

A(http://www.botany.utoronto.ca/ResearchLabs/MallochLab/Malloch/Moulds/Zygospores_of_Mucorales.html)

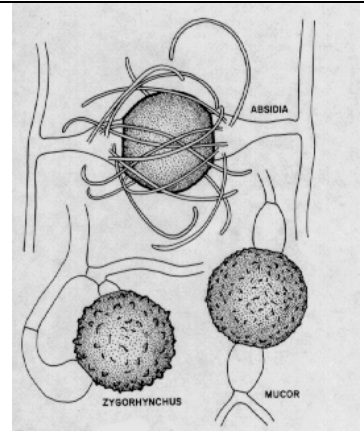


Fig. 5.1. Zygospore. A. Zygospore of *Mucor* , B, Different types of zygospores

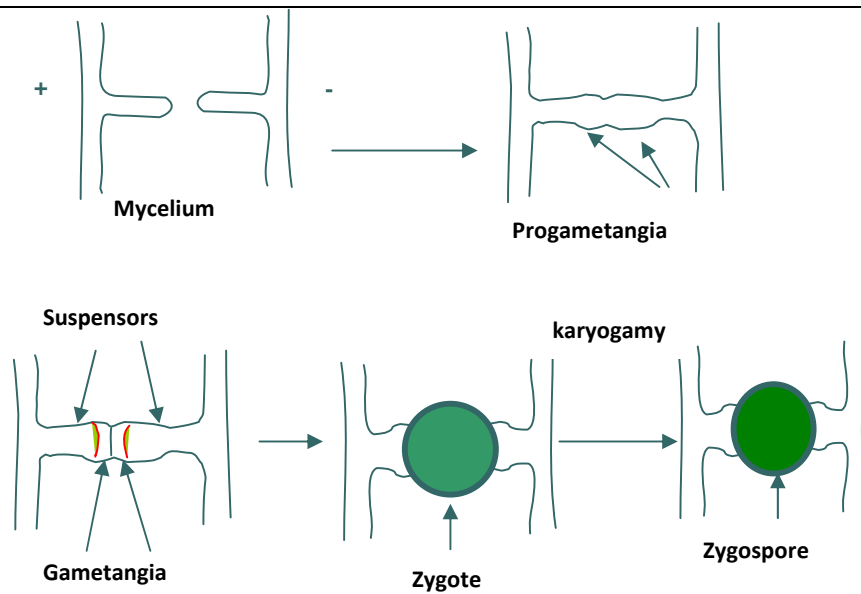


Fig. 5.2. Conjugation and production of zygospore.

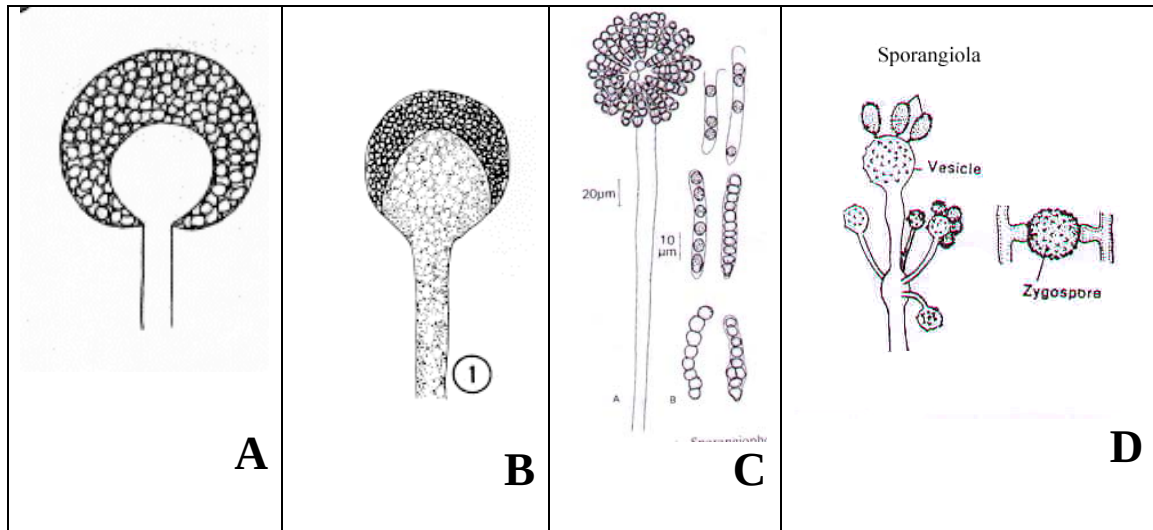


Fig. 5.3. Types of sporangia. A-Nonapophysate (Lacking subsporangial swelling), B-Apophysate (Subsporangial swelling), C- Meriosporangium (sporangium with spores in linear series), D- Sporangium with single spore.

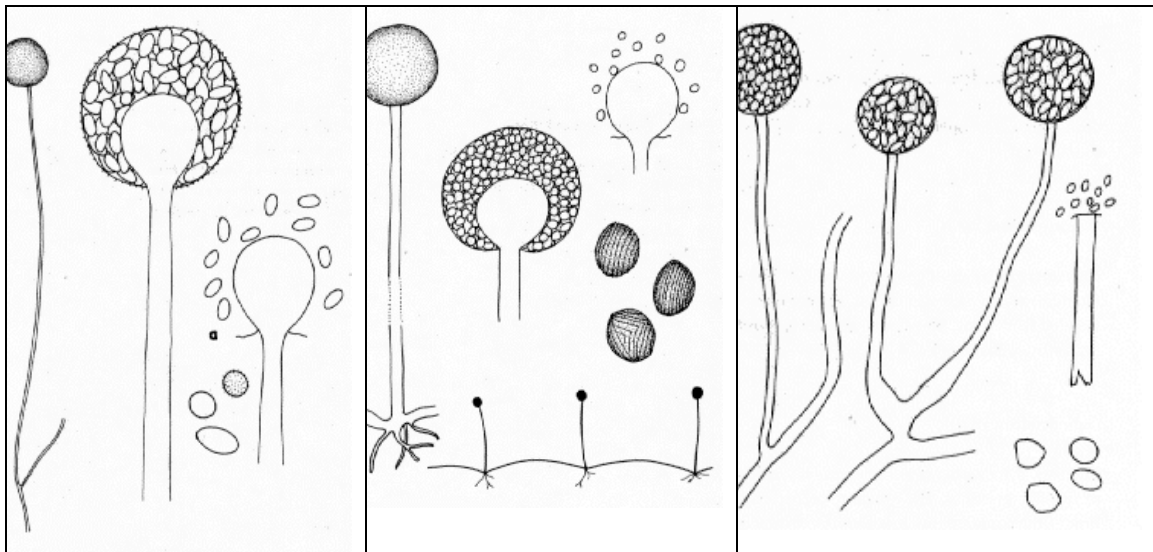


Fig. 5.4. Types of sporangia and sporangiophores. A. *Mucor*, B-*Rhizopus*, C- *Mortillela* (<http://www.botany.utoronto.ca/ResearchLabs/MallochLab/Malloch/Moulds.html>.)

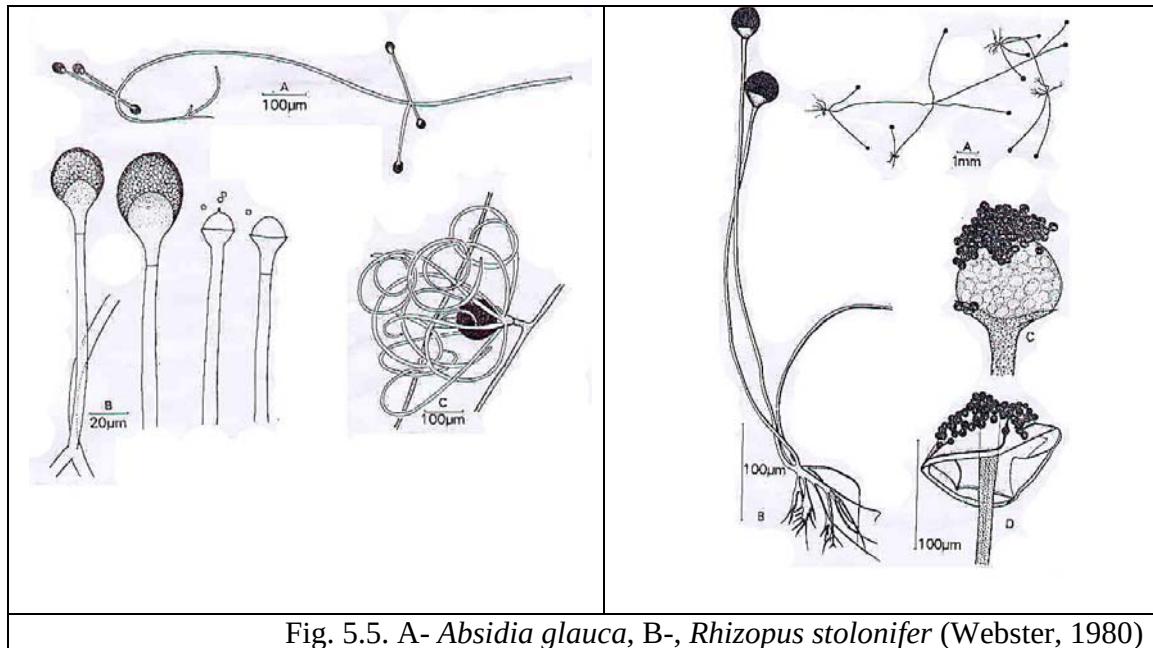


Fig. 5.5. A- *Absidia glauca*, B-, *Rhizopus stolonifer* (Webster, 1980)

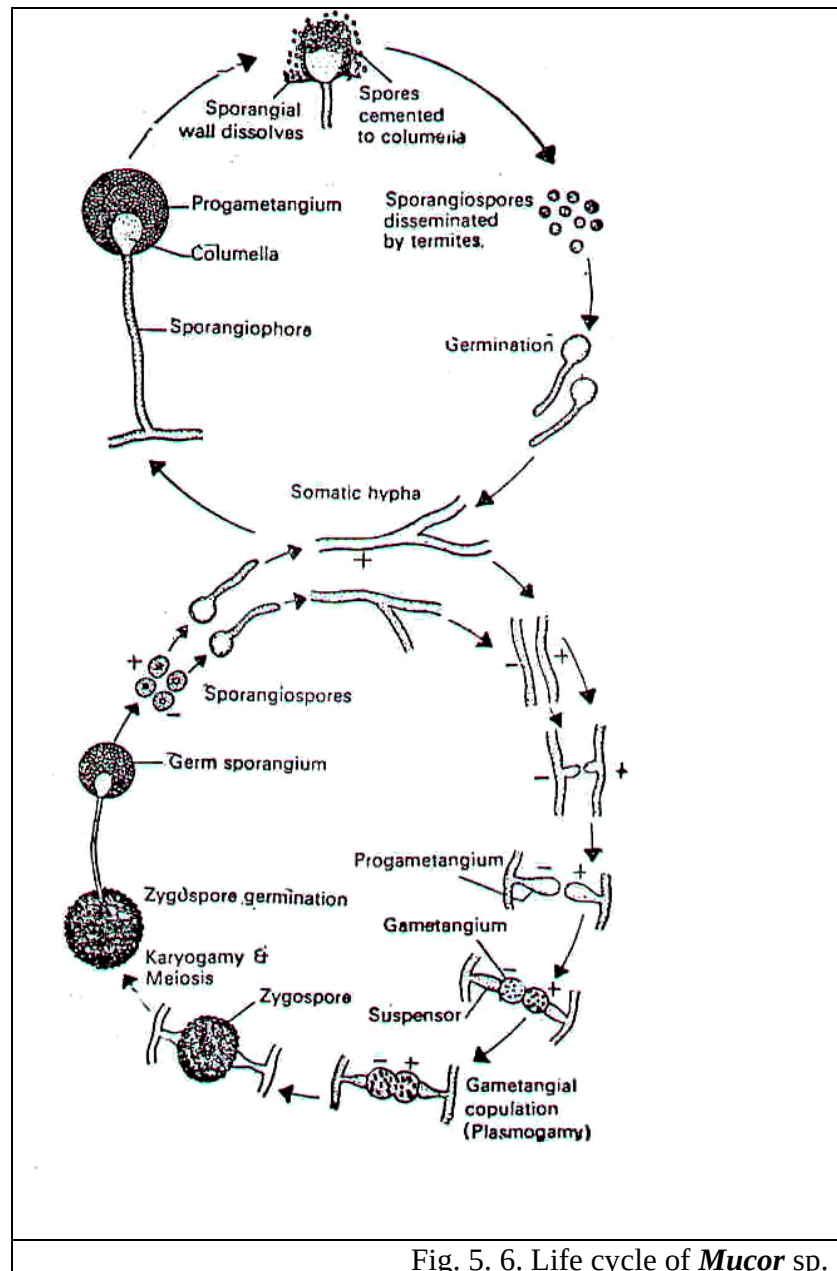
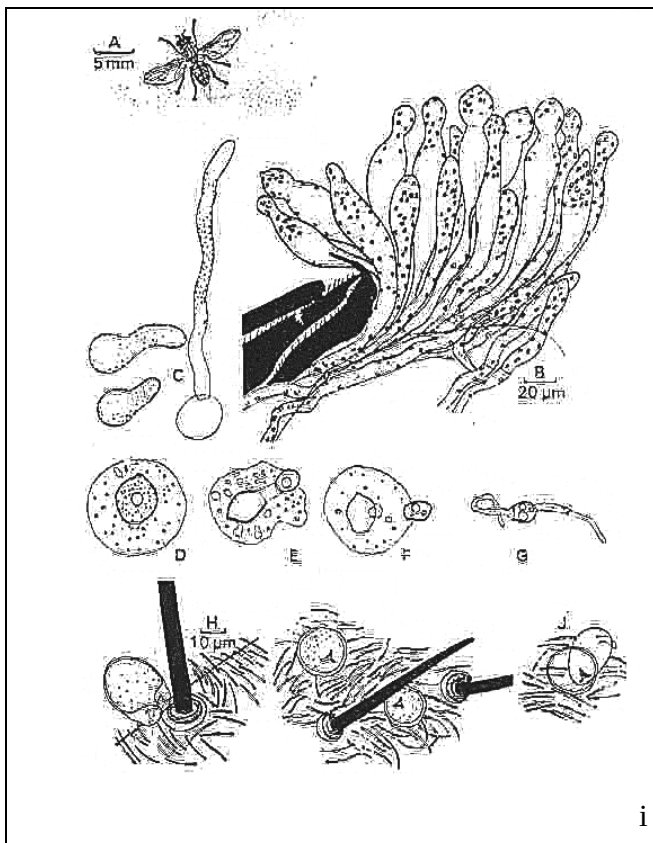


