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1. Plants were classified according to Eichler’s grouping of 1883 as **the Cryptogamae** and **the Phanerogamae**.

2. Importance of algae to man

i. it serves as food for man

ii. They are considered nutritious for man because of their high protein content.

iii. They prevent goiter because of their high iodine content.

iv. Used as fertilizer.

v. Used to cure and prevent diseases e.g cough, gallstone, hypertention, diahorrea, e.t.c

vi. They used to manufacture medicine and drugs.

vii. Used as a thickening agents in ice cream and shampoo.

1. Unicellular form of algae (Chlamydomonas)

They are found in stagnant water usually along with other forms. Flagella are the structure for mobility and bounded by a cellulose cell wall. They contain organelles like nucleus, mitochondria, stigma(eyespot), cup-shaped chloroplast, pyrenoid, e.t.c. The nucleus carries the genetic program of the cell, stigma is for photoreception, mitochondria for the elaboration of energy molecules, manufacture of sugar processed into starch on the pyrenoid.

1. Reproduction in Chlamydomonas ; vegetative (asexual) or sexual reproduction.
2. Colonial forms of algae; volvox and Pandorina

Differences between them; Pandorina colony consist of 16 cells attached to one another while Volvox possess up to thousands of cells connected with cytoplasmic strands that run through the cells.

1. Spirogyra is a filamentous complex form of algae. It is a filamentous charophyte green algae of the order of zypementales, named for the helical or spinal arrangement of the chloroplast that is characteristics of the genus. It is commonly found in fresh water habitat, and there are more than 400 species of spirogyra in the world.