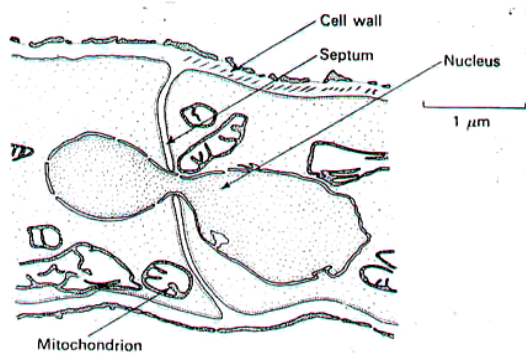
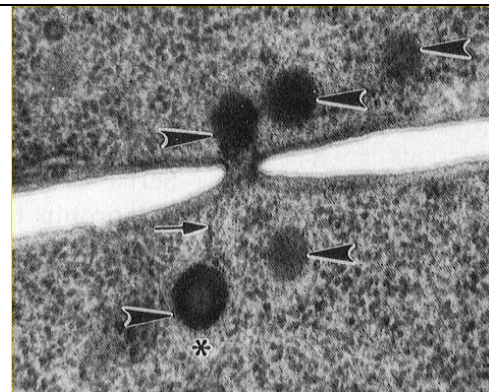




a



b

Fig. 7.1. A. cell wall and perforated simple septum. B. Woronin bodies. Momany et. al. (2002)

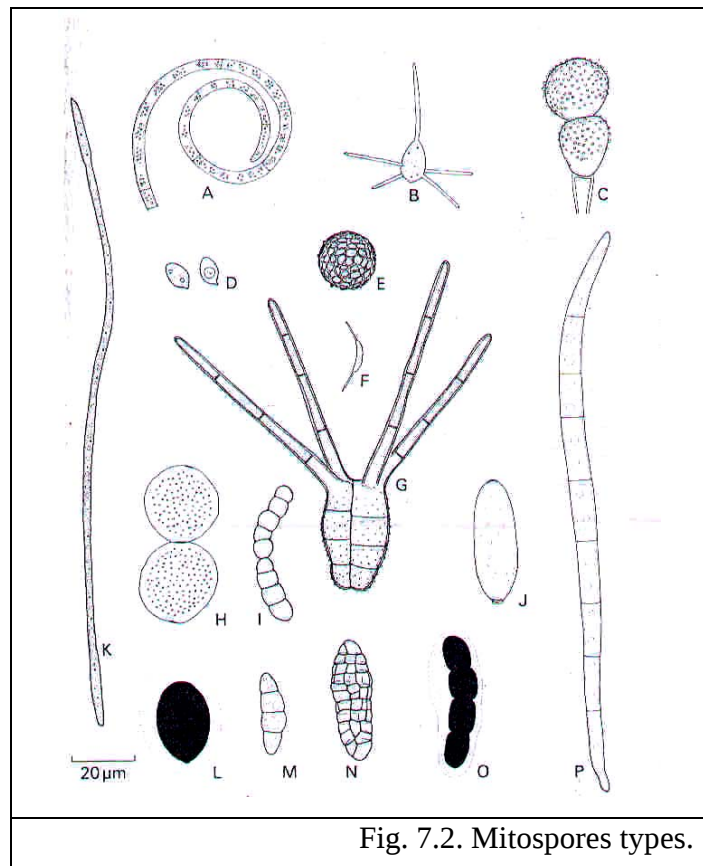
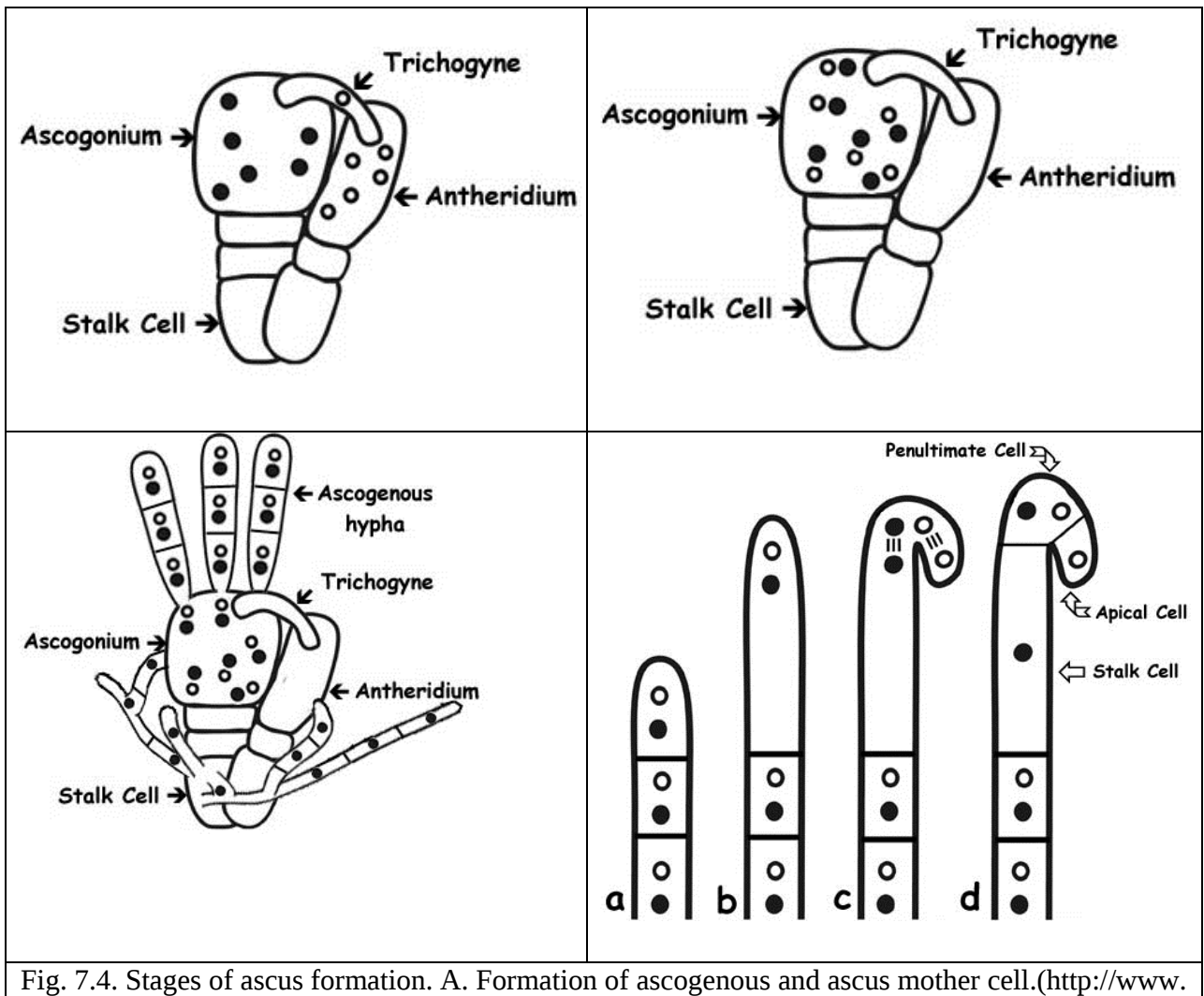
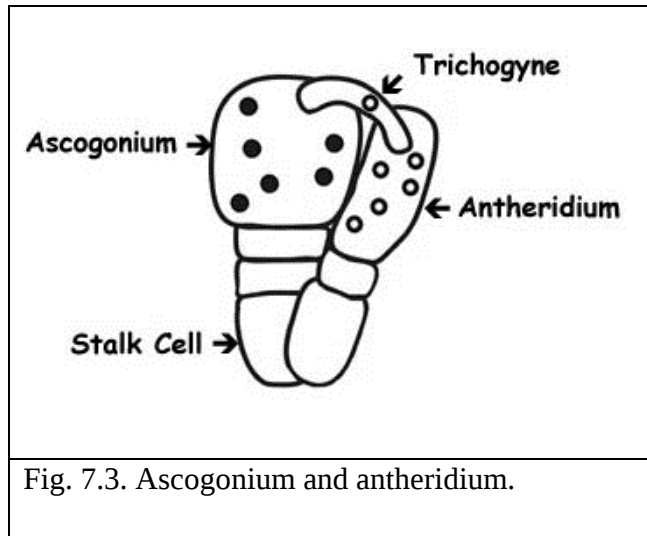


Fig. 7.2. Mitospores types.



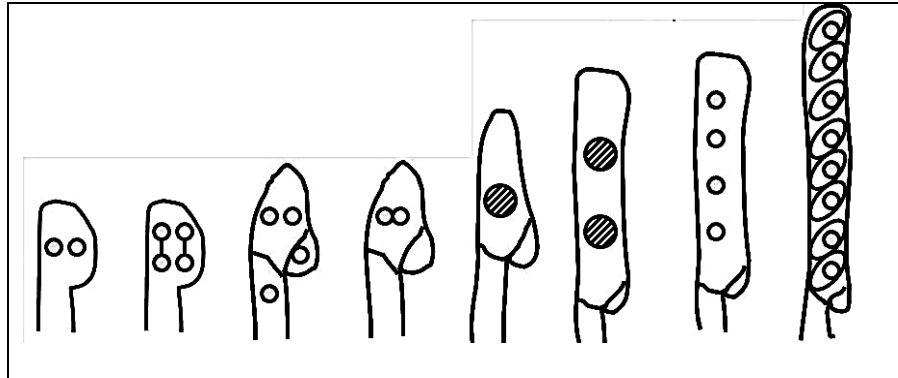


Fig. 7.5. Ascus development commenced from ascus mother cell (a).a. binucleate crozier; b. mitosis; c. septum to delimit cells; d. karyogamy; diploid nucleus in ascus mother cell; f. meiosis I; g. meiosis II; h. mitotic division and formation of ascospore wall.

Figure 2

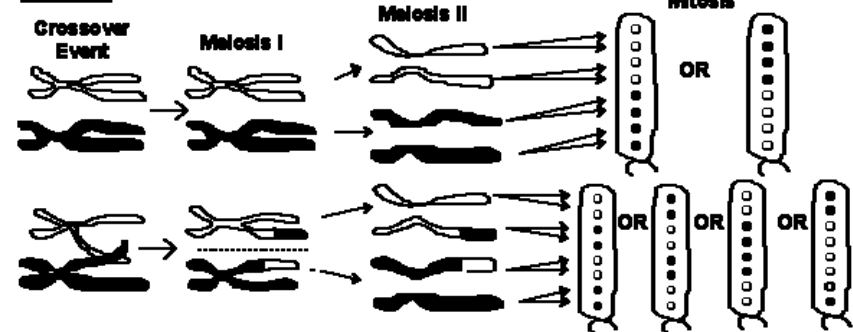


Fig. 7.5.1. Meiosis and mitosis in sordaria

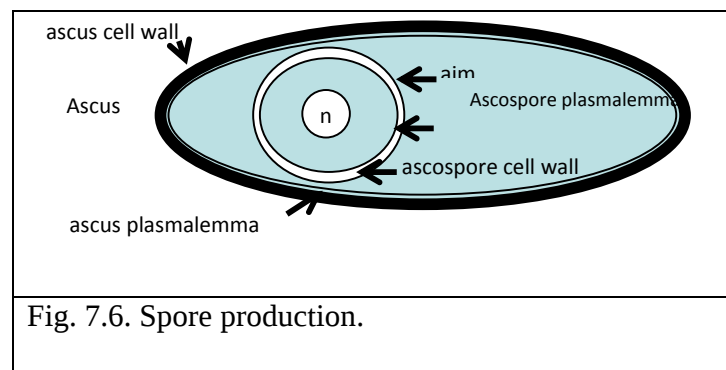


Fig. 7.6. Spore production.

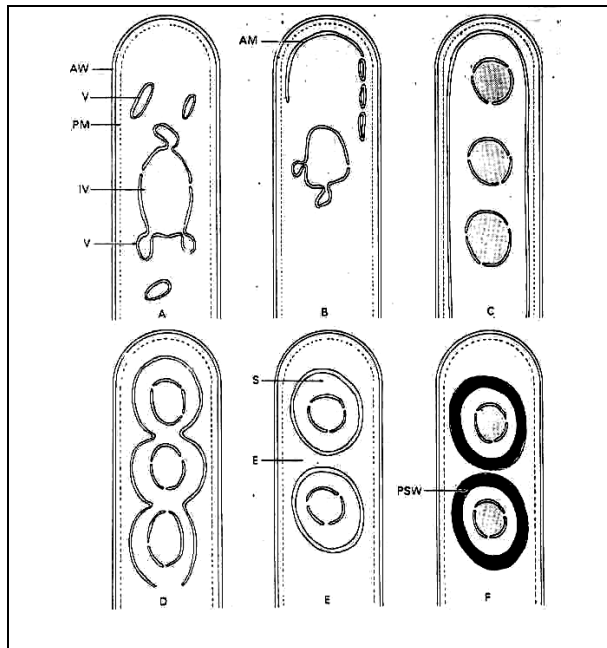
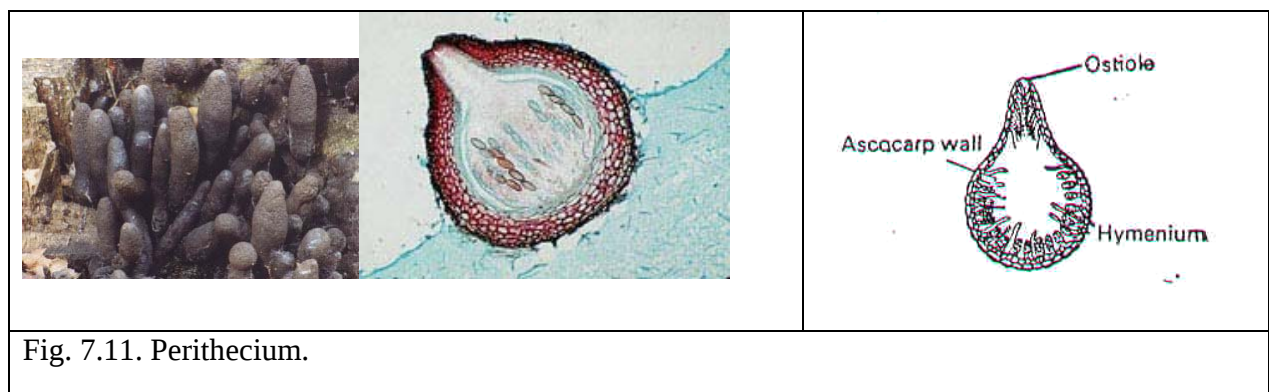
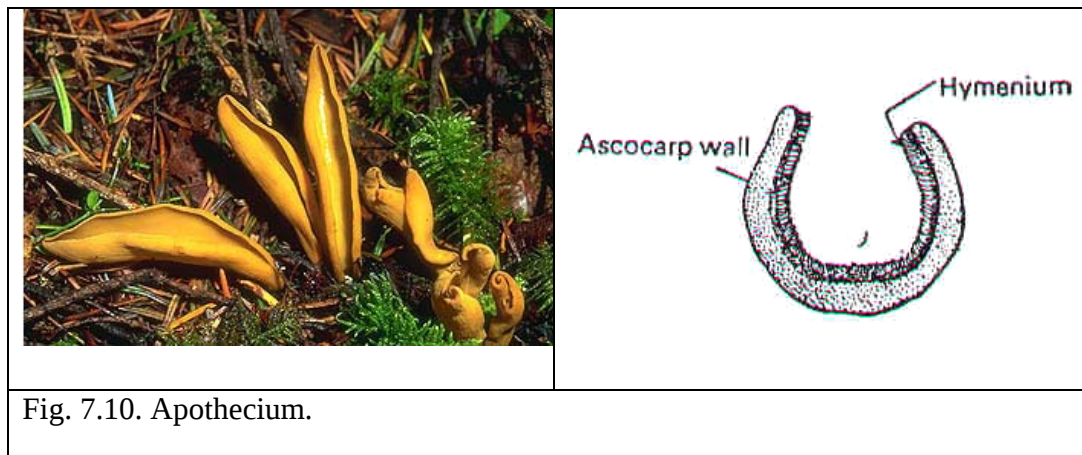
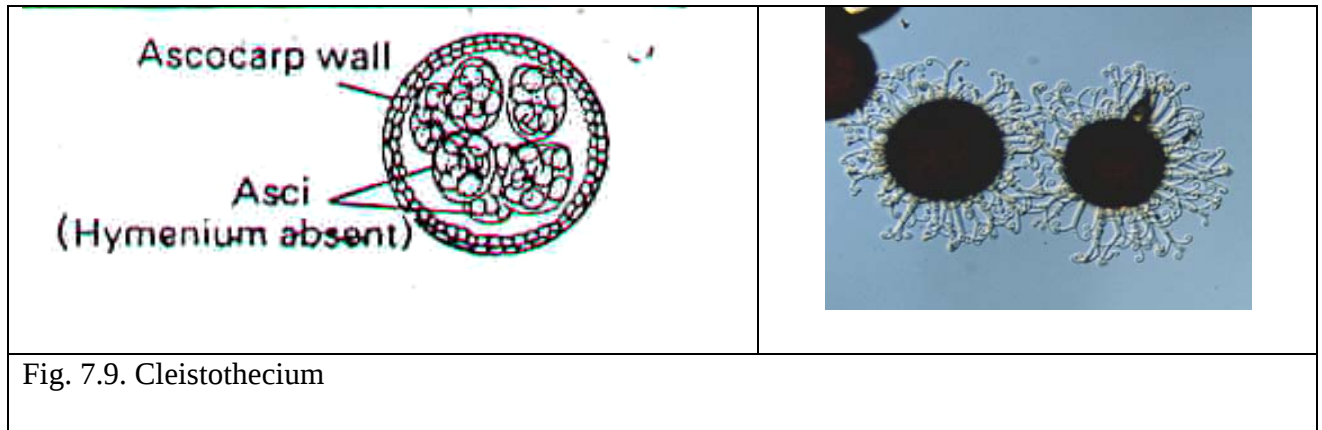