Fig. 5. 6. Life cycle of *Mucor* sp.



Fig. 5.7. Zygospores formation from heterothallic species (Webster, 1980).



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Fig. 5.10. *Entomophthora muscae* (Webster, 1980), A-House fly attached to window pan with halo of conidia, B- LS of the fly, C-G-conidial germination, H-I, infection processes. Infected fly (from Bioimages).

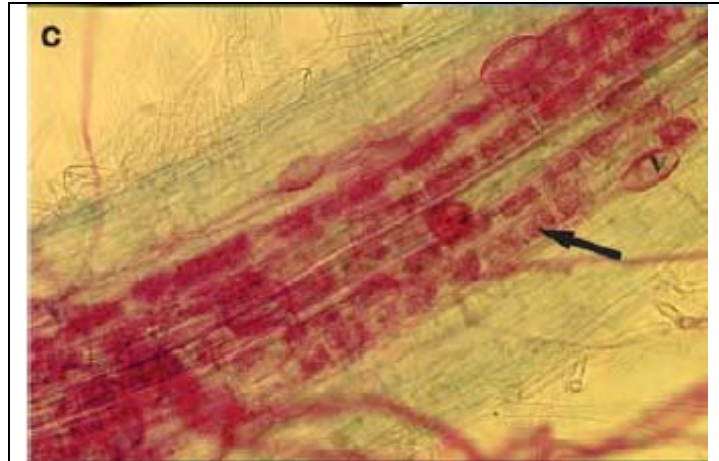


Fig. 5.13. *Medicago truncatula* root stained with acid fuchsin showing arbuscules in cortical cells (arrows) and vesicles (V). From Ann. Rev. Microbiol. 2005. 59:19-42.

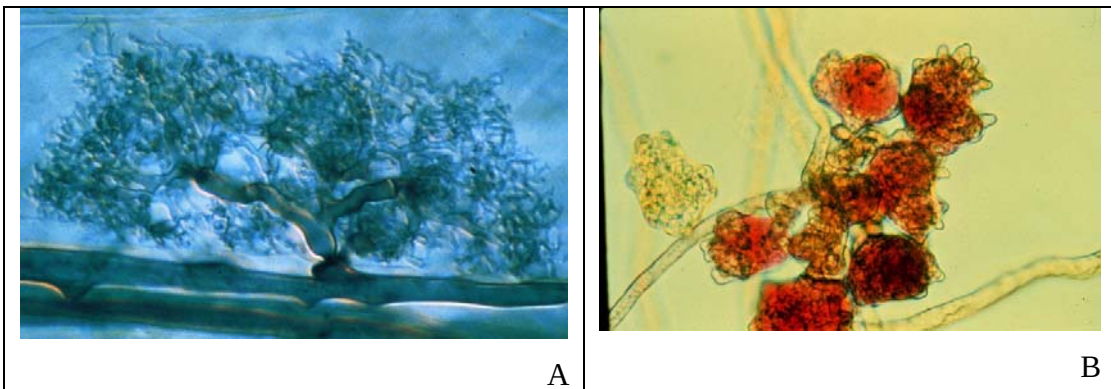


Fig. 5.14. A. Arbuscule in host cell, B. Auxilliary cells. (Ann. Rev. Microbiol 2005. 59: 19-42)

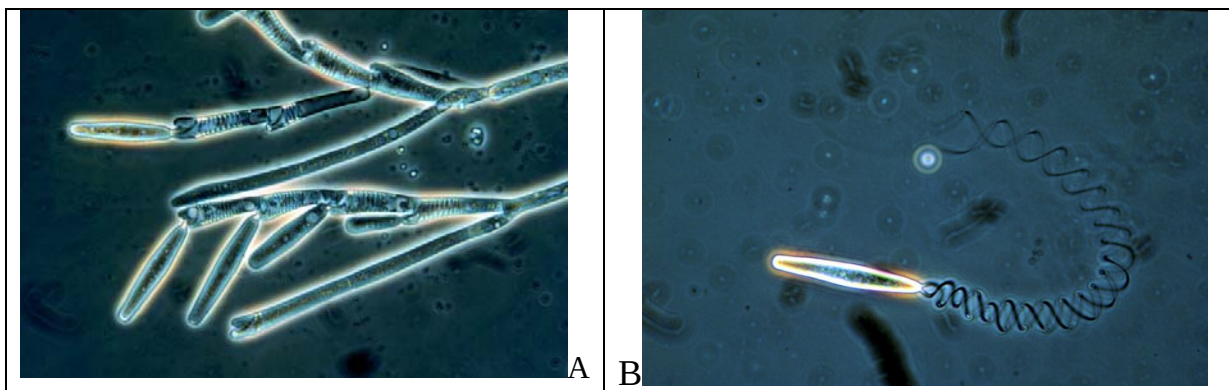


Fig. 5.15. Trichomycetes. A. Thallus and trichospores of *Genistelloides helicoides* from hindgut of stonefly nymph. B. Developing trichospores with coiled appendages. (by R.W. Lichtwardt).

