

**ophyta.**

Inet Vascular System.  
(ptograms.)  
ordinate.

**NOTES.**

XIV. SPHENOPHYLLEAE.

Heterosporous.

*Order.*

Sphenophyllaceae.

Homosporous or Heterosporous,  
the latter fossil only.

*Order.*

I. Lycopodiaceae

Asexual reproduction sub-  
ordinate, by means of axillary  
bulbils, or by lateral budding  
of underground tubers.

1. Prothallus ♀ or ♂ + rudimen-  
tary.

2. Antheridium ♂

3. Spermatozoids motile.

4. Prothallus ♀ or ♂ + rudimen-  
tary.

II. Archegonium ♀

III. Oosphere (Ovum).

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4 x IV. Oospore.

5 x V. Suspensor.

6 x VI. Embryo rudimentary.

7 x VII. Normal plant.

8 x VIII. Sporangiferous leaf.

9 x IX. Sporangium.

10 x X. Spores.

XV. LYCOPODINAE.

(Club Mosses.)

Homosporous.

*Order.*

I. Psilotaceae.

Sexual reproduction pre-  
dominant.

1. Prothallus ♀ + rudimen-  
tary.

2. Antheridium ♂

3. Spermatozoids motile.

1. Prothallus ♀ + rudimen-  
tary.

II. Archegonium ♀

III. Oosphere (Ovum).

4 x IV. Oospore.

5 x V. Suspensor.

6 x VI. Embryo rudimentary.

7 x VII. Normal plant.

8 x VIII. Sporangiferous leaf.

9 x IX. Sporangium.

10 x X. Spores.

Heterosporous.

*Orders.*

I. Selaginellaceae.

2. Isoetaceae.

Asexual propagation sub-  
ordinate, by division of the  
main axis, rarely by apogamy.

1. Prothallus ♀ + rudimen-  
tary.

2. Antheridium ♂

3. Spermatozoids motile.

1. Prothallus ♀ + rudimen-  
tary.

II. Archegonium ♀

III. Oosphere (Ovum).

4. Oospore.

5. Suspensor.

6. Embryo rudimentary.

7. Normal plant.

8. Sporangiferous leaf.

9. Microsporangia.

10. Macrospores.

IV. Oospore.

V. Suspensor.

VI. Embryo rudimentary.

VII. Sporangiferous leaf.

VIII. Normal plant.

IX. Macrosporangia.

X. Macrospores.