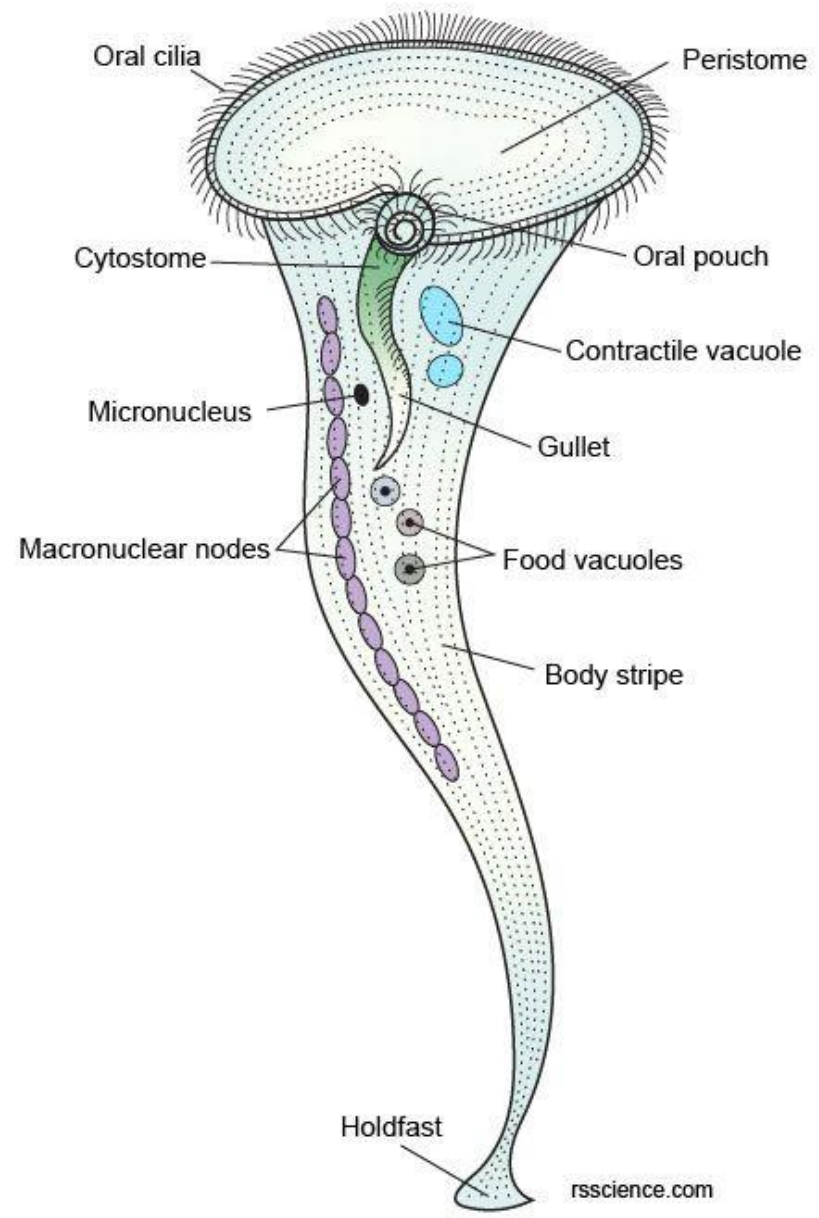


- Lab;8
- Kingdom: Protista
- Sub kingdom : Protozoa
- Phylum :Ciliophora
- Sub phylum : Ciliata
- Class : Spirotricha
- Genus: Stentor