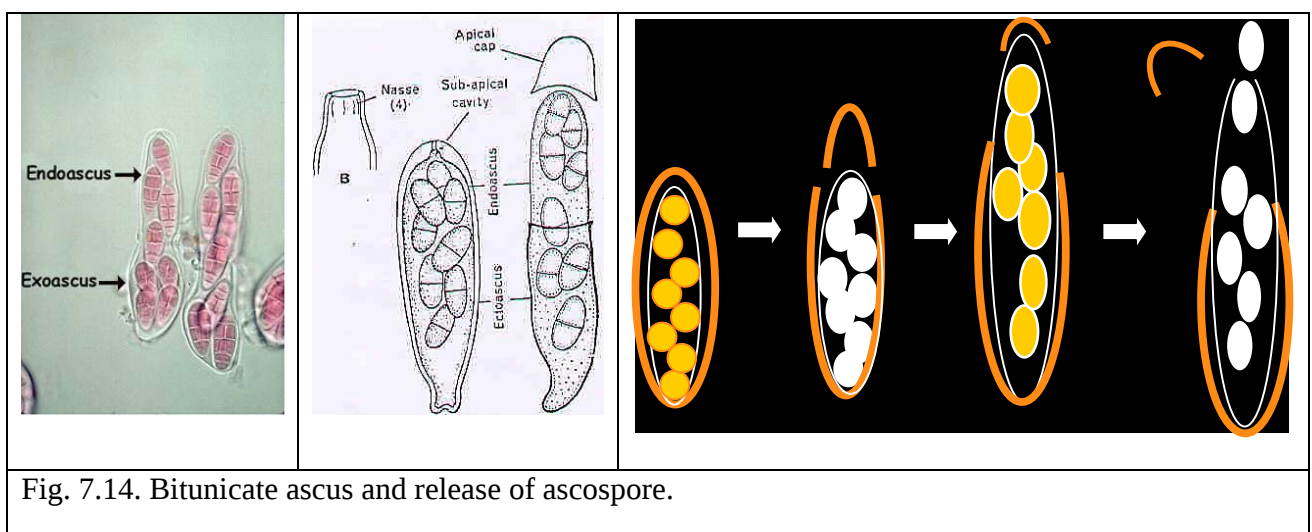
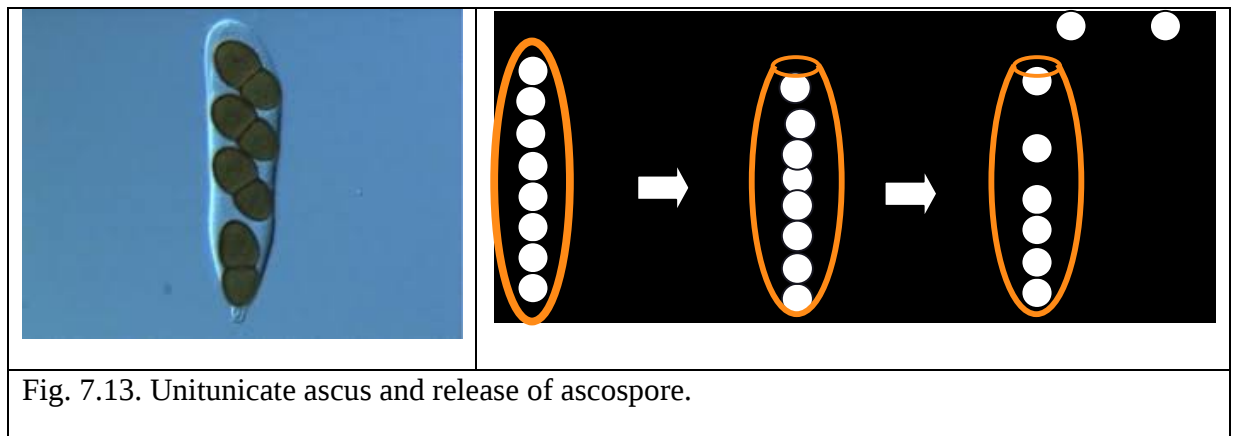
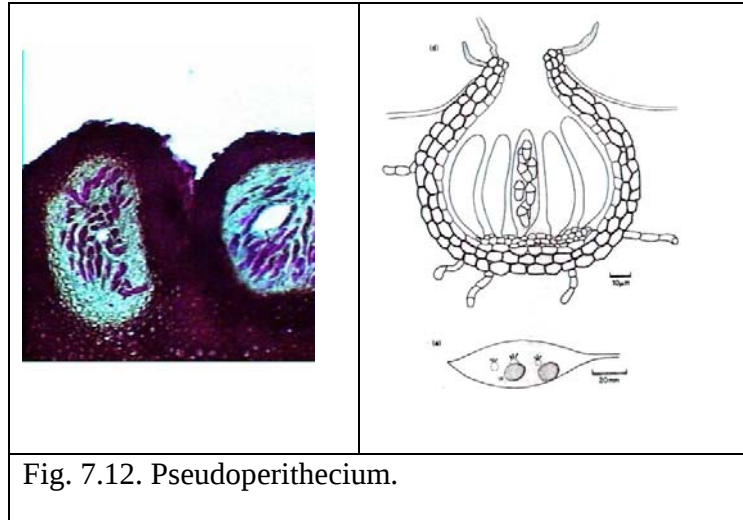
Fig. 7.7. Stages of Ascospore cleavage and wall laid downs (Webster, 1980).

