

Figure 50: *A. sessilis* 'Green'. Ovular primordia.

A: An ovular primordium showing a primary archesporial cell.

B: Sporogenous cell.

C & D: Megasporocyte enlarging.

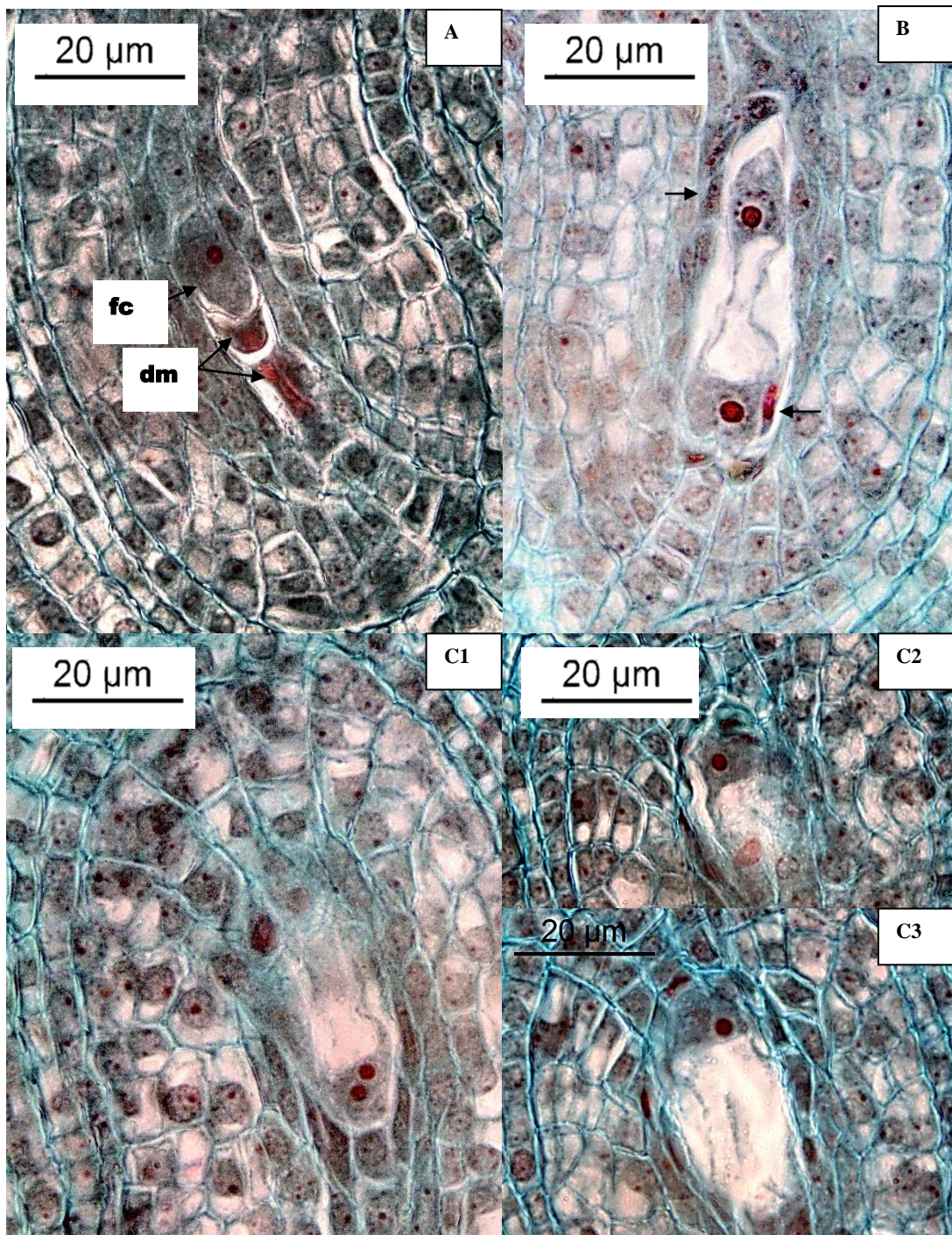


Figure 51: *A. sessilis* 'Green'. Megasporogenesis and megagametogenesis.

A: The functional megaspore enlarges while the other three megaspores have degenerated.

B: Two-nucleate embryo sac. Degeneration of nucellar cells (indicated by arrows).

C1–C3: Four-nucleate embryo sac.

