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Medicine and surgery

1. Thallophyta- Phycotinae and mycotinae

Bryophyta- Hepaticae and musci

Pteridophyta- Psilotinae, lycopodinae, equisetinae, filicinae

Spermatophyta- Gymnospermae and angiospermae

2. It serves as food for people and livestock, thickening agents in ice cream and shampoo, drug to ward off diseases. It has a high protein content and high concentration of minerals.

3. Chlamydomonas represents the unicellular and motile forms of green algae. It is found in stagnant water and flagella are the structures for mobility. The stigma is for photo reception and manufactured sugar is processed into starch on the pyrenoid.

4. In chlamydomonas, reproduction can either be vegetative or sexual. VEGETATIVE reproduction results in production of daughter cells in which the amount and quality of genetic material in the nucleus of the mother cell is maintained in the daughter cells. In chlamydomonas, a cell about to divide loses its flagella. Zoospores are released. For sexual reproduction, instead of forming into spores, the haploid daughter cells form gamete. Opposite mating strains fuse in a process called isogamy to form a diploid zygote. The zygote undergoes meiosis which produce four haploid cells that eventually grow into mature cells.

5. The pandorina consists of 16 cells attached to each other while the volvox has up to thousands. In pandorina sexual reproduction is achieved by anisogamous pairing while for volvox sexual reproduction is oogamous. Volvox is concluded to be evolutionary more advanced than pandorina.

6. A complex form is the fucus. It is a genus of brown algae whose species are often found on rocks. The plant body is flattened, dichotomously- branched thallus with a mid rib, a vegetative apex and a hold fast with which plant is attached to rock surface. The plant body also has air bladders which is believed to aid the plant to float on water. Various species of fucus exist. Sexual reproduction is oogamous, sex cells are produced in conceptacles which have openings (ostioles) on the surface of the thallus.