

# PLP 340 Practical

## **Taxonomic Position:**

Kingdom

Phylum/ Division

Class

Order

Family

Genus

Species

## **Deuteromycota:**

The general characteristics of deuteromycota are:

1. These fungi are also known as the asexual fungi or fungi imperfecti or mitosporic fungi.
2. These fungi do not reproduce sexually, so known as the imperfect fungi.
3. The somatic body is characterized by the production of septate mycelium, branched hyphae and asexual life cycle.
4. The certain fungus produces appressoria and haustoria.
5. Most of the fungus reproduces by means of conidia.

Class - Blastomycetes

Yeast-like cells which propagate by budding.

Class - Hyphomycetes

Mycelium is well-developed and budding cells are absent. The conidia are borne on conidiophores which are not in a fruiting body. Some species form only sclerotia.

Order - Agonomycetales

Do not form conidia but sclerotia or sclerotial bodies are produced. For this reason, this form of order is also referred to as mycelia sterile.

Family - Agonomycetaceae

Order - Moniliales

Produce conidiophore with conidia.

Family - Moniliaceae

These fungi have hyaline or light-colored conidia.

Family - Dematiaceae

These fungi have brown or black conidia or hyphae.

Family - Stilbellaceae

Conidiophores that are united into synnemata.

Family - Tuberculariaceae

Tuberculariaceae are characterized by production of a sporodochium.

Class - Coelomycetes

Conidiophores are borne in a fruiting body such as pycnidia and acervuli.

Order - Melanconiales

Conidiophores produced in an acervulus.

Family - Melanconiaceae.

Order - Sphaeropsidales

Conidiophores produced in a pycnidium.

Family Sphaeropsidaceae