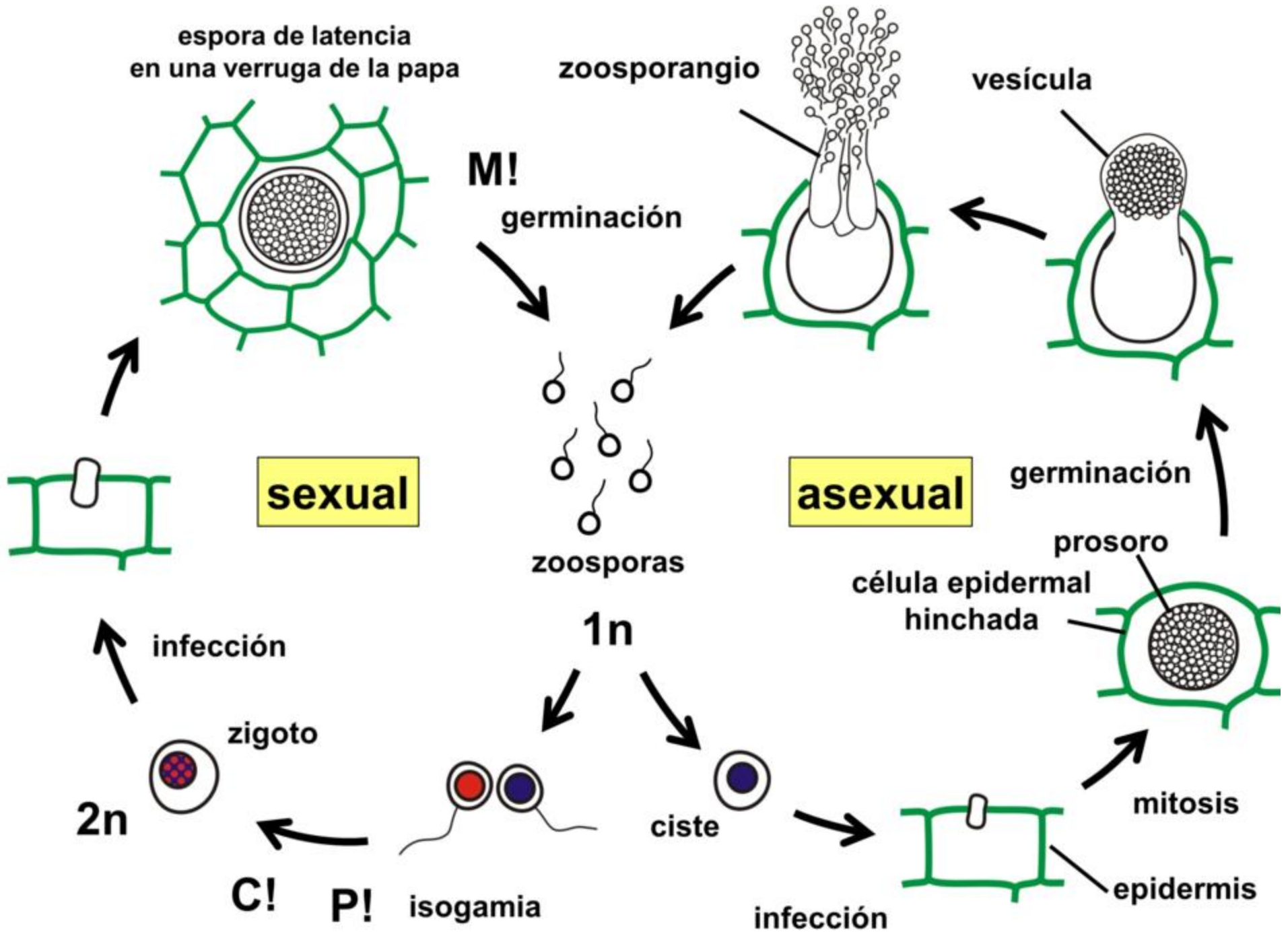


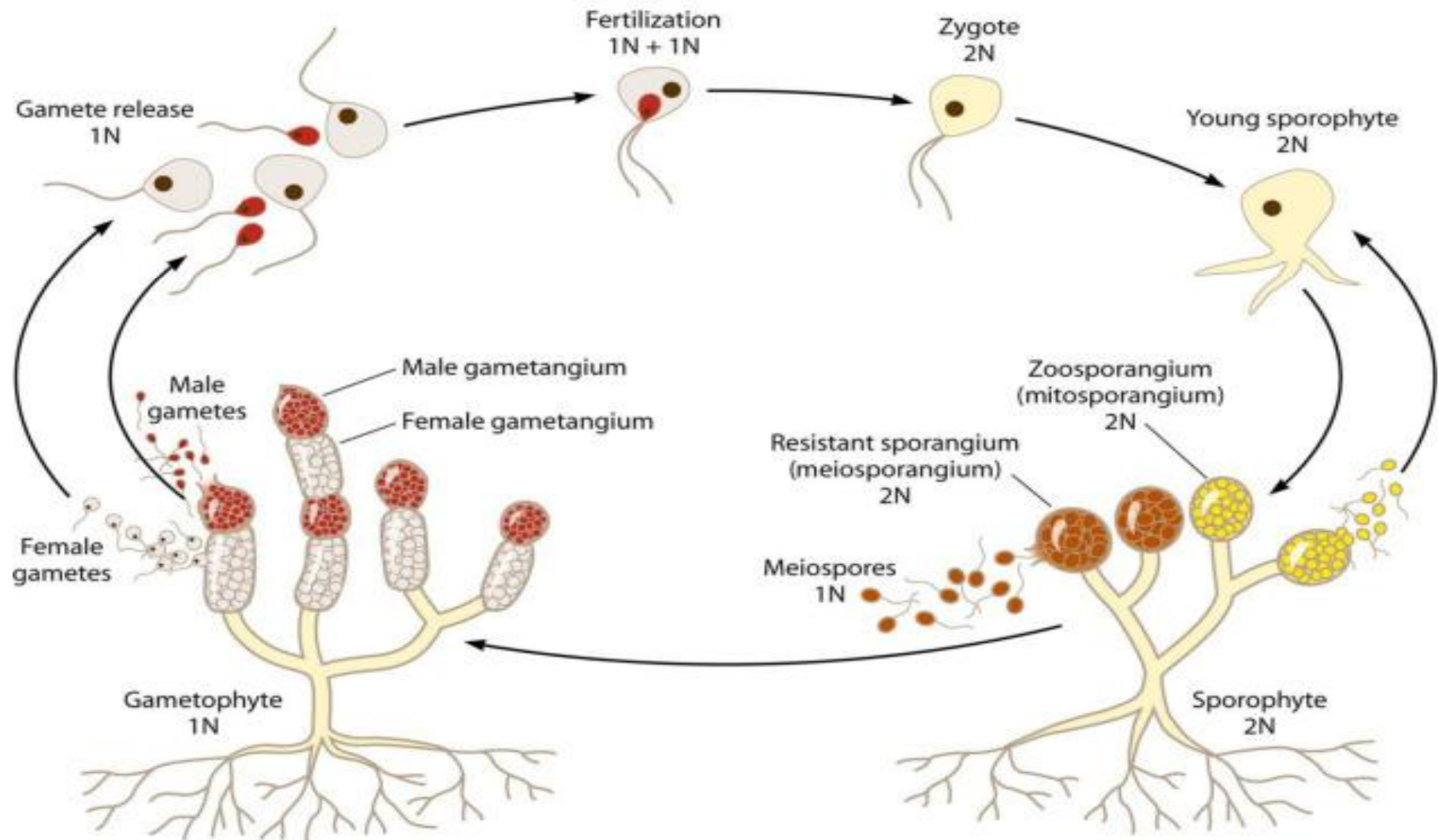
Chytridiomycota

(1) Synchronium