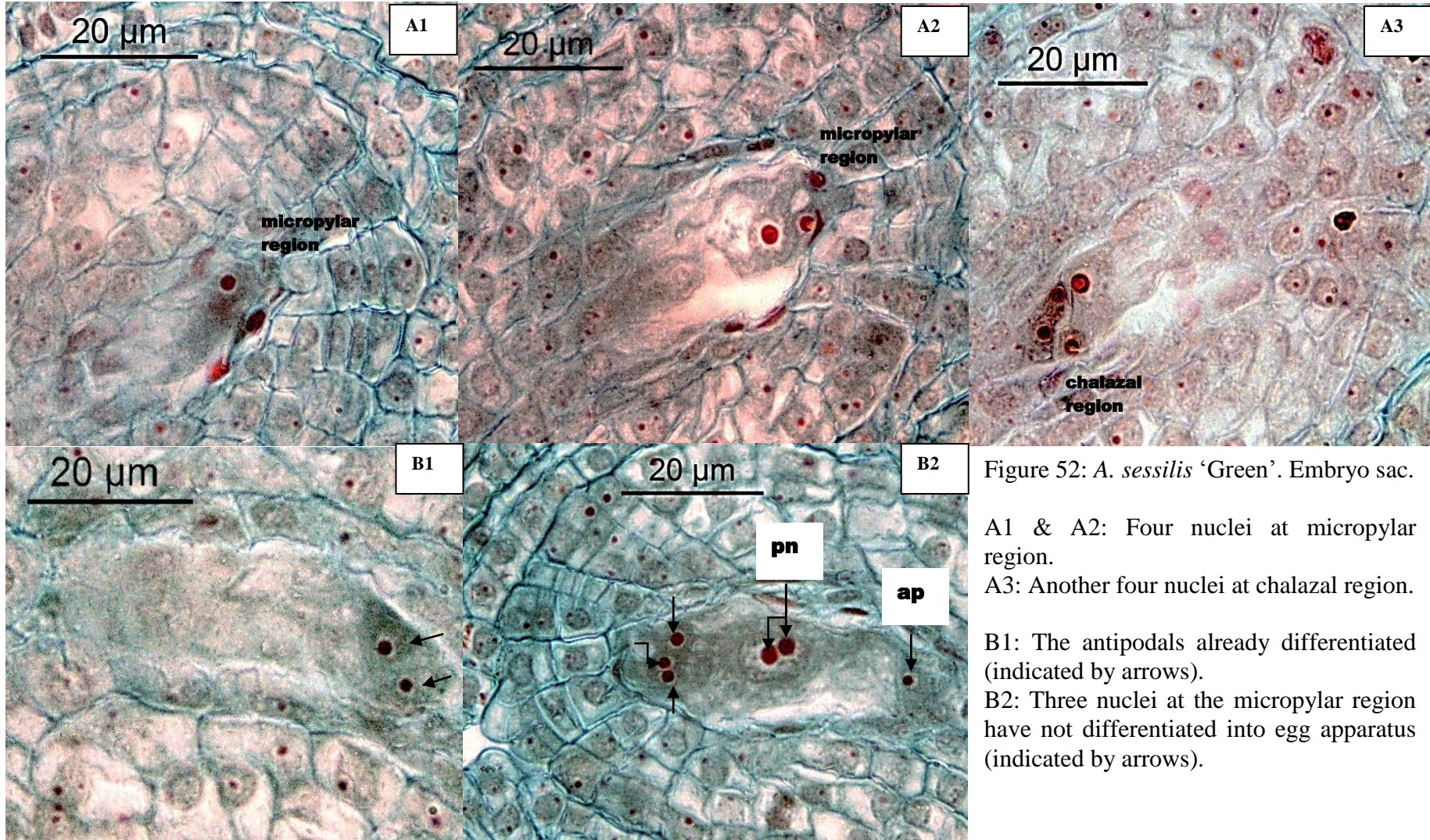


Figure 52: *A. sessilis* 'Green'. Embryo sac.

A1 & A2: Four nuclei at micropylar region.

A3: Another four nuclei at chalazal region.

B1: The antipodals already differentiated (indicated by arrows).

B2: Three nuclei at the micropylar region have not differentiated into egg apparatus (indicated by arrows).

