- Karyochorisis — Cell div. in fungi is k/n as Karyochorisis. with help of spindle pore bodies.
- Here equal division of genetic material.
- Cell division of dinoflagellate. — Dinomitosis.
- Here chromosome separate with attachment to N.B.
- Polyteny — Endoduplication takes place.
- Free nuclear division — Repeated karyokinesis not followed by cytokinesis.

C-Mitosis — Mitosis will be arrested at metaphase (colchicine) stage. So it is called as mitotic poision.

Agrason — Also arrest spindle formation.

- Brachymeiosis — Failure of meiosis II.

Restitution nucleus — Mitosis proceeds normally upto early anaphase stage but later on abnormality comes, i.e only one nuclear memb. is formed total chromosomes laid present in same nucleus.

Gametic meiosis — Terminal meiosis

Zygotic meiosis — Initial meiosis

Spori meiosis — Intermediate meiosis

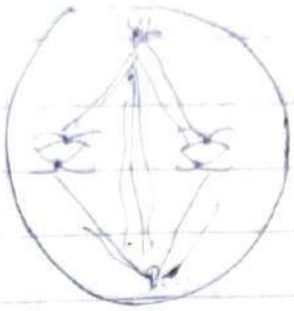
Karyotyping —

- Constitutive heterochromatic region is stained.
- DNA are denatured with help of trisodium citrate and stained with GIMSA — so G- banding.

Q- banding : - Quankin mustard.

* Polytene chromosomes are pr only in larvae bdn'd in adult because their further division doesn't takes place.

Metaphase I



- In mitotic metaphase each chromosome arranged at equatorial plate. but in meiotic metaphase I each pair of chr. come on equatorial plate.
- Spindle fibres are attached to each chromosom at kinetochore pt of centromere in meiotic metaphase I but in mitotic metaphase each chromatids are attached to s. fibre on kinetochore pt

Anaphase I

Chromosomes moves towards opp. pole but in mitotic anaphase chromatids move at opp p

Telophase I

- Nucleolus & NM reappear.

* Interkinesis may or may not be present.

Meiosis II

Meioses II is 100% similar to mitosis (proces
- Here chromatids separated.

* In some cells eg. in Trilium: Telophase I & prophase II both are ommitted (absen

div. { Simultaneous — Tetrahedral arrangement
Successive — Isobilateral arrangement

In microsporogenesis.

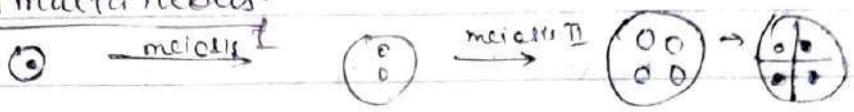
and from anaphase I cell proceed directly to metaphase II.

4. Cytokinesis

May be of two type.

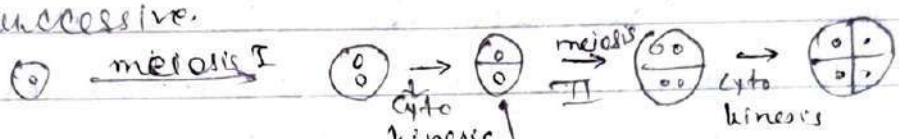
(1) Simultaneous (2) Successive

(1) Simultaneous.



Cytokinesis takes place finally after meiosis II.

(2) Successive.



Dyad stage formation.

→ In simultaneous type, centripetal cytokinesis takes place

→ In successive type, centrifugal type cytokinesis takes place

Differences b/t Meiosis II & Mitosis:

1. Before mitosis Interphase was present but before meiosis II it is not found.
2. In mitosis both arm of chromatids were same but in meiosis II it is diff. due to crossing-over

Amitosis —

— Nuclear memb. don't disappear.

— Equal distribution of chr. in daughter cells is not present.

eg. Macronucleus of paramoecium.
Nodal cells of chara (algae).