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<u>Technical Terms</u>	(Thivy, 1945; Dawson, 1966).
alternation of generations:	the reproduction by organisms that do not necessarily or precisely resemble the parent, but instead resemble the grandparent; applied especially to the regular succession of gametophyte and sporophyte phases.
antheridium:	the sex organ producing motile male gametes.
apical:	at the apex
asexual:	reproduction that does not involve a union of gametes.
blade:	the more or less broad, flattened, foliose part of an erect alga; lamina.
chromatophore:	one of the pigment-containing bodies or plastids found in plant cells.
cortex:	the outermost cell layer or tissue of an algal thallus.
daughter cells:	the cells derived from the division of an older one (the mother cell).
deciduous:	falling off or shed at maturity.
dioecious:	with male and female organs born on separate thalli.
distal:	remote from the place of attachment; converse of proximal.

- egg: a large, non-motile female gamete.
- entire: having the margin continuous and not broken by divisions, teeth or serrations.
- foliose: leaf-like.
- gametophyte: a plant that produces gametes.
- hairs: unbranched filaments which are produced in transverse zones; grow by both apical and intercalary division.
- holdfast: the basal attachment organ of an alga.
- incrustation: secretion of calcium carbonate present to a varying degree on both surfaces of the blade.
- indusium: the outer layer of the external walls of sporangia or oögonia separating as a loosened covering over the sori; it is characteristic of the tetrasporangial sori of certain species, but is present over the oögonial sori of all; it is usually not seen in antheridial sori.
- initial: the early stage of a cell, tissue or organ.

- lamina: the more or less broad, flattened, foliose part of an erect alga: blade.
- marginal: at the margin.
- medulla: the cell layers between two cortical layers.
- meiosis: that type of nuclear division in which the number of chromosomes is halved; reduction division.
- mitosis: nuclear division in which there is no reduction in chromosome number, and in which division of the cytoplasm usually follows.
- oögonium: a single-celled female sex organ containing 1 or more eggs.
- parenchymatous: consisting of comparatively undifferentiated, thin-walled cells of more or less isodiametrical form.
- rhizoid: a slender, "root-like" attachment filament usually a single cell or of a row of cells.
- rhizome: a rootstock or dorsiventral stem, usually prostrate, producing roots as well as stem or leaves.
- simple: without branches.

- sorus: a group or cluster of reproductive organs.
- sporangium: a spore-producing structure.
- sporophyte: a plant or generation in the life history that produces spores.
- stipe: the stem-like, usually basal part of a thallus.
- stupa: the felt-like covering of shizoids which strengthens the stipe and the basal part of the lamina.
- stupose: having tufted or matted filaments.
- subcortical: beneath or within the cortex.
- tetrahedral: having the content of a tetrasporangium triangularly divided so that only 4 of the tetraspores can be seen in one view.
- tetraspore: a spore formed in a group of 4 in a tetrasporangium.
- thallus: the whole plant body of alga or fungus.
- transection: a section cut transversely.
- unilocular: with a single cell, compartment, or locule.
- μ : one-thousandth of a millimeter; micron.

BIOGRAPHY

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