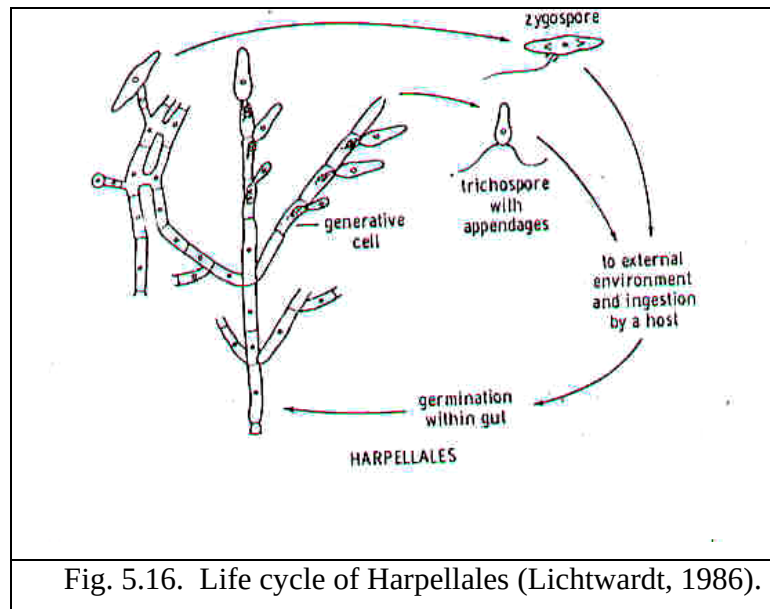


Fig. 5.16. Life cycle of Harpellales (Lichtwardt, 1986).

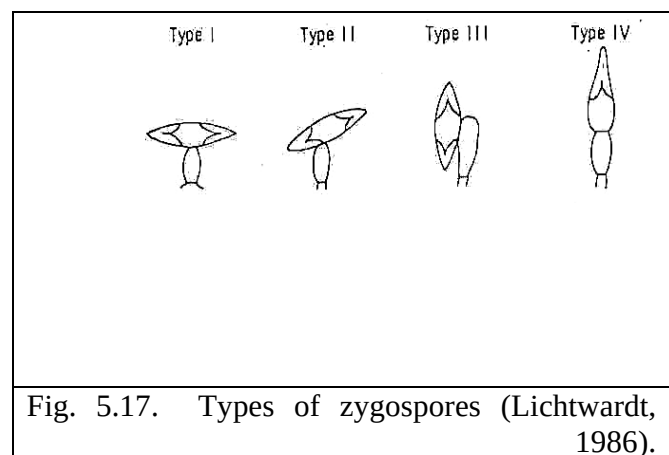


Fig. 5.17. Types of zygospores (Lichtwardt, 1986).

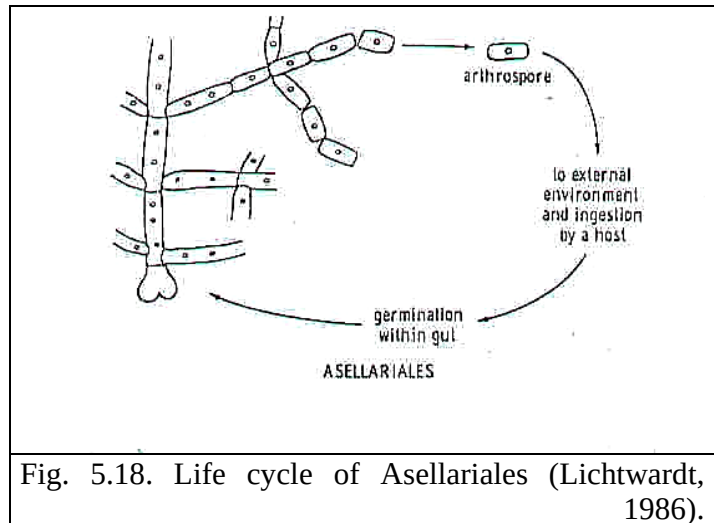


Fig. 5.18. Life cycle of Asellariales (Lichtwardt, 1986).

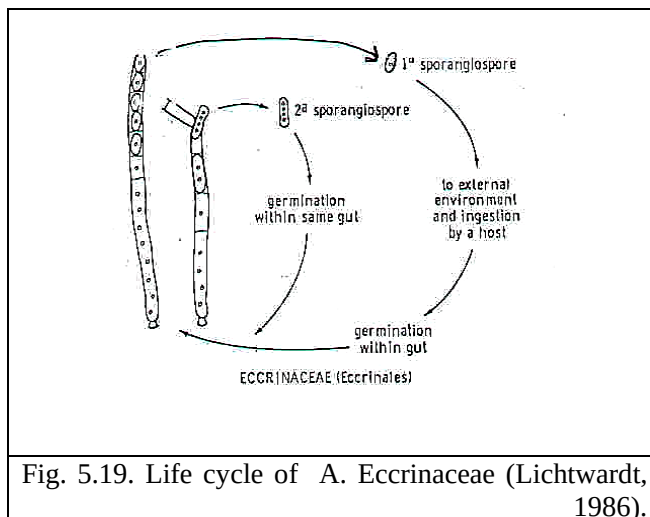


Fig. 5.19. Life cycle of A. Eccrinaceae (Lichtwardt, 1986).

