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Lecture No: 19

Date: 26 Nov. 2020

CORE CONCEPT OF PART I (H)  
Group - A - Algae  
Vaucheria II

Just within the wall is a thin or thick continuous layer of cytoplasm. It contains numerous very small oval, circular or elliptical chromatophores arranged in an outer layer. Internal to the chromatophores are innumerable minute nuclei forming an inner layer. The chromatophores contain all the pigments characteristic of the xanthophyceae. There are no pyrenoids. A large central vacuole filled with sap occupies the centre of filament. The absence of cross-walls makes the thallus vulnerable. ~~Chloro~~ Vaucheria as a unicellular alga.

Reproduction — Vaucheria reproduces by all the methods; vegetative, Asexual and sexual.

1. Vegetative rep<sup>n</sup> is secured through fragmentation in which the thallus accidentally breaks up into short segments, each of which becomes thick walled. It is, however not common.
2. Asexual rep<sup>n</sup>: It takes place in a variety of their habitat. In the aquatic species it occurs by the formation of
  - (1) Zoospores: It is the commonest and the most prolific method of multiplication in all the aquatic species.

The zoospores are large multinucleate and multi-flagellate structures. They are formed singly within elongated club-shaped zoosporangia. The zoosporangium develops at the end of a side branch which gets