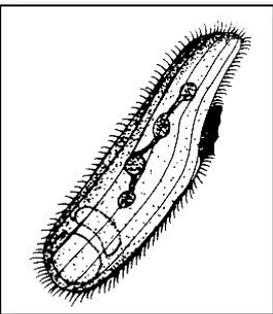
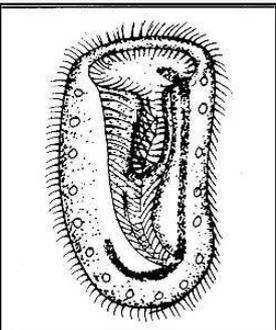
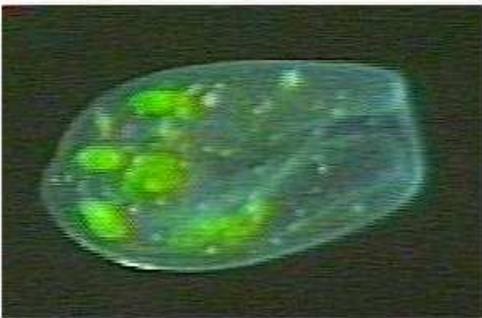
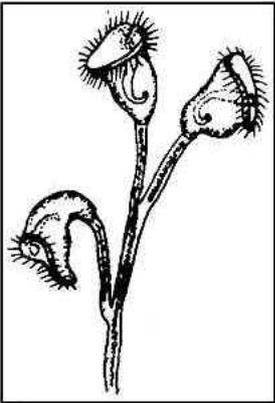
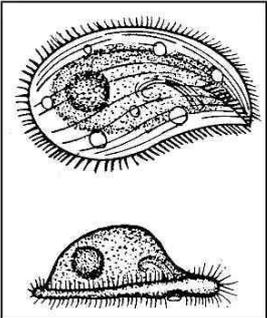
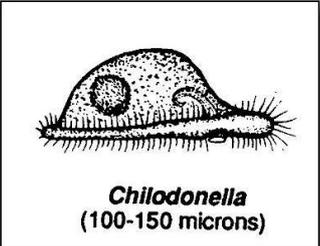
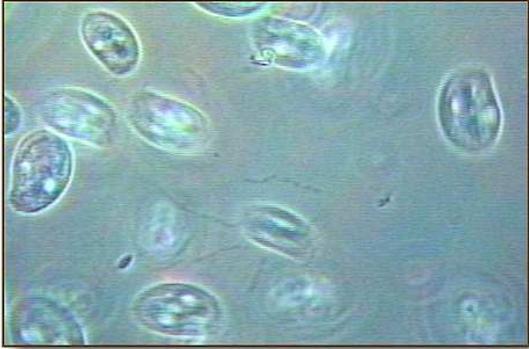
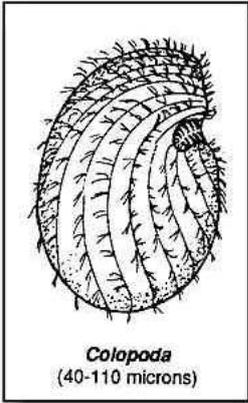
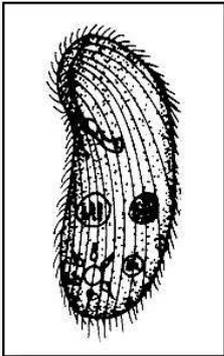
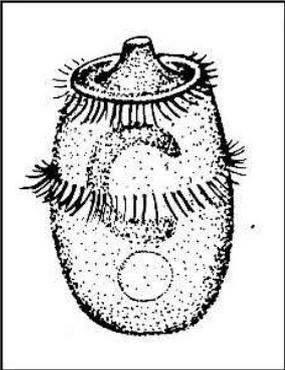