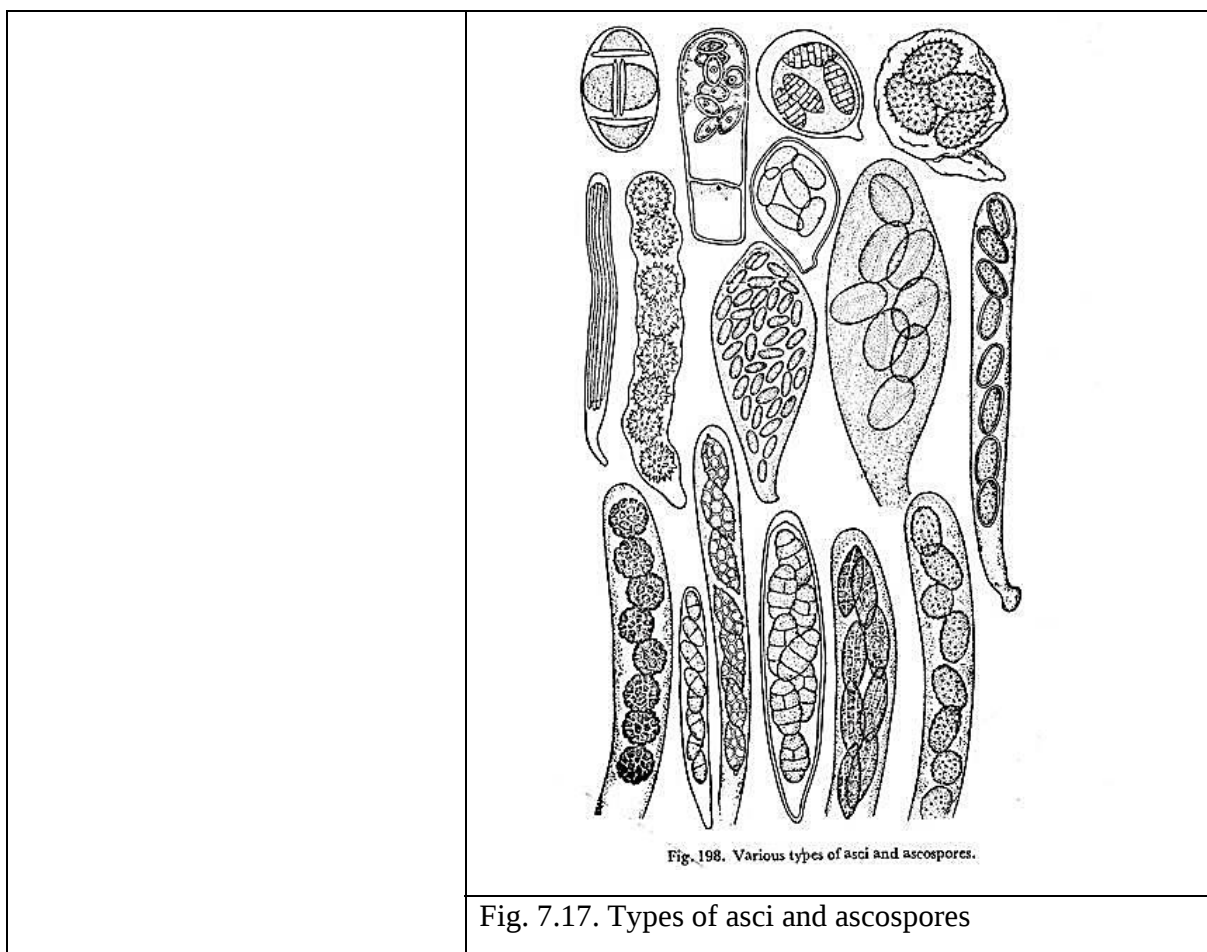
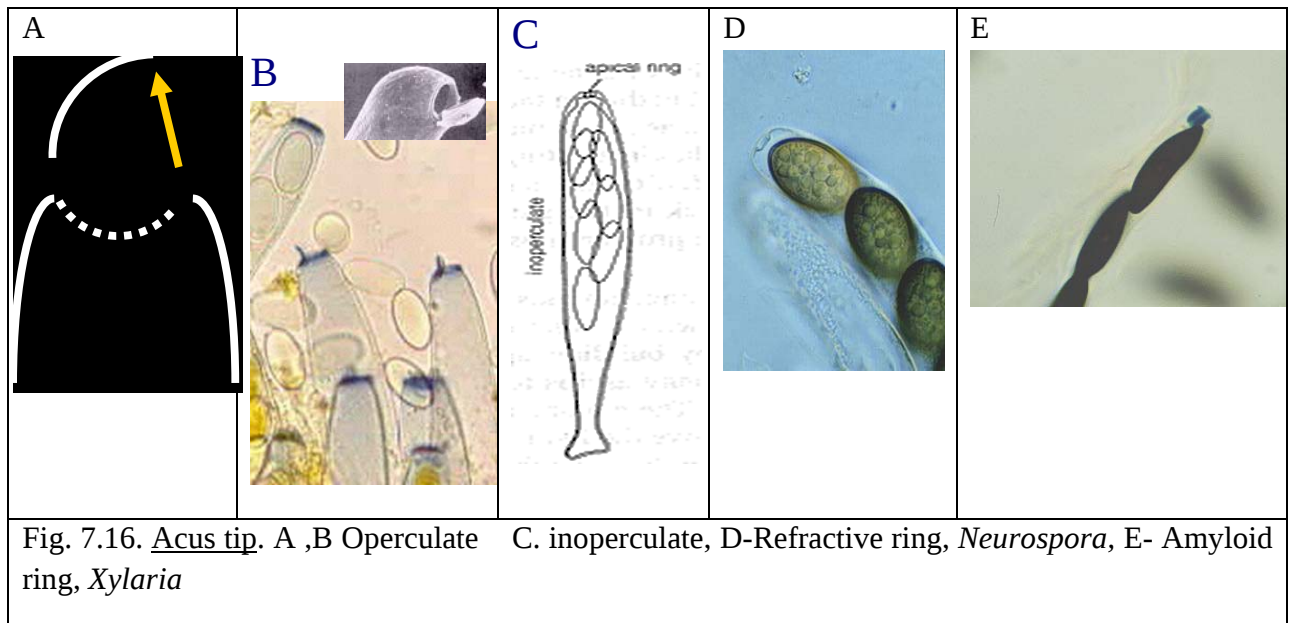


Fig. 7.8. Different types of Asci.



1.





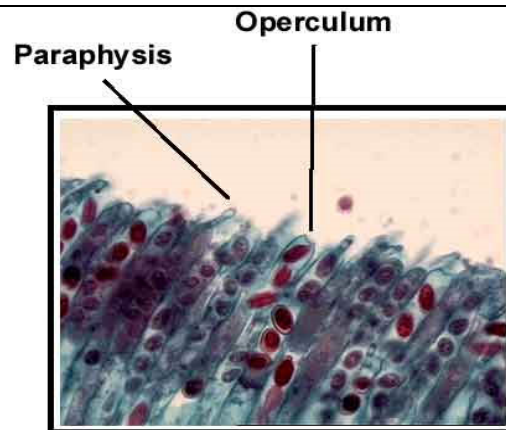
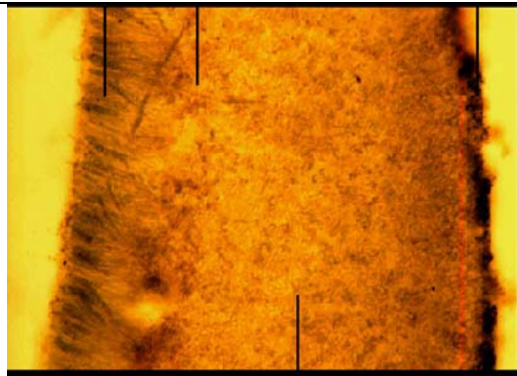
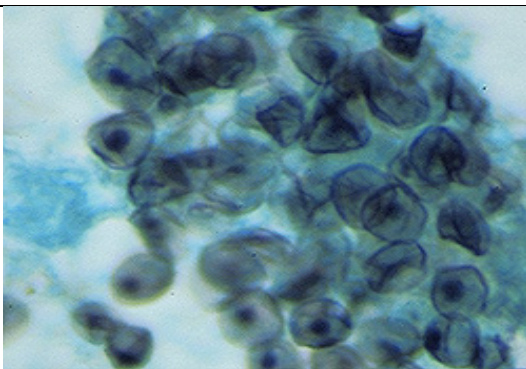


Fig. 7.18. Hymenium (A), and sterile cells (B).



Pneumocystis



Neolecta



Taphrina



Schizosaccharomyces

Fig. 7.19. Taphrinomycotina spp.

