Hereditary Continuity [in bacteria], and its cytological basis.
Mutations: spontaneous and induced. Random and "specific" mutagens. Elementary radiobiology.
Population dynamics: growth, mutation dynamics, selection. Recombination.
Fungi. Genetic control of biochemical reactions. Reverse mutations. Ascus genetics. Heterokaryons and Dikaryons. Genetic systems (life cycles). [Algae]. Yeast. Adaptive enzymes and their bearing on genetics.
Protozoa
Infective transmissions (transformations; induced lysogenicity)

7. Bankawianhagax Viruses: general nature, mutation and recombination.