





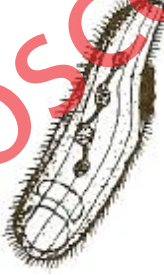



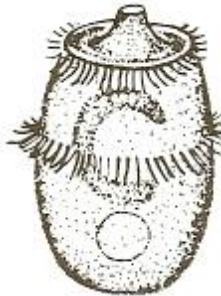



PROTOZOANS

Readily available through science supply companies

Phylum Sarcodina		Phylum Ciliophora	
Move with a "false foot" or pseudopod		Move with cilia	
 <p>*Amoeba proteus: (500 - 1000 microns) This species is most commonly used to illustrate the structure and locomotion of <i>Amoebas</i>. Other species are either too small or atypical in structure.</p>	 <p>Arcella: (50 - 200 microns) Small <i>Amoeba</i> that has a light brown or transparent chitinous test (shell). It is dome-like on the top and concave on the bottom.</p>	 <p>*Bursaria truncatella: (500 - 1000 microns) Large, easily-observed ciliate. Feeds readily on <i>Paramecium bursaria</i>.</p>	 <p>Carchesium: (100 - 150 microns) A stalked, colonial ciliate similar to <i>Vorticella</i>. Each one can contract singly without causing the colony to contract.</p>
 <p>*Pelomyxa (<i>Chaos chaos</i>): (1000 - 5000 microns) This is a very large <i>Amoeba</i>, much larger than <i>A. proteus</i>. It reproduces by plasmotomy forming two to six daughter cells and feeds on <i>Paramecium</i>.</p>	 <p>Diffugia: (200 - 250 microns) <i>Amoeba</i> with a roundish test completely covered with sand grains. This shelled rhizopod feeds mainly on <i>Spirogyra</i> (a green algae). The shell architecture and feeding habits make the <i>Diffugia</i> interesting to observe.</p>	 <p>*Blepharisma: (150 - 300 microns) Large, interesting, easily observed rose-colored ciliate. It becomes colorless in bright light.</p>	 <p>Dileptus: (250 - 500 microns) An interesting ciliate with a long body pointed at the rear and a long, flailing "neck."</p>
 <p>Actinosphaerium: (200 - 1000 microns) A large, spherical heliozoan (helio=sun, zoan=animal) with stiff, unbranched arms radiating in all directions.</p>	 <p>Centropyxis: (100 - 150 microns) An <i>Amoeba</i> with an oval test and four to six spines at the thicker end. May have sand grains or diatom shells attached to the test.</p>	 <p>*Didinium: (80 - 200 microns) A carnivorous, fast-moving protozoan that feeds almost exclusively on live <i>Paramecium</i>.</p>	 <p>Epistylis: (200 - 250 microns) A stalked ciliate similar to <i>Carchesium</i> except that the stalk cannot contract (lacks a myoneme) the spring-like contracting element found in <i>Vorticella</i> and <i>Carchesium</i></p>

*Best samples to view with a microprojector