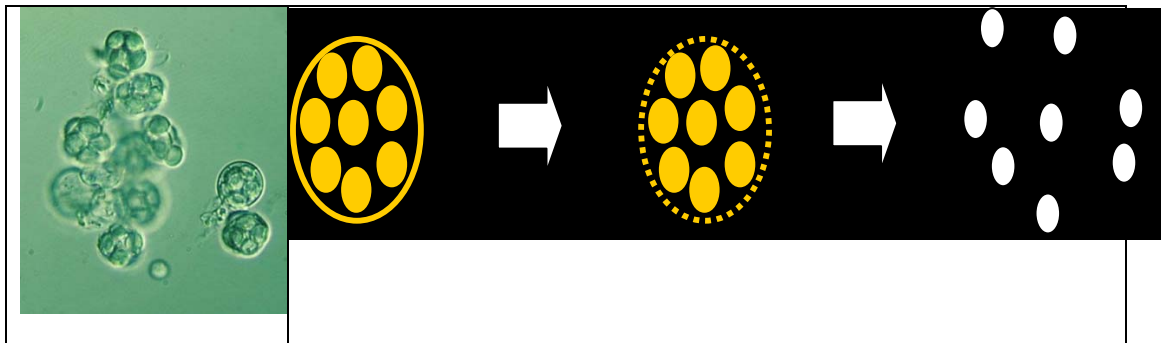


Fig. 7.15. Protunicate ascus and release of ascospore

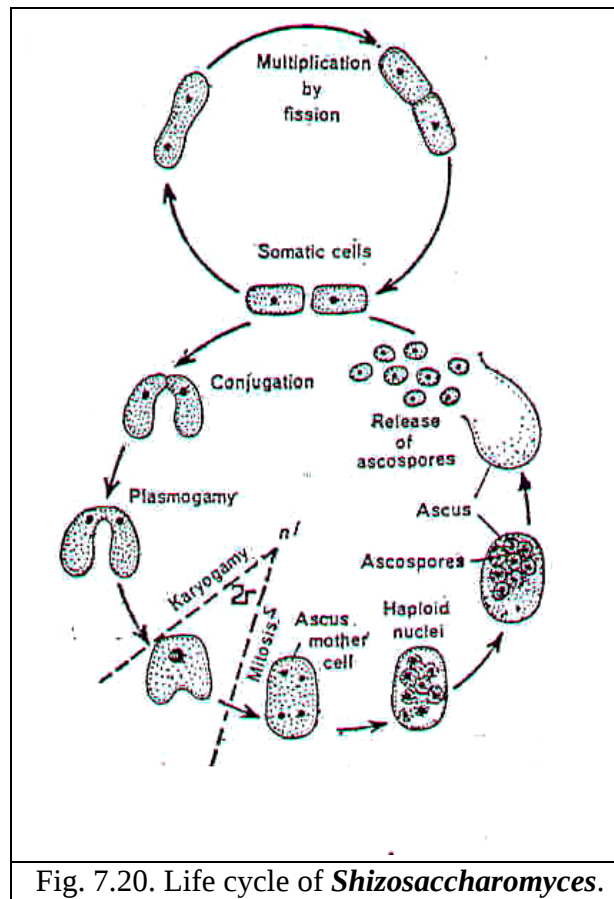
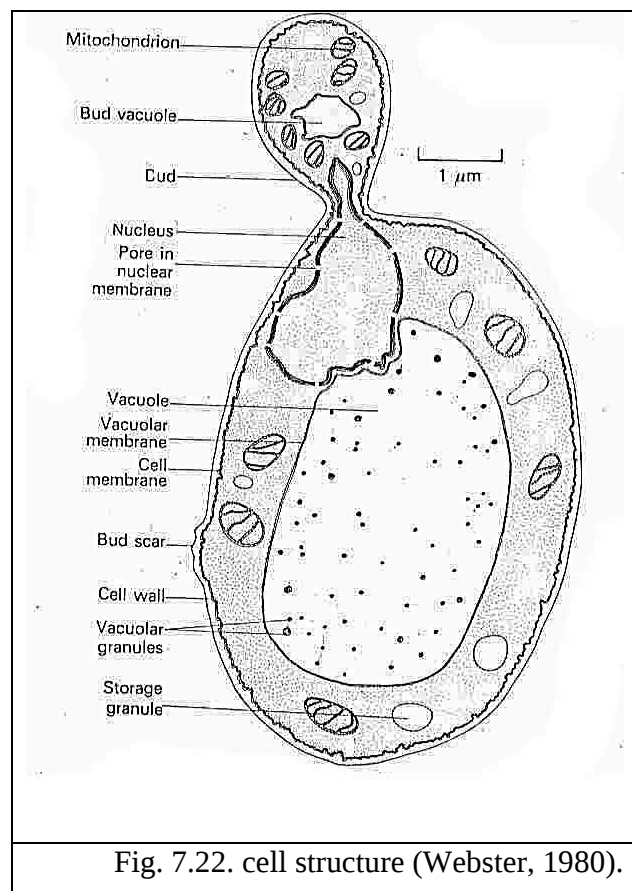
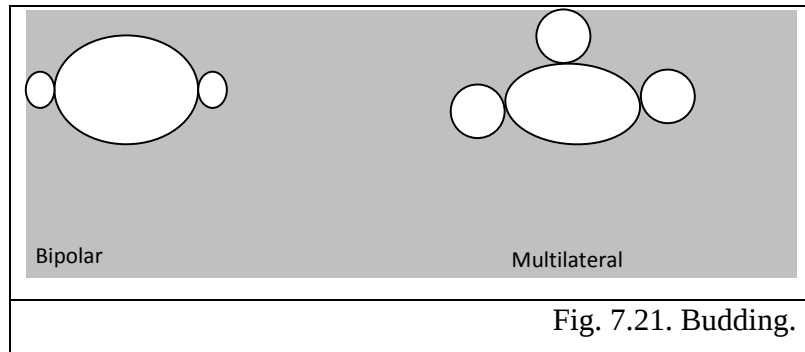


Fig. 7.20. Life cycle of *Shizosaccharomyces*.



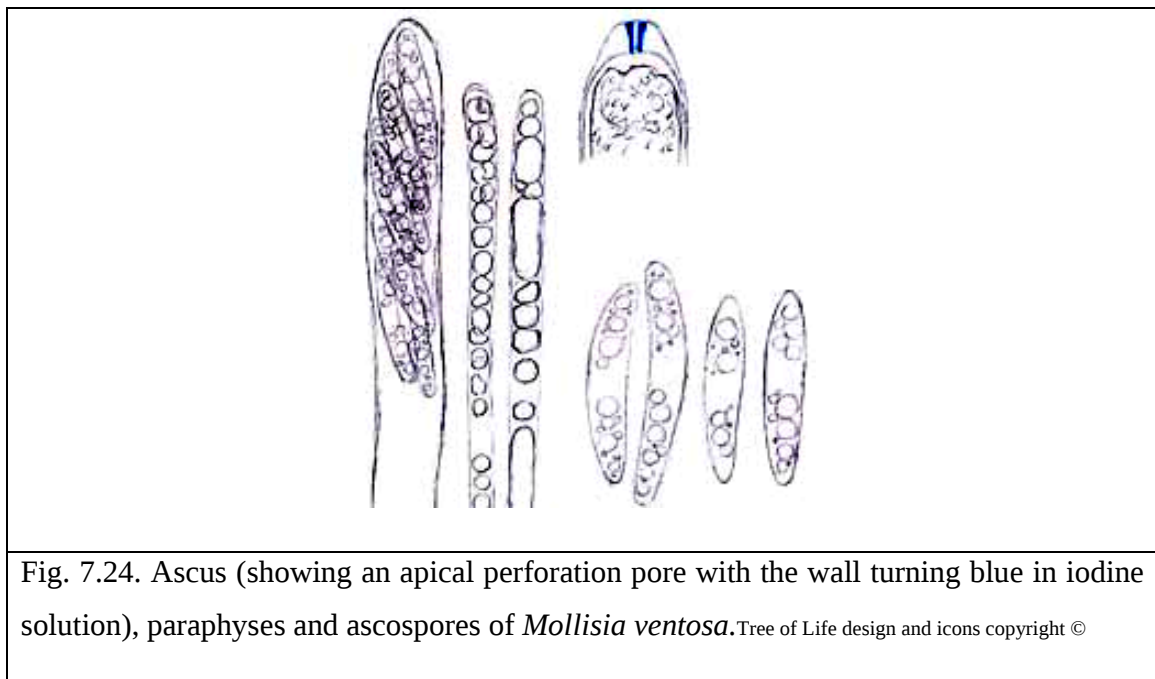
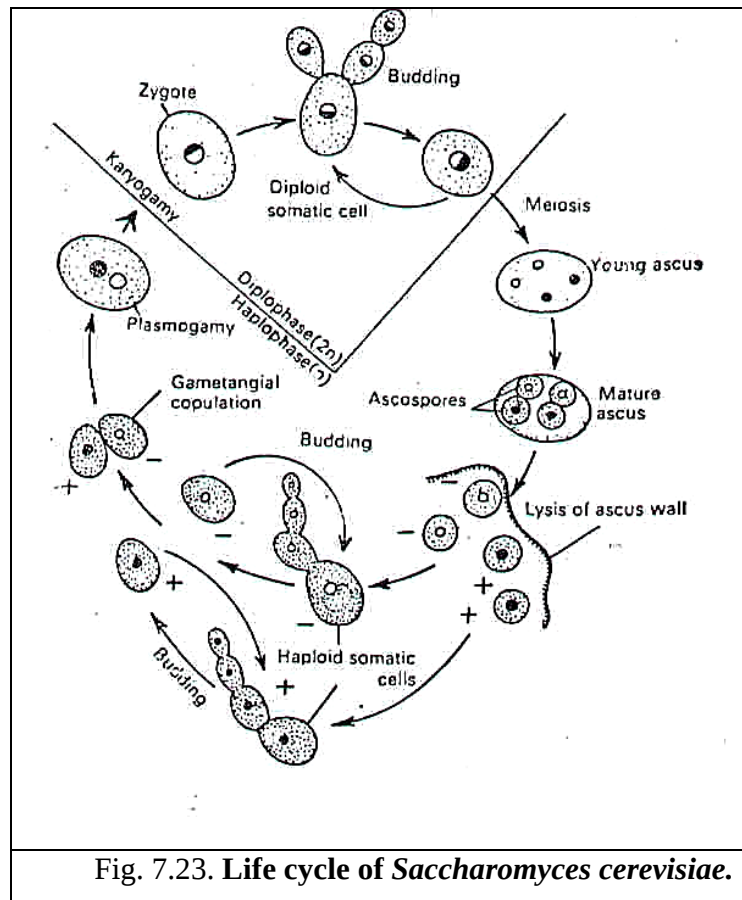




Fig. 7.25. Powdery mildew on peas caused by *Erysiphae* sp.

