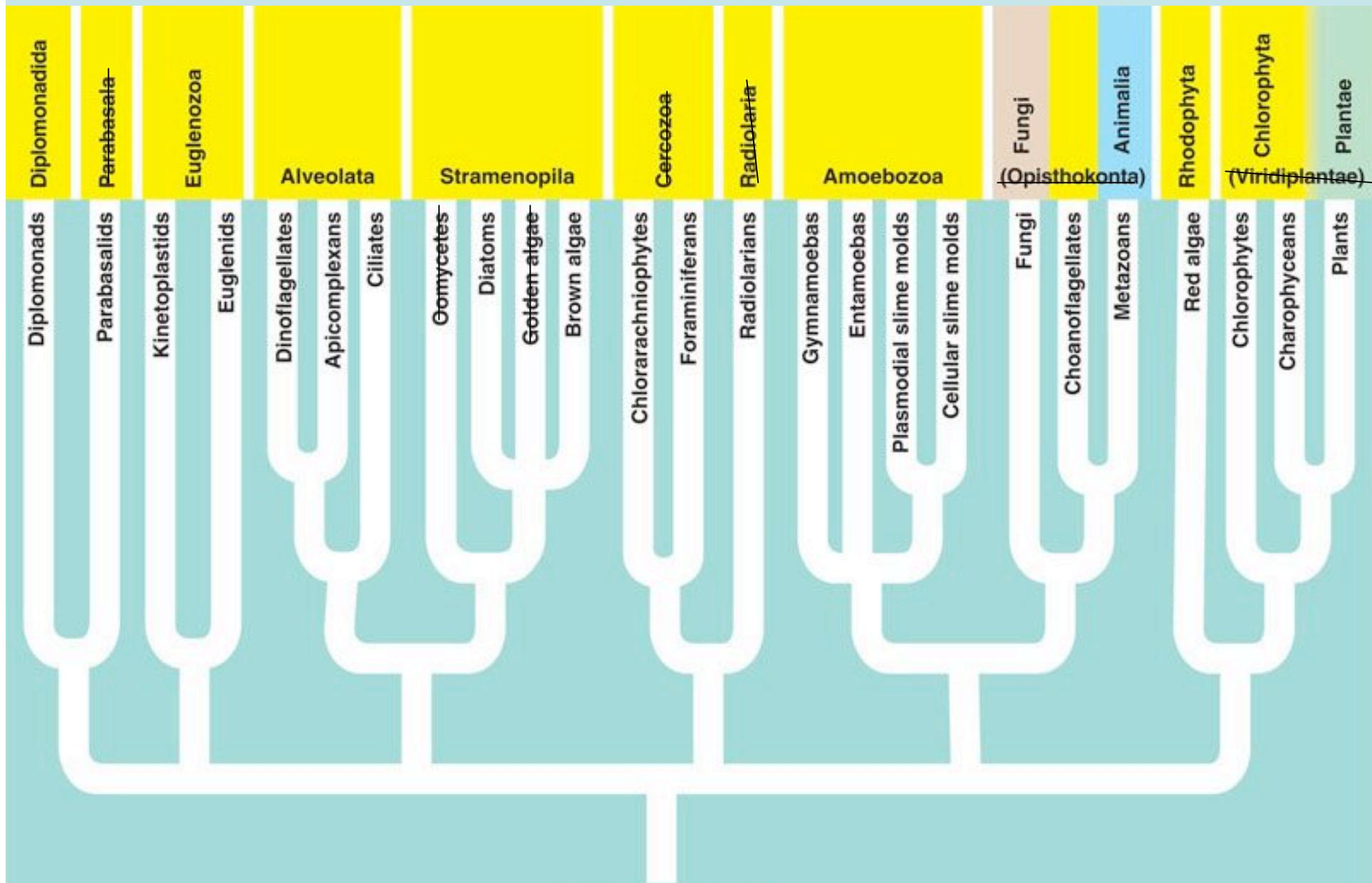


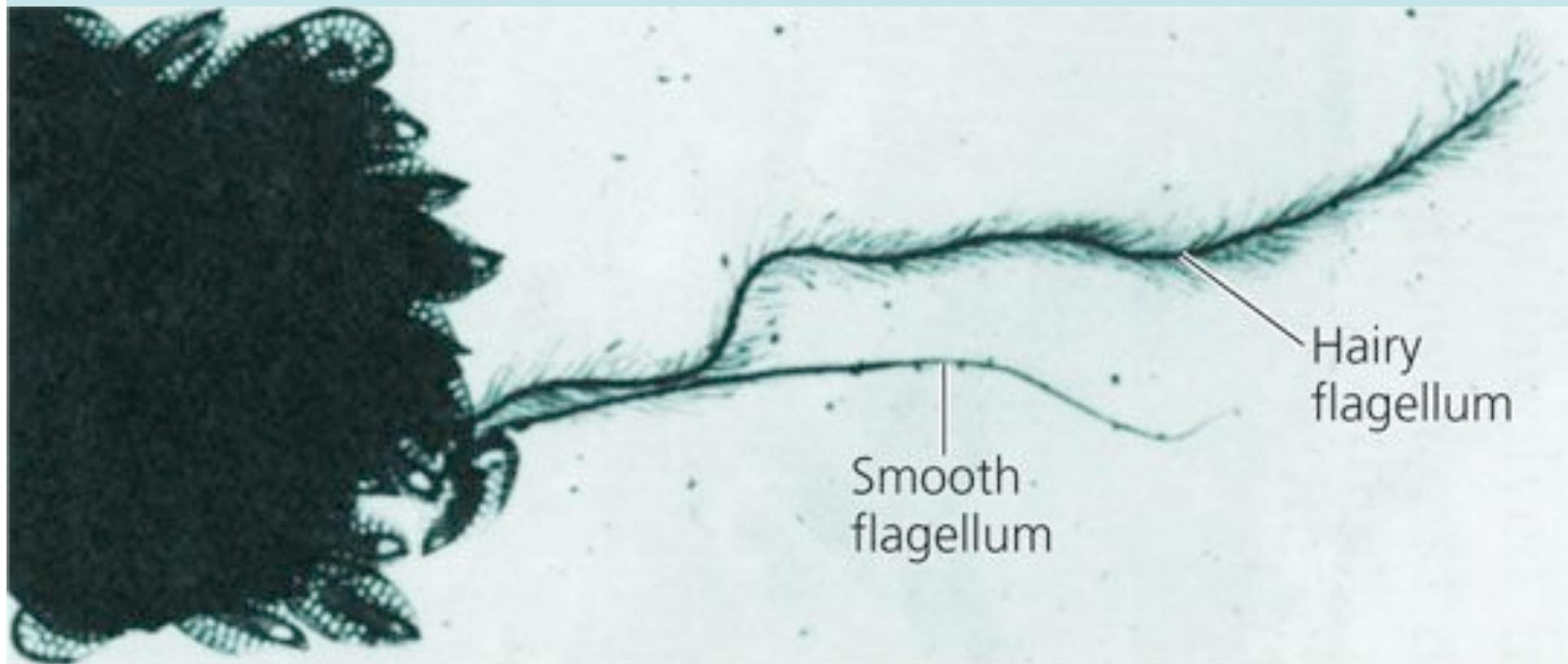
1

Ancestral eukaryote



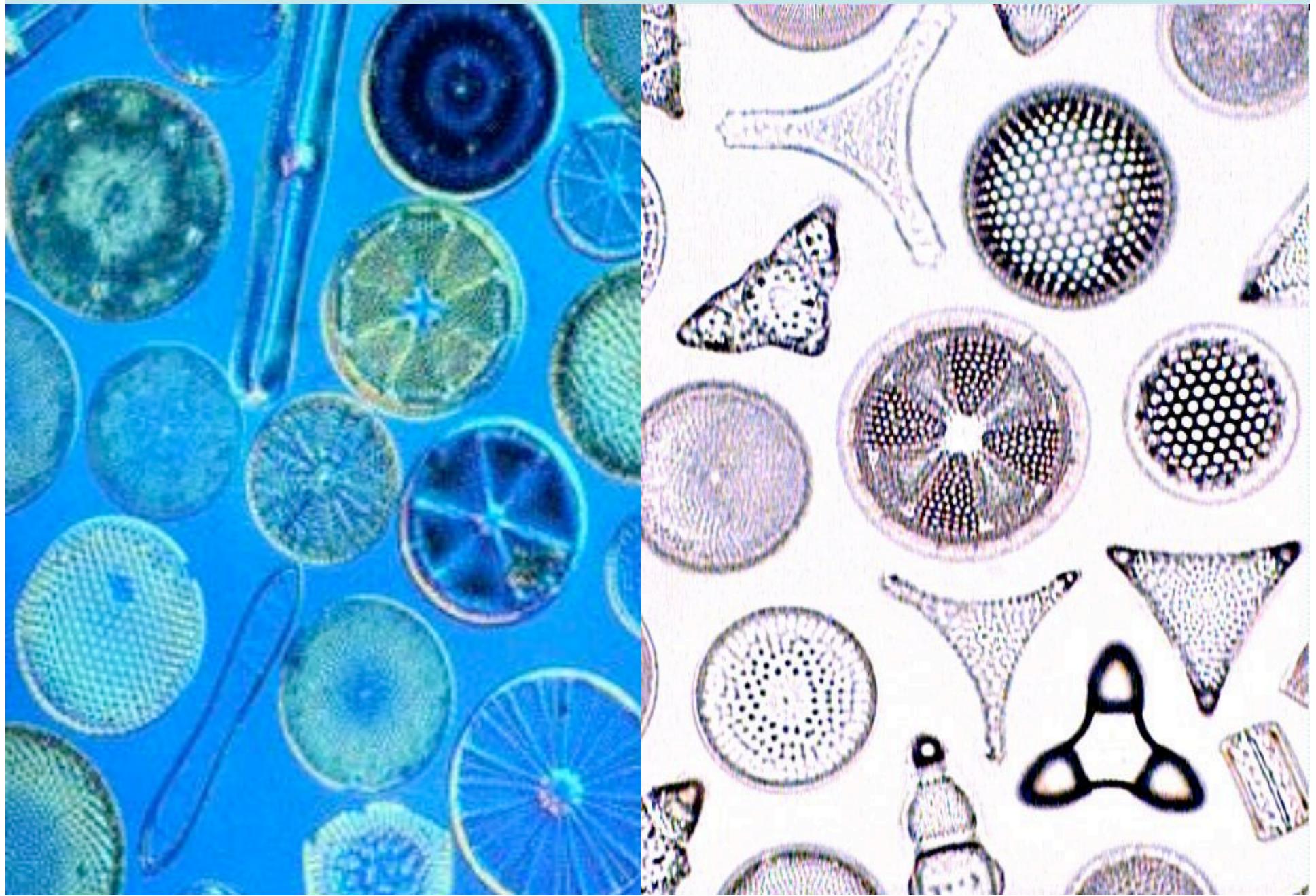
2

Hairy flagellum of stramenophile p. 558



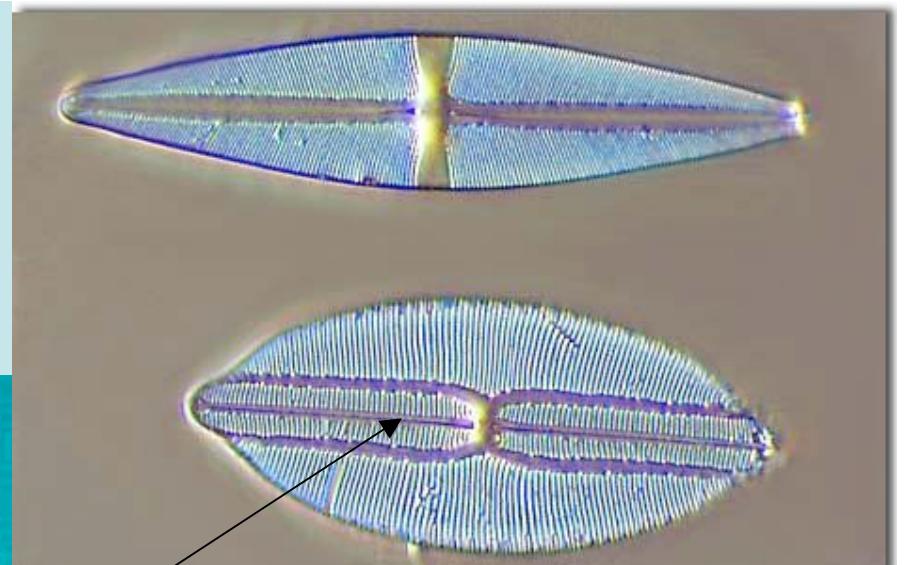
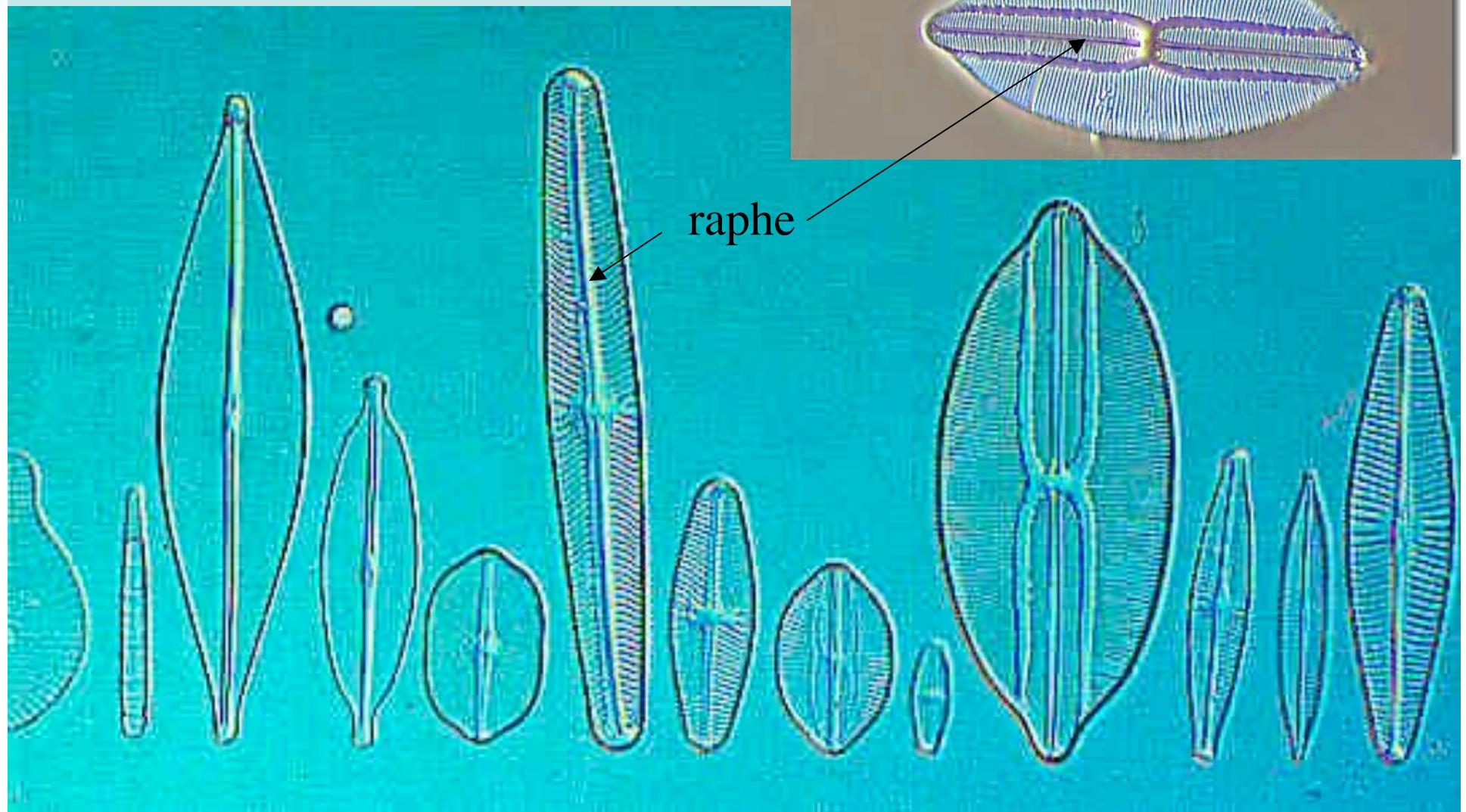
5 μm

