

F: Integuments at the young globular embryo stage.

G: Outer integuments at the torpedo embryo stage. Thickening of outer periclinal walls is noticeable (indicated by arrow).

H: Mature seed coat. Conspicuous lignified cell wall (indicated by arrow).



E: Integuments at the octant stage. Deposition of granular contents in the outer integument (indicated by arrows).

F: Integuments at the young globular embryo stage.

G: Outer integuments at the torpedo embryo stage. Thickening of outer periclinal walls is noticeable (indicated by arrow).

H: Mature seed coat. Conspicuous thickening outer periclinal walls (indicated by arrow).



Figure 86: A. paronychioides. Seed coat development.

A: Integuments at the megasporocyte stage. Outer integument initiated from the dermal primodia. The cells of inner integument divide anticlinally (indicated by arrow).

B: Integuments at the mature embryo sac stage.

B2: The cells of outer integument divide anticlinally (indicated by arrow).

C: Integuments at the four-celled proembryo stage. Granular contents are occasionally observed in the cells of the outer integument (indicated by arrow).

D: Integuments at the octant stage. Deposition of granular contents (red dots) in the outer layer of the outer integument and the inner layer of the inner integument.

E: Integuments at the heart-shaped embryo stage. Outer layer of the inner integument degenerated.



Figure 87: A. brasiliana. Seed coat development.

A: Integuments at the megasporocyte stage.

B: Integuments at the octant stage. Deposition of granular contents in the outer integument (indicated by arrow).

C: Outer integuments at the globular embryo stage. The cells are rich in granular contents.

D: Mature seed coat. Conspicuous thickening in the outer periclinal walls (indicated by arrow).



D: Ovule at linear tetrad megaspore stage. An air space is observed between the two integuments (indicated by arrow).



Figure 89: A. sessilis 'Green'. Ovule development.

A: Upright ovule starts to curve when the outer integument opposite to funiculus is initiated (indicated by arrow).

B: Inverted ovule at megasporocyte stage.

C: Ovule at linear megaspore tetrad stage. An air space is observed between the two integuments (indicated by arrow).

D: Campylotropous ovule at mature embryo sac stage.



Figure 90: A. paronychioides. Ovule development.

A: Ovular primordium with inner integument initiation (indicated by arrow).

B: Ovule starts to curve. Outer integument near to the funiculus is initiated (indicated by arrow).

C: Inverted ovule at megasporocyte stage.

D: Campylotropous ovule at mature embryo sac stage.





Figure 92: Floral nectary.

A & B: A. ficoidea.

A1: Nectary before nectar exudation at the base of the stamen (indicated by arrows). A2: Secretory parenchyma cells and idioblasts with druses (indicated by arrow).

B1: Nectary after nectar exudation (indicated by arrows).B2: Secretory parenchyma cell are devoid of cytoplasm and nucleus.

C: *A. sessilis* 'Red'. Floral nectaries at the base of the stamen (indicated by arrows). D: *A. sessilis* 'Green'. Floral nectaries at the base of the stamen (indicated by arrows).