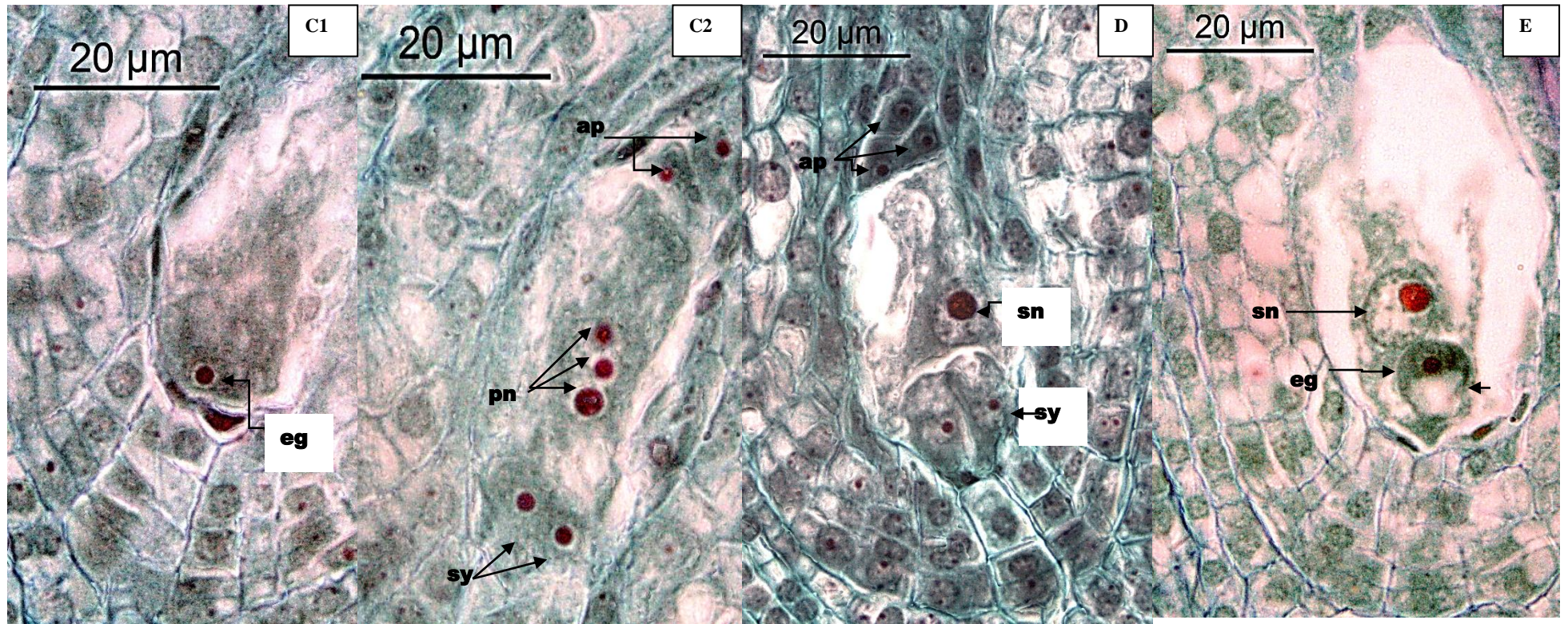


Figure 52: *A. sessilis* 'Green'. Embryo sac.

C: Abnormal embryo sac.

C1: The nucleus at the micropylar region eventually differentiate into an egg cell.

C2: Only two antipodals differentiated because the third antipodal nucleus has moved to the center and becomes the third polar nuclei.

D: Two polar nuclei already fused into a secondary nucleus.

E: Mature egg and secondary nucleus (indicated by arrows).

