

but the bill, in addition to the feature pointed out above, is of a more slender and attenuated form than is observable in any other.

XLIV.—On the Plurality and Development of the Embryos in the Seeds of Coniferæ. By ROBERT BROWN, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., and Foreign Member of the Academy of Sciences in the Institute of France*.

[With a Plate.]

THE following short paper on a subject which I intend to treat at greater length, contains a few facts of sufficient interest perhaps to admit of its being received as a communication to the present meeting.

In my observations on the structure of the female flower in *Cycadeæ* and *Coniferæ*, published in 1826†, I endeavoured to prove that in these two families of plants the ovulum was in no stage inclosed in an ovarium, but was exposed directly to the action of the pollen.

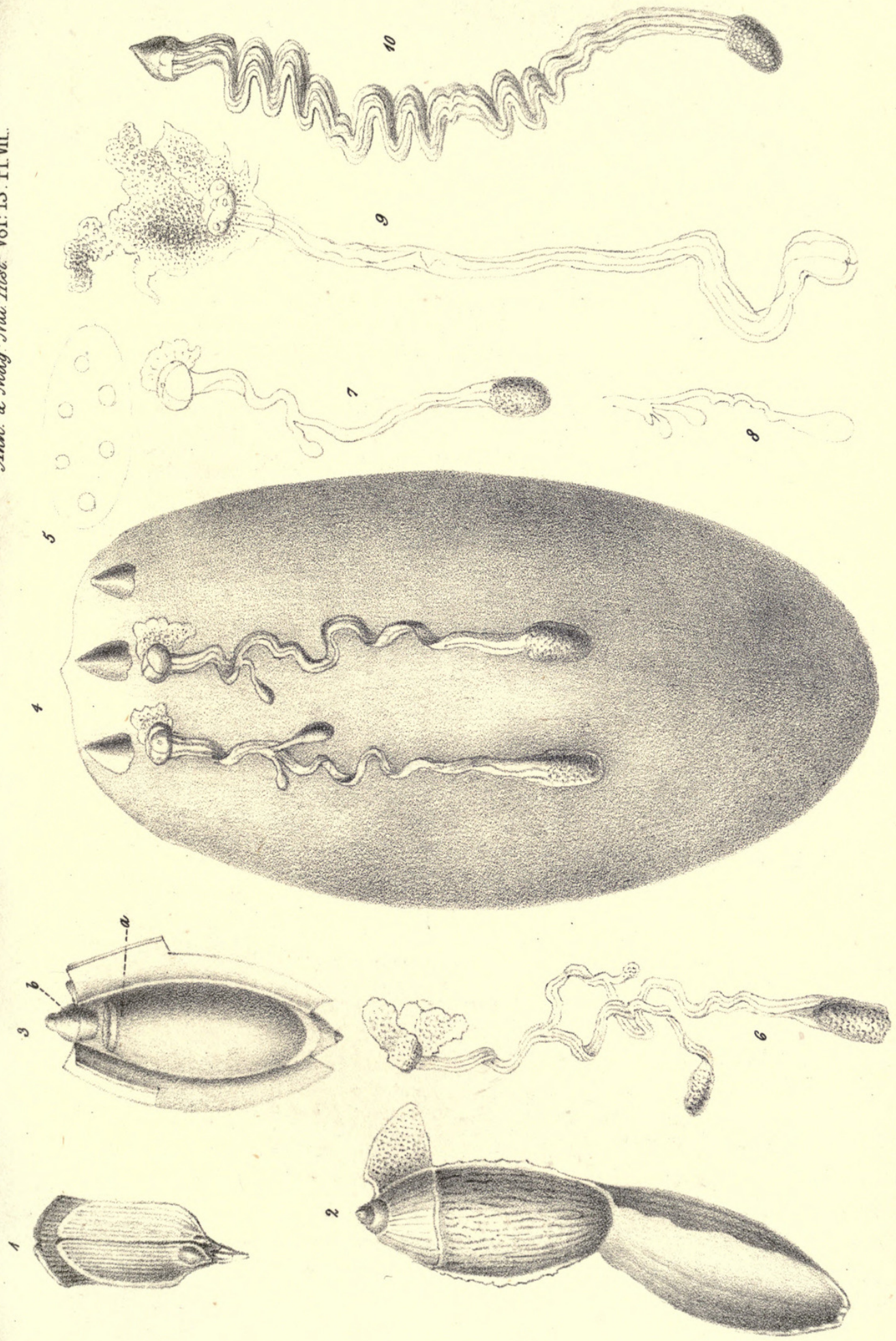
In support of this opinion, which has since been generally, though I believe not universally adopted, the exact resemblance between the organ until then termed ovarium in these two families, and the ovulum in other phænogamous plants, was particularly insisted on; and I at the same time referred, though with less confidence, to their agreement in the more important changes consequent to fecundation.