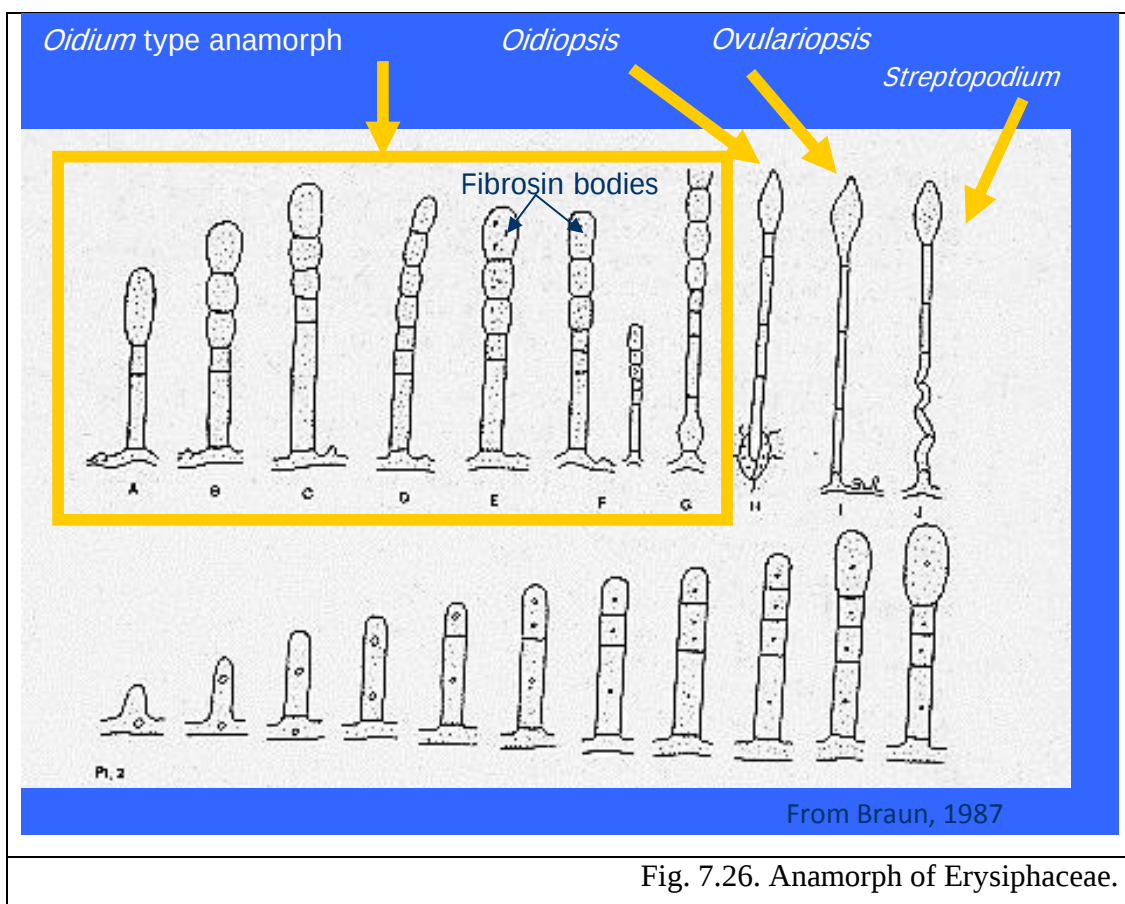
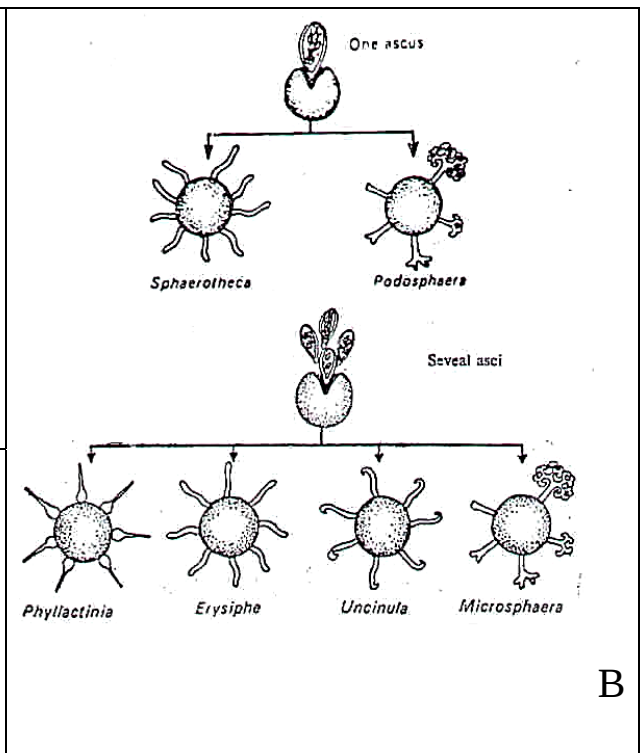
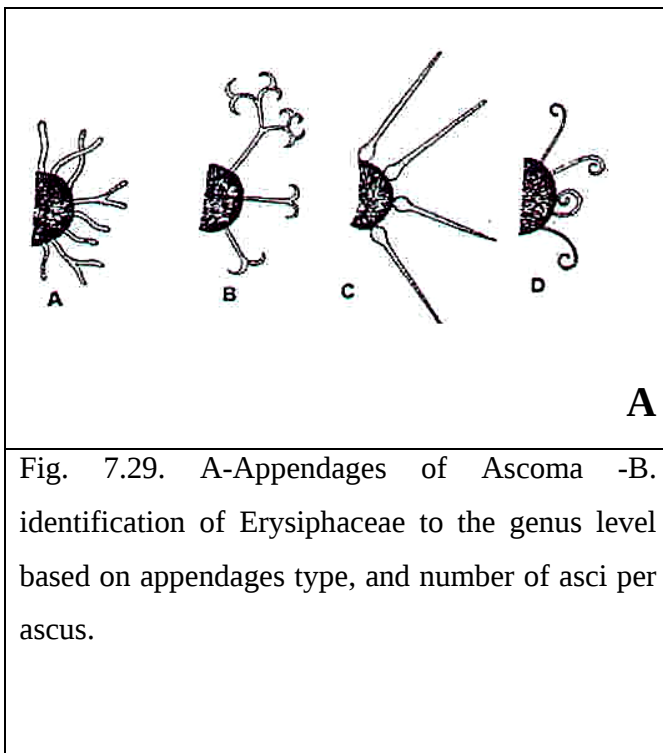
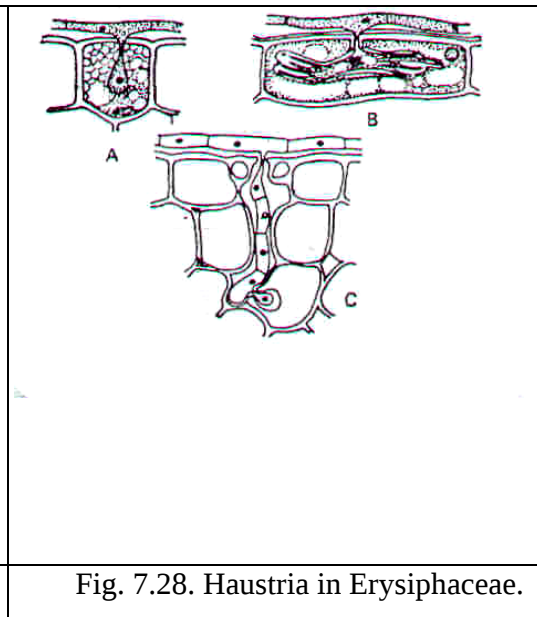
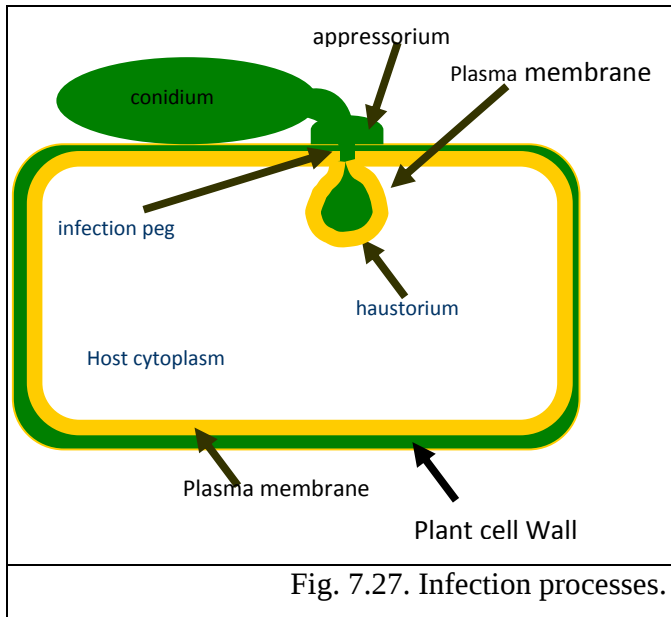


Fig. 7.26. Anamorph of Erysiphaceae.