3

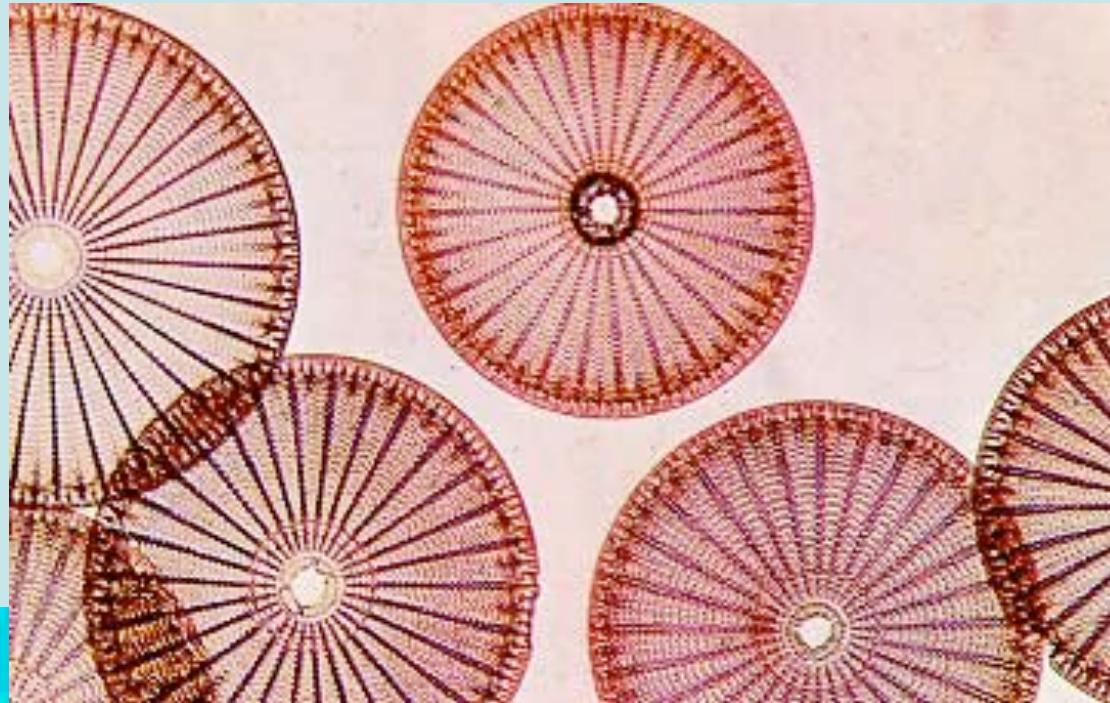


4

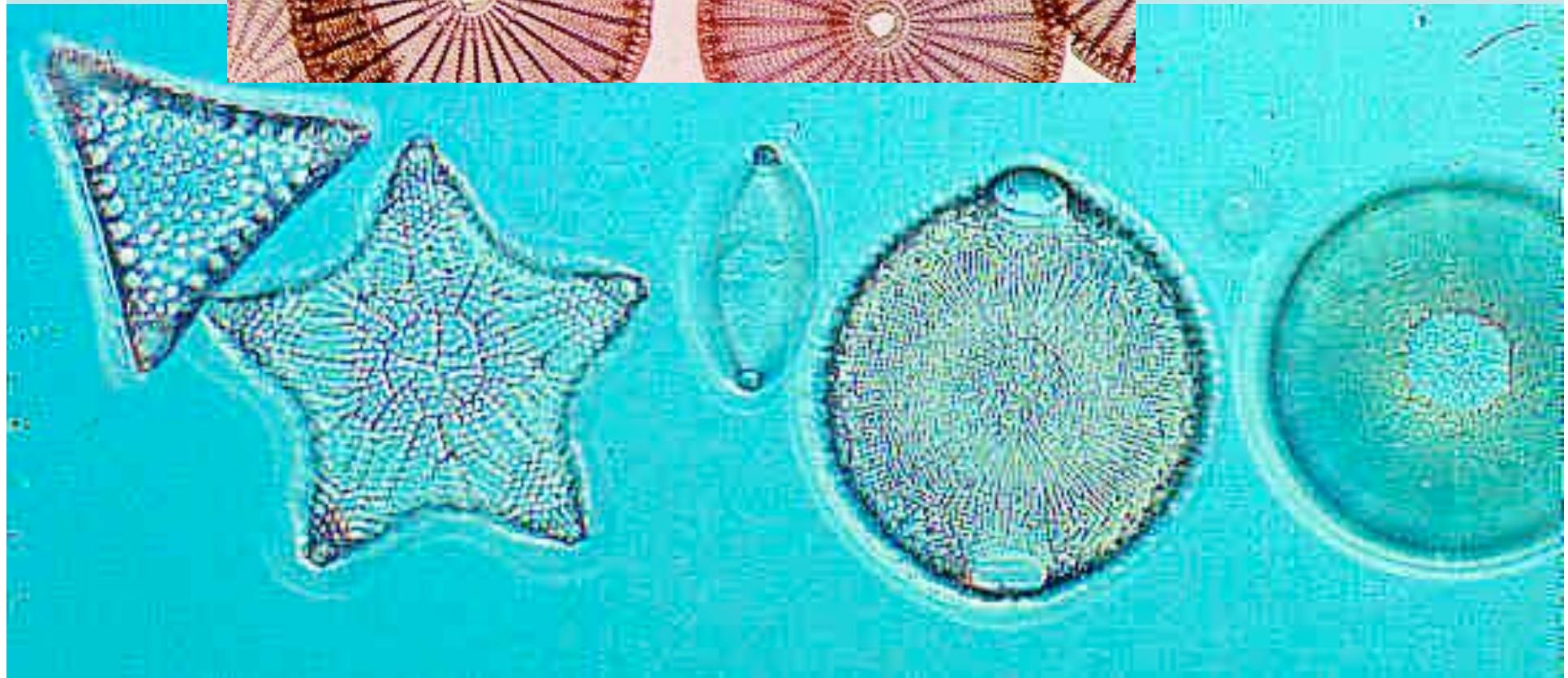
Pennate diatoms

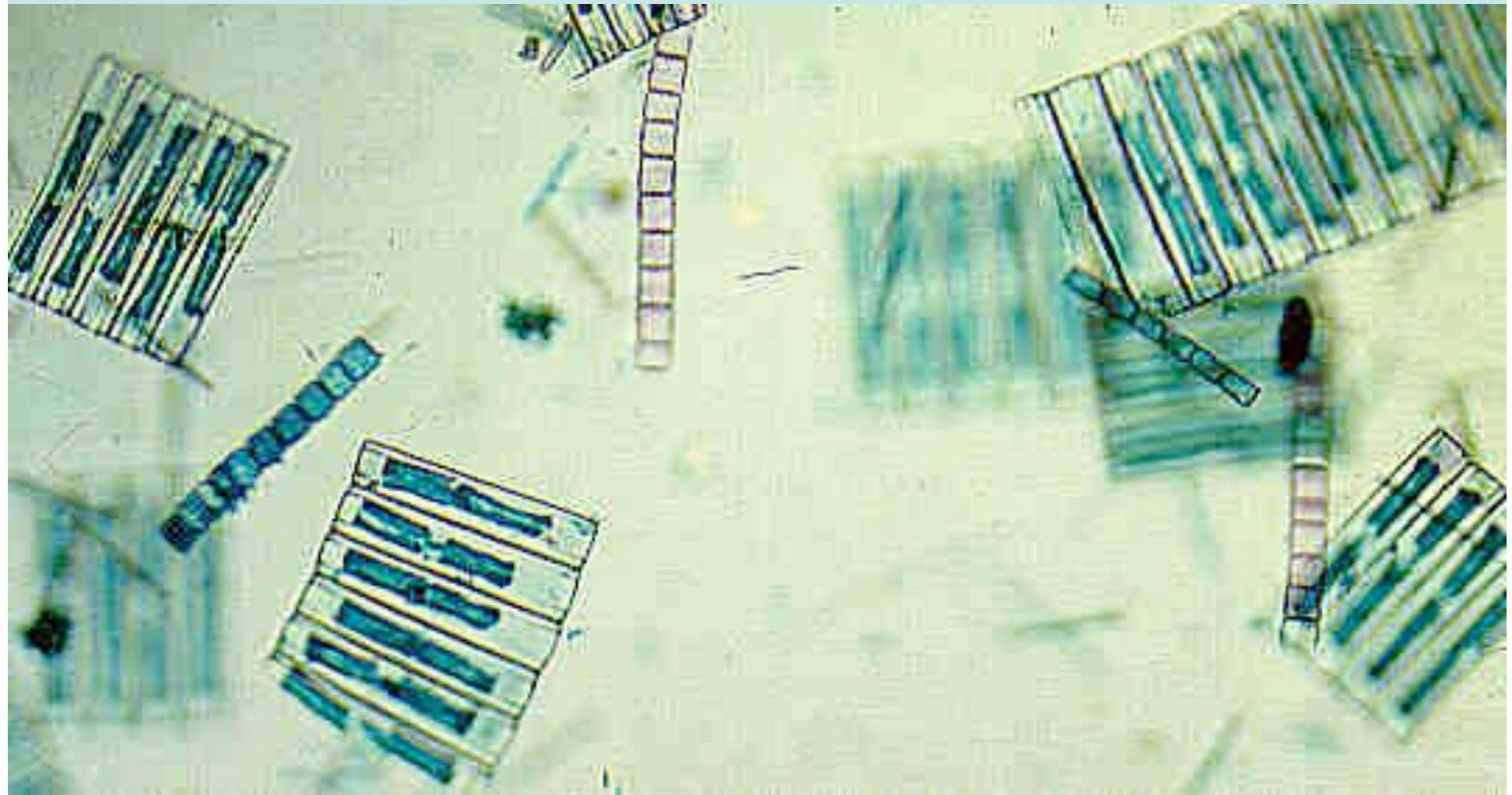


