



Fig. 1. Growth pattern of zoosporic fungi in a Petri dish using sesame seeds as bait. The seeds are colonised by radiating vegetative hyphae of captured zoosporic fungal species. Illustrative photo of twelve representative seeds put in one Petri dish, showing the growth pattern of a single species.



Fig. 2. Achlyoid discharge of a zoosporangium in *Achlya proliferata* with a ball of encysted zoospores at the mouth opening of an empty cylindrical zoosporangium.



Fig. 3. *Achlya americana* gemmae (resistant structures) arranged chain-wise at the tip of vegetative hypha.



Fig. 4. *Achlya flagellata* hyphae bearing oogonia and monoclinous and androgynous antheridia.

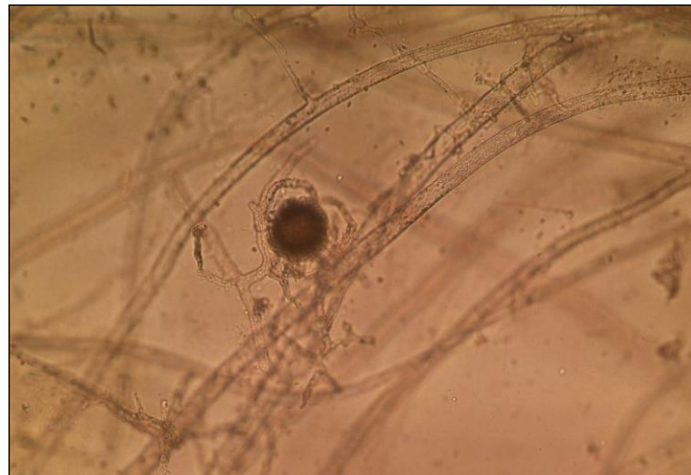


Fig. 5. Antheridial branches twining around an immature oogonium and vegetative hyphae of *Achlya proliferoides*.

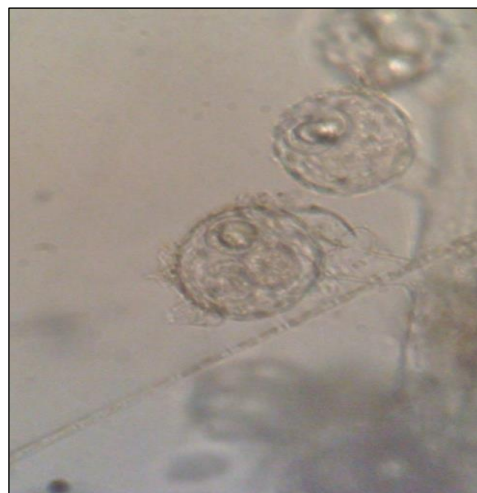


Fig. 6. Eccentric oogonia in *Achlya proliferoides*.



Fig. 7. *Allomyces anomalus* sporophyte showing vegetative hyphae bearing resting dark brown sporangia and yellow-orange zoosporangia.



Fig. 8. Gametophyte of *Allomyces macrogynus* showing small orange epigynous male gametangia and large colourless hypogynous female gametangia.



Fig. 9. Dictyoid (reticulate) zoosporangium of *Dictyuchus sterilis*.



Fig. 10. Globose zoosporangium of *Pythium inflatum* at the tip of a thin sporangiophore thread before spore release.



Fig. 11. Zoosporangial proliferation in *Saprolegnia ferax* showing successively created secondary zoosporangia proliferating inside an empty primary zoosporangium.



Fig. 12. Diclinous antheridia enclosing a clavate oogonium in *Saprolegnia parasitica*.