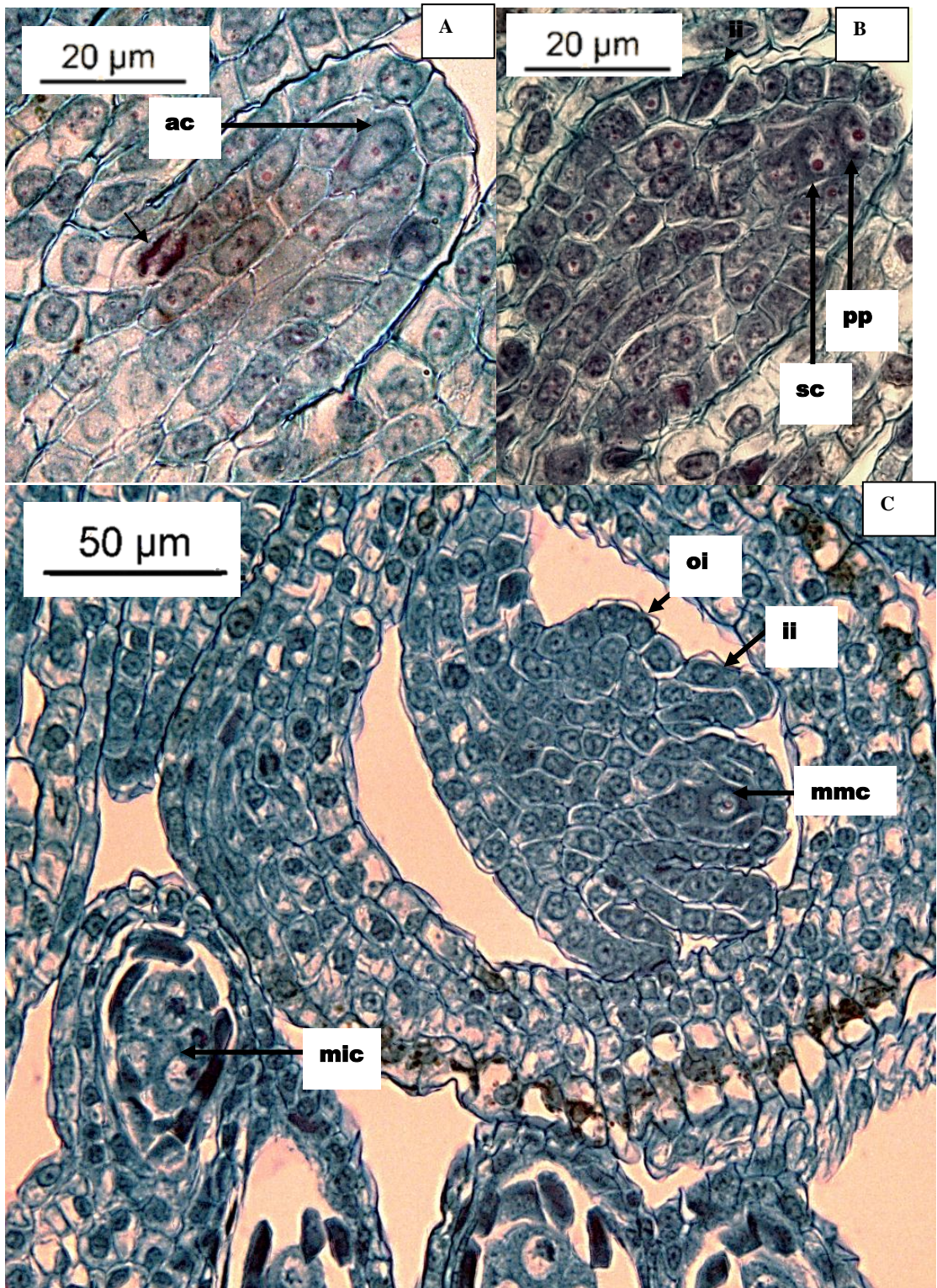


Figure 53: *A. paronychioides*. Ovular primordia and megasporocyte.

A: An ovular primordium showing a hypodermal archesporial cell. Nucellar cell dividing (indicated by arrow).

B: Primary parietal cell and sporogenous cell.

C: Megasporocyte enlarges while the microsporocytes in the anthers are at the late prophase stage.

