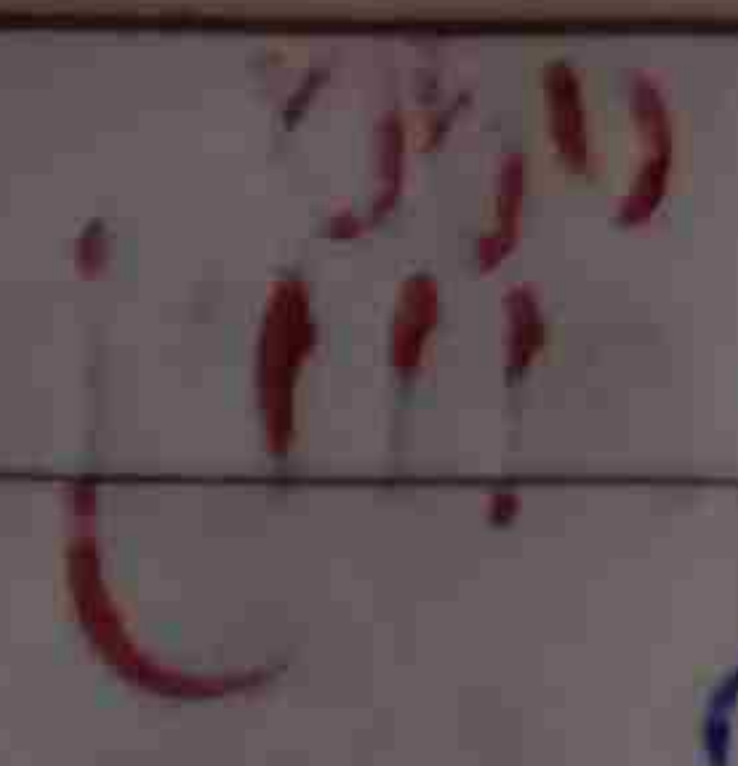


14

THURSDAY

October '21

Week-42 (287-078)

 **Pycnidia Producing forms:-**

9 These are the Deuteromycetes which produce pycnidia. The pycnidia are  
10 more or less globose or flask-shaped, hollow sporocarpia in which conidia  
11 are borne, at the tips of the conidiophores arising from the cells lining the inner  
12 wall of the cavity.



But there are also forms where the conidia are produced in the centre of the conidiophore and pushed out successively from an opening at the apex. These are known as **endoconidia**.

### ii) **Aecium and Sporodochium Producing forms :-**

These Deuteromycetes produce small or large cushion-like masses of hyphae with a bed of short conidiophores from which conidia are produced. These are the aecia. The **aecia** may be subepidermal, subcortical or superficial and may or may not be provided with hairs (setae) of various kinds.

The subepidermal and subcortical aecia are **perithecia**. Often an aecium may develop a compact mass of ~~hyphae~~ conidiophores on a well-marked basal stroma or mass of hyphae producing a structure known as **sporodochium**. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between an **aecium** and a **sporodochium**.

NOTES

November '21						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	
14	15	16	17	18		
21	22	23	24			
28	29	30				



## Reproduction in Deuteromycetes

Most deuteromycetes are conidial formic produce conidia. Besides conidia, some of the Deuteromycetes may produce different other spores. But there are also numerous forms which are known to produce merely sterile mycelia and no conidia at all. The sterile mycelia may or may not make sclerotia. These sterile forms are often worst of plant pathogens.

According to Upreave's terminology (1935) those Deuteromycetes which form their spores in a cavity in the matrix upon which they grow they are known as Coelomycetes. Again in some forms conidia may be produced on more or less loose cottony hyphae. They are often designated as Hyphomycetes.

### 1) Loose Hyphae Producing forms :-

In the loose hyphal forms, conidiophores grow for some distance above their supporting substratum, so that the terminal parts at least stand out as separate threads. In majority of cases the conidia are borne externally on the conidiophore which may or may not be clustered.

October '21						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
31					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30