

BRANCH V.—Spermaphyta.

True seed plants.

Sexual generation very subordinate, in the Dicotyledons becoming almost completely suppressed with respect to the general structure.

XVI.—GYMNOSPERMIA.

Carpels open, seeds naked.

Heterosporous; prothalli two [♂].

Orders.

1. Cycadaceae. 2. Coniferae.

3. Taxaceae. 4. Gnetaeæ.

Asexual propagation subordinate;
sometimes by tubers.

1. Prothallus rudimentary. [♂]
2. Antheridium rudimentary. (Pollen tube.)
3. Spermatozoids none. (Protoplasm of the antheridium.)

- I. Prothallus (endosperm), formed before impregnation; parasitic upon the asexual generation. (Seeds albuminous.)
- II. Archegonium well formed.
- III. Oosphere (Ovum.)

4. Oospore.
5. Suspensor.
6. Embryo with 2 to several cotyledons
7. Normal plant.
8. Anthophylla.
9. Microsporangia (Anthers.)
10. Microspores (Pollen.)

- IV. Oospore.
- V. Suspensor.
- VI. Embryo with 2 to several cotyledons.
- VII. Normal plant.
- VIII. Carpophyllum.
- IX. Macrosporangia (Ovules.)
- X. Macrospore (Embryo sac.)

XVII.—ANGIOSPERMÆ.

Carpels forming closed seed vessels.

Heterosporous, the rudimentary prothalli often wanting.

2. Dicotyledons.

Order: numerous.

Orders numerous.

Asexual propagation subordinate, rarely wholly replacing the sexual; varied, by means of runners, stolons, offsets, bulbs, suckers, tubers, and rarely by parthenogenesis.

1. Prothallus not developed.
2. Antheridium rudimentary. (Pollen tube.)
3. Spermatozoids none. (Protoplasm of the antheridium.)

- I. Prothallus (endosperm), formed only after impregnation of the ovum; parasitic upon the asexual generation. (Seeds albuminous.)
- II. Archegonium not formed.
- III. Oosphere (Ovum. Germ cell.)

4. Oospore.
5. Suspensor.
6. Embryo with one cotyledon.
7. Normal plant.
8. Stamens.
9. Microsporangia (Anthers.)
10. Microspores. (Pollen.)

- IV. Oospore.
- V. Suspensor.
- VI. Embryo with two cotyledons.
- VII. Normal plant.
- VIII. Pistil.
- IX. Macrosporangia (Ovules.)
- X. Macrospore (Embryo sac.)