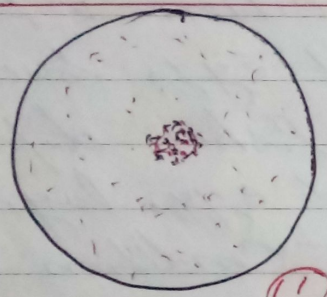


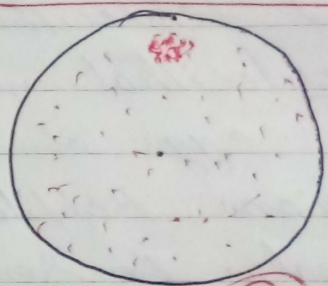
(iii) CENTROLECITHAL: — When the yolk becomes concentrated in the center of the egg surrounding only a very small quantity of the active cytoplasm and this central portion of the yolk also remains surrounded by a thin peripheral layer of the cytoplasm i.e. the yolk lies in the centre, between two thin concentric layers of cytoplasm, these eggs are known as centrolecithal. This type of eggs are found in insects.

Homolecithal



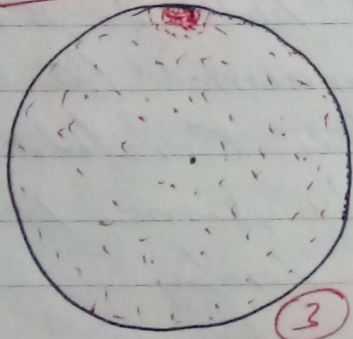
Human

Telolecithal



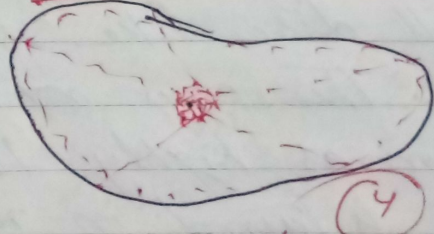
Frog

Telolecithal



Birds

Centrolecithal



Insect

Fig. - (1, 2, 3, 4) Various types of eggs.

The eggs are also classified on the basis of the presence or absence of the shell and quantity of the salts.

(1) CLEIDONIC — When the megalecithal cells are to be laid down on the dry land they become surrounded by a hard Callanians shell to protect themselves and to become independent of environment then these eggs are said to be of Cleidonic or terrestrial type. Ex: — eggs of reptiles and birds.

(2) Non-cleidonic — When the alecithal or microlecithal eggs are to remain in the uterus for the period of development and derive their nourishment through the wall of the uterus then they do not secrete a shell around themselves and are known as non-cleidonic or intrauterine eggs.

Depending upon the quantity of salts contained in the eggs. The latter may be known as fresh water or marine water eggs.

(i) Fresh water eggs: — when eggs contain enormous amount of salt with yolk then they are known as fresh water eggs. Ex: — eggs of Amphibians.

(ii) Marine water eggs: — when eggs contained little amount of salt with yolk then they are termed marine water eggs. Ex: — eggs of fishes.

The eggs of annelids, molluscs, ascidians and nematodes possess portions that develop into a particular organ i.e. the fate of the particular portion is already decided to develop into special organ. These eggs are known as mosaic & determinate eggs.

However in the eggs of the majority of animals such as Amphioxus, Fishes, Amphibians, Reptiles, birds and mammals usually the fate of the particular portion of the egg is not decided to develop into certain organs.

These eggs are known as regulative or indeterminate eggs.

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