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Lecture No: 09 Date: 07/12/2020
B.Sc. PART I (H)
PAPER - I

CORE CONCEPT OF

~~Algae~~ - A, Algae.

RANGE OF THALLUS --- II

- number of cells arranged in a specific manner forming what is called a Coenobium (Coenobium).
4. Non-motile Coenobial form - Coenobite may be composed of non-motile cells arranged in a single layer being closely adpressed to each other along the long axis ~~of~~ or may be attached end to end forming a network, the meshes of the net being pentagonal or hexagonal. The coenobium may also be star-shaped in appearance with a single central cell surrounded by peripheral cells of the Coenobium.
5. Filamentous form - Filamentous thallus may be of indefinite length. Cell division in filamentous forms occurs in one place so that a single row of cells is

formed. The filamentous form may be of various kinds - unbranched, branched and ~~that~~ having false branched.

6. Thalloid form: - A parenchymatous thallus is resulted by the division of cells in more than one places. Growth of parenchymatous thalli may be diffuse (all cells capable of division), intercalary (well defined dividing regions not located terminally), trichothallic (a specialized intercalary meristem at the base of a terminal hair) or apical (one or more well defined apical cells dividing to give remainder of the thallus.)

7. Siphonaceous form - The thallus is non-septate multinucleate a coenocyte. Depending on the organism, a coenocyte, may be simple branched or very elaboratory developed with clear division of labour being differentiated into aerial and subterranean and in ~~the~~ some cases into subaerial portions.

8. Heterotrichous form - This is a highly advanced type of thallus which is characterized by the