Allomyces

The *Allomyces macrogynus* life cycle



Oomycetes

(1) Saprolegnia

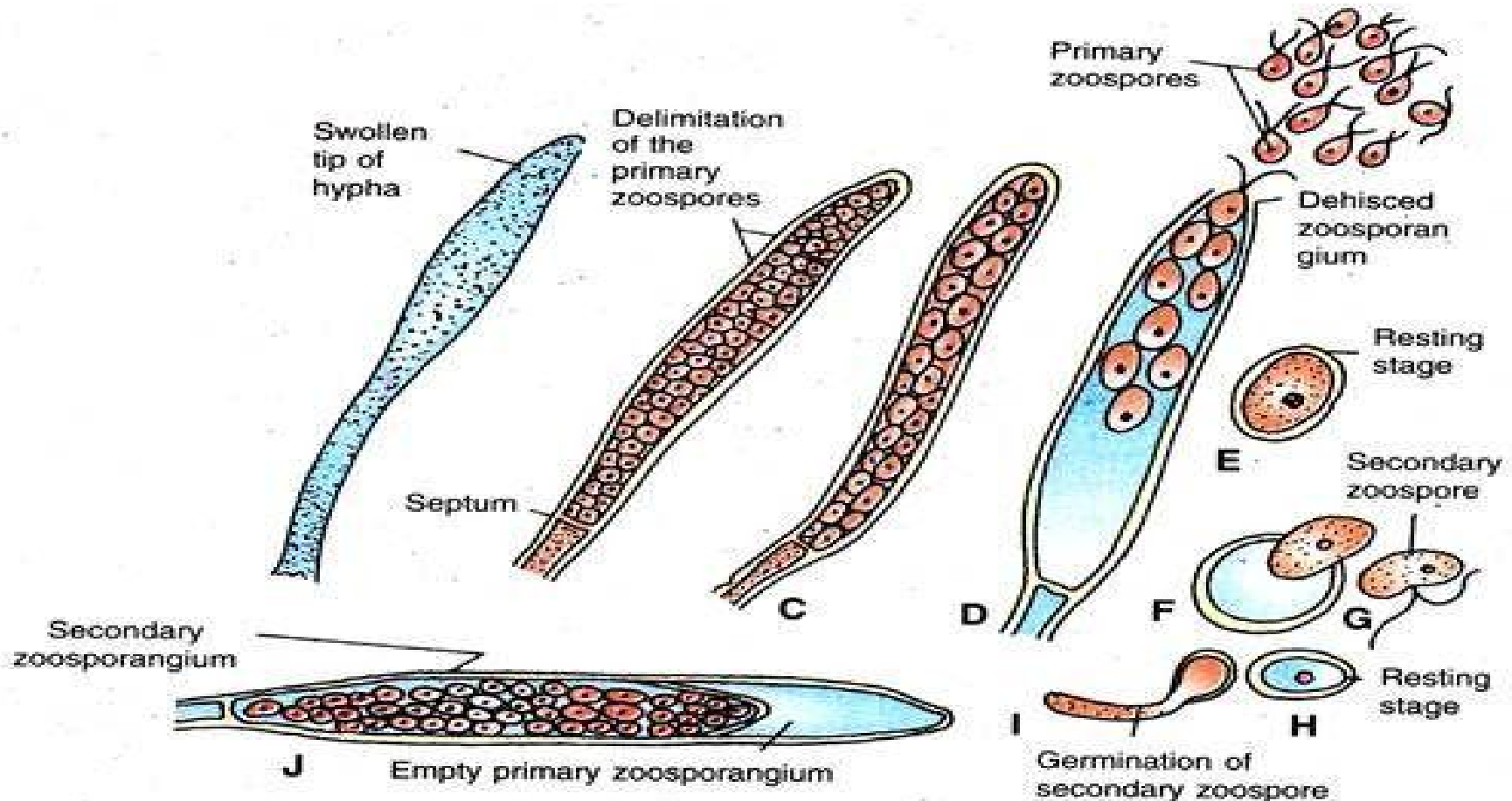