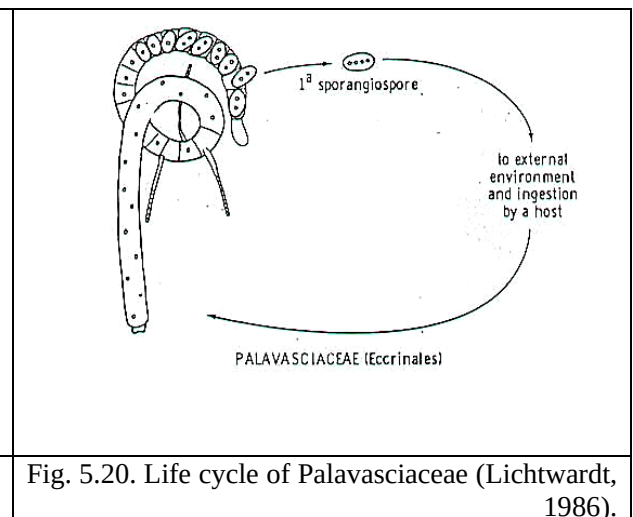


Fig. 5.20. Life cycle of Palavasciaceae (Lichtwardt, 1986).

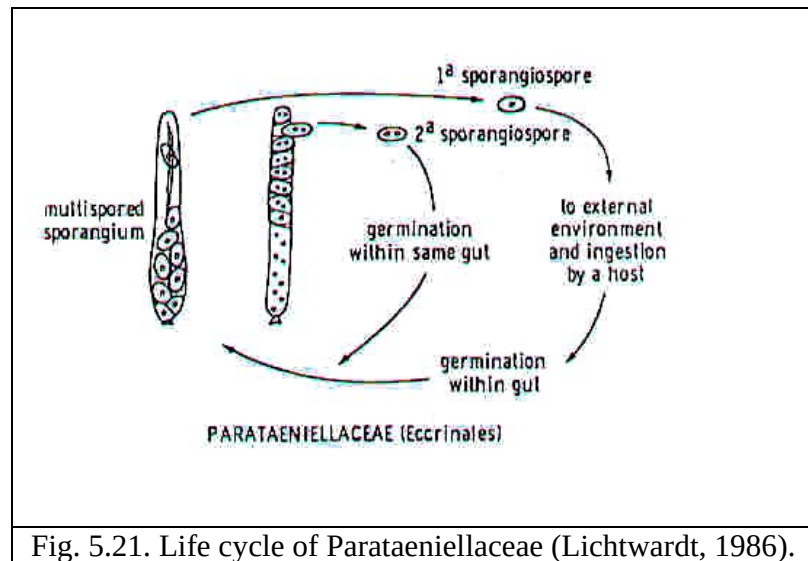
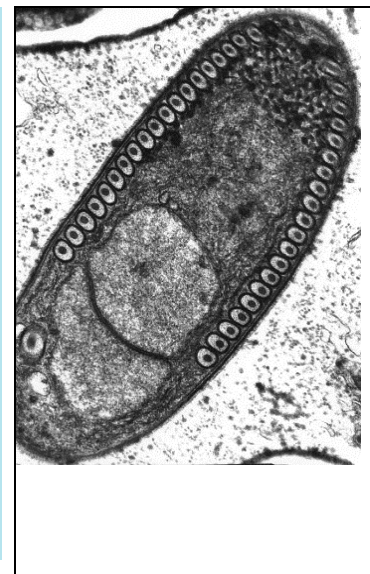
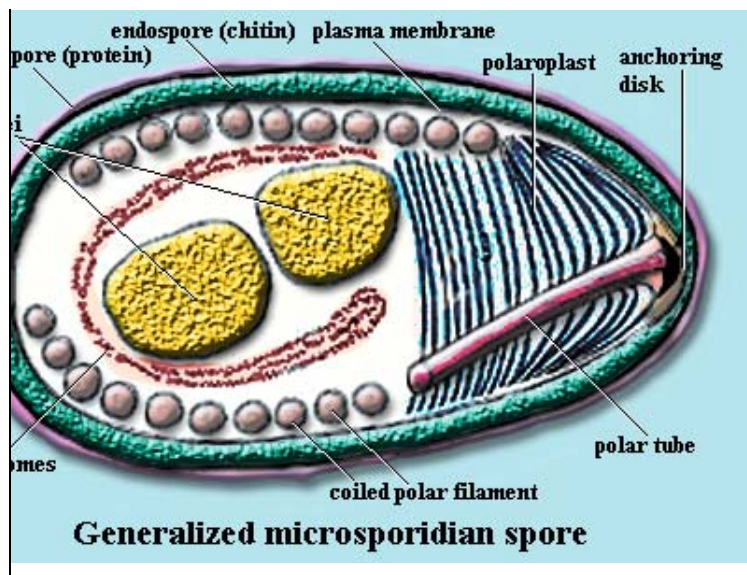


Fig. 5.21. Life cycle of Parataeniellaceae (Lichtwardt, 1986).



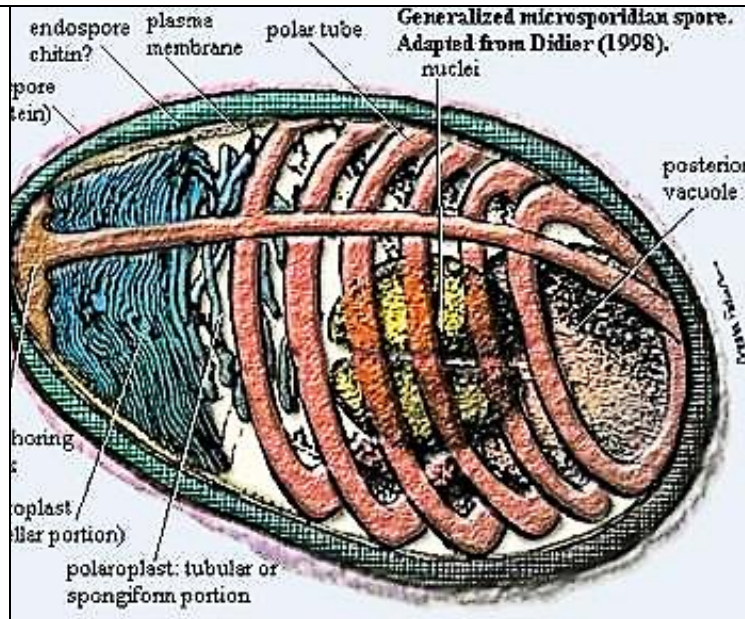


Fig.5.22 Sporoblast of the *Microsporidium Fibrillanosema crangonycis*
<http://www.palaeos.com/Eukarya/Units/Microsporidia/Microsporidia.000.html>

