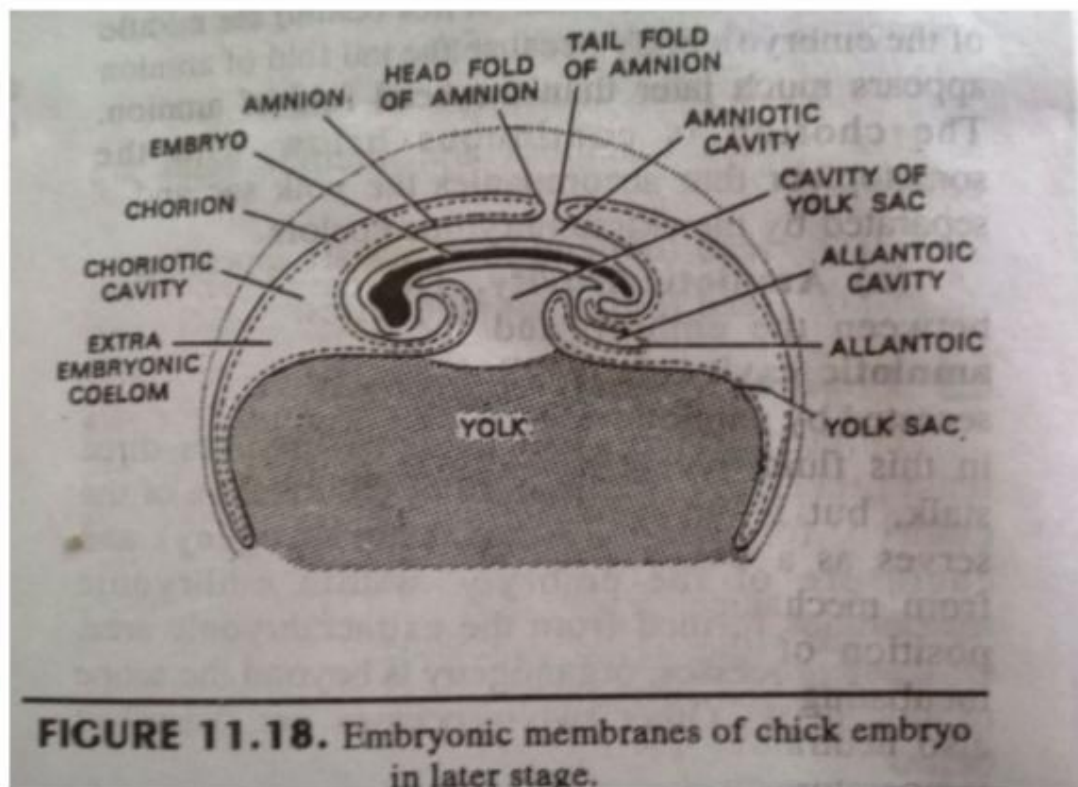


# ALLANTOIS

- Absent in anamniotes as respiration and waste lost by diffusion in water
- Arises on third day of incubation, develops as a blind downgrowth from the floor of hindgut.
- Formed of splanchnopleur ( splanchnic mesoderm & endoderm ) from ventral side of hind gut
- Endoderm on inner side, splanchnic mesoderm on outer side
- Grows in chorionic cavity, fuses with somatic mesoderm of chorion and forms allantochorion .It becomes highly vascularised, functions as extraembryonic lung ,gaseous exchange taking place between the blood in it and external air through shell.
- Allantois retains connection with the hindgut as Allantoic stalk. Later the allantoic and yolk stalk form umbilical cord by being surrounded by common body wall.



# FUNCTIONS OF ALLANTOIS

- Allantois serves to store nitrogenous waste matter, uric acid, outside the embryo proper , so help in excretion and act as extra embryonic kidney. During hatching allantois with nitrogenous wastes is left behind.
- In eutherians, allantois plays no excretory role as nitrogenous wastes of embryo pass into maternal blood through placenta.
- Allanto chorion in most eutherians except primates forms allantoic placenta.
- Also forms Allantoamnion which serves as a soft , elastic cushion protecting the embryo from shocks.
- It is reduced in human beings.
- In most mammals it carries out excretion, respiration and nutrition.
- The base of allantois forms urinary bladder in amniotes except in birds.