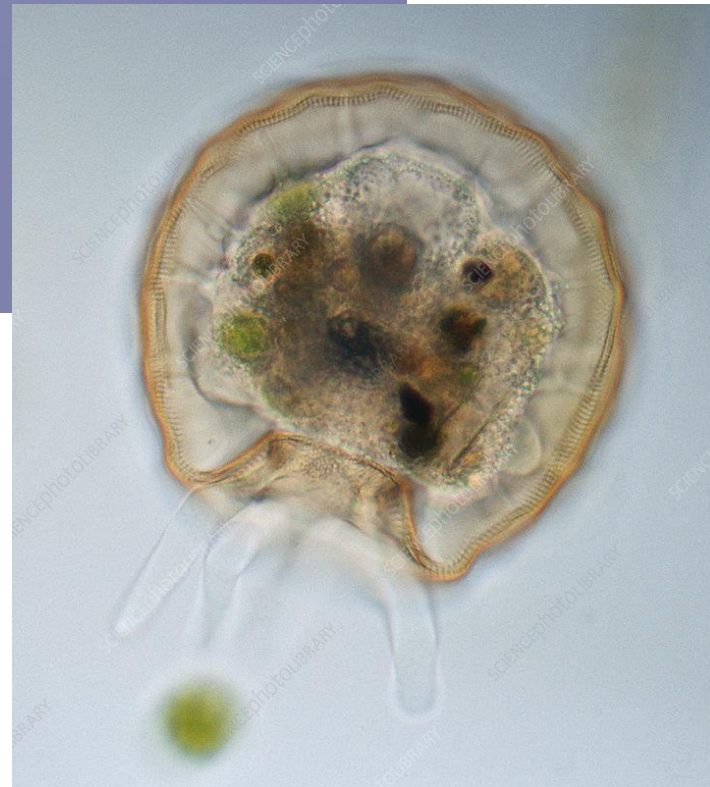
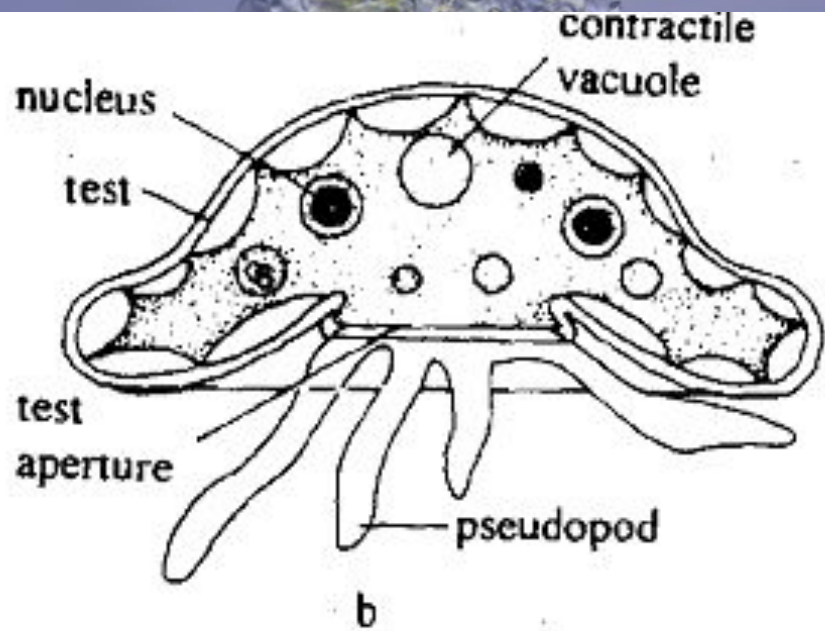
- Stentor is a very large ciliate measuring from 500-2000 μm long when extended. There are a variety of species of Stentor, Each individual has long **funnel shaped** body with contractile stalk with many myonemes, it can contract into a ball. It may also swim freely both extended or contracted, and has one macronucleus (often elongated that looks like a string of beads) with several micronuclei .It has a ring of prominent **cilia** in coronal around the anterior body (cytostome),they uses to sweep food down into its gullet. They can regenerate, and small fragments can grow into full organisms with asexually reproduction by **binary fission**, and encyst in difficult condition, it's free living in fresh water and marine water



