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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY BY DR. RANJANA

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Lecture No: 03

Date: 02.12.2020

PAPER-I

B.Sc. PART I (1+)

CORE CONCEPT

Group-A, Algae

General Account: III

(c) By hypno-spores — When aplanospores become thick walled they are ~~resting~~ known as hypno-spores.
e.g. Ulothrix.

(d) By Akinetes: They are resting cells which help to ~~take~~ tide over unfavourable condition e.g. Cladophora.

(e) By tetraspores: — In brown algae non-motile spores known as tetraspores are produced within tetrasporangia.

3. Sexual: — It is the fusion of two sexually opposite reproductive units called gametes. Sexual repro. is of three types —

(a) Isogamous — Where fusing gametes

are morphologically alike e.g.

Ulothrix.

(b) An isogamous — where fusing gametes are morphologically dissimilar e.g. *Chlamydomonas braunii*.

(c) Oogamous — Where male and female sex organs are well differentiated usually termed as antheridia (♂) and oogonia (♀). The male gametes are always motile while the female gametes are non-motile e.g. *Volvox*, *Chara* etc.

Life-cycle of Algae.

The sequence of development through which an organism passes from the zygote to the zygote of next generation, is called life-cycle. Five main types of life-cycles are found in algae.

1. Haplontic — Here vegetative phase (dominant phase is haploid and zygote represents