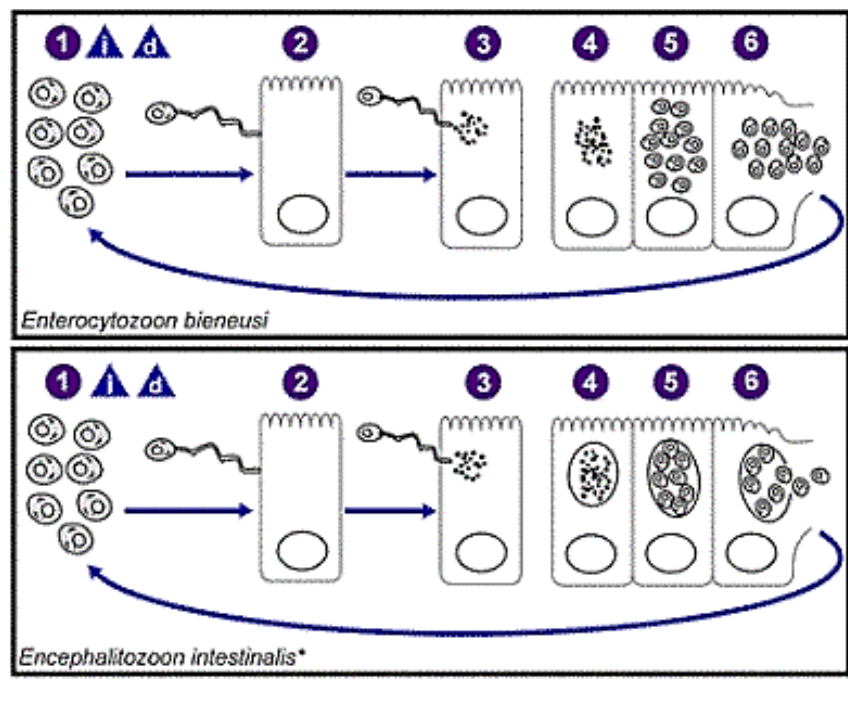


Fig.5.23. life cycle of Microsporidia species. Intracellular development of *Enterocytozoon bienersi* (a) and *Encephalitozoon intestinalis* (b).
<http://www.dpd.cdc.gov/dpdx/HTML/Microsporidiosis.html>

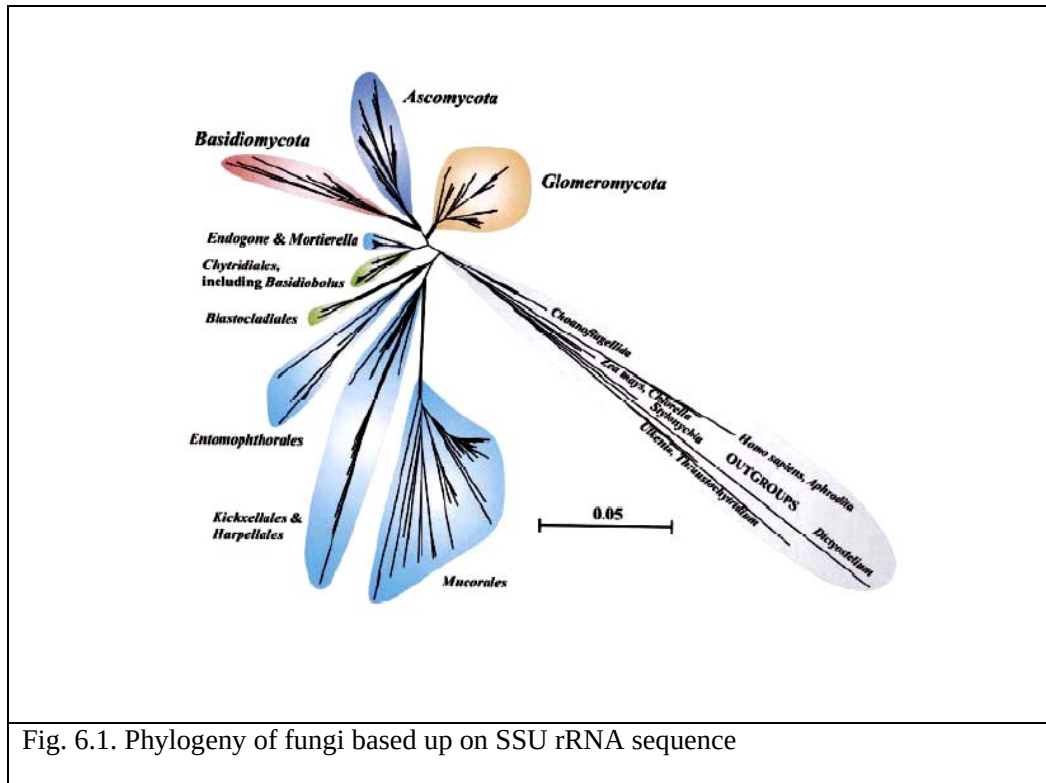


Fig. 6.1. Phylogeny of fungi based up on SSU rRNA sequence

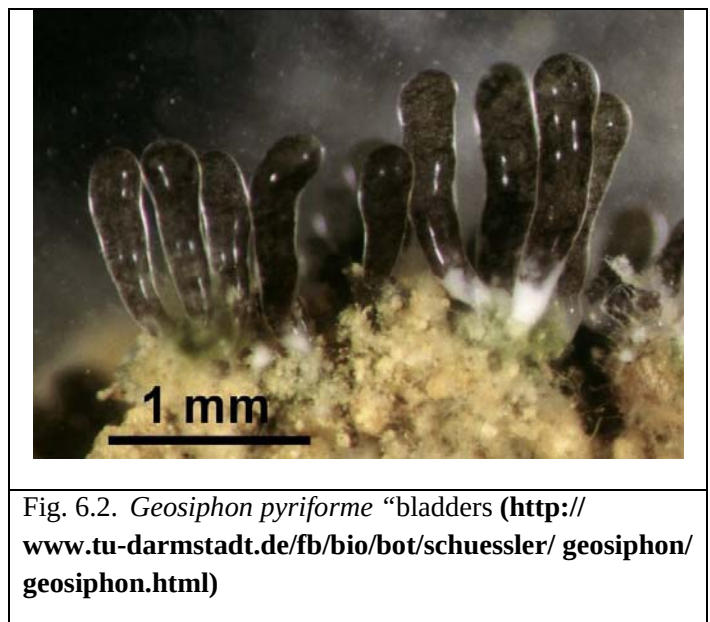


Fig. 6.2. *Geosiphon pyriforme* "bladders" (<http://www.tu-darmstadt.de/fb/bio/bot/schuessler/geosiphon/geosiphon.html>)

