

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

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PAPER - I

B.Sc. PART I (H)

CORE CONCEPT OF

Group-A, Algae

Classification of Algae by Fritsch I

The classification of algae has been classified by Fritsch (1935) into 11 families. At first Linnaeus (1757) introduced the word algae. The algae represent chlorophyll bearing heterogeneous assemblage of plants. The classification of algae is based upon

(a) Nature of pigments  
(b) Nature of reserve food

(c) Nature of flagella

(d) Nature of cell wall

(e) Structure of cell wall and nucleus

1. Chlorophyceae

2. Xanthophyceae

3. Chrysophyceae

4. Cryptophyceae

5. Dinophyceae

6. Chloromonadinae

7. Euglenidae

8. Phaeophyceae

9. Bacillariophyceae

10. Rhodophyceae

11. Myxophyceae or cyanophyceae

1. Chlorophyceae -

i) It is found in fresh water. chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, and chloro carotenoids at present.

ii) Cell wall is made up from cellulose.

iii) Formation of motile spores in which cilia or flagella is equal.

iv) Food is stored as starch.

v) Reproduction occurs by isogamous and oogamous.

Example - Spirogyra, Volvox and Ulva etc.

2. Xanthophyceae -

i) This is yellow-green in colour and chiefly xanthophyll is present.

ii) Reserves food presents such as fats.

iii) Pyrenoid are absent.

iv) Sexual reproduction completes by dissimilar flagellated pairs.

example - Vaucheria.

3. Chrysophyceae -

i) Xanthophyll present with green materials.

ii) Phyco chrysin is present.