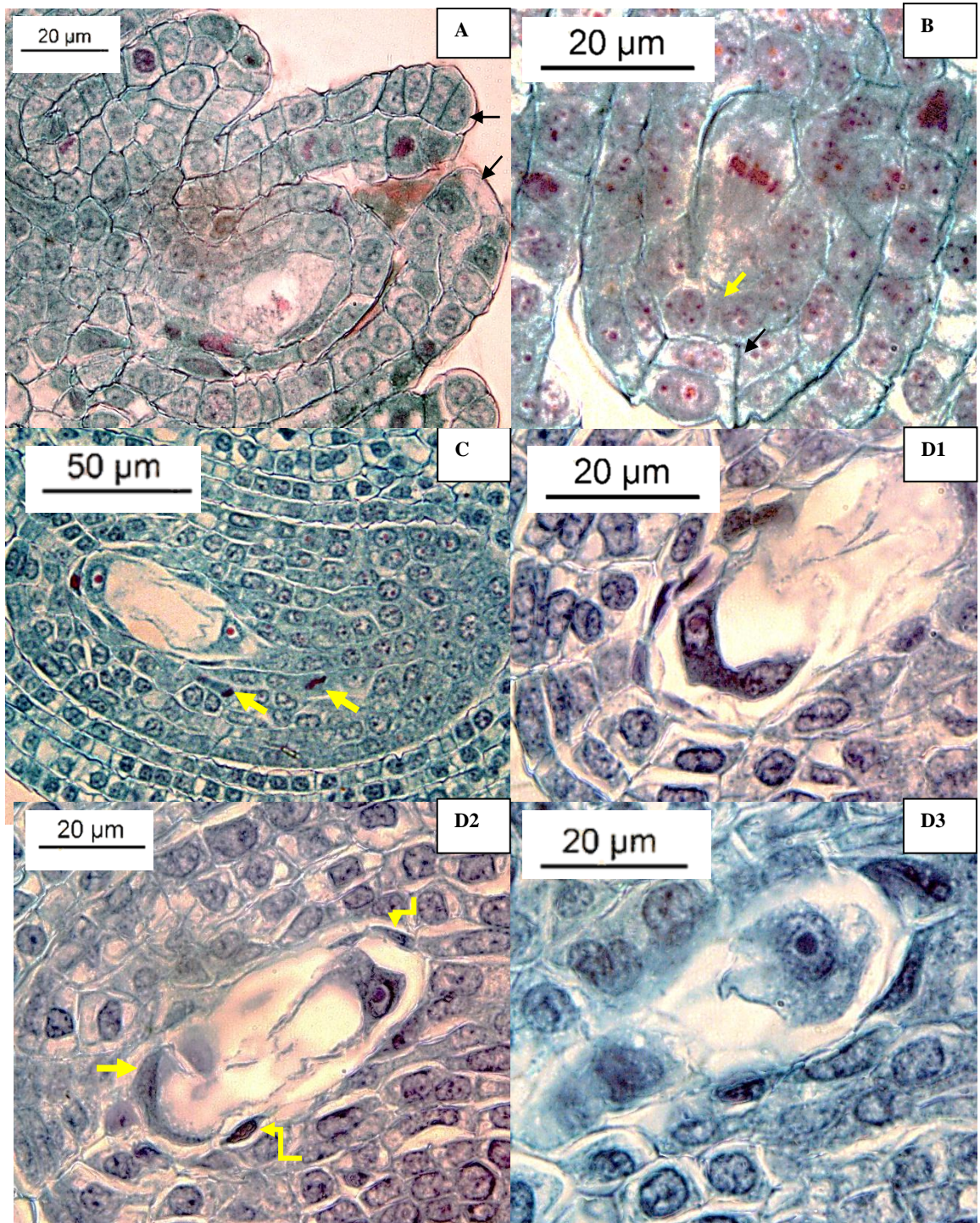


Figure 54: *A. paronychioides*. Megasporogenesis and megagametogenesis.

A: Megasporocyte. The cells of at the tip of the inner integument are larger (indicated by arrows).

B: Megasporocyte at metaphase I. Two layers of nucellus.

C: Two-nucleate embryo sac. Nucellar cells dividing (indicated by arrows).

D1–D3: Four-nucleate embryo sac. Degeneration of nucellar cells (indicated by arrows).