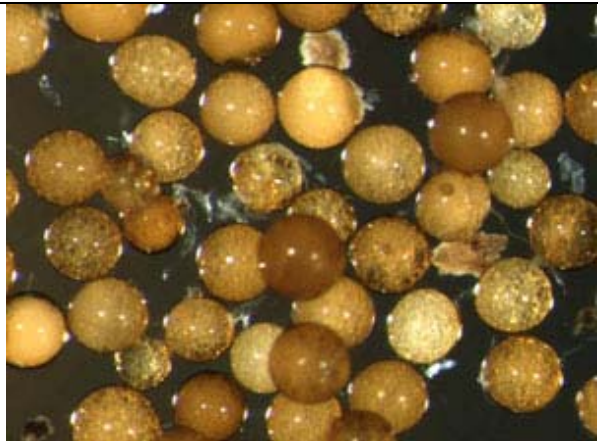


Fig. 6.3. Spores of *Scutellospora castanea* (isolate BEG1, photo © Annemarie Brennwald). Spore diameter approximately 220 μm .

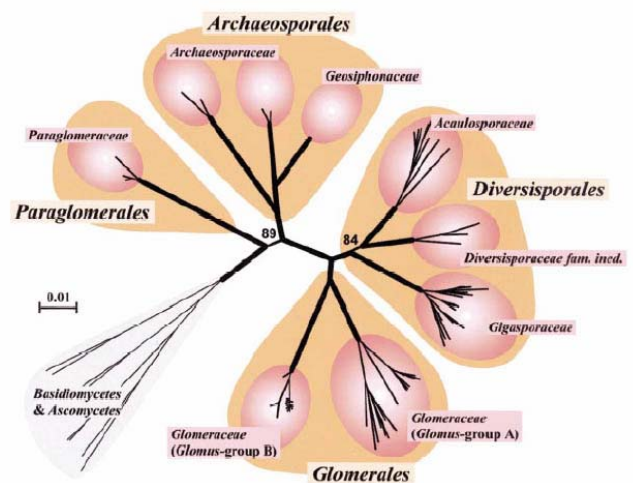


Fig. 6.4. Proposed generalized scheme for AM and related fungi (**Glomeromycota**) based up on SSU rRNA gene sequence.

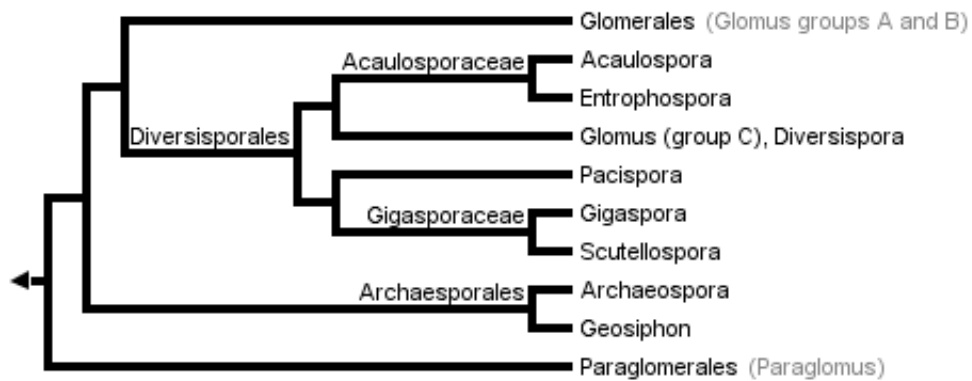


Figure 6.5. Phylogenetic tree of **Glomeromycota** lineages based on analyses of ribosomal small subunit sequences. **Glomus** subgroups as defined by Schüßler et al. (2001).



Figure 6.6. Section of a sporocarp of *Glomus sinuosum* (isolate MD126, formerly *Sclerocystis sinuosa*). Spores are arranged around a center of interwoven hyphae and covered by a "peridium" (Photo © Dirk Redecker, isolate courtesy of J. B. Morton at INVAM). Sporocarp diameter approximately 250 μm .



Figure 6.7. Fossil glomeromycotan spore from the Ordovician of Wisconsin (size bar 50 μm , (© American Association for the Advancement of Science 2000))