I noticed also the singular fact of the constant plurality of embryos in the impregnated ovula of *Cycadeæ*, and the not unfrequent occurrence of a similar structure in *Coniferæ*. In continuing this investigation, in the course of the same summer in which the essay referred to appeared, it seemed probable, from the examination of several species of the Linnæan genus *Pinus*, namely, *Pinus Abies*, *Strobus* and *Larix*, that the plurality and regular arrangement of embryos were as constant in *Coniferæ* as in *Cycadeæ*; for in all the species of *Pinus* here referred to, the preparation for the production of several embryos was equally manifest, and the points or areolæ of production were in like manner disposed in a single circular series at the upper extremity of the amnios.

From these observations, which I have since confirmed in the same and also in other species of *Pinus*, an additional and important point of resemblance is established between *Cycadeæ* and

* Read before the British Association at Edinburgh in August 1834, and published in the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles* for October 1843.

† In the Appendix to Capt. King's Voyage.



C. Curtis del. Aug. 1834.
Scharf lith.

Development of the embryo in the Coniferae.

prol. lichen. lichen. imbr.



Coniferæ; and it is worthy of remark, that while the female organ in these two families exists in a simpler form than in other phænogamous plants, the normal state of the impregnated ovulum is much more complex, and might even be considered as compound, or made up of the essential parts of several confluent ovula.

On considering the well-known œconomy of several *Coniferæ*, and especially of the genus *Pinus*, as at present limited, namely in their requiring (at least) two seasons to ripen their cones, it occurred to me that these plants, from the extreme slowness in the process of maturation, conjoined with the considerable size of their seeds, and also from the striking peculiarity already noticed, were probably the best adapted for an investigation into the origin and successive changes of the vegetable embryo.

With this view chiefly I commenced in the present summer (1834) a series of observations, intending to follow them up from the period when the enlargement of the impregnated cone begins to take place, to its complete maturity at the end of the second or beginning of the third year.

Pinus sylvestris was selected for this purpose, corresponding observations being also made on other species, particularly *Pinaster* and *Strobus*; and although the investigation is necessarily incomplete, the facts already ascertained appear to me of sufficient importance to be submitted to physiological botanists.

In an essay on the organs and mode of fecundation in *Orchideæ* and *Asclepiadææ*, published in 1831, I have given some account of the earliest changes observable in the impregnated ovulum of the former family; and in noticing the jointed thread or single series of cells by which the embryo is suspended, I remarked that the terminating cell or joint of this thread is probably the original state of what afterwards, from enlargement, subdivision of its cavity, and deposition of granular matter in its cells, becomes the more manifest rudiment of the future embryo.

I had not indeed actually seen this joint in its supposed earliest state; the following observations on *Pinus*, however, will perhaps be considered as giving additional probability to the conjecture.

But before entering on my account of the origin and development of the embryo in *Pinus*, I shall state briefly the still earlier changes consequent to impregnation that take place in this genus; not only with a view of rendering the account of the embryo itself more readily intelligible, but also in confirmation of the opinion formerly advanced on the nature of the female organ in *Coniferæ* and *Cycadeæ*.

The first and most evident change observable is the production or separation of a distinct body within the nucleus of the ovulum, which, before impregnation, is a solid uniform substance.

In this stage the upper extremity of the included body, or amnios, is slightly concave, and has a more or less rough or unequal surface; the inequality being in consequence of the laceration of the cellular tissue, by which it was in its early stage attached to the apex of the original nucleus, or rather to a short cylindrical process arising from it and corresponding in size and form with this concave upper extremity, from which it separates when the amnios has attained its full size.

On this concave upper extremity of the amnios a few minute points of a deeper colour, and disposed in a single circular series, are sometimes observable; in general, however, they are hardly to be distinguished.

Below the concave apex the amnios itself is slightly transparent for about one-fourth of its length, the remaining portion being entirely opaque.

On dividing the whole longitudinally it is found to consist of a pulpy cellular substance, in which no definite cavity is originally observable; the upper transparent portion is however of a looser texture, and on the included embryos becoming manifest, a cavity irregular both in figure and extent is formed in its centre.

But before the embryos themselves or their funiculi become manifest, the areolæ, or portions of the substance destined for their production, are visible.

These areolæ, as I observed them in the common larch in May 1827, are from three to five in number, of nearly cylindrical form, arranged in a circular or elliptical series, and are seated near the apex, with which they probably communicate by the similarly arranged points of its surface already noticed.

In the amnios of *Pinus sylvestris*, as observed in June and July last, the corresponding parts were found considerably more advanced. In the specimens then examined, the remains of the embryoniferous areolæ, from four to six in number, were still visible, but consisting of conical membranes of a brown colour, presenting their acute apices towards the surface, and at the base seeming to pass gradually into the lighter-coloured pulpy substance of which the mass of the amnios consists.