The Structure of Stentor



- Phylum: amoebazoa
- genus : **Arcella**
- has umbrella-shaped shell (**test**) that has a single central aperture through which the **pseudopods** extend out– which are used for locomotion and feeding. The shell is composed of organic material and is transparent or light-yellow-colored in young *Arcella*, but browns while aging due to the progressive deposition of **iron** and **manganese** compounds.
- They also have many **contractile vacuoles**, and can develop vacuoles of carbon dioxide in their cytoplasm to float up to the surface of the water.
- *Arcella* inhabit **freshwater** . Few species can also be found in **soils**. They nourish on **diatoms**, unicellular **green algae** or animal protozoa such as **flagellates** and **ciliates**.
- They eat by stretching out their pseudopods to surround the food and bring it back to the microorganism.



- Genus: **Diffugia**
- *Diffugia* species produce shells or tests from mineral particles or biogenic elements (e.g. diatom) and are thus commonly referred to as testate amoebae or shelled amoebae. All species also contain an epipodium which is a terminal aperture in the test structure.
- *Diffugia* are particularly common in marshes and other freshwater habitats.
- Feeding: mainly algae , fungi and bacteria.
-

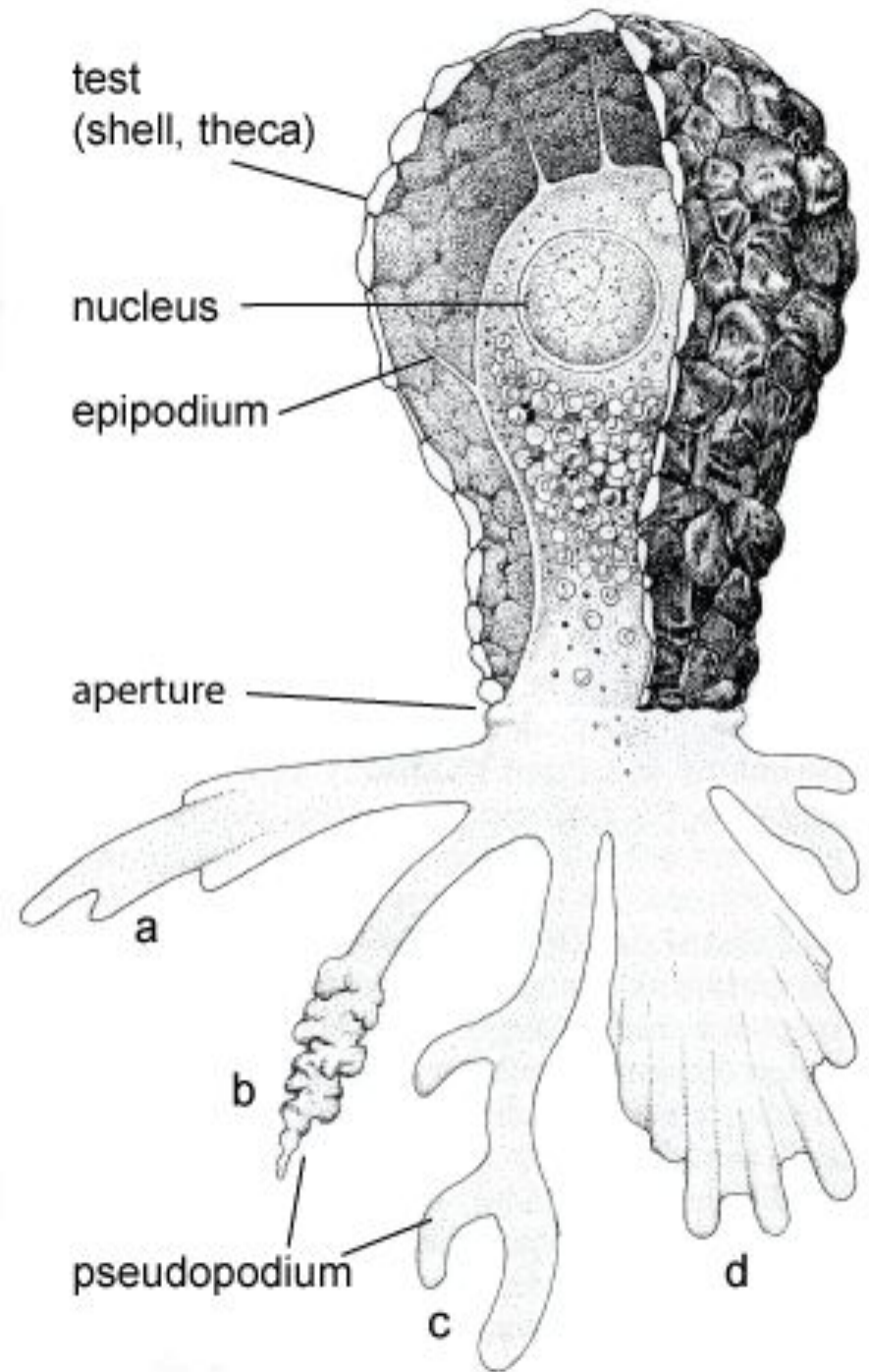


test
(shell, theca)

nucleus

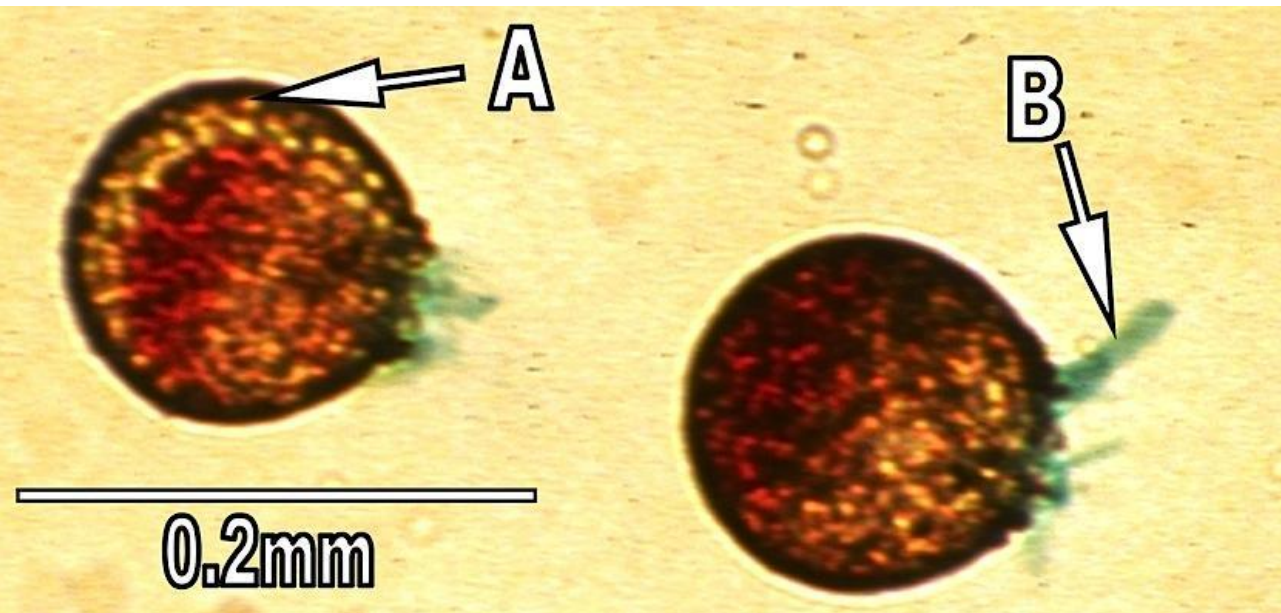
epipodium

aperture



A

B



0.2mm