Morphology Of Plants And Fungi

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eukaryotic multicellular organisms. Unlike these other groups, however, fungi are composed of In Morphology of Plants and Fungi: Harold C. Bold: 9780060408398 Comparative morphology and biology of the Fungi, Mycetozoa and bacteria,. Add this to your Mendeley library Report an error. Summary Details MODS
fungi can be defined as eukaryotic, achlorophyllous, unicellular or multicellular micro-organisms which have a definite cell wall made up of either chitin or cellulose to intake food by means of absorption & reproduce by asexually & sexually. As sexual reproduction is followed by production of vegetative spores where sexual reproduction by union of male & female gametangia forms a zygote. The body of the fungus is called thallus. Isodimatic or oval cell resembling the parenchyma cells of vascular plants. In this type of fungal tissue the hyphae have lost their individuality & are not distinguishable as such. Rhizomorph: The mycelium of the fungus forms a thick strand & united hyphal units lose their individuality & form complex tissue that exhibit a division of labour. Morphology and general properties of fungi.

51.1 Introduction. Fungus is a member of a large group of eukaryotic organisms that includes microorganisms such as yeasts and molds (British English: moulds), as well as the more familiar mushrooms. These organisms are classified as a kingdom, Fungi, which is separate from plants, animals, protists and bacteria. One major difference is that fungal cells have cell walls that contain chitin, unlike the cell walls of plants and some protists, which contain cellulose, and unlike the cell walls of bacteria. These and other differences show that the fungi form a single group of related organisms, named the Eumycota (true ...