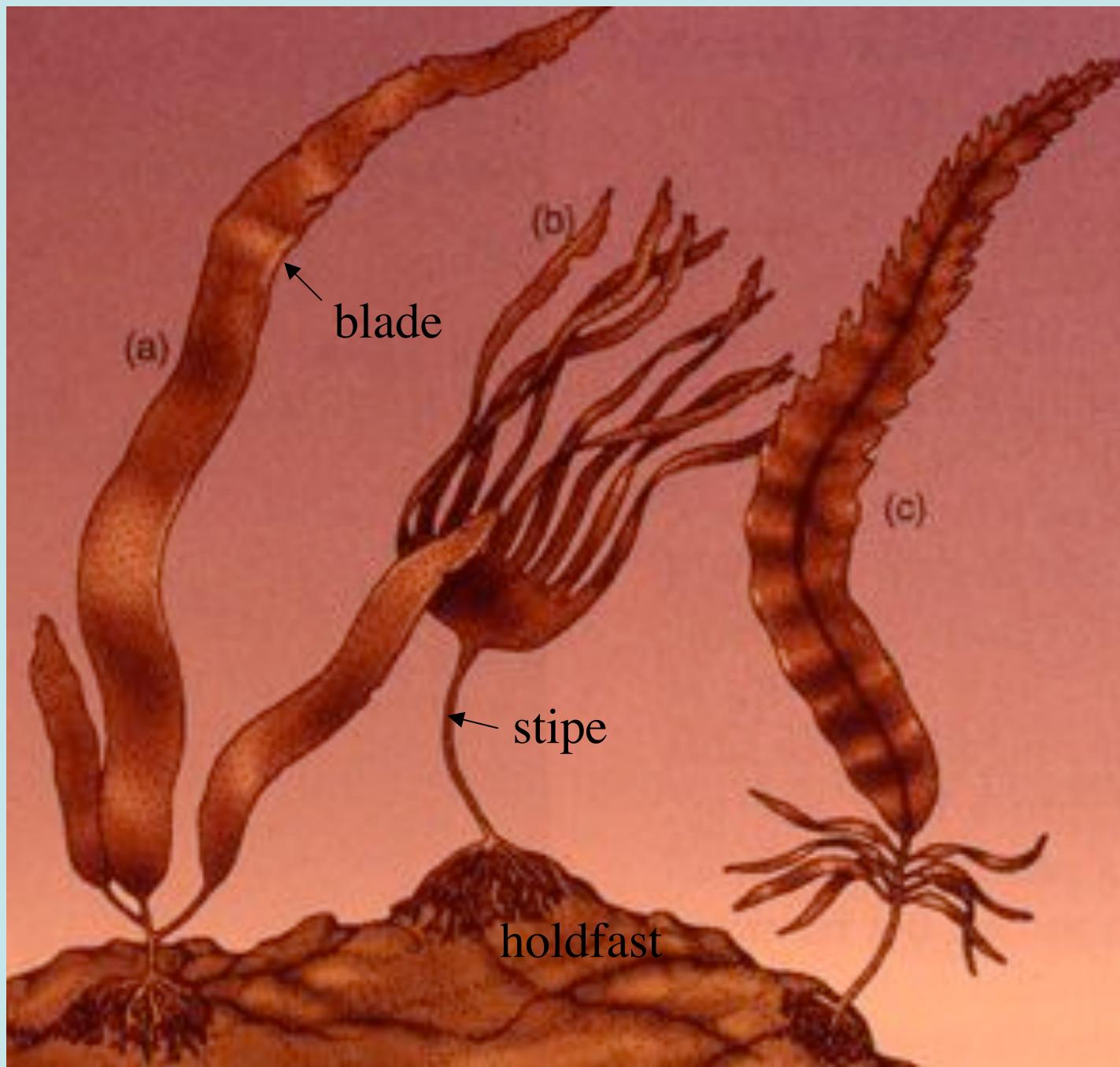
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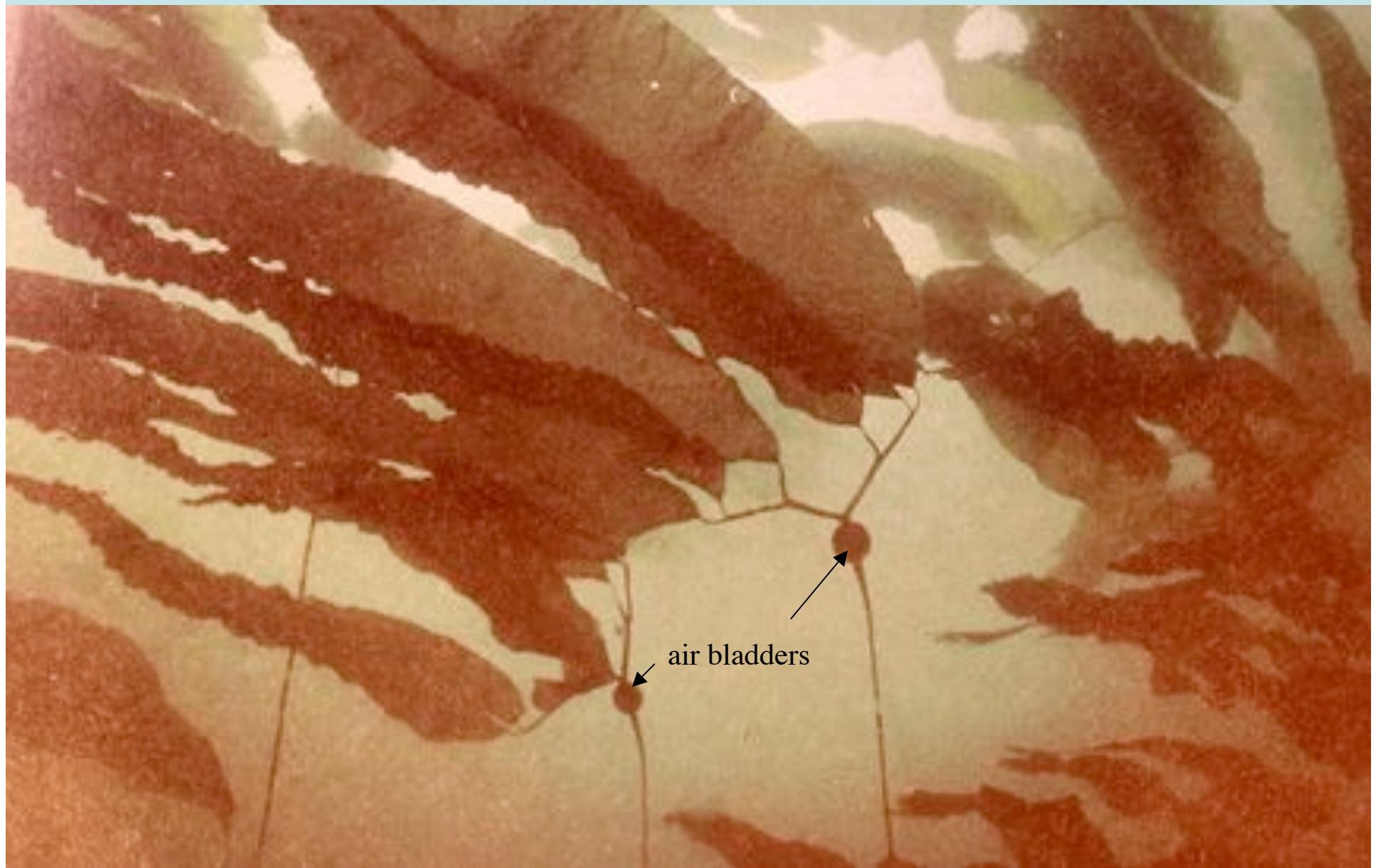