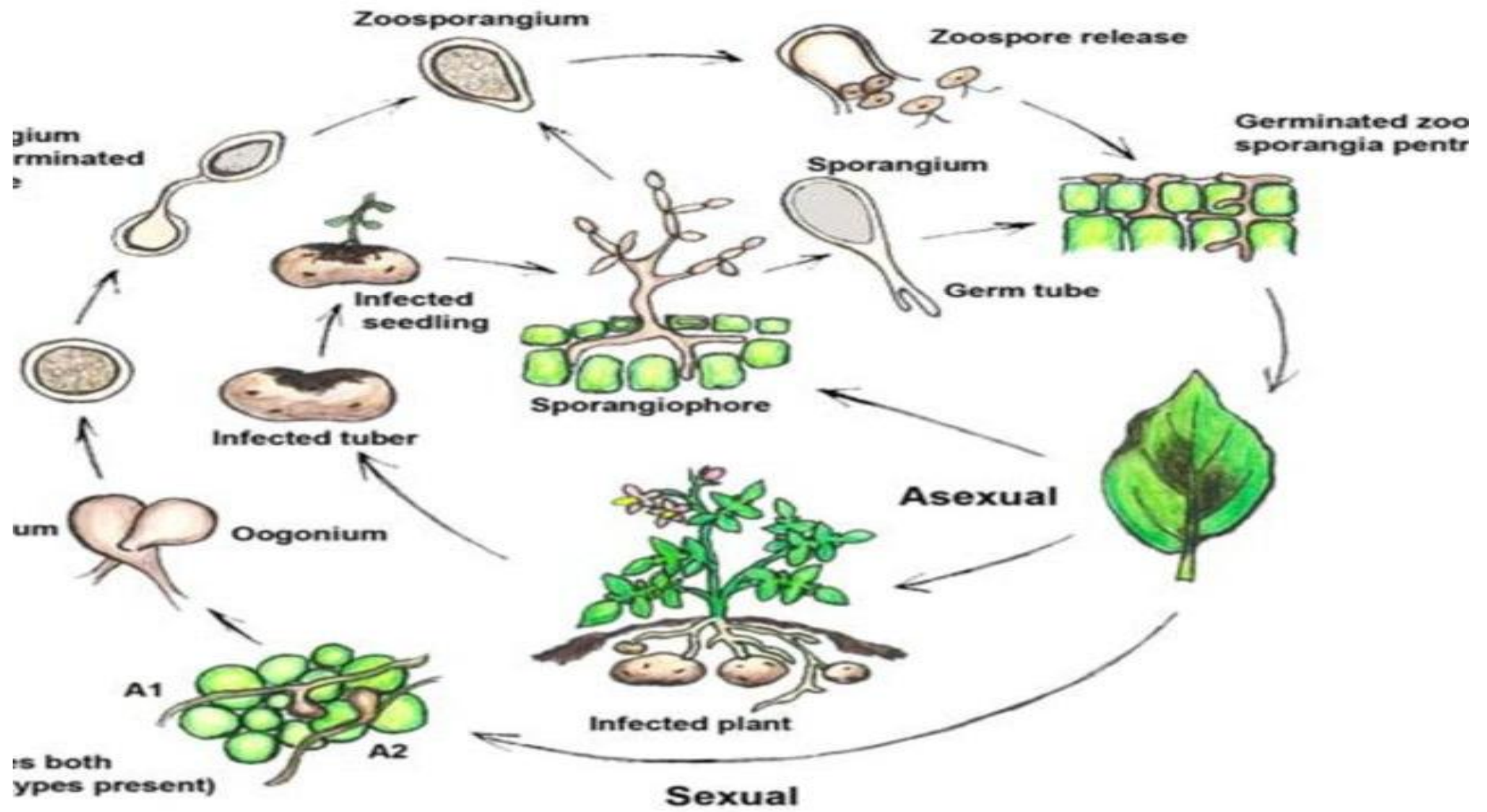
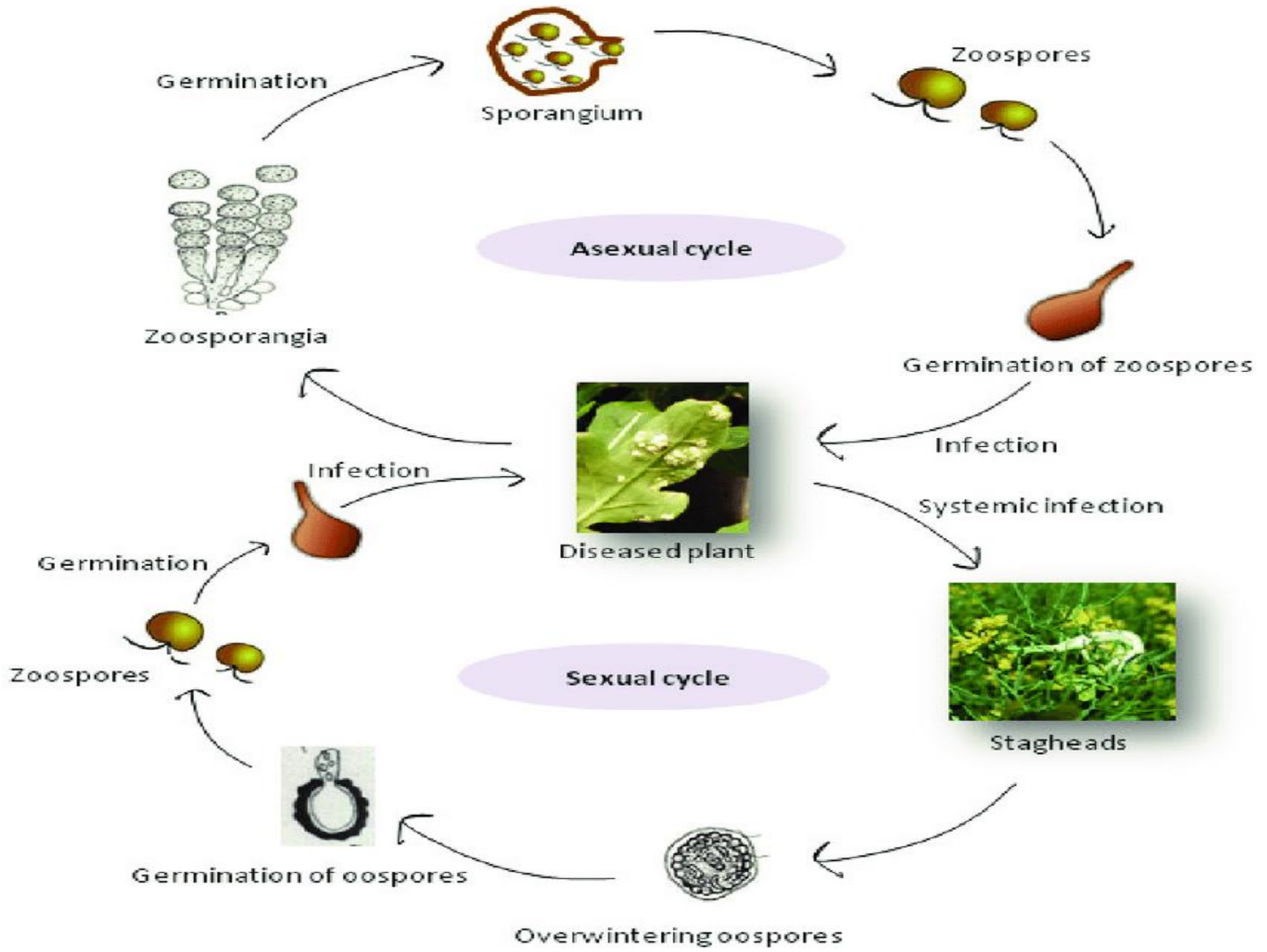
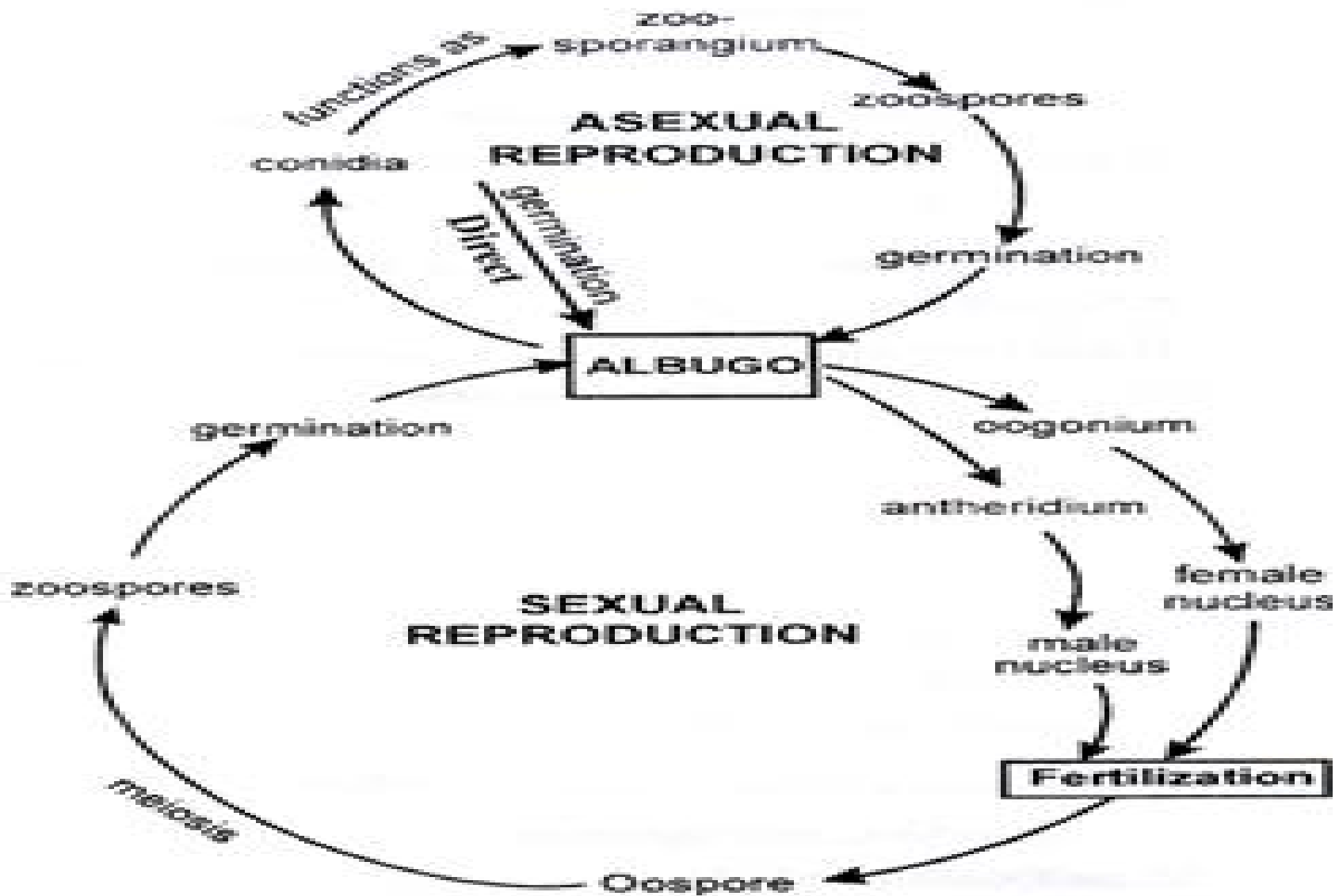