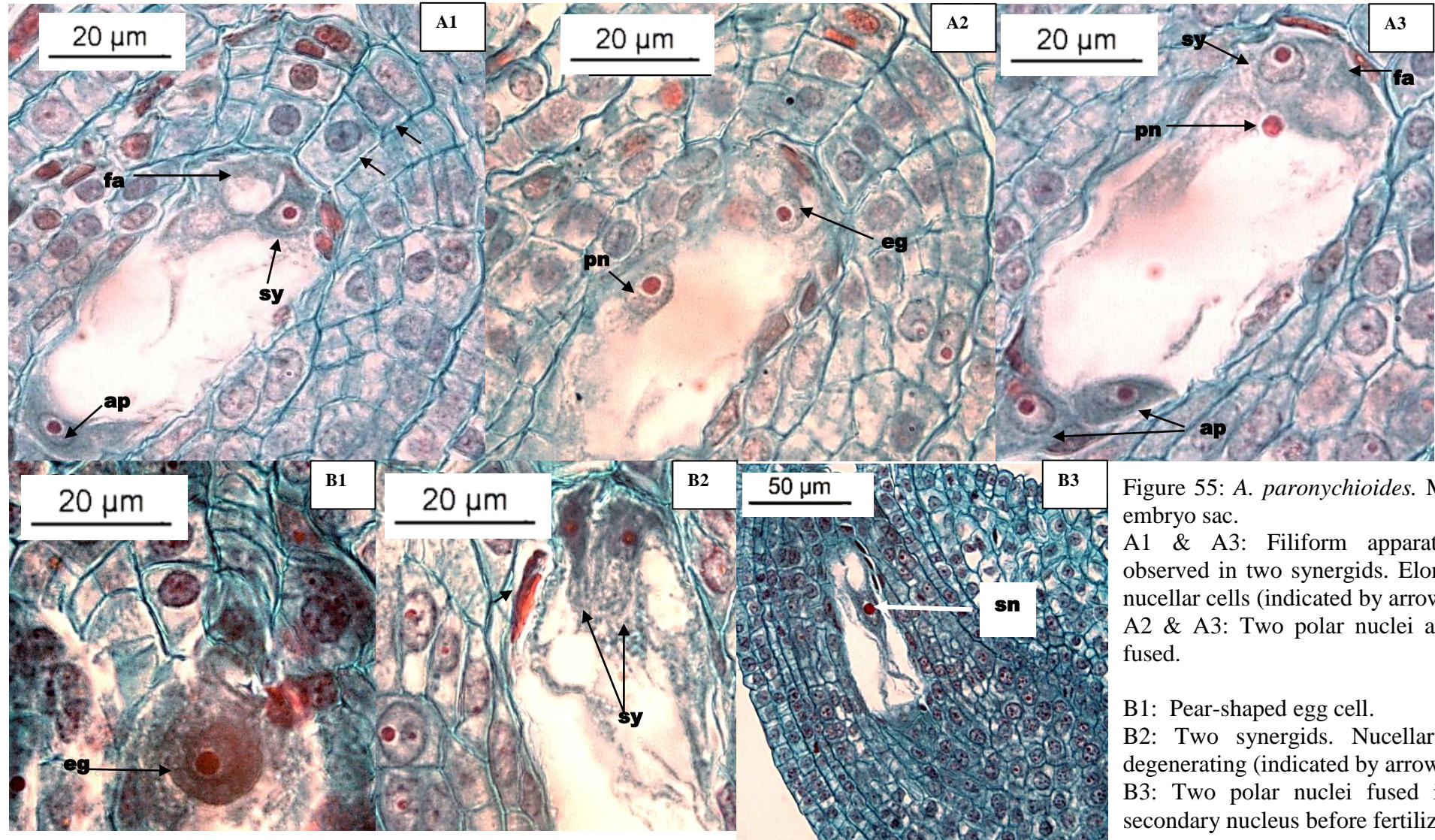


Figure 55: *A. paronychioides*. Mature embryo sac.

A1 & A3: Filiform apparatus is observed in two synergids. Elongated nucellar cells (indicated by arrows).
 A2 & A3: Two polar nuclei are not fused.

B1: Pear-shaped egg cell.
 B2: Two synergids. Nucellar cells degenerating (indicated by arrows).
 B3: Two polar nuclei fused into a secondary nucleus before fertilization.

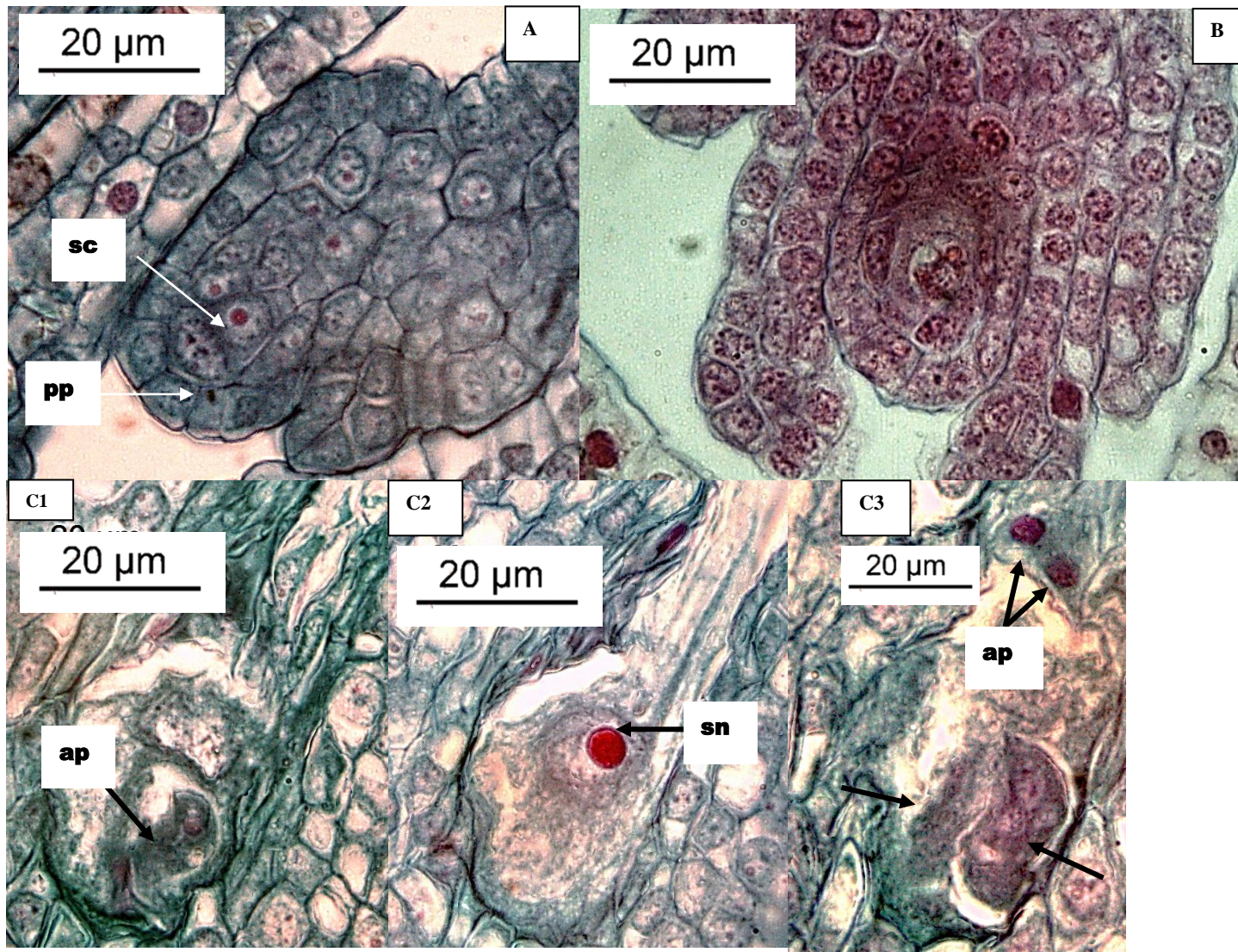


Figure 56: *A. ficoidea*. Megasporocyte and embryo sac.