Centric diatoms







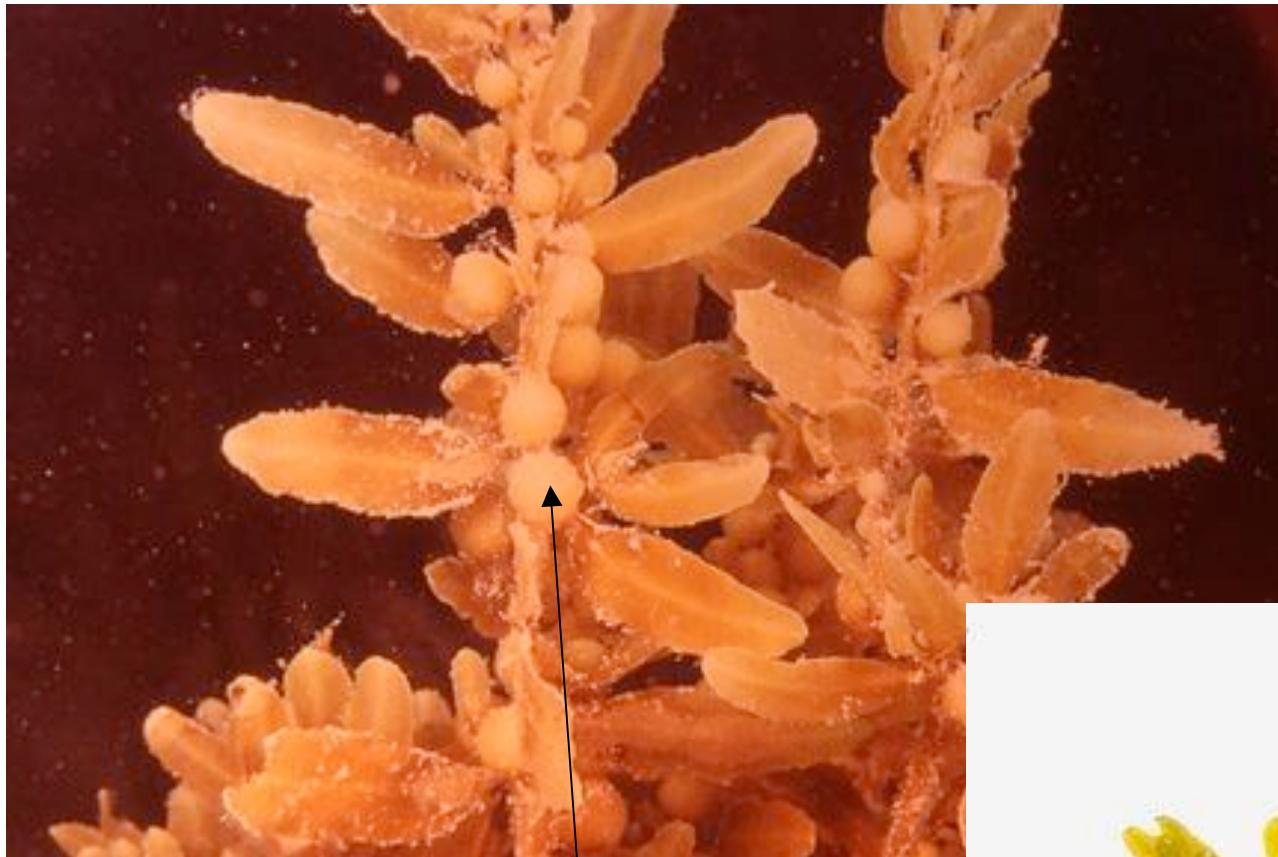


9



10

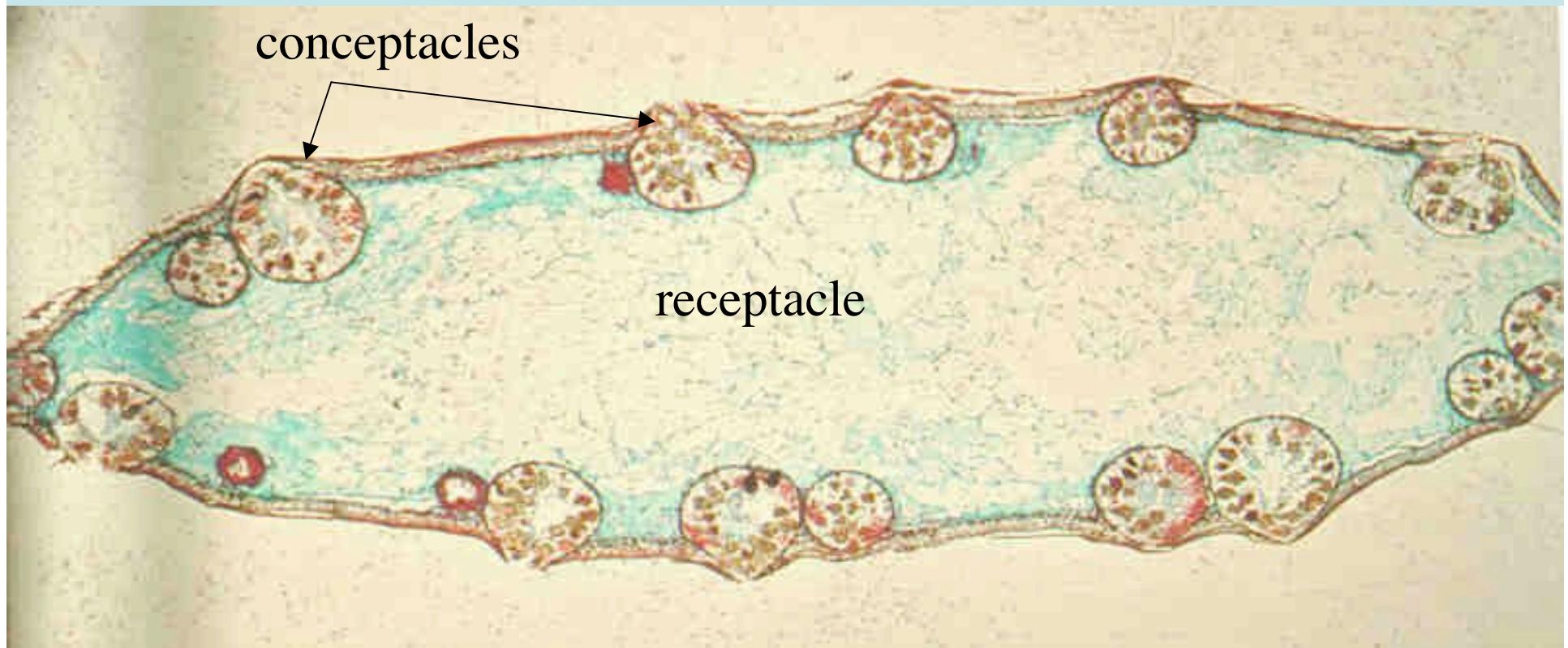
Sargassum



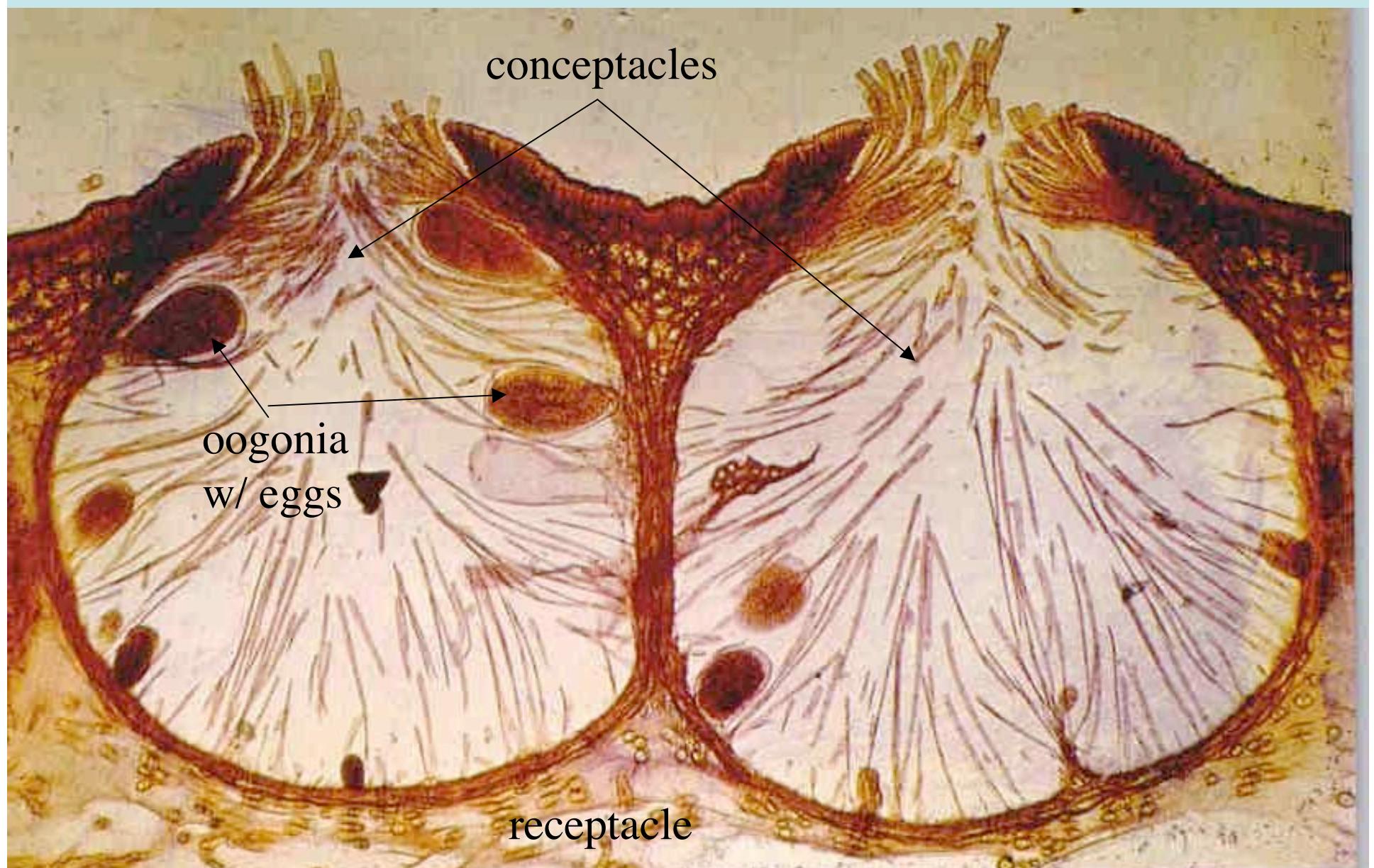
air bladders



