

 145

My Old Number



cell, with the duplication of flagellar processes, gullet and stigma.

5) Mallomonas species are free-living individual cells, usually 50-100  $\mu\text{m}$  in length. ... Synura species occur as spherical colonies, with the cells oriented so that the flagella point outwards, each usually around 30  $\mu\text{m}$  in length. While Volvox is a polyphyletic genus of chlorophyte green algae in the family Volvocaceae. It forms spherical colonies of up to 50,000 cells. They live in a variety of freshwater habitats.

6) Description Seaweed, or macroalgae, refers to several species of macroscopic, multicellular, marine algae. The term includes some types of Rhodophyta, Phaeophyta and Chlorophyta macroalgae.

2:02 PM ✓



 145

My Old Number



structure is typical of that group. They are commonly found in freshwater, especially when it is rich in organic materials, with a few marine and endosymbiotic members.

4) Euglena reproduce asexually through binary fission, a form of cell division. Reproduction begins with the mitosis of the cell nucleus, followed by the division of the cell itself. Euglena divide longitudinally, beginning at the front end of the cell, with the duplication of flagellar processes, gullet and stigma.

5) Mallomonas species are free-living individual cells, usually 50-100  $\mu\text{m}$  in length. ... Synura species occur as spherical colonies, with the cells oriented so that the flagella point outwards, each usually around 30  $\mu\text{m}$  in length. While Volvox is a



 145

My Old Number



Ike-nweke George obiorah

Biochemistry

19/sci03/005

1) Eichler classified the plant kingdom into two sub-kingdoms. They are Cryptogamae and Phanerogamae.

2) The algae are used as a direct source of food by several sea animals and fishes. The marine algae are rich in iodine and several other important minerals. This makes the fundamental source of food for all marine animals and in this respect sea is the richest food producing area.

3) Description Euglenids are one of the best-known groups of flagellates, which are excavate eukaryotes of the phylum Euglenophyta and their cell structure is typical of that group. They are commonly found in