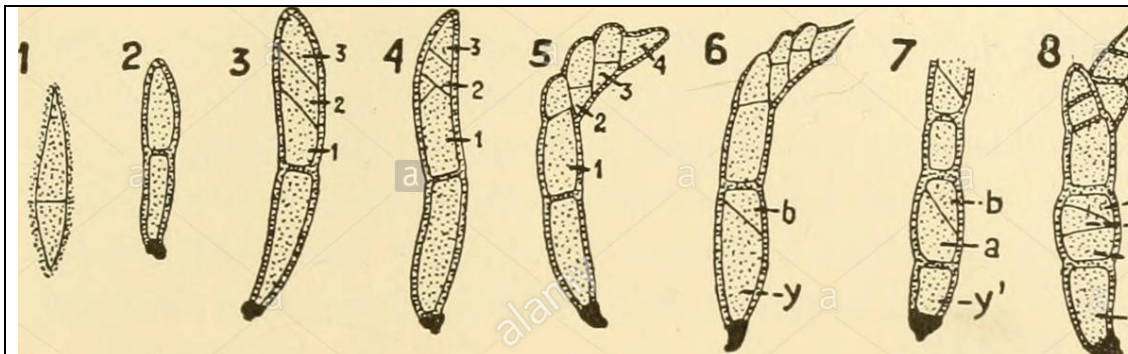


Fig. 7.30. *Stigmatomyces* Baeri on the housefly in Europe with a slightly developed receptacle (Thaxter, 1896). The apical cell divides by an oblique septum into two cells of which the upper is divided by a second oblique septum into two daughter cells..

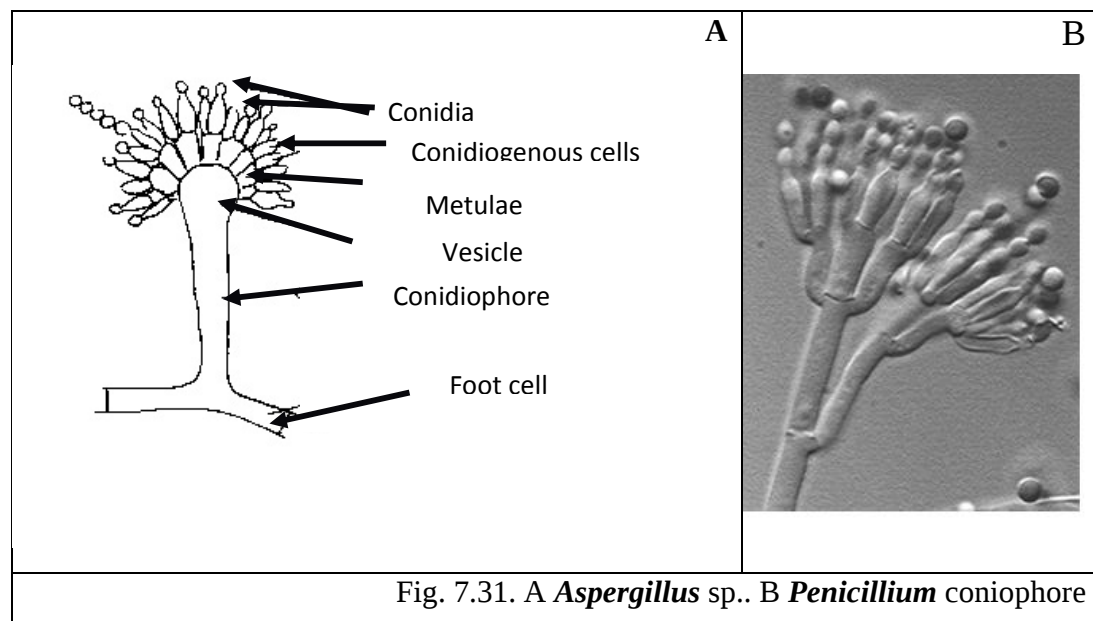
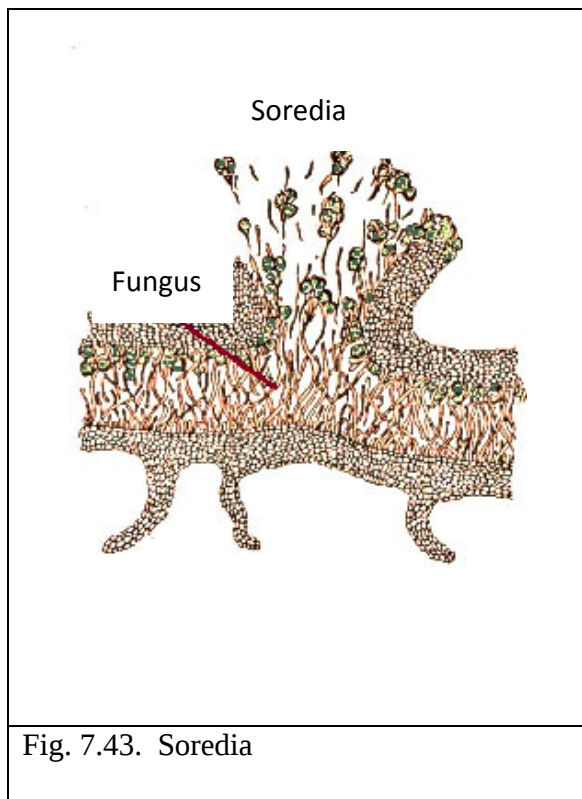
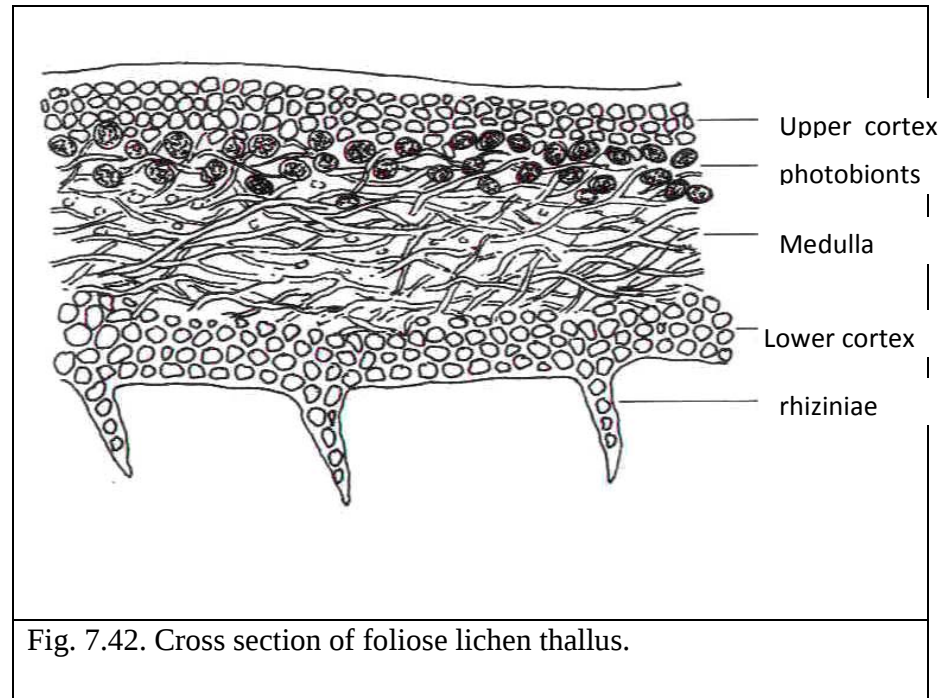
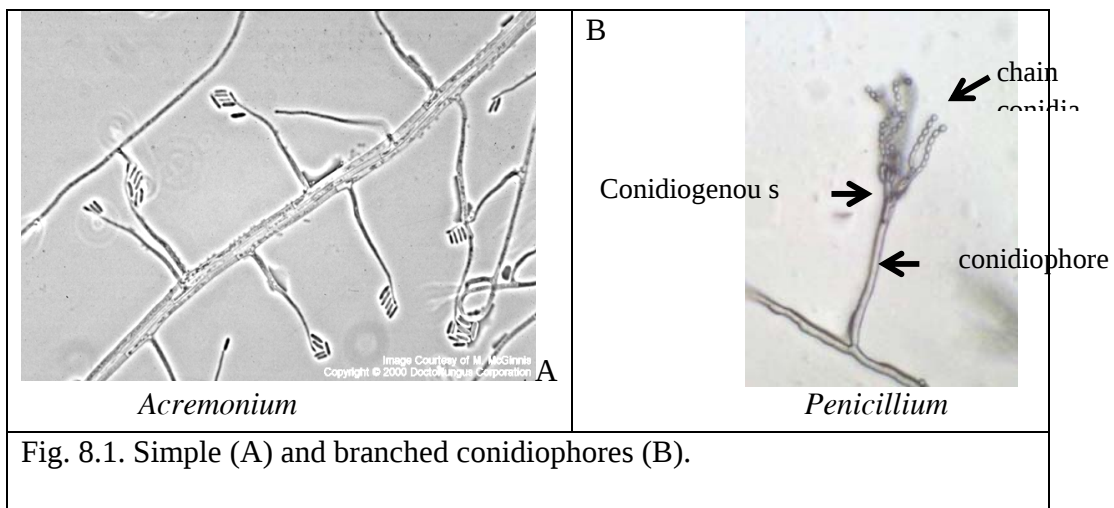
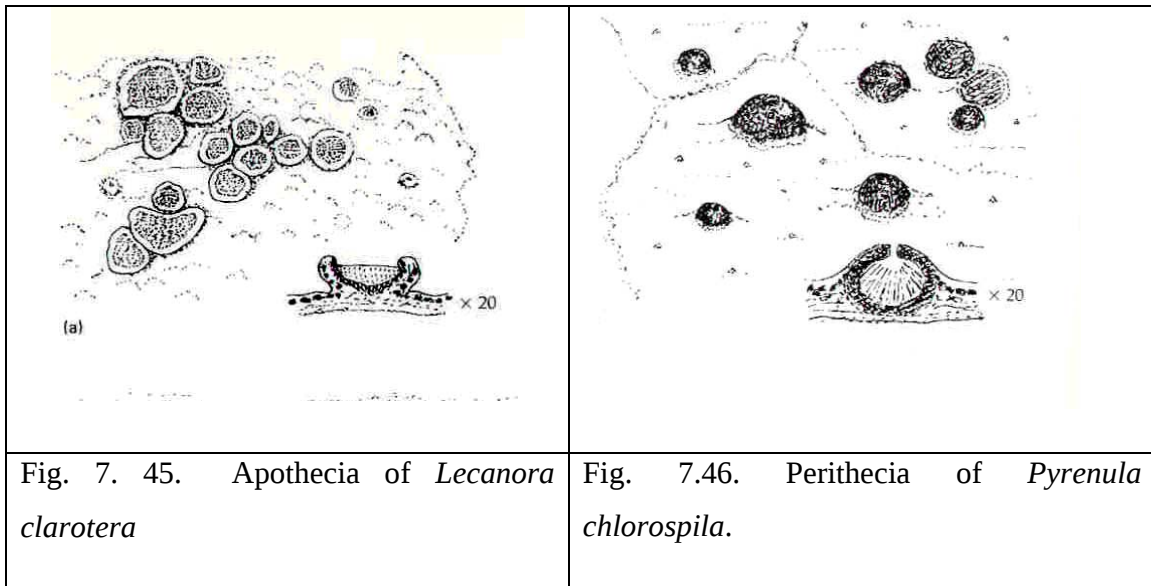