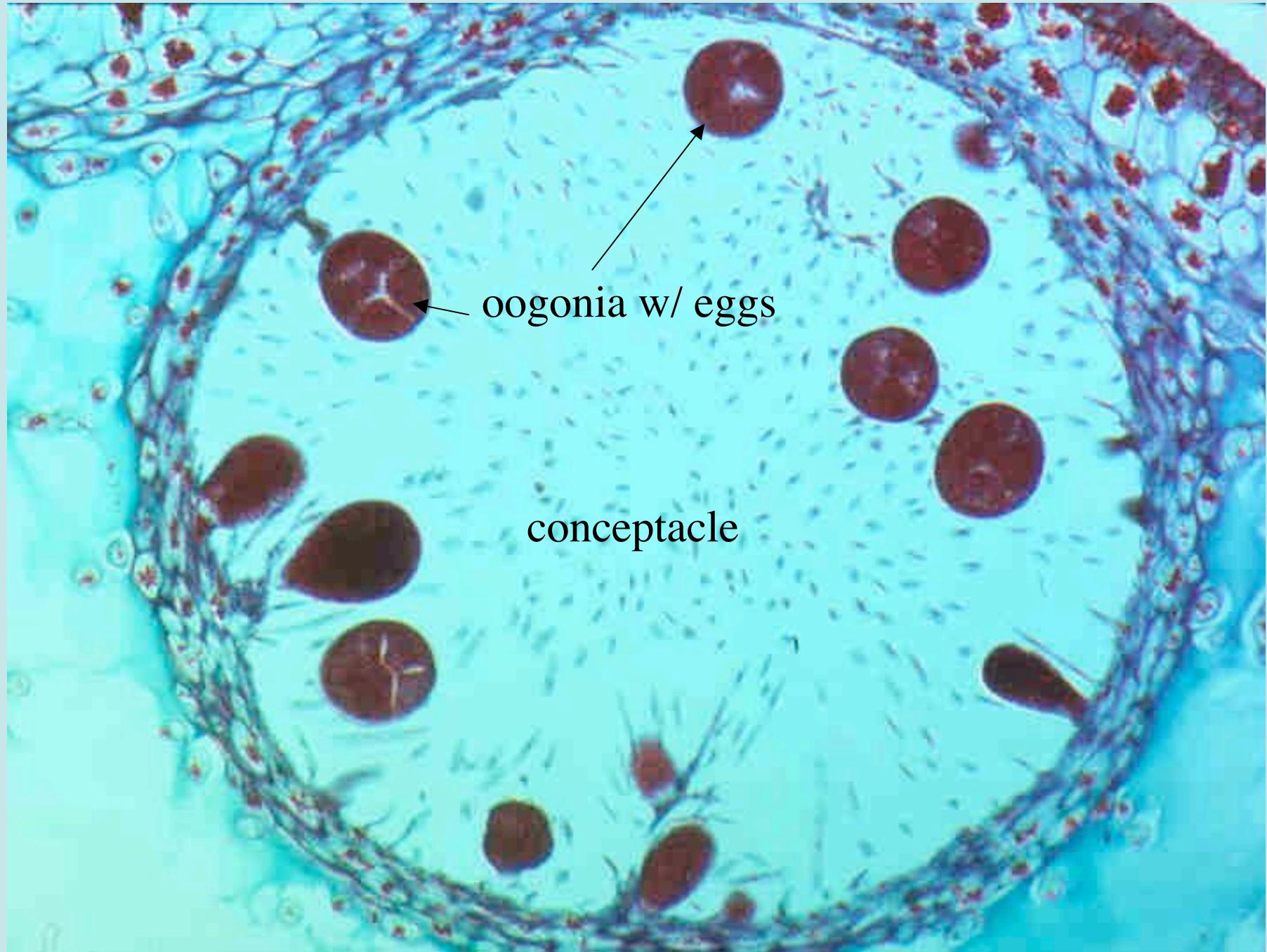
Fucus

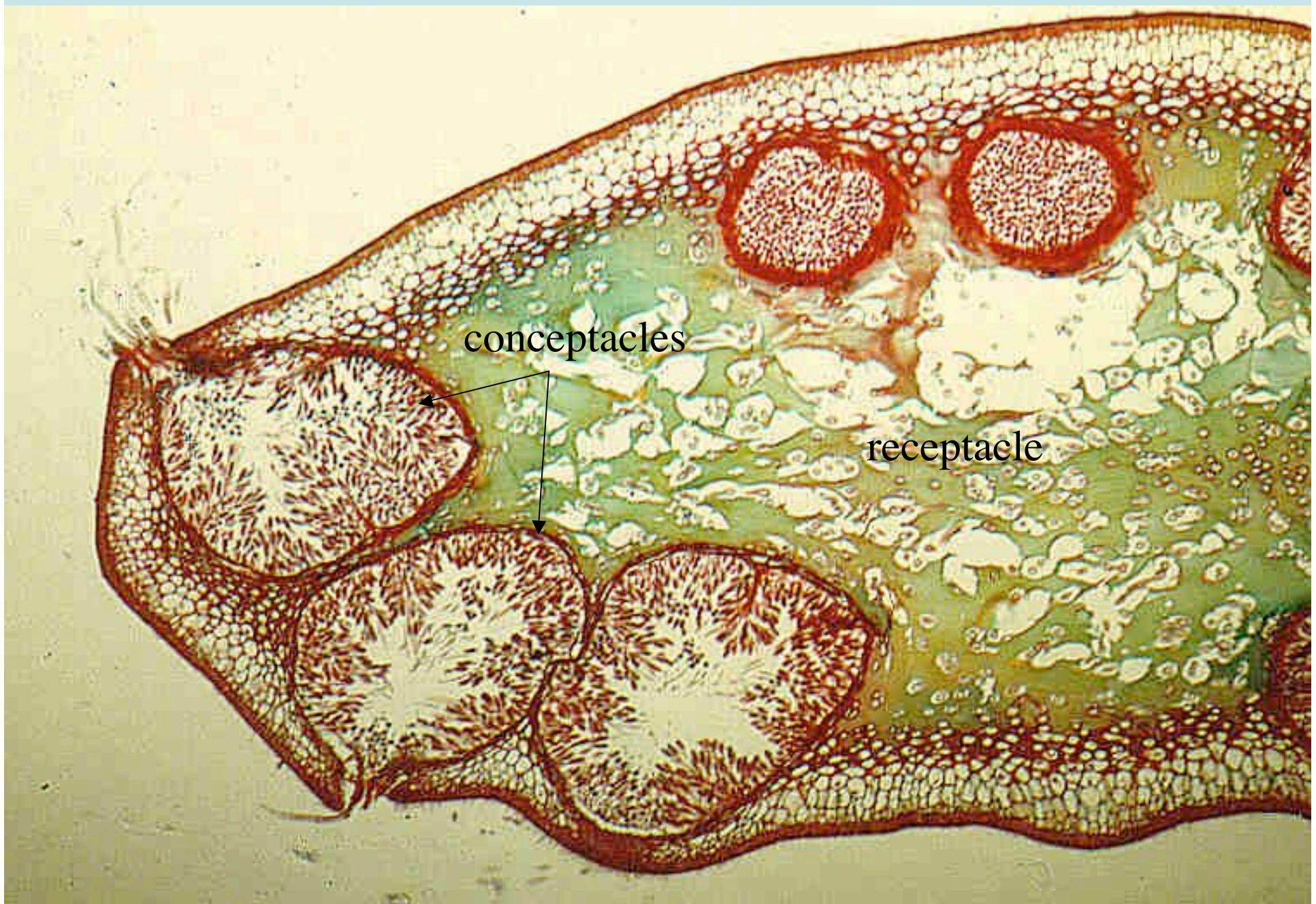


12

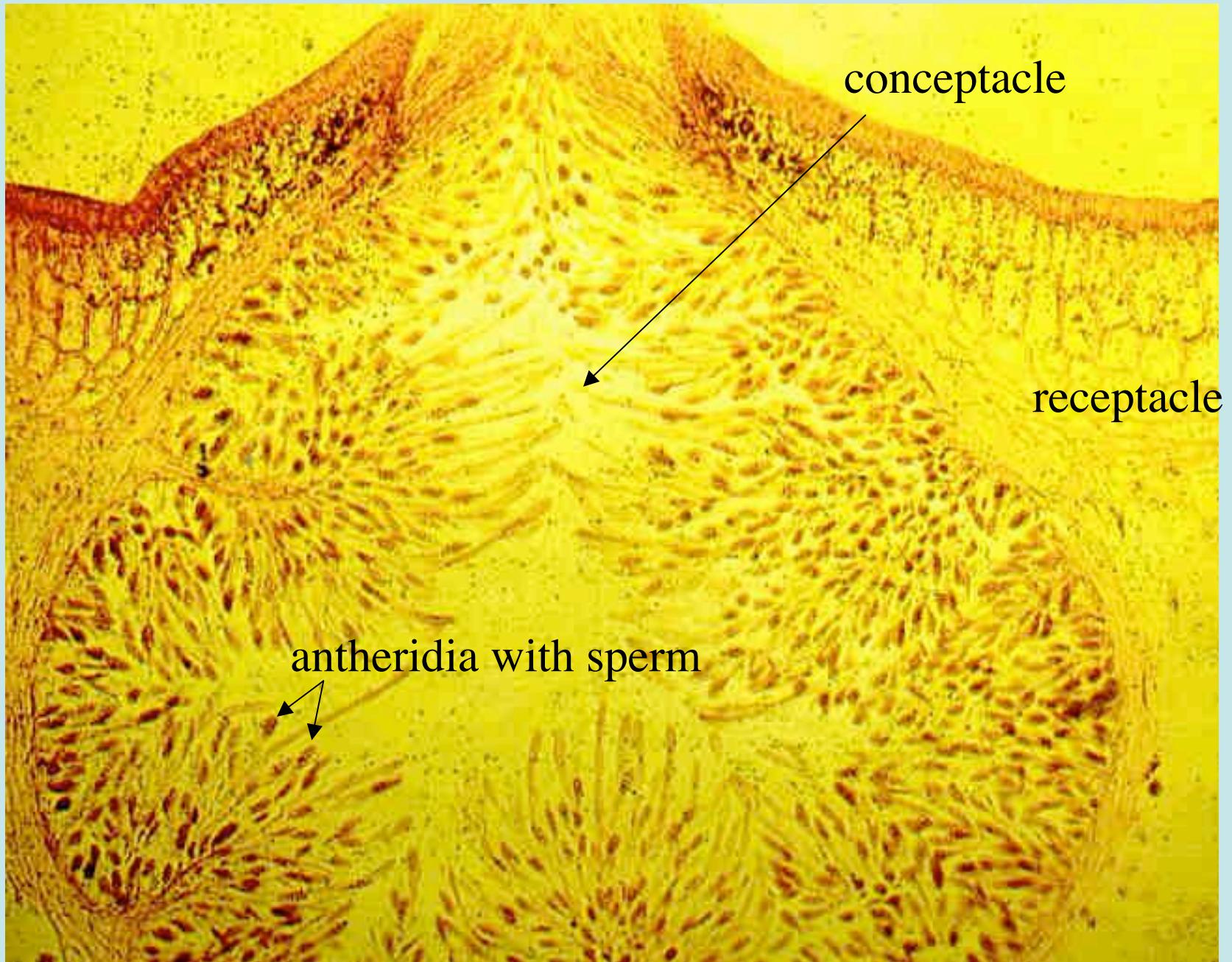


13





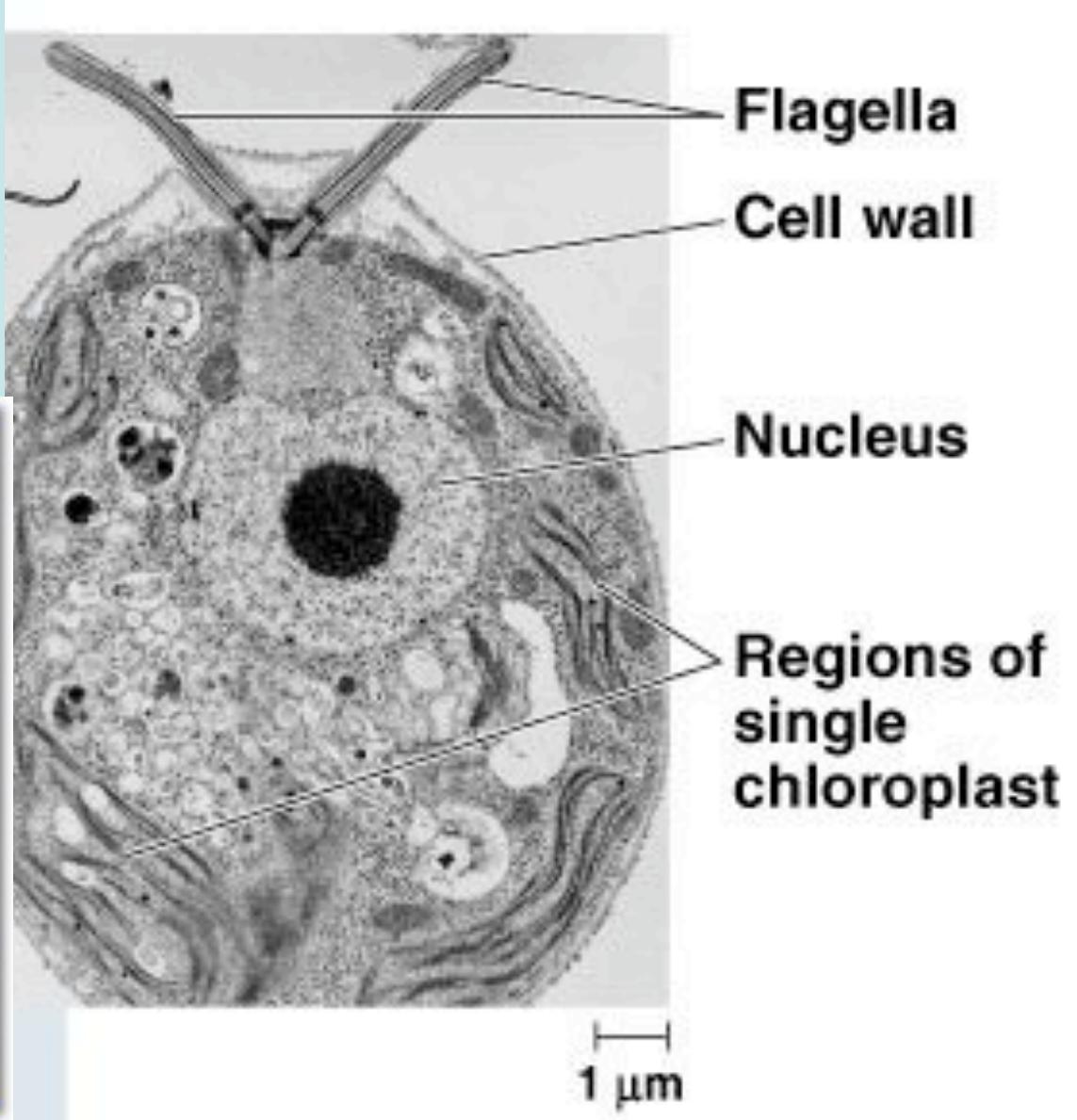