Corresponding and nearly approximated to each of these conical membranes, a filament, generally of great length, and either entirely simple or giving off a few lateral branches, was found. This filament or funiculus consisted generally of four series of elongated transparent cells or vessels, usually adhering together with firmness, but in some cases readily separable without laceration; and in one of the species examined, *Pinus Pinaster*, the transverse septa of the funiculus were either very obscure or altogether wanting.

The upper extremity of each funiculus was in all cases manifestly thickened and of a depressed spheroidal form; and in each of the four cells or vessels of which it consisted exhibited a small opake areola analogous to the nucleus of the cell, so frequently observable in the tissue of Monocotyledonous plants, and which also exists, though less commonly, in Dicotyledones.

A lacerated and extremely transparent membrane was generally found surrounding and adhering to the thickened origin or head of the funiculus.

In the earliest state examined of *Pinus Pinaster*, the funiculus was found equally transparent through its whole length, and having no appearance of subdivision or any other indication of embryo at its lower extremity. In a somewhat more advanced state of the same plant, as well as in the two other species observed, namely *Pinus sylvestris* and *Strobus*, the lower extremity of the funiculus was subdivided into short cells, sometimes disposed in a double series, but more frequently with less regularity and in greater numbers, the lowest being in all cases the most minute and also the most opake, from the deposition of granular matter, which is nearly or entirely wanting in the upper part of the cord. This opake granular extremity of the funiculus is evidently the rudiment of an embryo. When the funiculus ramifies, each branch is generally terminated by a similar rudiment, and these lateral embryoniferous branches not unfrequently consist of a single vessel or cell, while the embryo of the trunk or principal branch is as generally derived from more than one.

That each of these opake bodies terminating the trunk and branches of the funiculi are really rudimentary embryos, is proved by tracing them from their absolutely simple state to that in which the divisions of the lower extremity become visible, and those again into the perfect cotyledons.

The results of this investigation in its present incomplete state are, 1st, that the plurality of rudimentary embryos in *Pinus* (and probably in other *Coniferæ*) is not only constant, but much greater than could well have been imagined independent of actual observation; each impregnated ovulum not only containing several distinct funiculi, but each funiculus being capable of producing several embryos. In the ripe seed, however, it is a rare occurrence to find more than one of these embryos perfected.

2ndly. That an embryo in *Coniferæ* may originate in one or in more than one cell or vessel even in the same cord; and it also appears that the lower extremity of the funiculus, the seat of the future embryo, is originally in no respect different from the rest of its substance.

The greater part of the appearances now described are represented in the accompanying Plate.

April 20, 1844.

POSTSCRIPT.—It is necessary to notice the recent publication of a very important memoir by MM. de Mirbel and Spach on the development of the embryo in *Coniferae**.

These excellent observers confirm the principal statements of the preceding essay, with the brief abstract of which only they were acquainted.

They have also extended the investigation to *Thuja* and *Taxus*, two genera which I had not examined, and in which, especially in the latter, the structure appears to be remarkably modified; and they have ascertained some points in *Pinus* itself that I had overlooked.

In this memoir M. de Mirbel refers to his early observations on the structure of the seeds of *Cycas* which occur in an essay read before the Academy of Sciences in October 1810, and soon after published in the 'Annales du Muséum †.'

These observations and the figures illustrating them clearly prove M. de Mirbel's knowledge of the plurality of embryos in *Cycas* at that period. And in his recent memoir on *Coniferae* he regards them as giving the earliest notice of that remarkable structure; stating also that my first publication on the same subject was in 1835.

But as the 'Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ' was published before M. de Mirbel's essay in the 'Annales du Muséum,' which appears from his references to that work in the essay in question, he must have overlooked the following passages:—

"In *Cycadi* angulata puncta areæ depressæ apicis seminis totidem canalibus brevibus respondent gelatina homogenea primum repletis et membrana propria instructis, unico quantum observavimus embryonifero, quo augente reliqui mox oblitterati sunt."—*Prodr.* p. 347.

"Structura huic omnino similis hactenus absque exemplo nec ulla analogâ (nempe embryones plures in distinctis cavitatibus ejusdem albuminis) nisi in *Cycadi* et nonnunquam in *Visco* cognita sit."—*Prodr.* p. 307.

I may add, that this structure of *Cycas* was ascertained in living plants on the east and north coasts of New Holland in 1802 and 1803.

The earliest observer of the principal fact, however, was probably the late Aubert du Petit Thouars, who in a dissertation on the structure and affinities of *Cycas* published in 1804‡, distinctly notices the points on the surface and the corresponding corpuscula within the apex of the albumen, into which corpuscula he

* Annales des Sc. Nat. 2 série, November 1843.

† Annales du Muséum d'Hist. Nat. tom. xvi. p. 452. tab. 20.

‡ Histoire des Végétaux des Iles d'Afrique, p. 9. tab. 2. n.



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