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Rhymia

Rhymia was discovered from RHymie at Aberdenshee in Scotland by Kidston and Lang in 1917. It has been growing in swamp marshes near achieve volcanoes in middle Devonian period about 380 million year ago. The fossil of these plants are found in petrified state.

Plant body of Rhymia was simplest her baccoid and spongy. Both species of Rhymia had adventitious branches. The apices of aerial shoots were simple pointed or solitary terminal sporangia. The sporangia were pear shaped.

Internally aerial shoot and rhizome were divided into epidermis cortex and stele.

It had a primitive protostele. In the centre of stele xylem was present. It was surrounded by phloem. Internal structure of rhizome was similar to that of aerial shoot. Stomata was absent in epidermis of rhizome. The aerial shoot of Rhymia had solitary and terminal sporangia. It was thought that some specimens. But the seeds developed in these species can not be called true seeds because

- i) The megasporangium is not covered with integuments and ii) there is no resting stage after embryo development, development of embryo is accompanied with development, development of embryo of shoot and rhizosphere.. e.g. Rhymia major and Rhymia gwynnevaughani

Some species of Rhymia which were considered to be rhizome were probably its rhizome and antheridic Pant (1962) view that axis of gametophyte rather than spongy.