A: Primary parietal cell and sporogenous cell.

B: Megasporocyte enlarging.

C1: Egg apparatus degenerate (indicated by arrow).

C2: Two polar nuclei fused into a secondary nucleus before fertilization.

C3: Antipodals and egg apparatus degenerate (indicated by arrows).

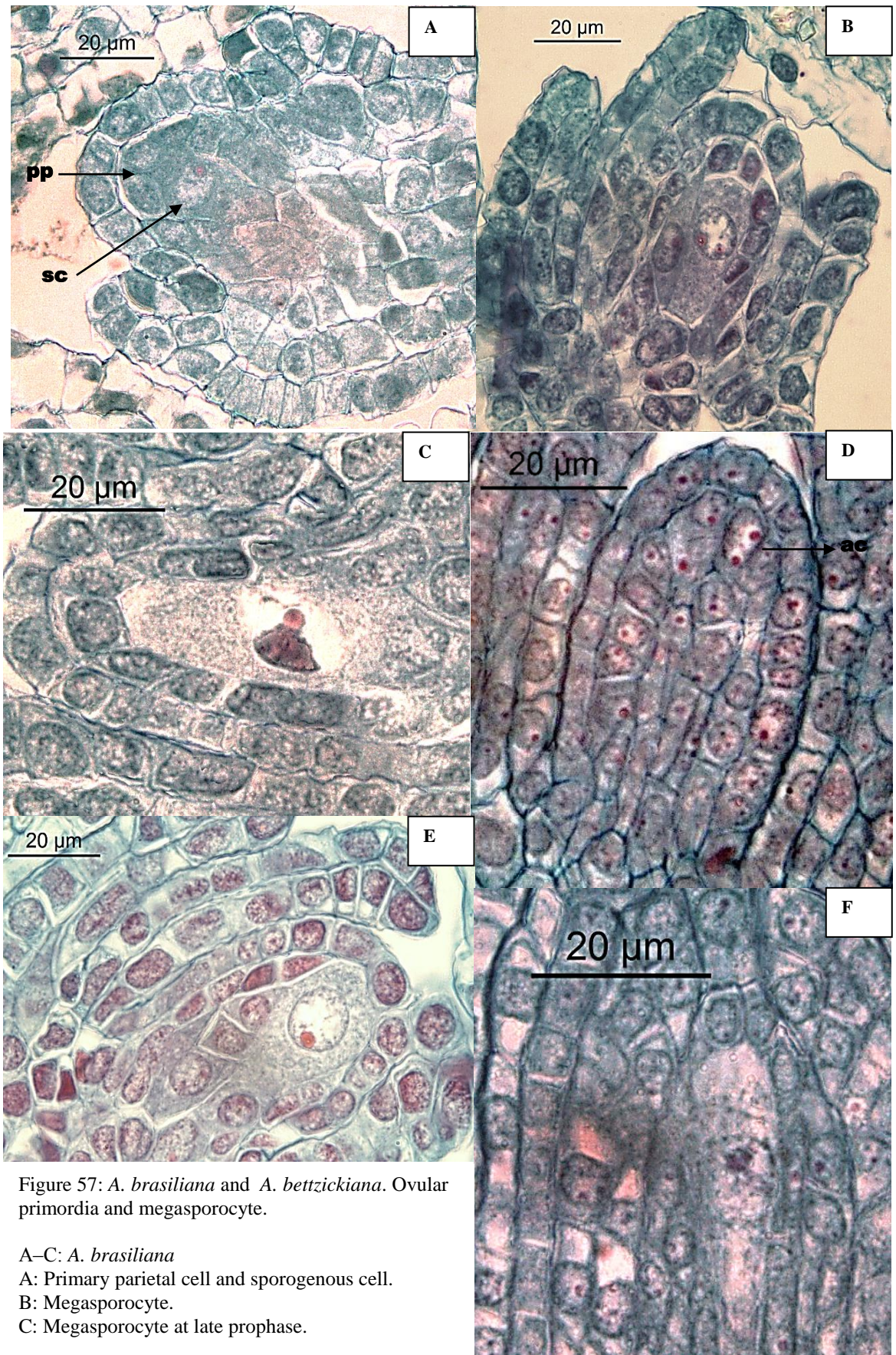


Figure 57: *A. brasiliiana* and *A. betzickiana*. Ovular primordia and megasporocyte.