Fig. 6.3. (A-J) *Saprolegnia* sp. A-D, Formation and liberation of primary zoospores; E, Resting primary zoospores; F, Liberation of secondary zoospore; G, Active secondary zoospore; H, Resting stage of the same; I, Germinating secondary zoospore; J, Empty primary zoosporangium showing the development of a secondary zoosporangium inside the old primary one (proliferation of zoosporangia).

(2) Phytophthora



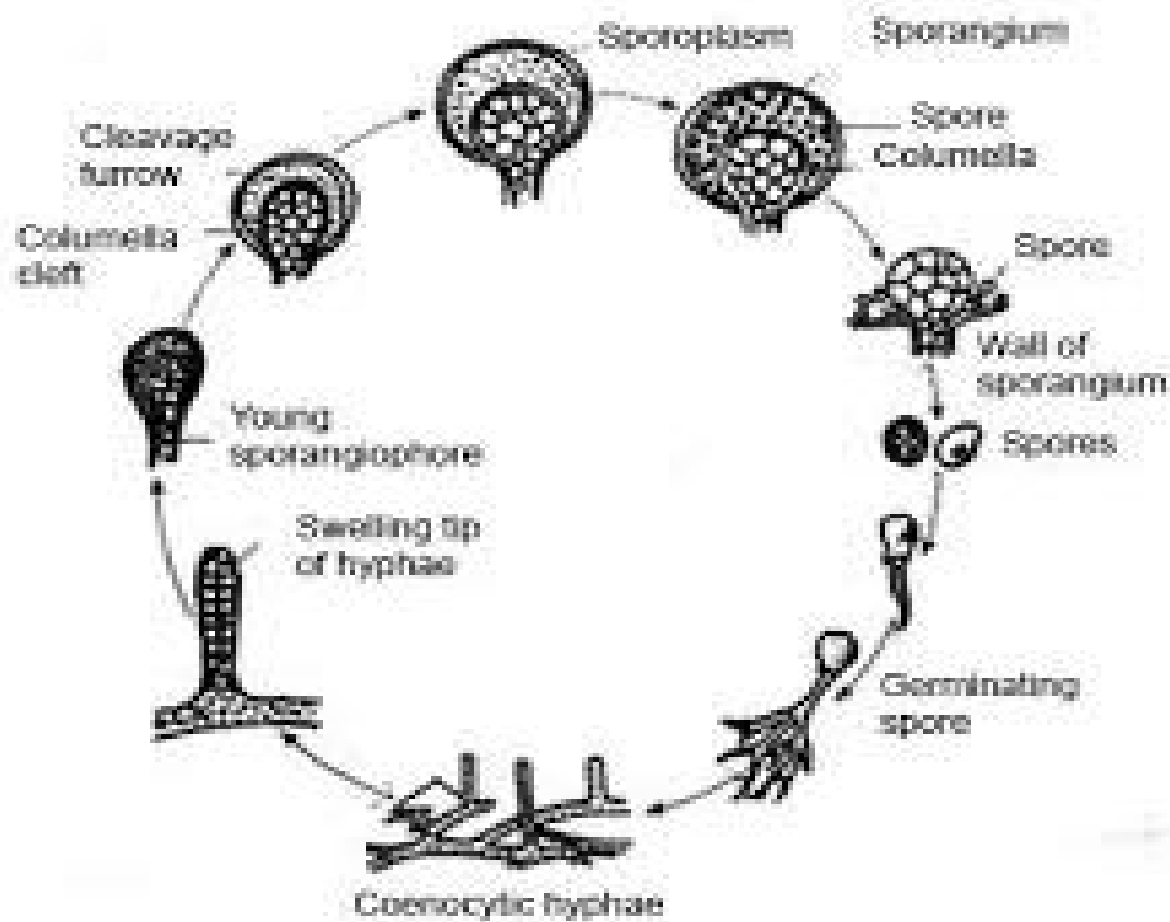


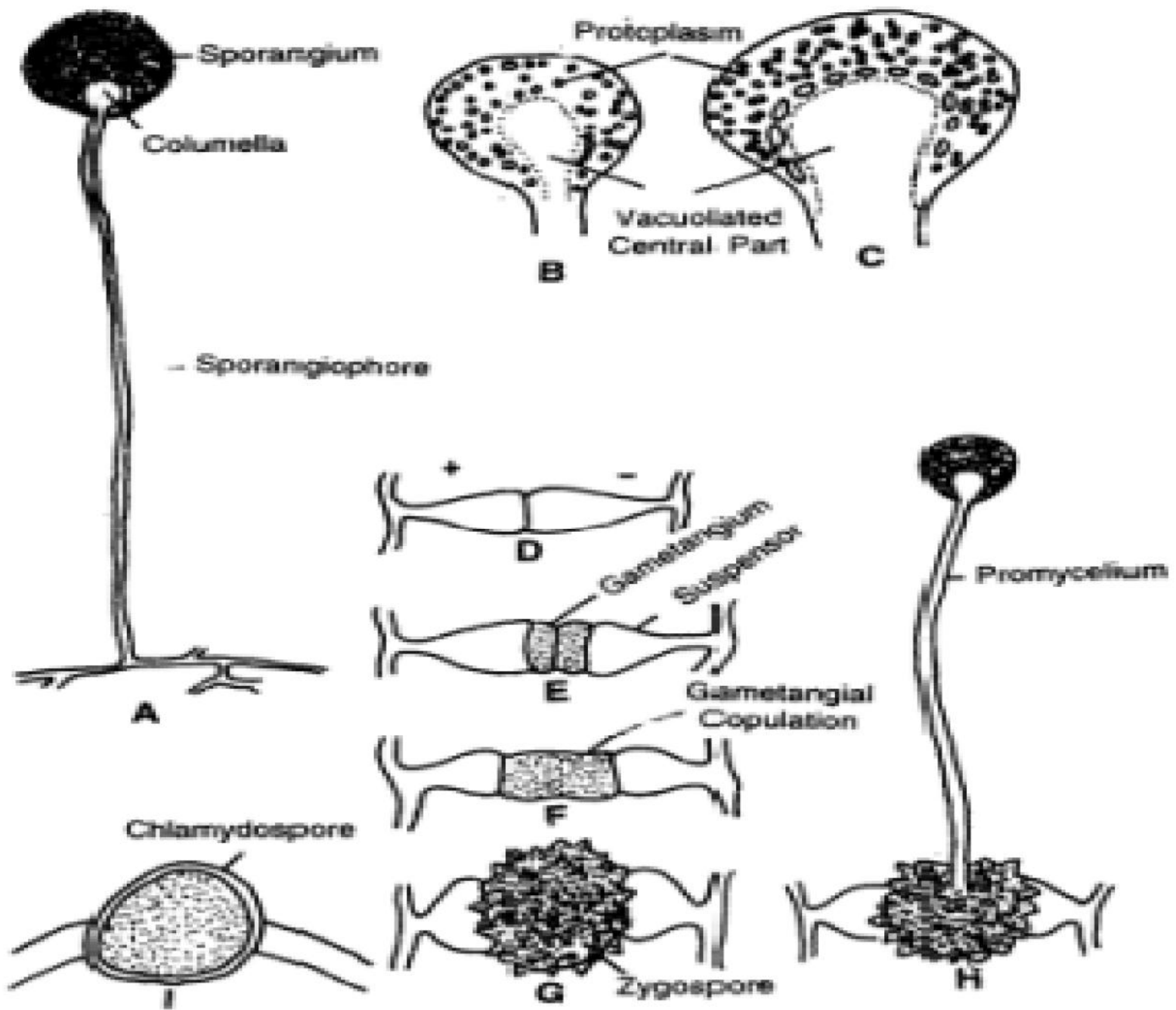


**LIFE CYCLE OF ALBUGO
(ACCORDING TO OLD MYCOLOGISTS)**

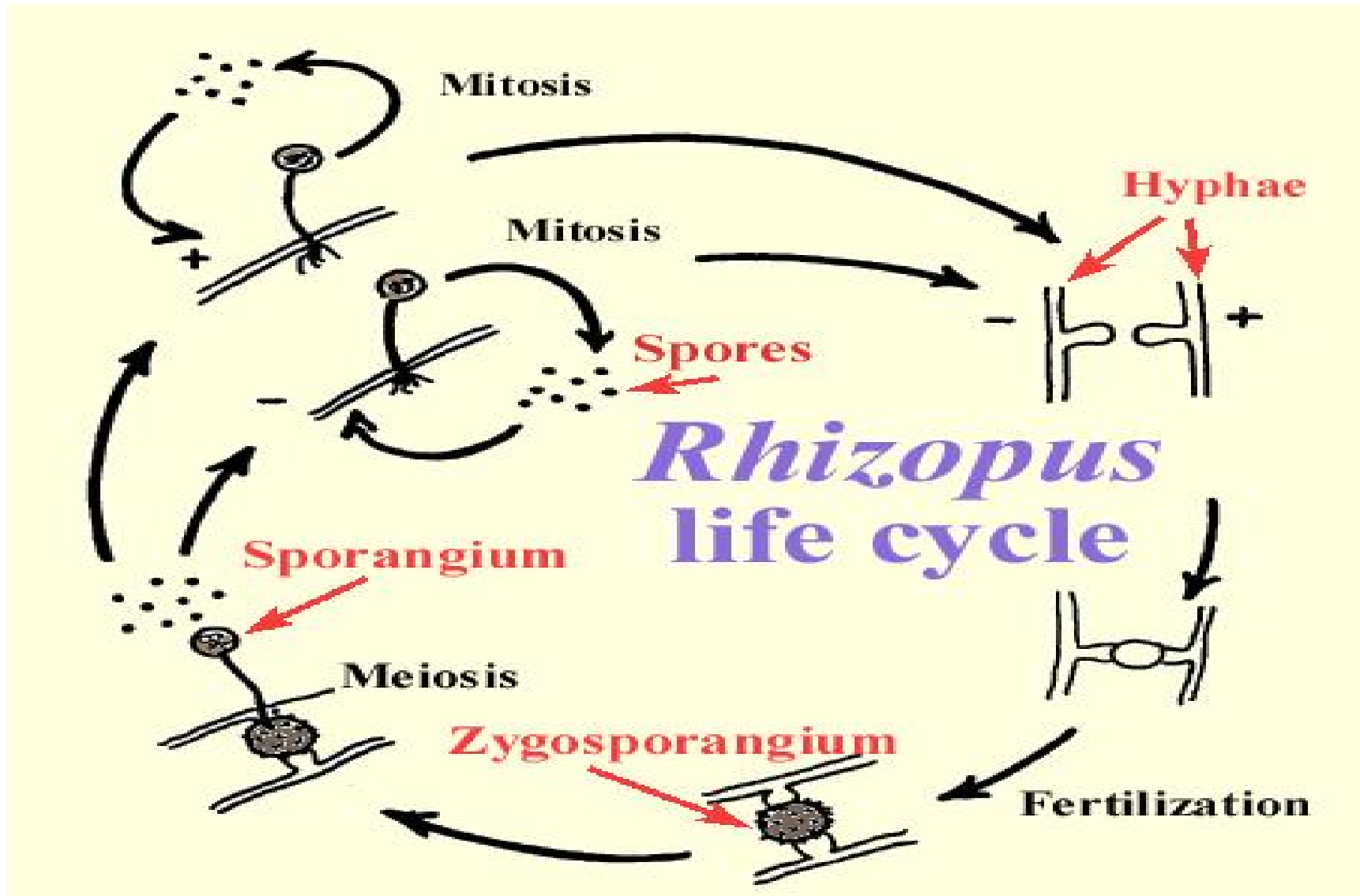
