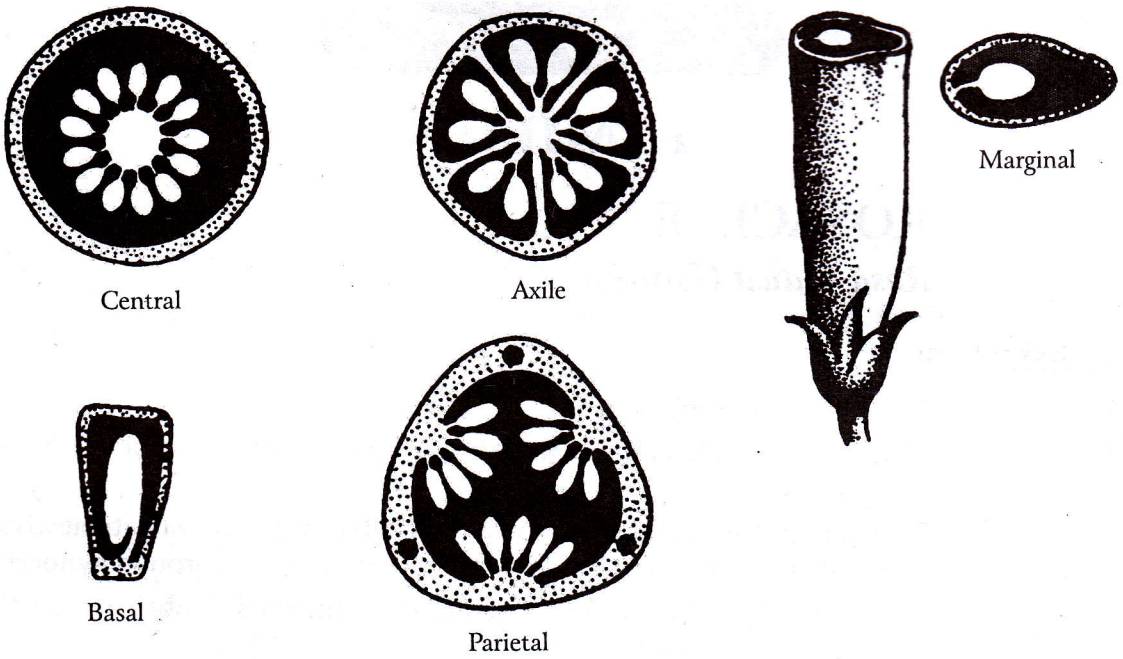

Fig. 37: Types of Placentation

Marginal: In this type the ovary is one-chambered and the placenta develop along the junction of the two margins of the carpel, e.g. **Bean, Pea.** In transverse section of the ovary a single ovule attached to the margin is seen.

Axile: The ovary is many-chambered and the placenta develop from the central axis formed by the union of the margins of carpels, so ovules are borne at or near the centre of the ovary in separate chambers, e.g. **China-rose.**

Central: In this type the ovary is one chambered and the placentae bearing the ovules develop all round the central axis e.g. **Dianthus.**

Parietal: In this type the ovary is compound, syncarpous and unilocular. The placenta develop on the inner wall of the ovary, formed by the fusion of two adjacent carpel margins. There are as many placentae as the number of carpels, e.g. **Papaya, Poppy.**

In the members of **cruciferae** the ovary becomes two-chambered due to the development of a false septum, called **replum.**

Basal: In this type the ovary is unilocular and the placenta develop directly on the thalamus. There is a single ovule attached to the placenta at the base of the ovary e.g. **compositae.**