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| Division | Class |
| Thallopyta | Phycotinae (Algae)  Mycotinae (Fungi) |
| Bryophyta | Hepaticae (Liverworts)  Musci (Mosses) |
| Pteridophyta | Psilotinate (Psilotum)  Lycopodinae (Lycopodium, Selaginella)  Equisetinae (Horsetails)  Filicinae (Ferns) |
| Spermatophyta | Gymnospermae (Gymnosperms)  Angiospermae (Angiosperms) |

2. Some serve as food

They are used as thickening agents

They have high iodine content and can prevent goitre

Some species are harvested for food and cosmetic in the far East

3. Chlamydomonas

They are found in stagnant water along with other forms

Flagella structures are used for mobility

The cell is bounded by a cellulose cell wall; contains organelles

The nucleus carries the genetic program of the cell

The stigma is used for photo-reception

Manufactured sugar is processed into starch on the pyrenoid

4. Reproduction can either be vegetative or sexual

5.

|  |  |
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| Pandorina | Volvox |
| Sexual reproduction is anisogamous | Sexual reproduction is Oogamous |

6 .Fucus

A genus of Brown algae whose species are often found on rocks in the intertidal zones of the sea shores. The plant body is flattened, dichotomously-branched thallus with a mid rib, a vegetative apex, a reproductive apex at maturity and a multicellular disk with which plant is attached to rock surface.