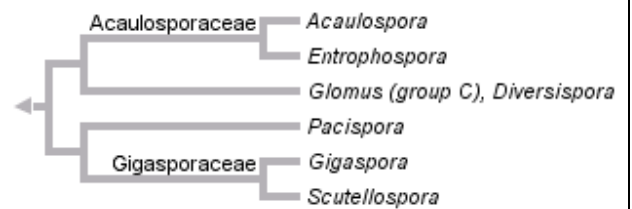
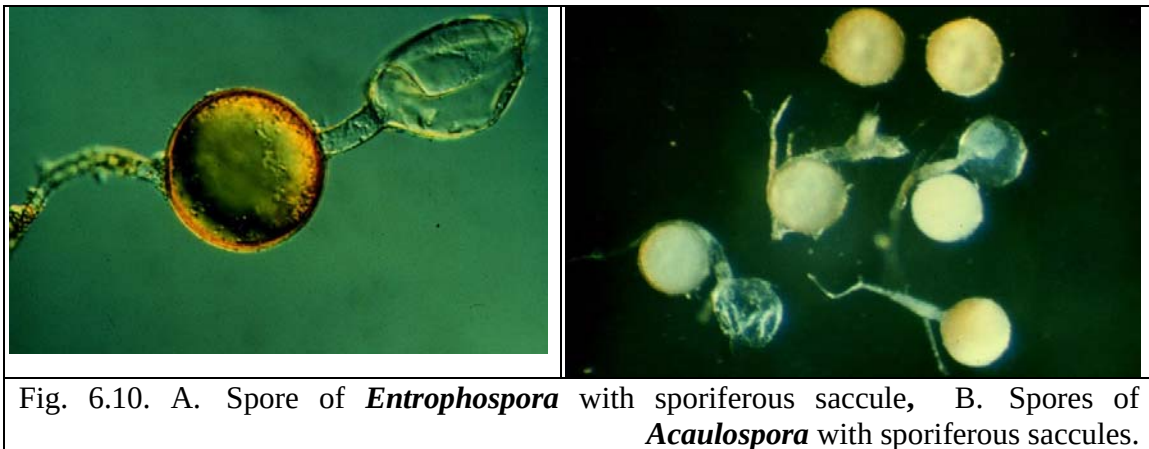
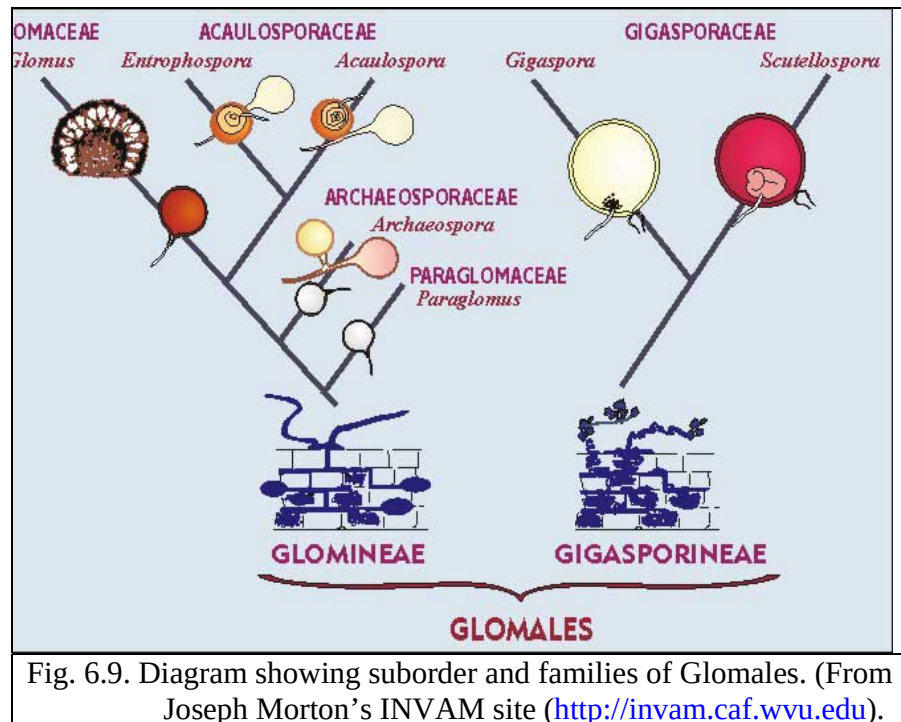


Fig. 6.8. Phylogenetic tree based on analyses of ribosomal small subunit sequences. **Glomus** subgroups as defined by Schüßler et al. (2001).



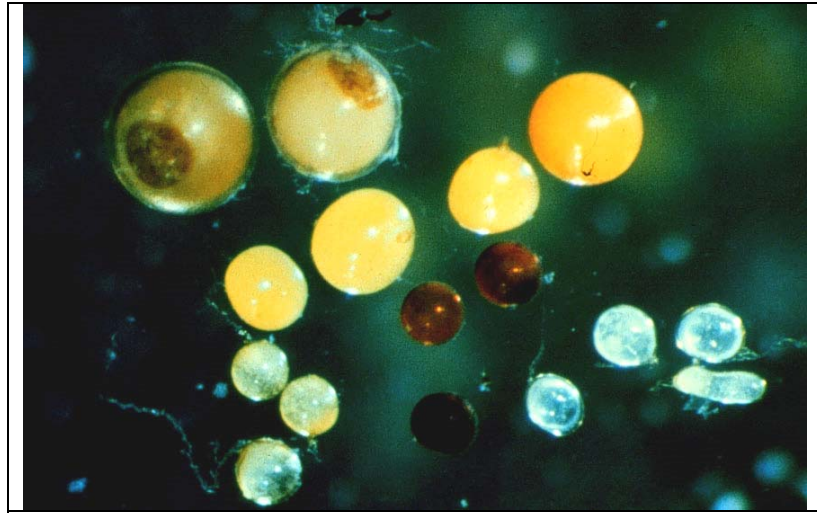


Fig. 6.11. *Gigaspora* and *Scutellospora*

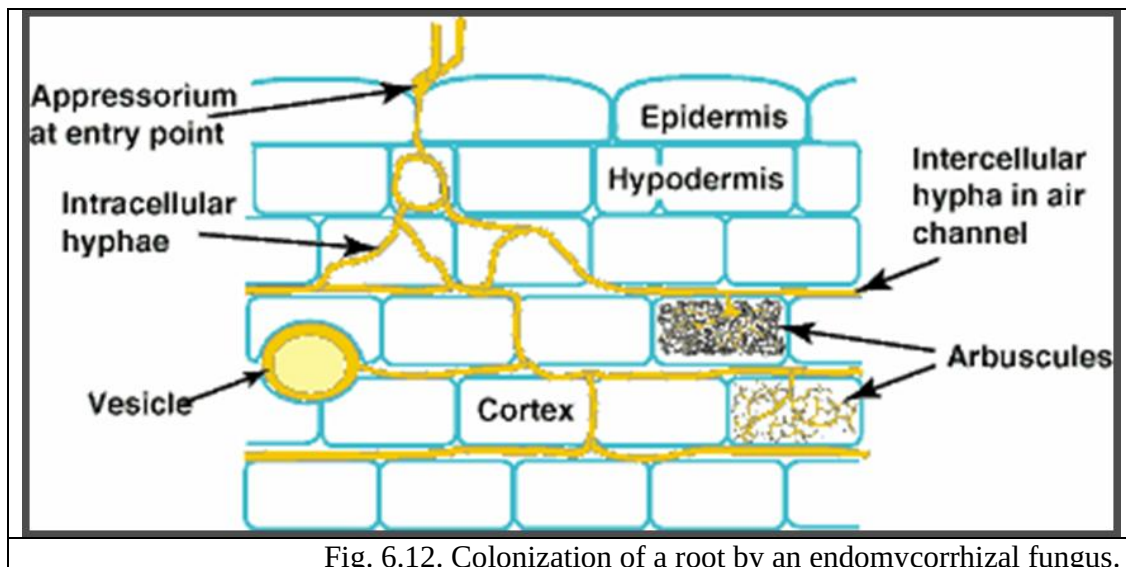


Fig. 6.12. Colonization of a root by an endomycorrhizal fungus.