having thik epidermis
Presence of tapatum layer
Having tertrahadral homospore.
No evidence of

gametophyte



Fig. 3 (A–D) Rhynia. Sporangia and spores A. L. S. of sporangium of R. major, B. L.S. of sporangium of R. gwynne-vaughani, C. Sporetetrad, D. Spore