15



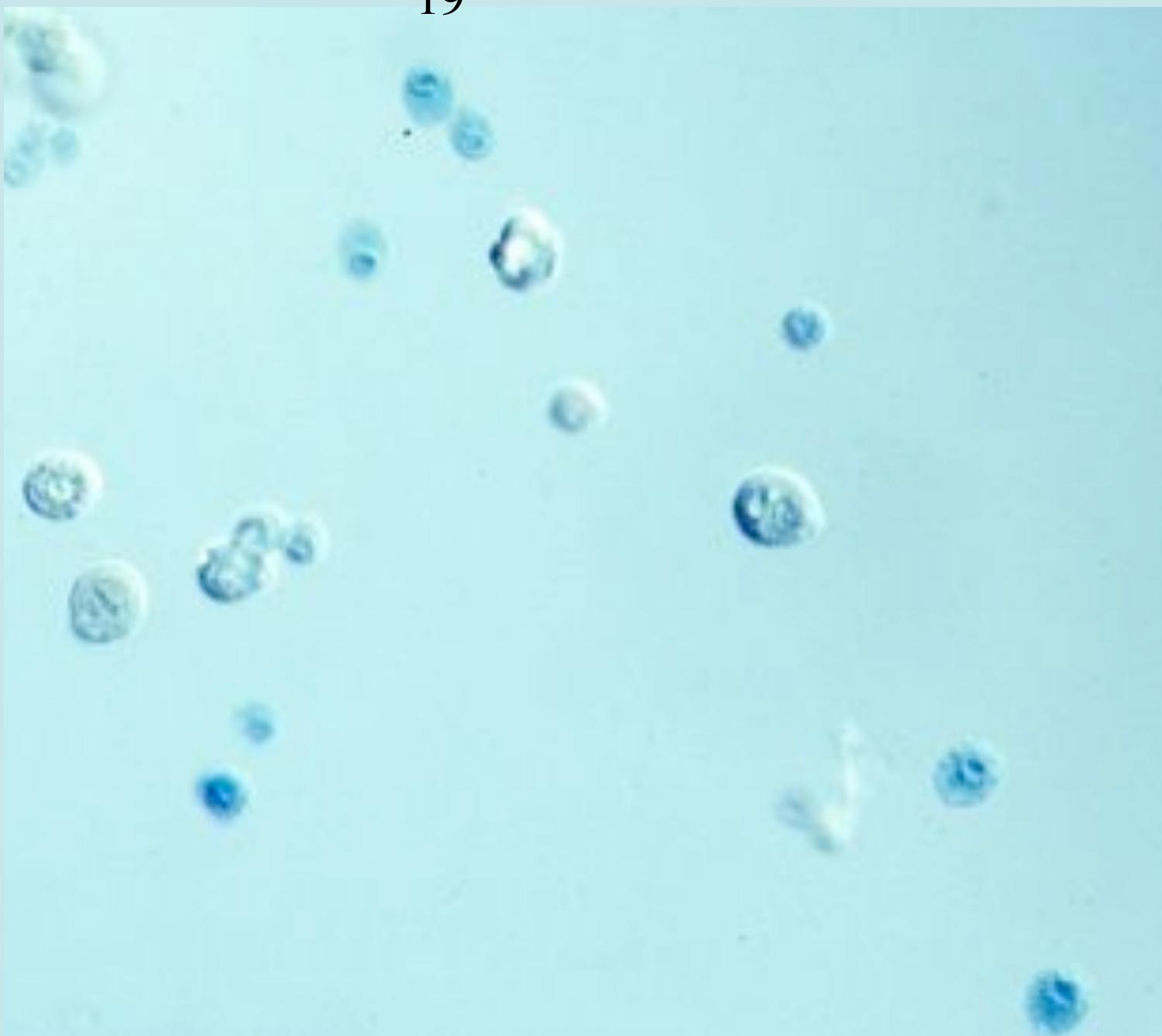


17





19



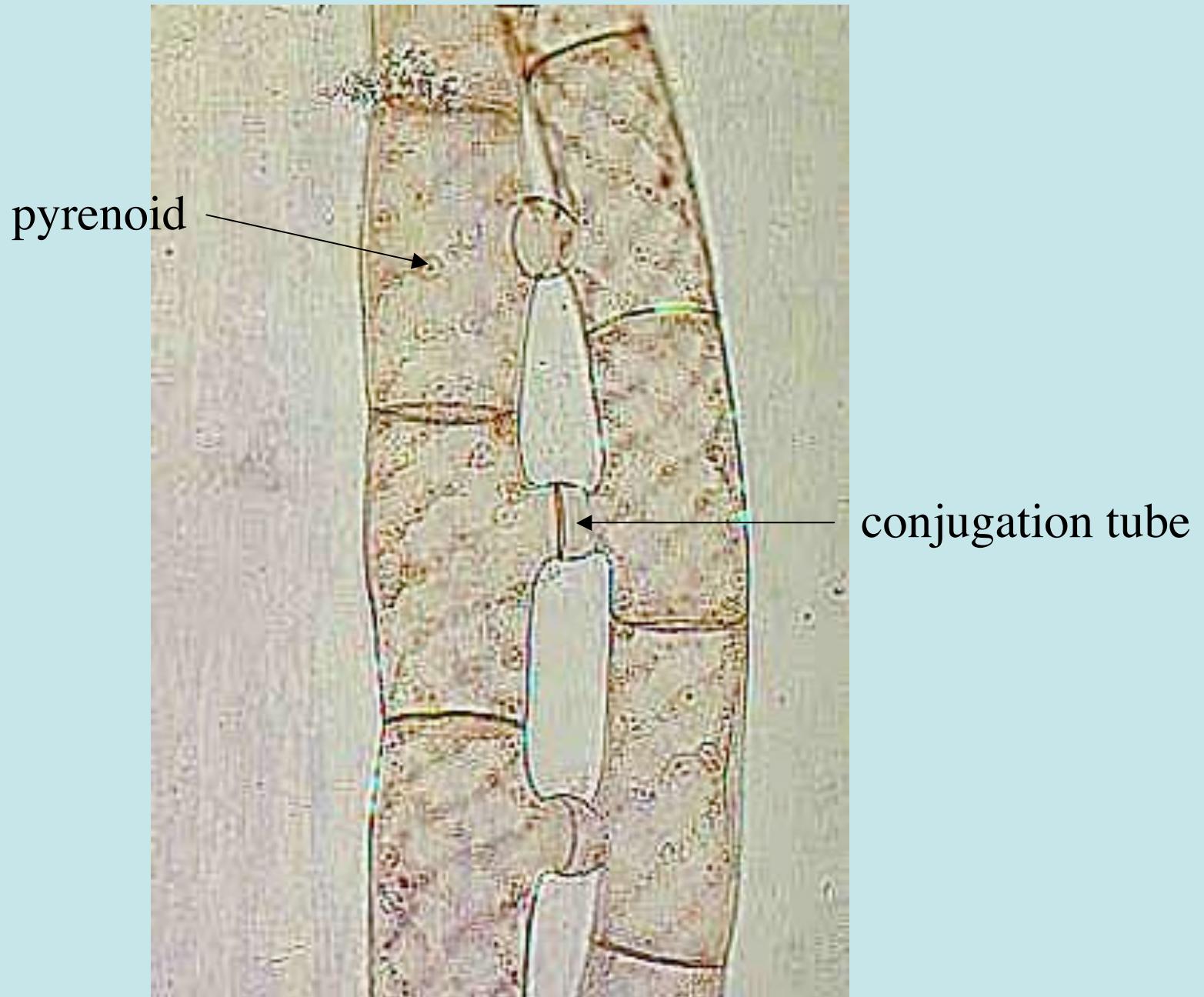
20

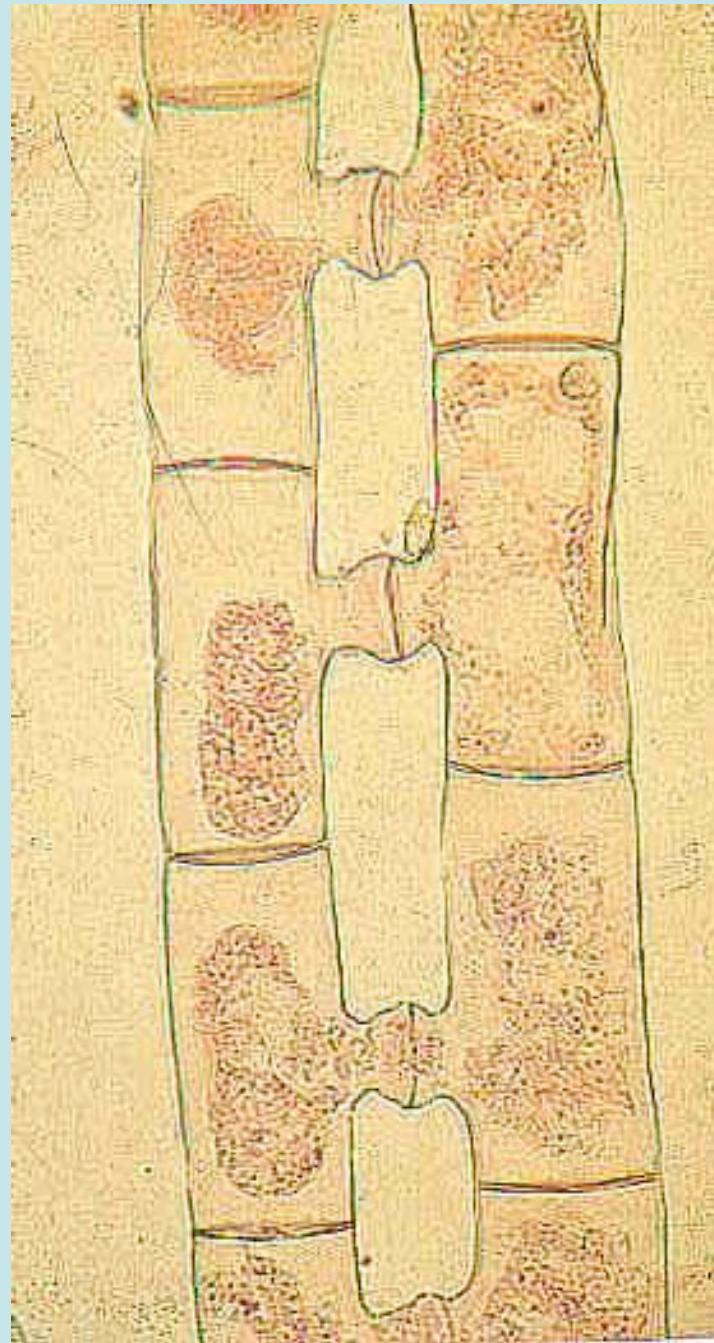


Spiral mat

