Terms used for Androecium:

Attachment of Stamens: When the stamens are attached to the corrolla, it is called **epipetalous** and when the stamens are attached to the carpels, it is called **gynandrous.**

Tetradynamous: Four long and two short stamens in androecium.

Didynamous: Androecium with four stamens, two are larger two are smaller.

Inserted: Stamens found inside the corolla i.e. shorter than corolla.

Exerted: Stamens found outside the corolla i.e. larger than corolla.

Monothecous: Anther with one-part or lobe e.g. **Hibiscus.**

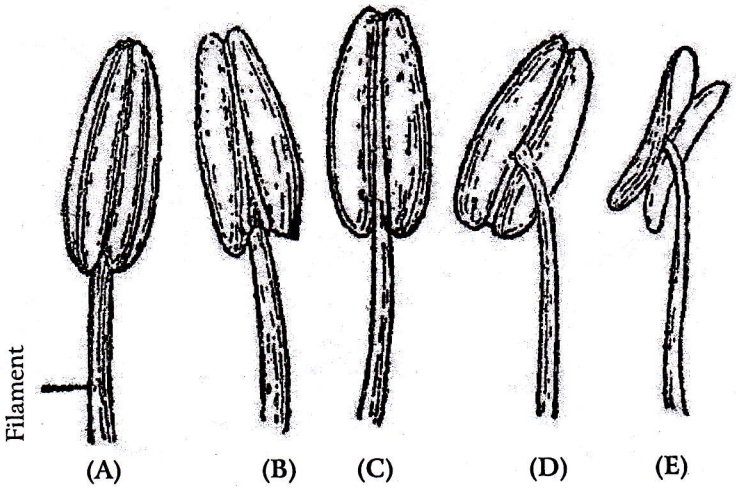

Fig. 36: Types of Fixation of Anther to the Filament
(A) Basifixed (face of the anther showing four pollen-sacs); (B) Basifixed (back of the anther showing the connective); (C) Adnate; (D) Dorsifixed; (E) Versatile.

Dithecous: Anther with two-lobes.

Basifixed: Anther is attached to the filament at the base.

Dorsifixed: Anther is attached to the filament at the dorsal side.

Versatile: Movement of anther in any way, filament is attached at the back of anther.

Introse: Anthers facing inward.

Extrose: Anthers facing outward.

Adnate: Filament and base of anther are jointed together.

Terms used for Gynoecium:

(a) **Monocarpellary:** Consists of one carpel
(b) **Bicarpellary:** Consists of 2 carpels
(c) **Tricarpellary:** Consists of 3 carpels
(d) **Pentacarpellary:** Consists of 5 carpels

Apocarpous or Syncarpous: When many carpels are present in a pistil and they are free, it is termed as **apocarpous,** while when the carpels unite together, it is known as **syncarpous.**

Placentation:

Ovules are attached to the inner wall of ovary by special tissues, called **placentae.** The ovule is attached to the placenta by a short stalk, the **funicles. The arrangement of placenta within the ovary is known as placentation.** There are several types of placentation which are as follows: