

Dr. Rachana Shalini
 Deptt. of Botany
 Class : Deg. I (Hons.)
 Paper : I (Algae)
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Salient features of Sargassum :

- (1). The thallus has a complex organisation.
 It consists of a main axis bearing primary laterals with spirally arranged leaf-like structures on them and the axillary branches.
 The plant is diploid (sporophyte).
- (ii) Greater internal differentiation of tissues accompanied by division of labour.
- (iii) Growth in length by means of a single apical cell situated at the bottom of a funnel-shaped depression.
- (iv) Absence of any kind of asexual spores.
- (v) Formation of sex-organs in flask-shaped conceptacles related to the cylindrical or flattened receptacles on the sporophyte plant.
- (vi) Sexual reproduction oogamous.
- (vii) Formation of a single egg in each oogonium.
 The egg when young is eight nucleate but only one survives to function as the female nucleus.

(viii). Development of 64 biflagellate sperms in each antheridium. ②

(ix). The first division of the oogonial nucleus and the antheridial nucleus being meiotic - a feature in sharp contrast to the green algae, where reduction division takes place at the time of the germination of the zygote.

(x). Fertilisation takes place while the egg is still enveloped in the oogonium and the latter is still attached to the wall of the female conceptacle by means of a gelatinous stalk.

(xi). The zygote germinates without undergoing any resting period.

(xii).

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