Zygomycotina

(1) Mucor





(2) Rhizopus



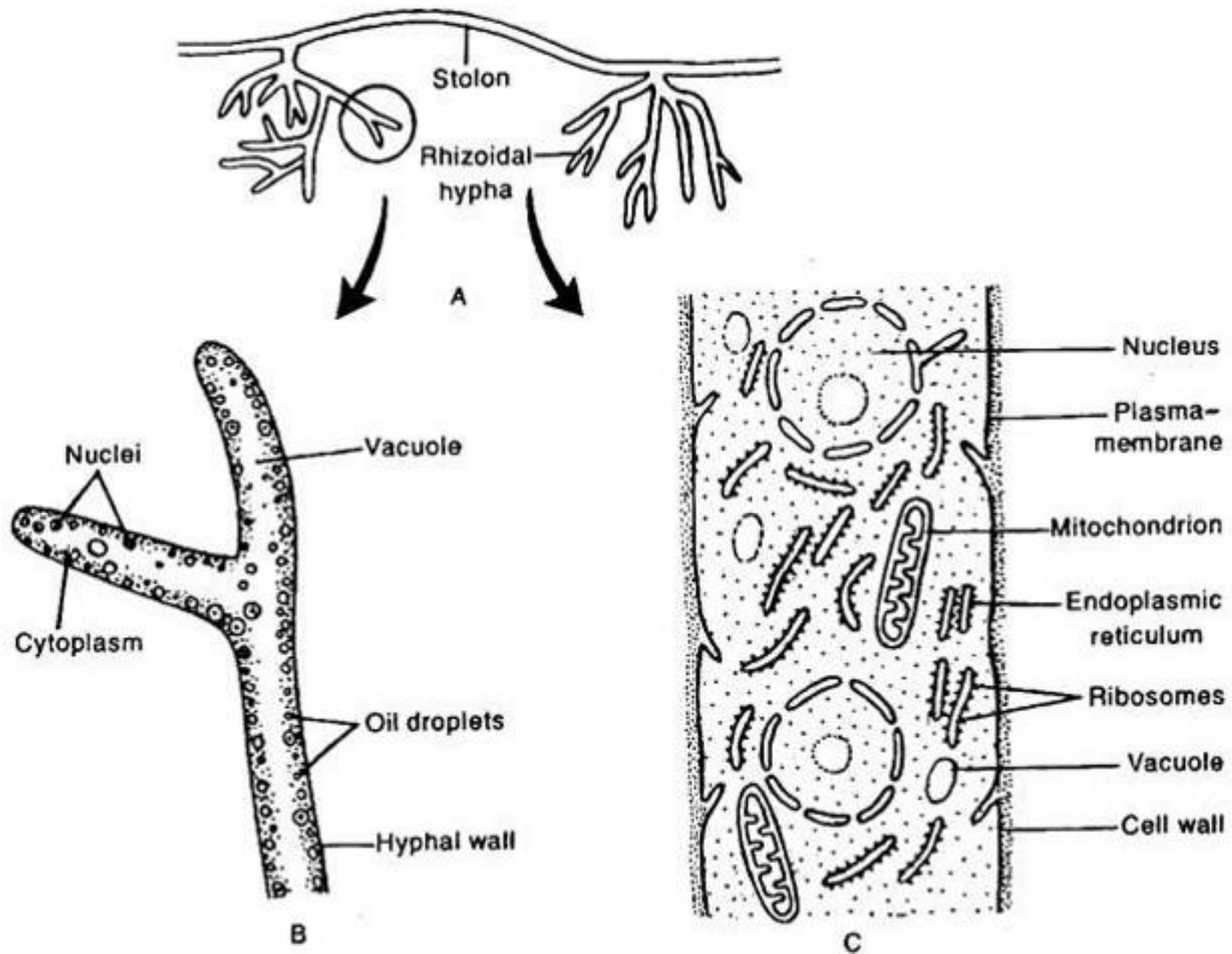
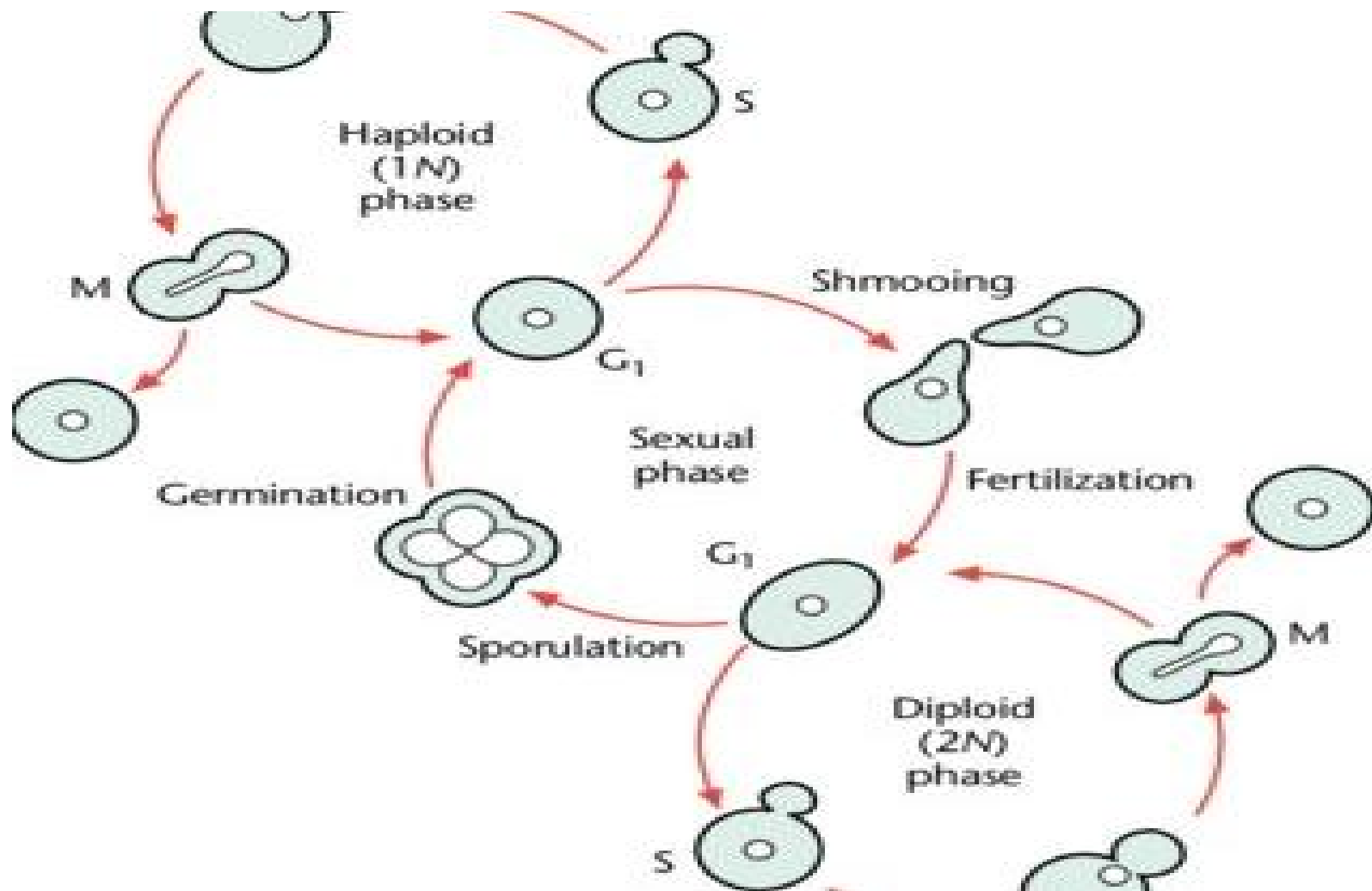


Fig. 4.25 : *Rhizopus stolonifer* : A. Vegetative mycelium, B. Portion of hypha under light microscope, C. Portion of hypha under electron microscope