Fig. 7.31. A *Aspergillus* sp.. B *Penicillium* conidiophore





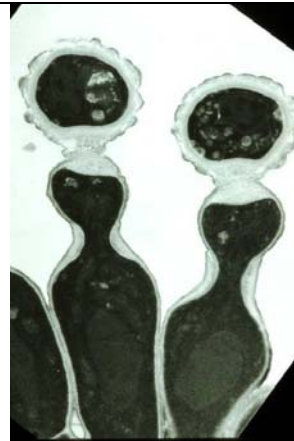
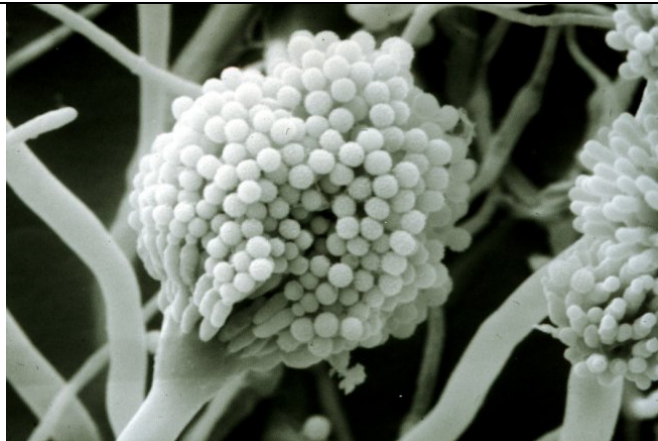


Fig. 8.2. Conidiogenous cell.

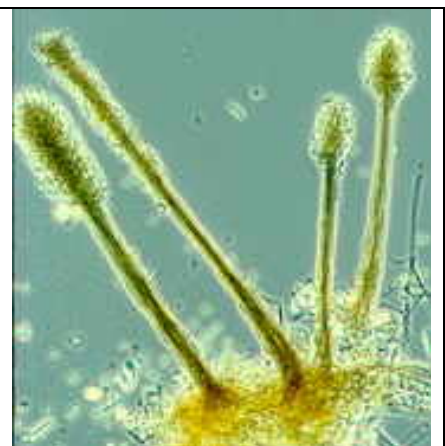
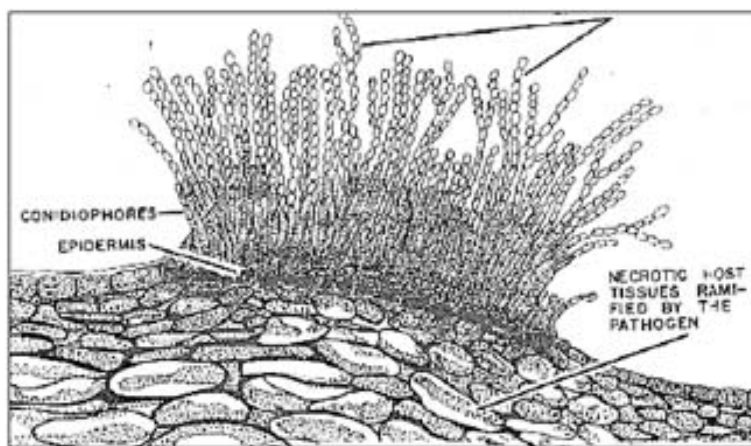


Fig. 8.3. **Sporodochium** and **Synnematal** structures.

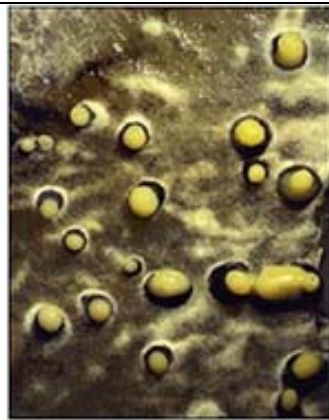


Fig. 8. 4. Acervillus structure.

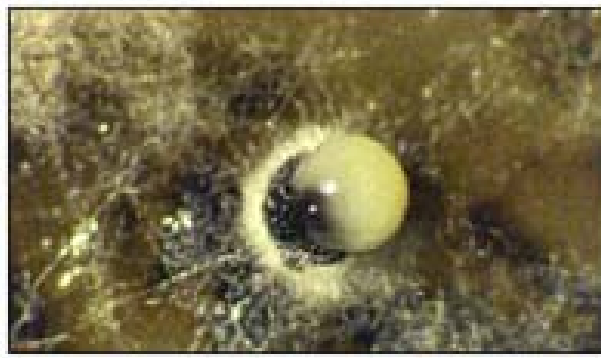


Fig. 8. 5. Pycnidial structure.

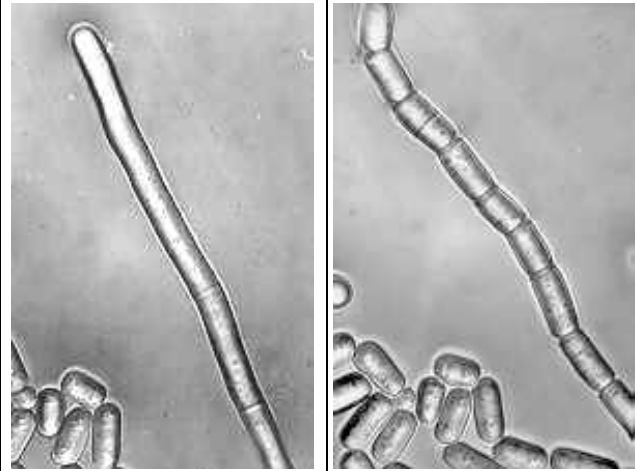


Fig.8.8. Arthrospores