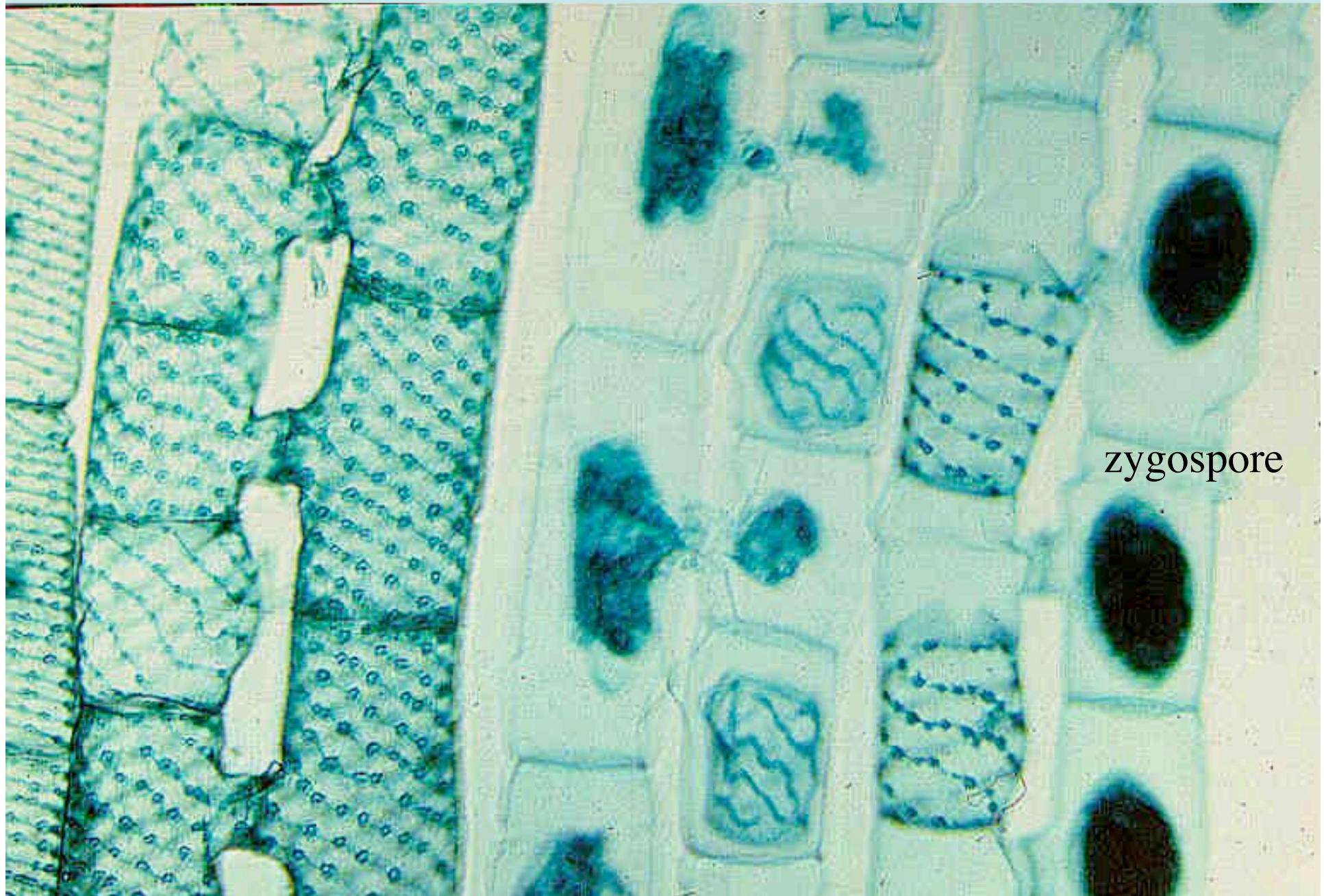
chloroplasts



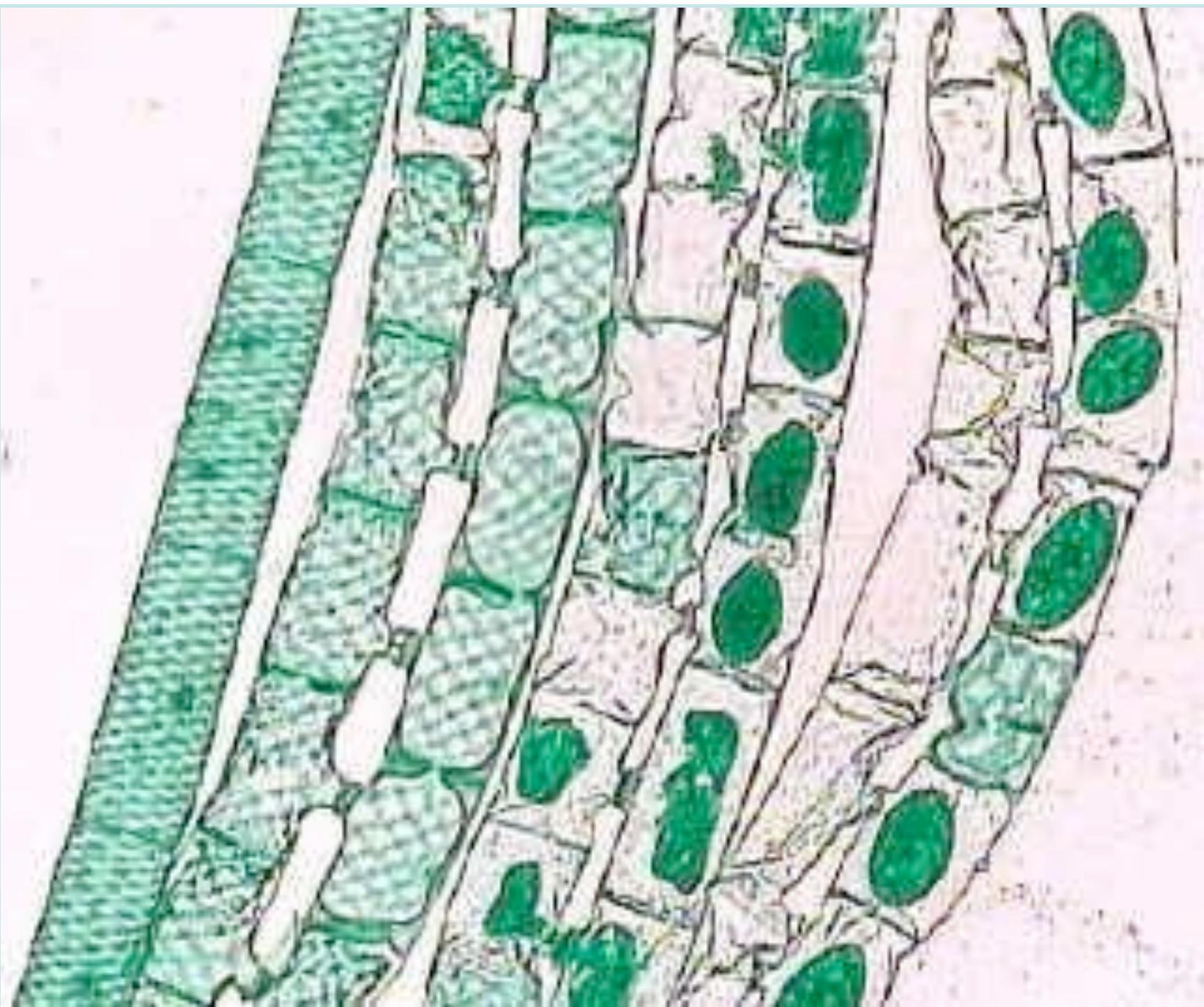




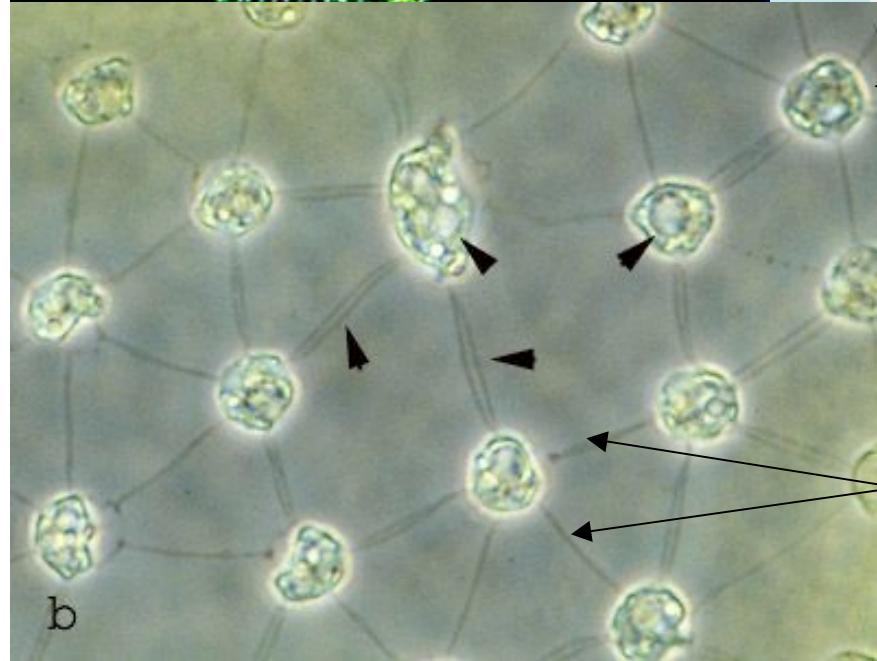
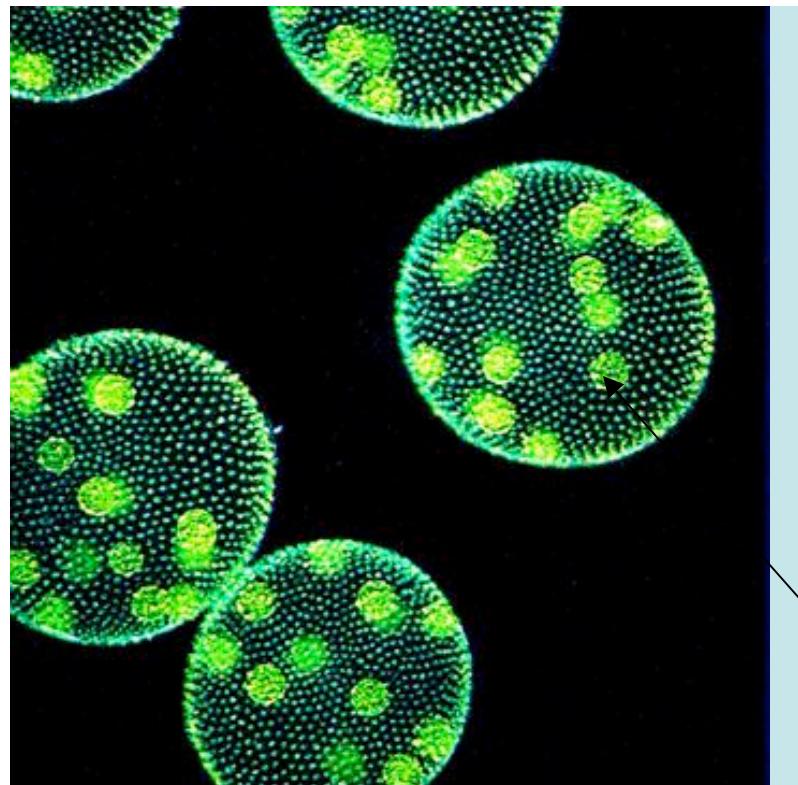
23



