NAME: PANI DANIEL ADAMU

DEPT: MBBS

COURSE CODE: BIO 102

COURSE TILE: GENERAL BIOLOGY II

1. According to Eichler’s grouping of 1883, plants are classified into two sub-kindoms namely:
2. Cryptogamae (absence of flowers and seeds; reproduction by spores)
3. Phanerogamae (prescence of flower and seeds).

Cryptogamae was further divided into three divisions:

1. Thallophyta
2. Bryophyte
3. Pteridophyta

Phanerogamae was further divided into two divisions:

1. Gymnospermae (plants with naked seeds).
2. Angiospermae (plants with covered seeds).
3. Algae are of importance to man because they produce about half of the oxygen in Earth’s atmosphere.
4. Paramecium

Paramecium is a genus of unicellular ciliates, commonly studied as a representative of the ciliate group. They are widespread in freshwater, brackish and marine environments and are often very abundant in stagnant basis and ponds. It is ovoid, elongate, foot or cigar shaped. Its body is enclosed by a pellicle. This consists of the outer cell membrane, alveoli and an epiplasm. Osmoregulation is carried out by its contractile vacuoles.

1. Paramecium reproduces asexually, by binary fission. During reproduction, the macronucleus splits bya type of amitosis. The cell then divides transversely and each new cell obtains a copy of the micronucleus and macronucleus.

They also reproduce sexually by a phenomenon called conjugation. Here, paramecium of compatible mating types fuse temporarily and exchange genetic material. During conjugation, the micronuclei of each conjugant divide by meiosis and the haploid gametes pass from one cell to the other. The gametes of each organism then fuse to form diploid micronuclei. The old micronuclei destroyed, and new ones are developed from the new micronuclei.