Ascomycota

(1) Saccharomyces



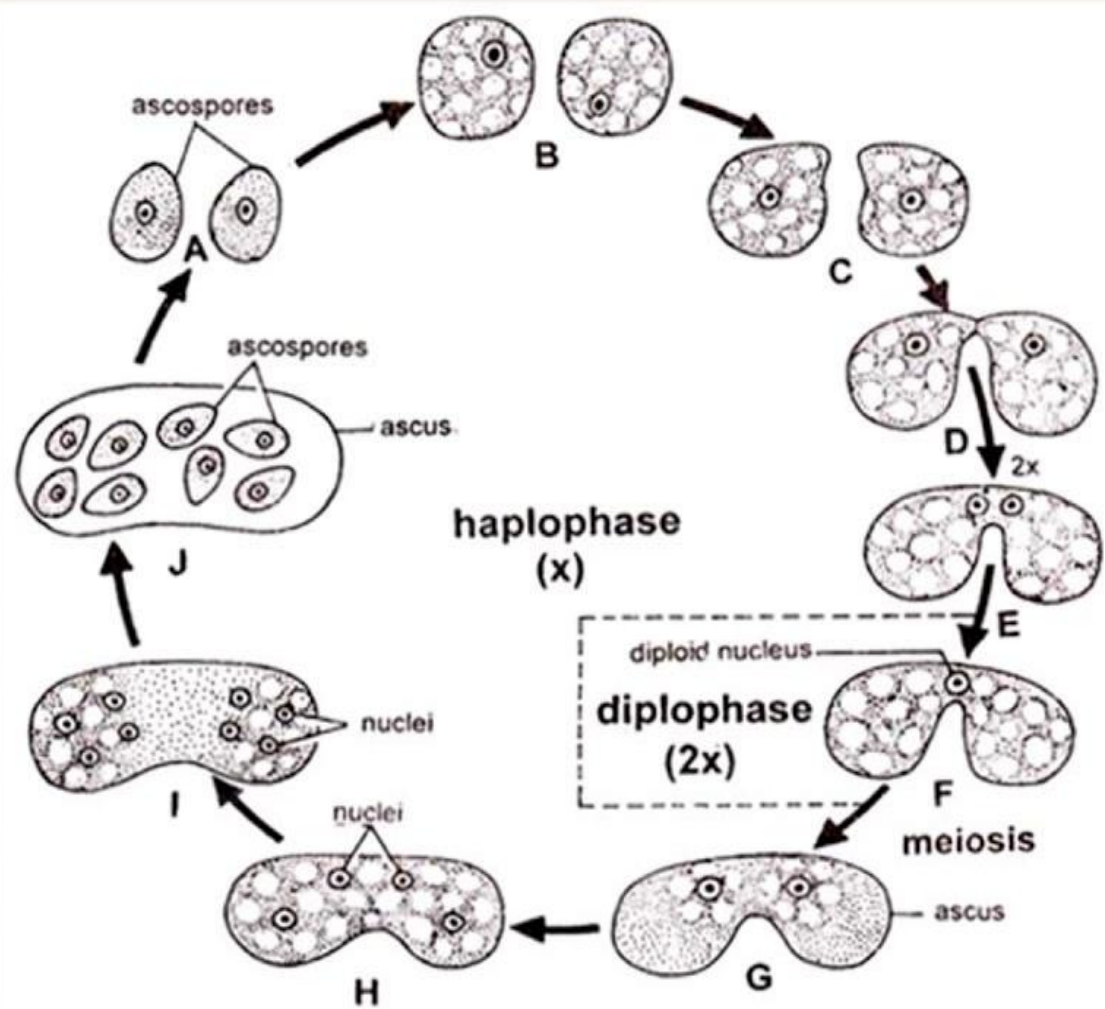


Fig. 5. (A-I). *Schizosaccharomyces octosporus* : Haplobiontic life cycle



(2) Aspergillus

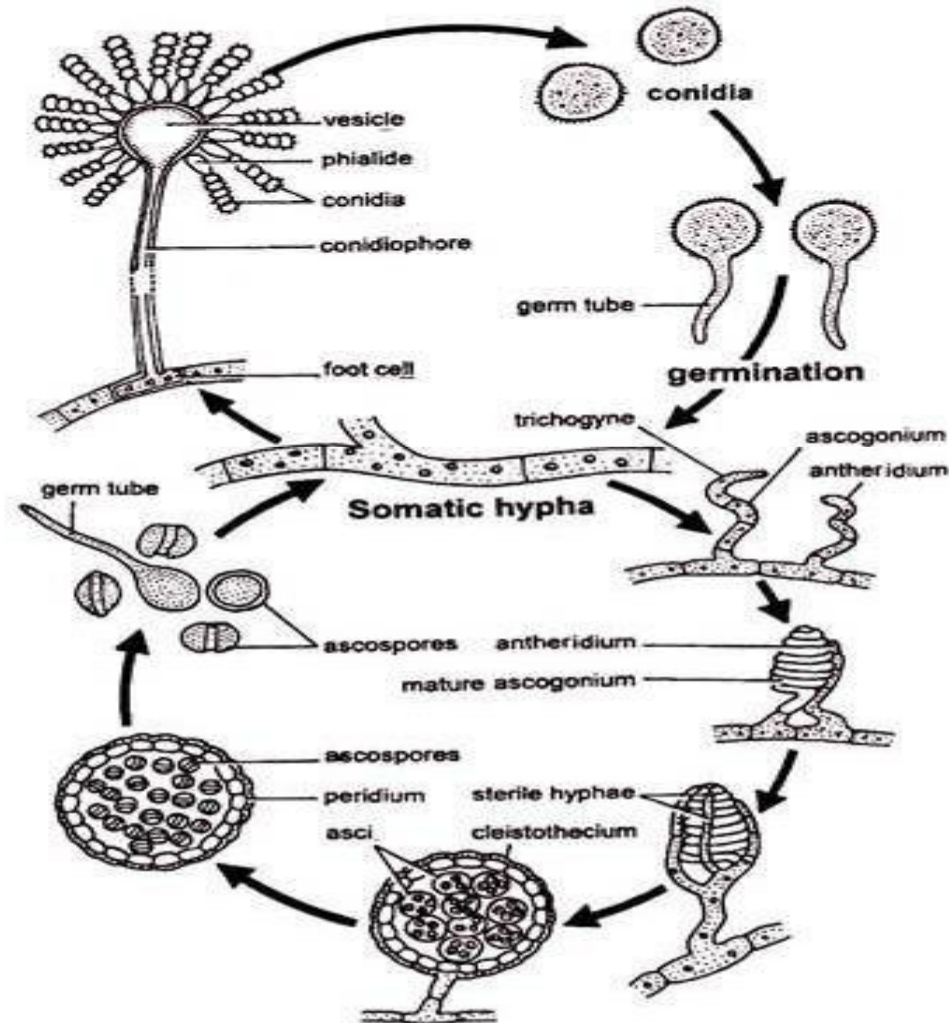
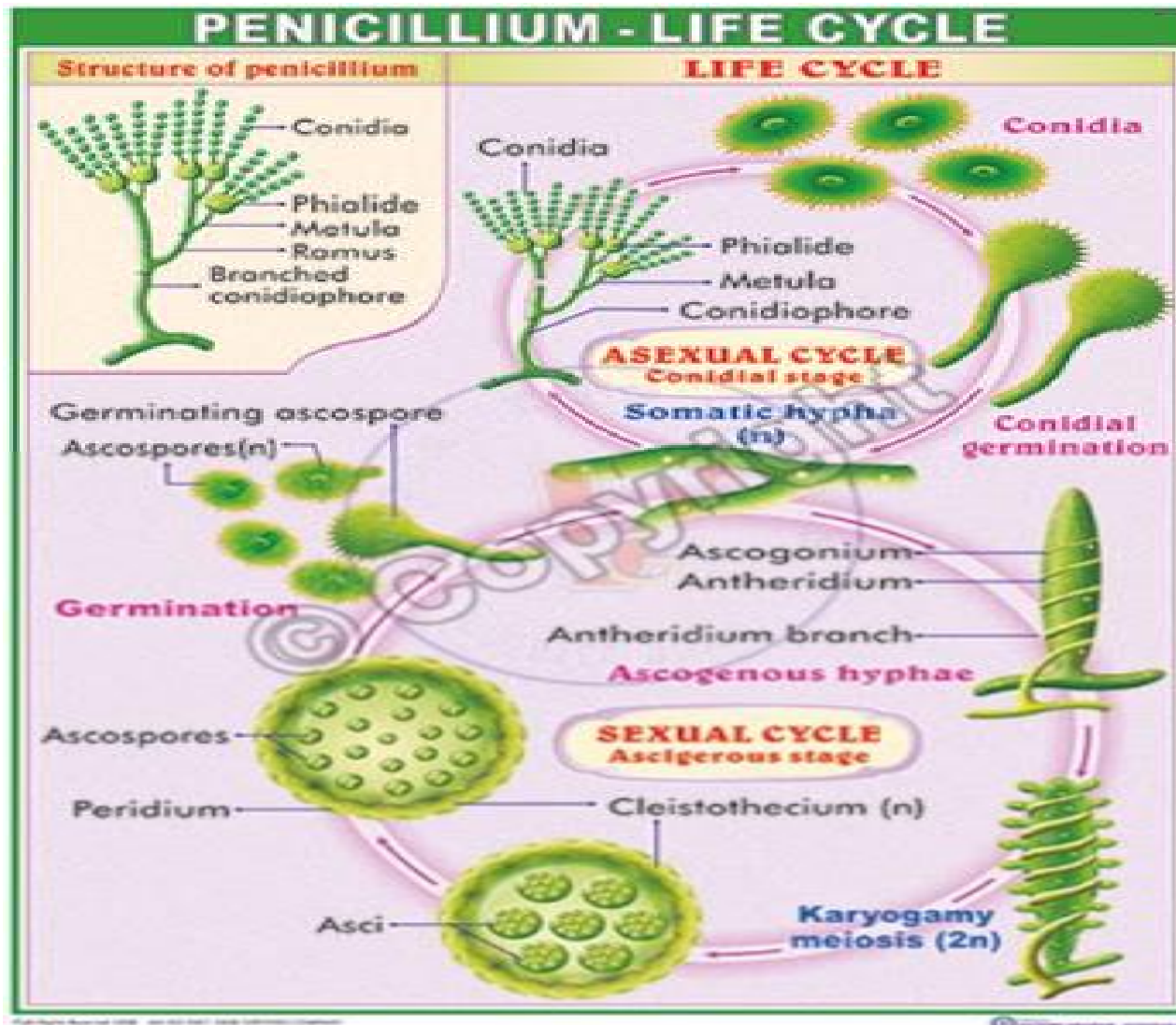