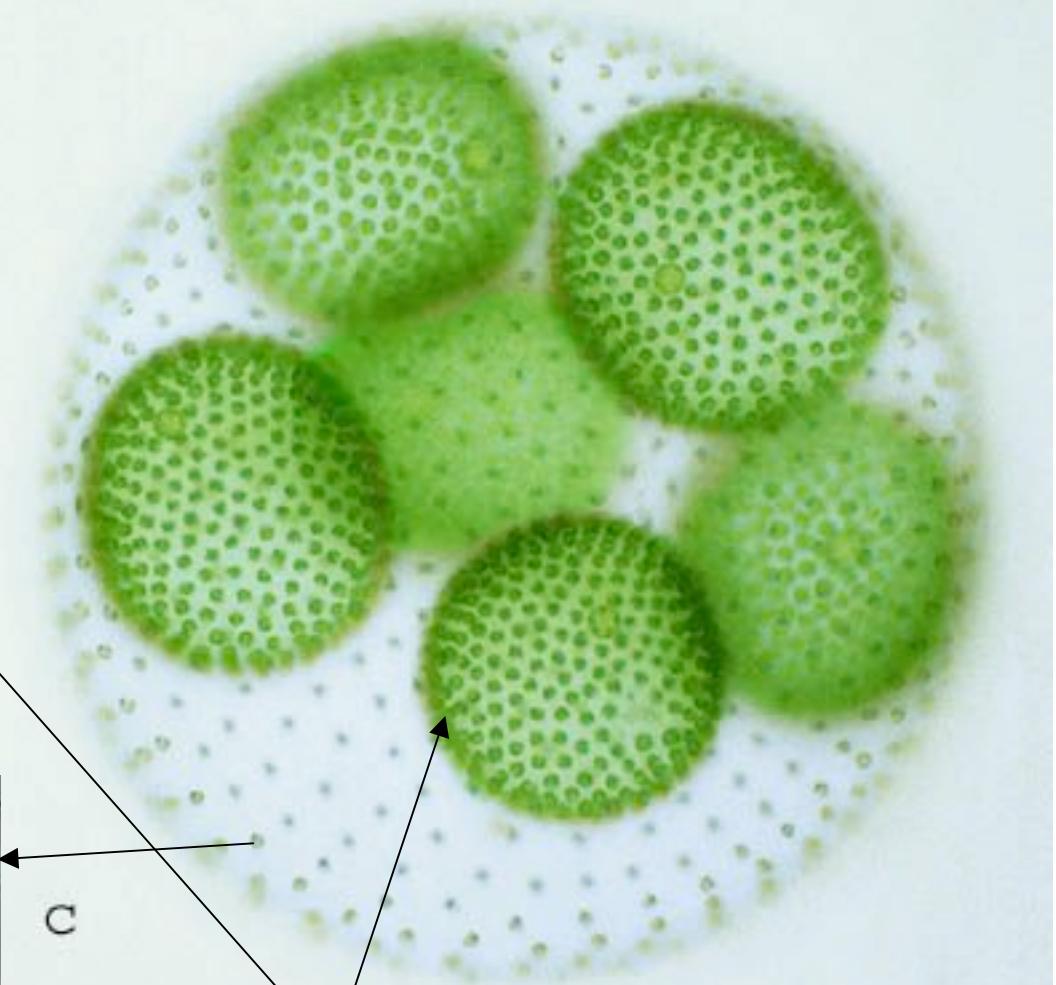
24



25



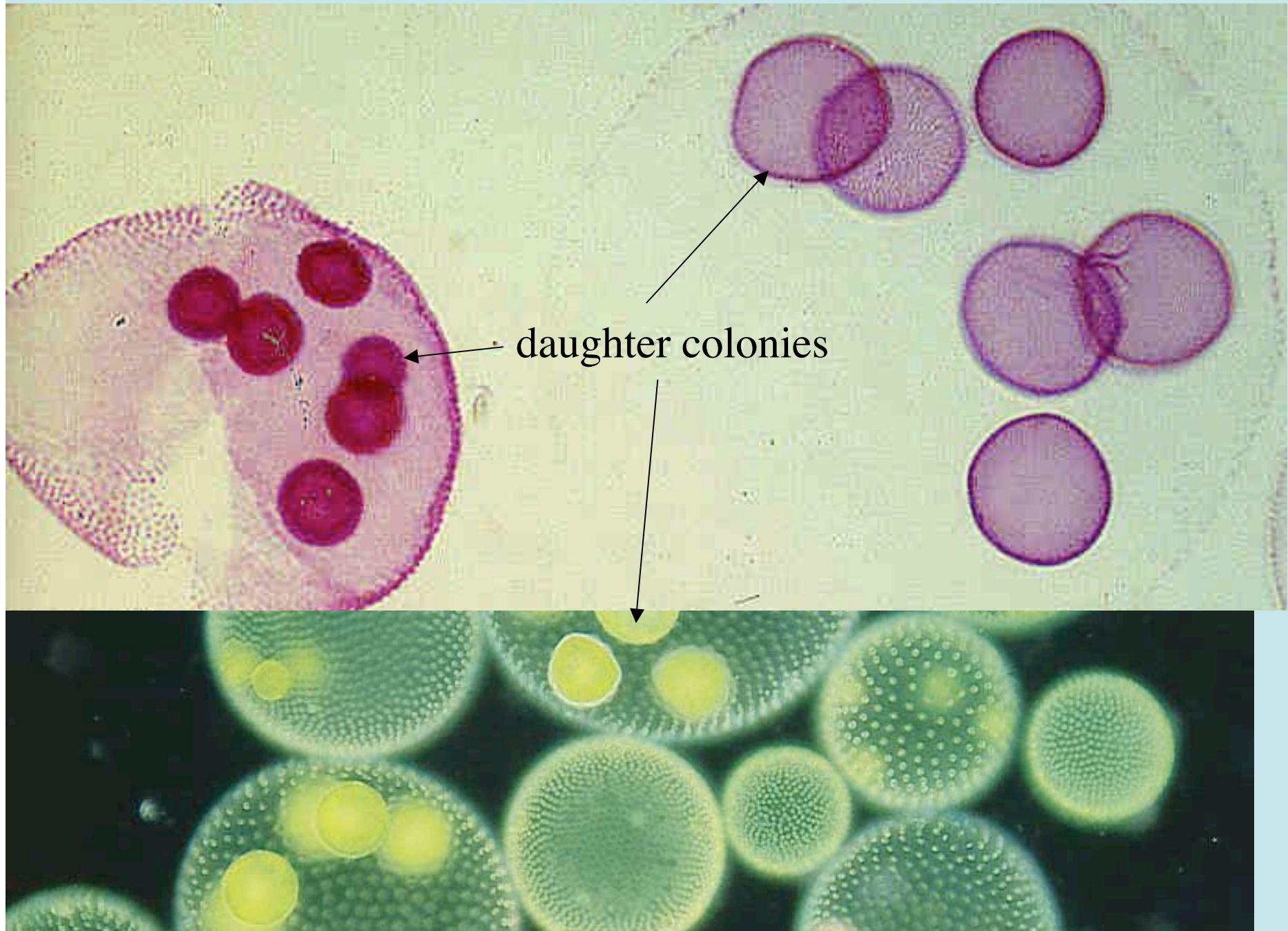
b



c

daughter colonies

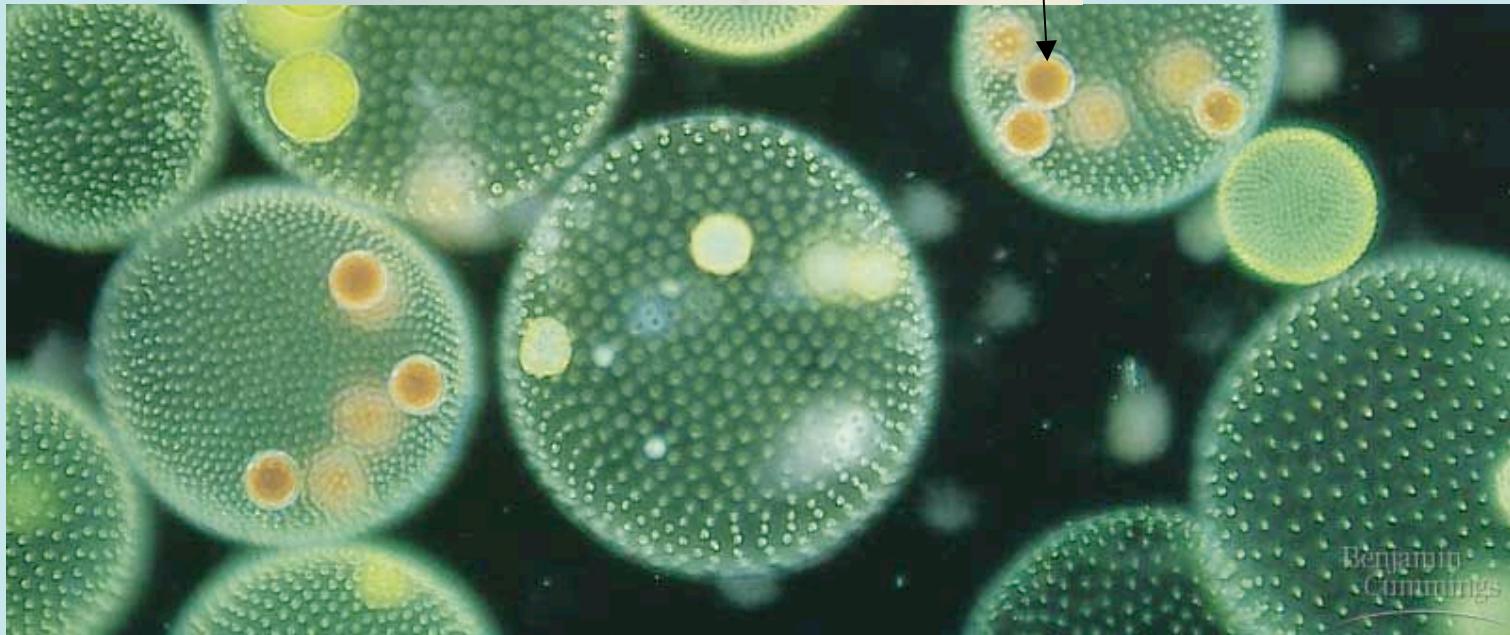
plasmodesmata



27



zygotes



Benjamin
Cummings



29



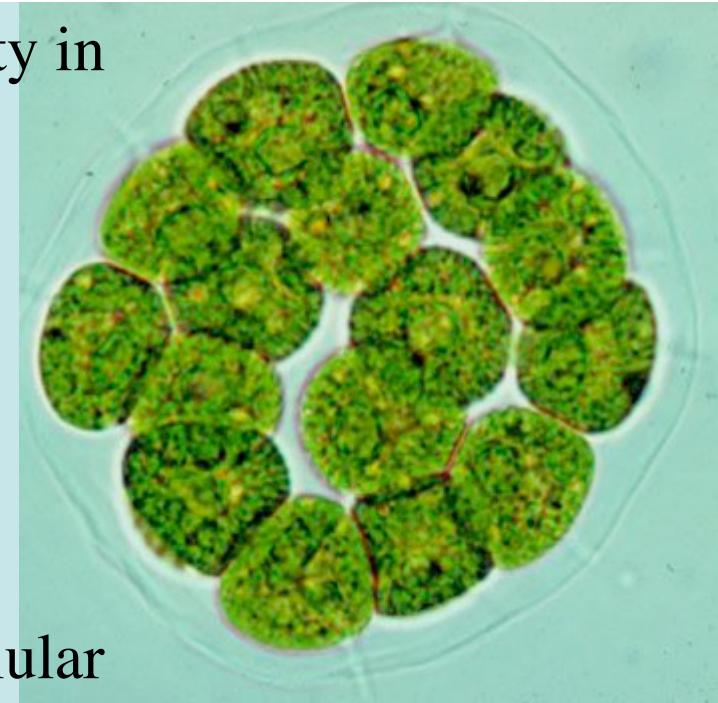
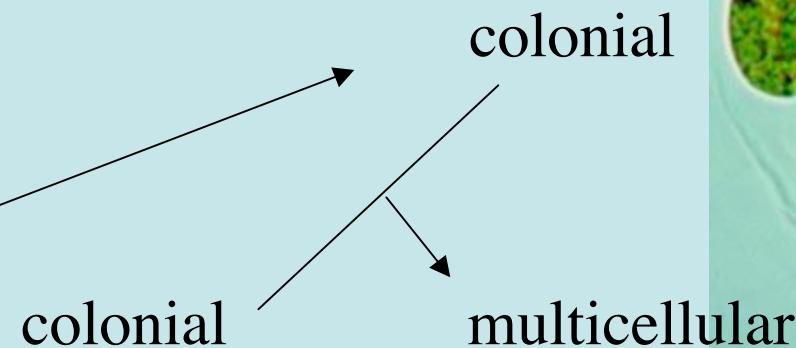
J. Orempüller

30

Unicellularity to multicellularity in Chlorophyta



unicellular



c



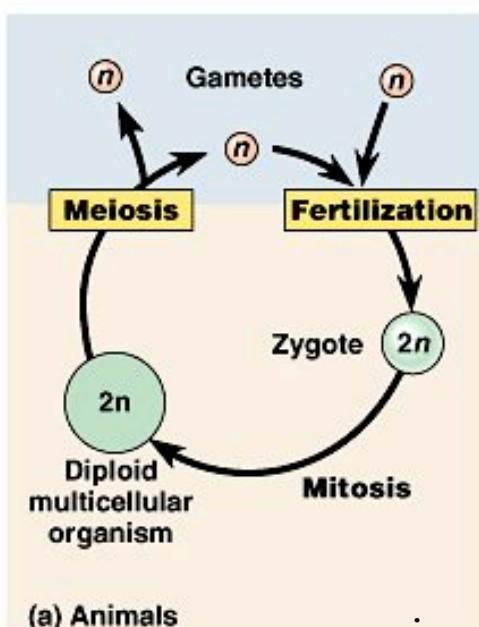
gametic

zygotic

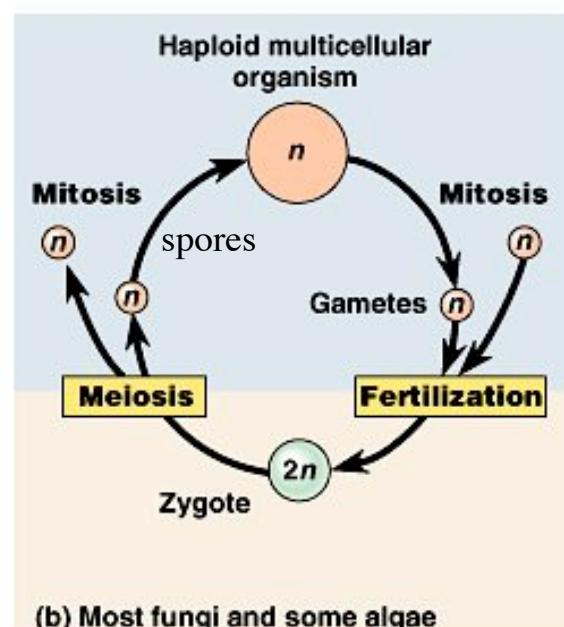
- $2n$ multicellular organism dominant

-meiosis produces gametes

-meiosis occurs before fertilization



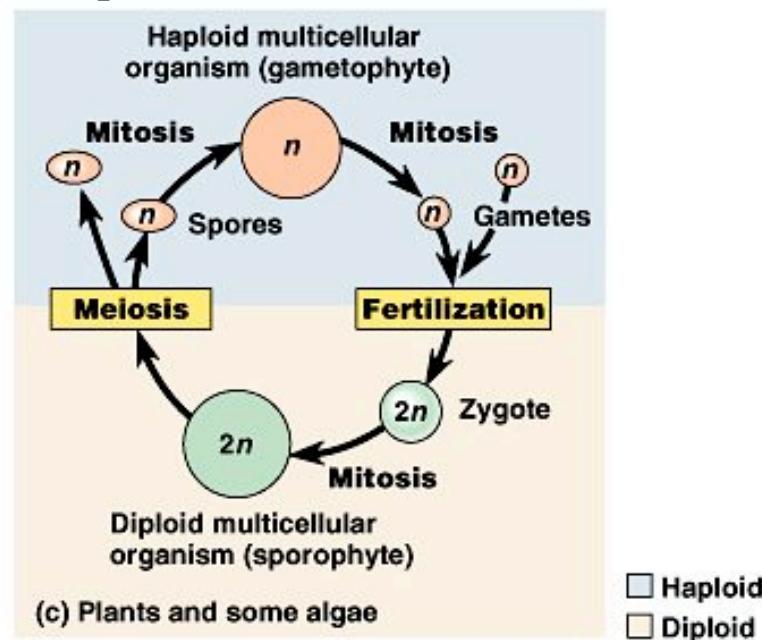
(a) Animals



(b) Most fungi and some algae

-alternation of gametophyte (n) and sporophyte (2n) generations-both multicellular

-spores may be of one kind-homospores or two kinds-heterospores



(c) Plants and some algae

- Haploid
- Diploid

- $1n$ multicellular organism dominant

-meiosis produces spores

-meiosis occurs after fertilization

Three Types of Sexual Life Cycles- p. 242