(iii) Pycnidia Producing Forms :-

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

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

ii) Acervulus 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 acervuli may be subepidermal, subcuticular or may not be provided with hairs (setae) of various kinds.

The subepidermal and subcuticular acervuli are erumpent. Often an acervulus 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 acervulus and a sporodochium.

Reproduction in Deuteromycetes

Most deuteromycetes are conidial formi: e produce conidia. Besides conidia, some of the Deuteromycetes may produce different other spores. But these 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 Lyreove'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 condia may be produced on more or less loose cottony hyphae. They are often designated as Hyphomycetes.

i) Loose Hyphae Producing forms :-
In the loose hyphal forms, conediophores 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 conediophores which may or may not be clustered.