

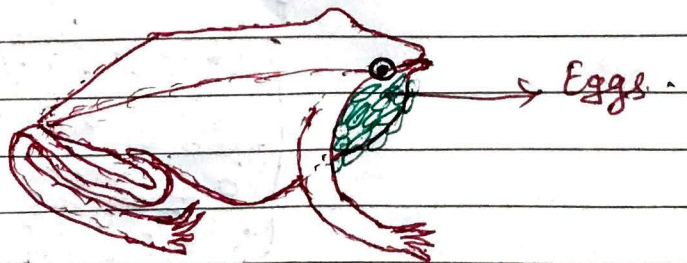
- Thus, the young develop moist and safe in maternal tissue. Between the invaginated pits arises a rich vascularisation.
- In each larva there develops a broad and vascular tail.
- It is suspected that metabolic exchanges take place between maternal and embryonic tissues in the manner of a Primitive Placenta.
- The larva does not develop gills and has been reported to be born as a tadpole about eighty days after egg-deposition.

e. IN THE MOUTH OR GULAR POUCH

i. BY THE MALE

In *Rhinoderma darwini*, Small South American frog,

- The eggs (few & large) are transferred by the male to the relatively immense vocal sacs that extend over its ventral surface. There the eggs develop.



In *Arthroleptis*, male frog keeps the larval in his mouth.

ii BY THE FEMALE

The female of a west African tree frog, *Hylobates breviceps*,

- Carries the eggs in her mouth.

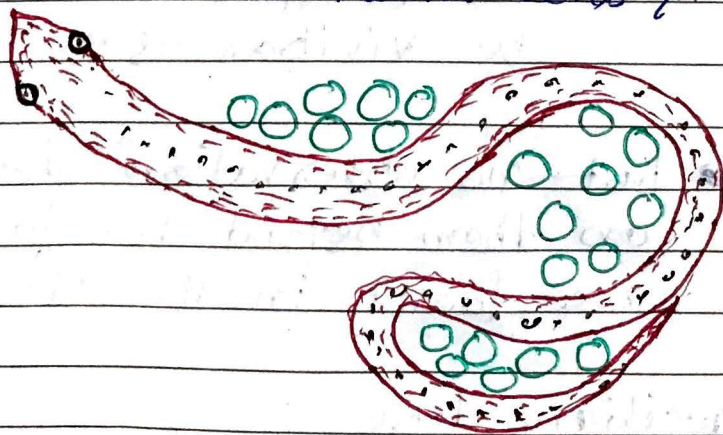
Female *Rheobatrachus silus* (Australian frog) keeps her eggs in her stomach.

- The tadpoles are expelled through mouth after metamorphosis.

f. COILING AROUND EGGS

In *Plethodon* (Urodele)

- The eggs are laid in small packages of about five
 - beneath the stones or
 - in the hollow of rotten log, and the mother coils around them.

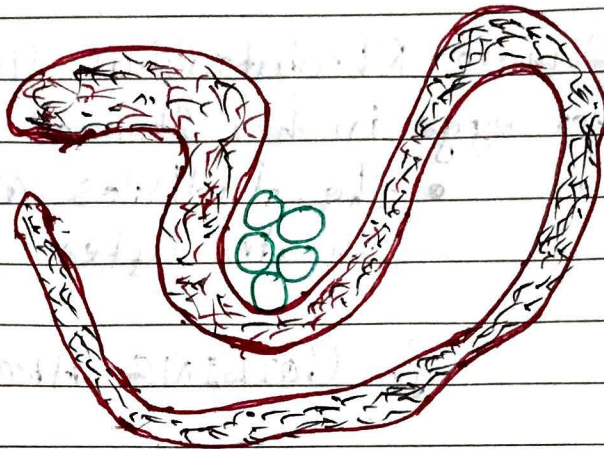


In *Megalobatrachus maximus* (Urodele) the male coils round the eggs

Female *Amphiuma* (Urodele) also coils round the eggs laid in burrows in damp soil.

Caecilians *Ichthyophis* and *Hypogeophis* are

- Oviparous,
- lay eggs in burrows in damp soil and
- coil round them until they hatch.



G. VIVIPAROUS OR VIVIPARITY

Two small East African toads,

- *Pseudophryne vivipara* and
- *Nectophryne tornieri*, are known to be viviparous.

- but no observations have yet been made on them beyond the fact that larvae are found in the uterus.

Caecilians like

- *Typhlomectes*,
- *Geotrypetes*,
- *Schistometopum*,
- *Chthonerpeton*,
- *Gymnophis* are ovoviviparous.