Fig. 14. Diagrammatic life cycle of *Aspergillus*

(3) Penicillium



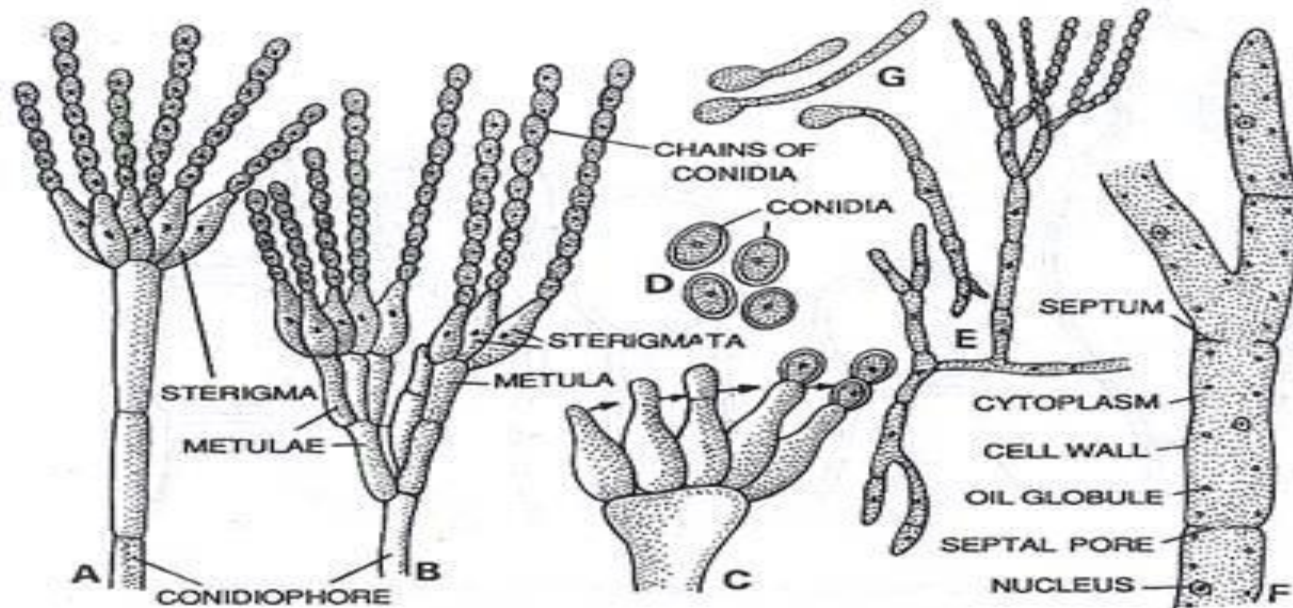


Fig. 12.40. *Penicillium* sp. Asexual reproduction. A, sterigmata and conidial chains arising on unbranched conidiophores; B, sterigmata and conidial chains developing on branched conidiophore; C, formation of conidia on sterigmata; D, conidia; E, conidiophore developed on mycelium; F, part of mycelium; G, germinating conidia.

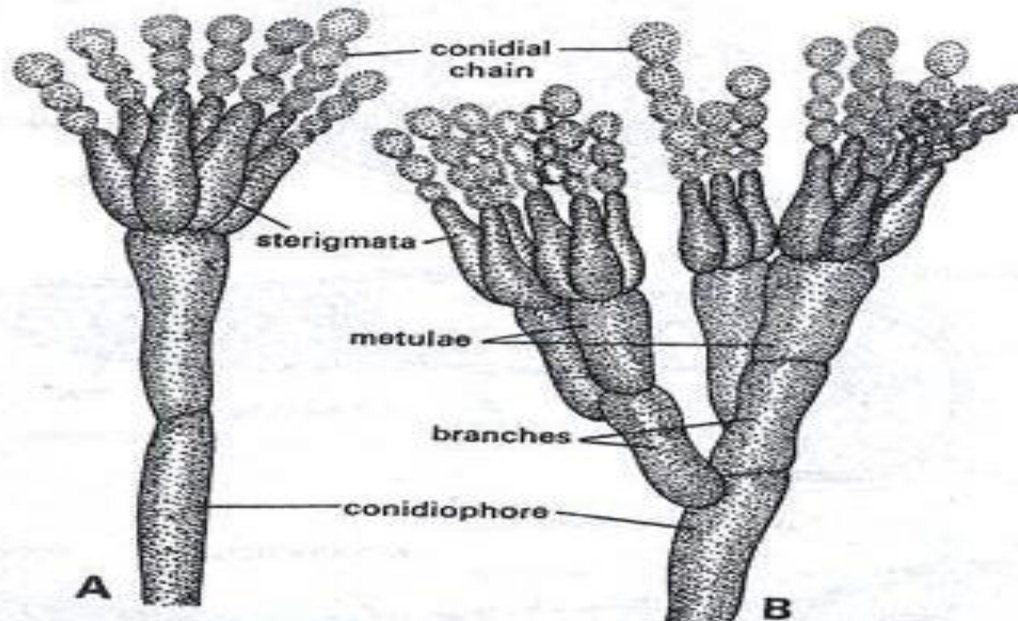


Fig. 12.41. Monoverticillate (A) and biverticillate (B) conidiophores of *Penicillium*.