

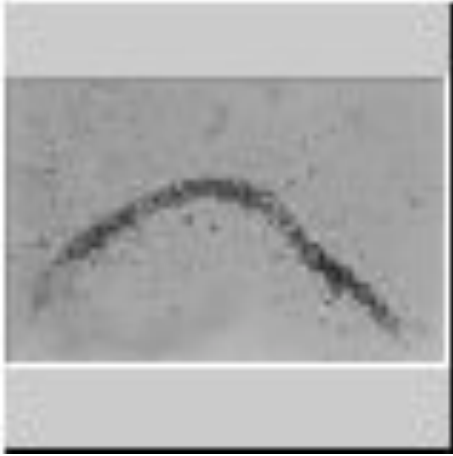
Infection thalli of *Myzocythium* spp. at maturity produce globose to subglobose zoosporangia (picture is courtesy of Wang).



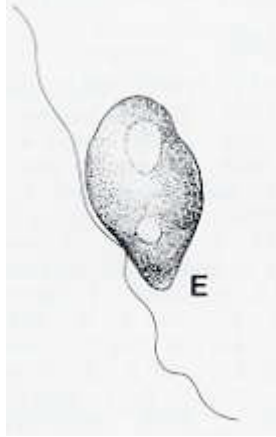
Zoospores of *Myzocythium* spp. exude from evacuation tubes of zoosporangia. More advanced species of *Myzocythium* produce adhesive bud on zoospores, at maturity forcibly ejected through the tubes to come in contact with nematodes (picture is courtesy of Wang).



Although oogonia exist and fertilization occurs, the fungus is homothallic. Thus, the function of oogonia is to survive over adverse conditions due to their thick walls (picture is courtesy of Wang).



Oospores of *Myzocythium* are released into the environment following disintegration of the host and oogonial walls (picture is courtesy of Wang).



*Myzocythium* belongs to Lagenidiales. Zoospores of most species of *Myzocythium* are anteriorly and laterally equally biflagellated, one tinsel and one whiplash type. Only lateral type is illustrated (drawing is courtesy of Esser).