

ness after blue light (not shown). This shows that energy and metabolites were not completely absent. However, as hair-whorl formation was undetectable (with the exception of *dw1*), this could mean that the transition to the development of whorls only proceeded when the level of photosynthetic metabolites was higher than the minimum required for stalk growth alone. The different requirements for red irradiation among the different strains would then reflect different levels of metabolite availability. Similar differences in the light requirement for stalk growth and cap formation were observed with *Acetabularia crenulata* grown in white light of various irradiances (Terborgh and Thimann 1965).

The metabolites must be available and produced at the tip itself since local irradiation of *Acetabularia* cells has shown that growth can proceed only when the cells receive light at the apex rather than at the base (Gibor 1977). Apical or basal applications of DCMU also prevented growth only when the tip was treated, indicating that at least part of these effects were due to photosynthesis. Metabolites and DCMU do not appear to be transported longitudinally.

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Erratum

p-Coumaric acid – a monomer in the sporopollenin skeleton

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Page 377: The intensity of m/z 164 indicates that the compound is bound by its acid group in the sample because ester-bound *p*-coumaric acid decarboxylates during pyrolysis to vinylphenol (Boon 1989).

The corrected text: The intensity of m/z 164 indicates that the compound is *not* bound by its acid group in the sample because ester-bound *p*-coumaric acid decarboxylates during pyrolysis to vinylphenol (Boon 1989).