A–C: *A. brasiliiana*

A: Primary parietal cell and sporogenous cell.

B: Megasporocyte.

C: Megasporocyte at late prophase.

D–F: *A. betzickiana*

D: An ovular primordium showing a primary archesporial cell.

E & F: Megasporocyte enlarging.

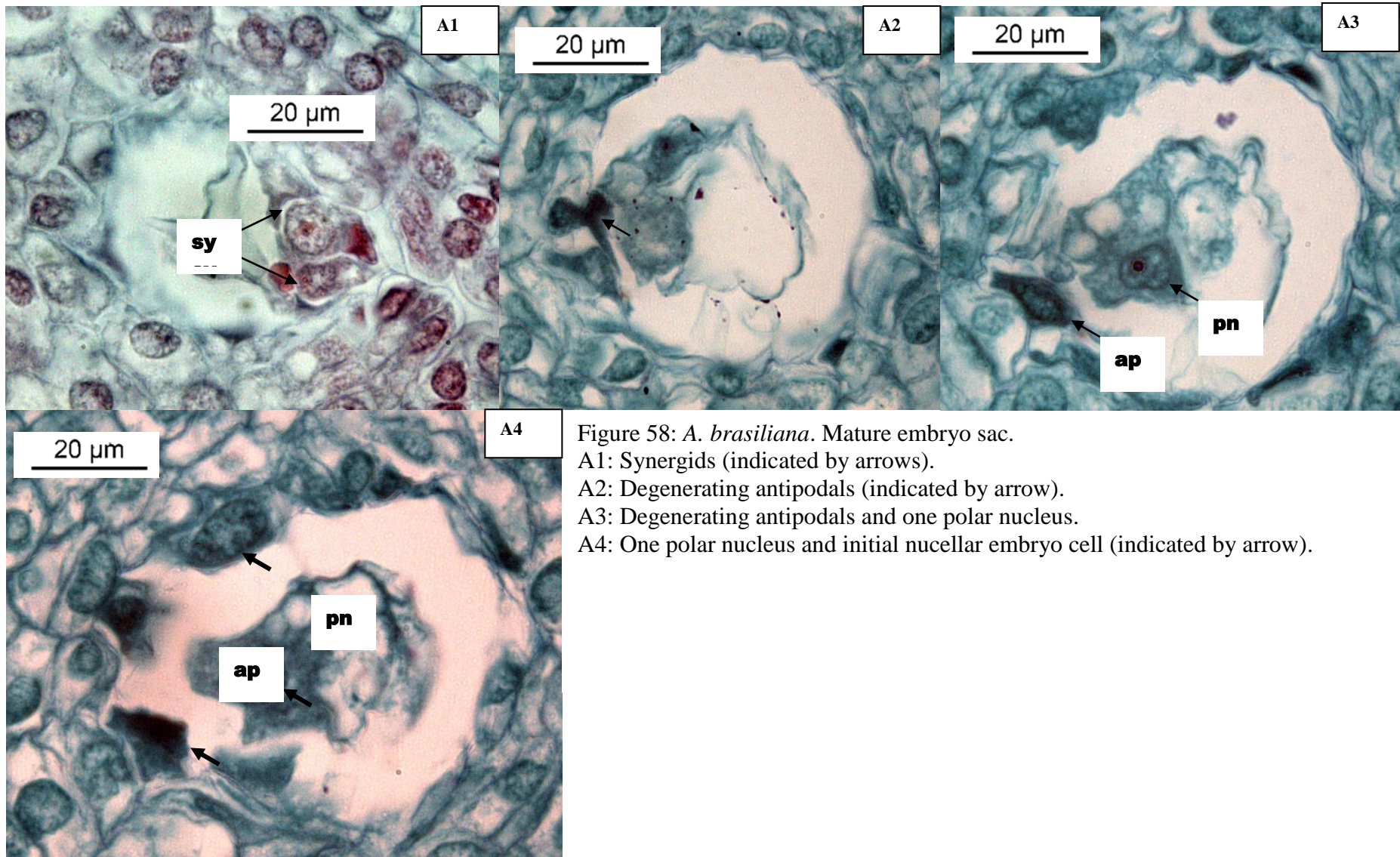


Figure 58: *A. brasiliiana*. Mature embryo sac.
 A1: Synergids (indicated by arrows).
 A2: Degenerating antipodals (indicated by arrow).
 A3: Degenerating antipodals and one polar nucleus.
 A4: One polar nucleus and initial nucellar embryo cell (indicated by arrow).