



3. Unicellular form of algae are also called acellular algae as they function as complete living organisms. Unicellular forms are common in all the groups of algae except Rhodophyceae, Phaeophyceae and Charophyceae. The unicells may be motile or non-motile.

4. Cell division or fission is the simplest method of reproduction for the unicellular forms of algae it

is often called binary fission as found in Chlamydomonas. In this method the two vegetative cells divide mitotically into two daughter cells, those finally divide and form new individuals. There reproduction is asexual.

5. Difference between Volvox and Synura

VOLVOX SYNURA

A. Reproduction is both sexual and asexual

A. Reproduction is sexual

B. Spherical colonies of up to 50,000 cells.

B. Few cells in colonies

6. Spirogyra is a filamentous charophyte green algae of the order of Zygnematales, named for the helical or spiral arrangement of the chloroplasts that is characteristic of the genus. It is commonly found in fresh water habitats, and there are more than 400 species of Spirogyra in the world.