Aethalium plural aethalia ): A relatively large, sessile, round or mound shaped fruiting body formed from all or a major portion of a plasmodium.
ANTHERIDIUM (pl. = ANTHERIDIA) male gametangium.
BIOLOGICAL CONTROL Is the utilization of one species to attack and destroy another, undesirable or noxious species.
BLIGHT a general name for many diseases of plants esp. when leaf damage is sudden and serious, e.g., potato blight, late blight (Phytophora infestans); early blight (Alternaria solani).
BLISTER RUSTS serious diseases of pines, caused by species of Cronartium (Uredinales: Teliomycetes).
Capillitium plural capillitia): A system of sterile elements found within the spore mass of many myxomycetes.
CHEMOTAXIS movement of a motile organism up a chemical concentration gradient
CHEMOTROPISM growth of an organism up a chemical concentration gradient.
CHLAMYDOSPORE an often thick walled, resistant mitospore, formed by many fungi. Unlike conidia, chlamydospores are often not liberated.
Chytrid: General term used to describe a member of the phyla Chytridomycota.
CHYTRIDIOMYCOTA -Phylum of simple eumycotan fungi mostly with posteriorly uniflagellate zoospores; hence, chytrid.
Columella plural columellae): A sterile structure that extends into the spore mass from below; in stipitate forms it appears to represents an extension of the stalk that continues upward.
COPROPHILOUS FUNGI fungi living on dung; include many zygomycetes, ascomycetes and basidiomycetes.
Dictyostelid slime molds: A group of organisms with a uninucleate, amoeboid trophic stage similar to the one found in the myxomycetes but not forming plasmodia or the types of fruiting bodies characteristic of the latter group molds
DOWNY MILDEWS serious plant diseases caused by obligately parasitic fungi, such as Peronospora and Plasmopara (Peronosporales: Oomycota).
GAMETANGIUM (pl. = GAMETANGIA) a single celled structure producing gametes (sex cells) or gametic nuclei.
GAMETE cell, motile or non motile, which can fuse with another compatible gamete to form a zygote (e.g., sperm,[motile], spermatium, [non motile], egg, oosphere)
HETEROKONT having flagella of more than one kind, as in the motile cells of the Oomycota (and of many other Chromista, including the brown algae)
HETEROTHALLIC describes fungi in which two genetically distinct but compatible mycelia must meet before sexual reproduction can take place (cf. HOMOTHALLIC).
Meiosporangium: A sporangium in which meiosis occurs (reference to certain Chytrids).
Meiospore A spore formed after meiosis
Microcyst: A resistant structure formed when a myxamoeba ceases its activity and becomes dormant.
Myxamoeba plural myxamoebae ): The microscopic, uninucleate amoeboid trophic stage in the myxomycete life cycle that also may function as a gamete (myxamoebae):
Myxomycetes : A taxonomic designation for fungi that are included in the category of slime molds. They're occasionally found indoors, but mainly reside in forested regions on decaying logs, stumps, and dead leaves.
Myxomycetes: display characteristics of fungi and protozoans. In favorable (wet) conditions they exhibit motile,

amoeba-like cells, usually bounded only by a plasma membrane, that are variable in size and form. During dry spells, they form a resting body (sclerotium) with dry, airborne spores. These fungi are not known to produce toxins, but can cause hay fever and asthma.

NECROTROPH an organism that kills tissues of living hosts by releasing toxins, then lives saprobically on the dead tissues.

OOGAMY a style of reproduction involving female gametes which are much larger than the male gametes, are non motile, and may be called 'eggs.' Oogamy is exhibited by the Oomycota and by the Monoblepharidales of the Chytridiomycota.

OOGONIUM (pl. = OOGONIA) single celled female gametangium giving rise to one or more `eggs'.

OOMYCOTA Phylum of chromistan fungi with biflagellate, HETEROKONT zoospores; oogamous, with non motile gametes; have cellulose walls, and diploid vegetative thalli; hence, Oomycetes.

OOSPHERE unfertilized female gamete in oogamous fungi, esp. Oomycota.

OOSPORE thick walled resting spore developing from a fertilized egg of the Oomycetes.

PARASITIC deriving nourishment from another living organism (the host) (cf. NECROTROPHIC, SAPROBIC).

Peridium plural peridia): The covering over the spore mass of a fruiting body

Plasmodiocarp: A sessile, branched, ring shaped, or netted type of fruiting body formed when a plasmodium becomes concentrated in its main veins (without breaking up into smaller units) during fruiting ring-

Plasmodium: plural plasmodia): The naked acellular, multinucleate mass of protoplasm representing the main trophic stage in the myxomycete life cycle , moves and feeds in a amoeboid fashion.

PLASMOGAMY fusion or mixing of the cytoplasm of two cells; follows anastomosis and often precedes karyogamy.

Protoplasmic streaming: Movement of the protoplasm within the plasmodium; often readily apparent in the main veins

Pseudoaethalium plural pseudoaethalia ): A type of fruiting body that consists of a mass of sporangia tightly packed together to resemble an aethalium (pseudoaethalia):

SAPROBE a heterotrophic organism that derives food from dead organisms, or from organic substances liberated by living ones (cf. PARASITE, NECROTROPH, SYMBIONT).

Sclerotium plural sclerotia): A dormant, hardened structure formed from the plasmodium under unfavorable environmental conditions

SIRENIN a hormone secreted by female gamete of Allomyces which attracts male gametes.

Slime mould: Common term for members of Dictyosteliomycota, Acrasiomycota, Plasmodiophoromycota and Myxomycota.

Sorocarp: The fruiting body produced by a cellular slime mold

Sporangium plural sporangia): A type of fruiting body (formed when a plasmodium breaks up into a number of small portions, each of which develops into a single stalked or sessile unit; a small plasmodium may form only one sporangium

Spore: A resistant microscopic reproductive structure produced in the fruiting body of a myxomycete.

Swarm cell: The microscopic, uninucleate flagellated trophic stage in the myxomycete life cycle that also may function as a gamete.

WATER MOULDS members of the Order Saprolegniales (Oomycetes).

Zoospores  A motile, asexually produced spore.
Zygote  A diploid cell resulting from the union of two haploid cells.