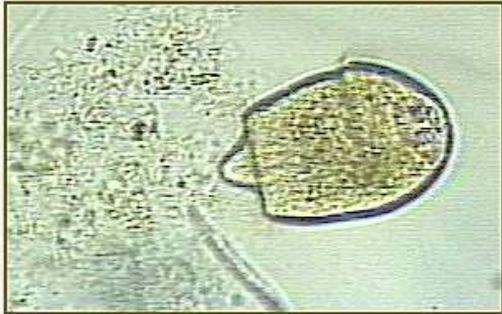
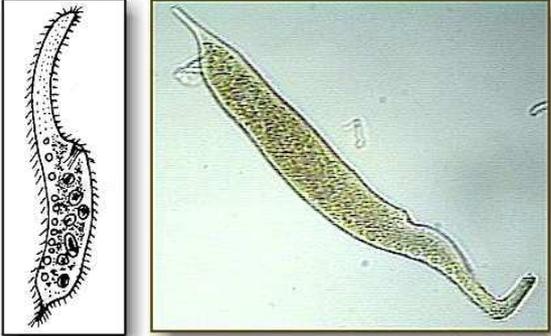
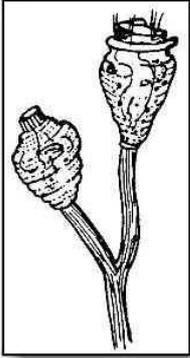
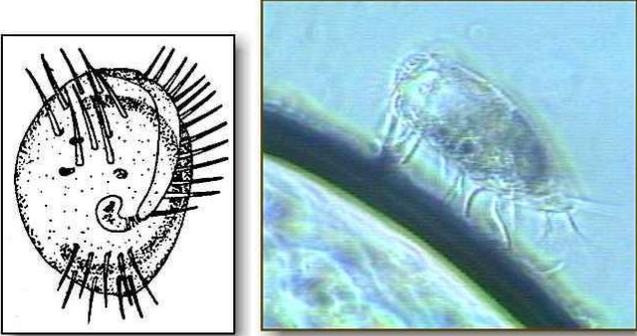
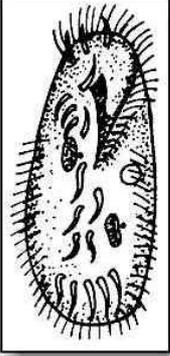
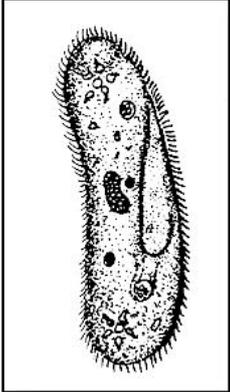
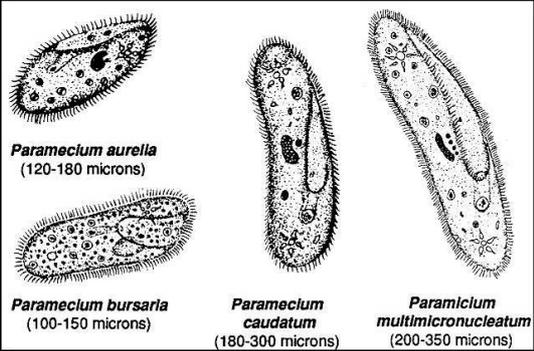
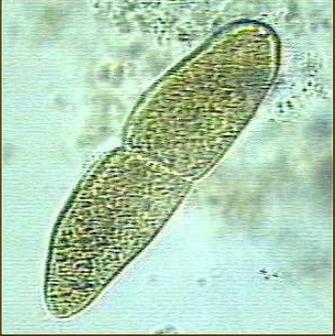
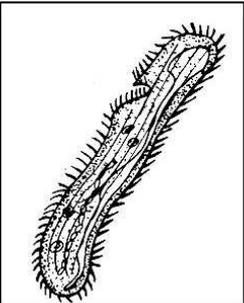


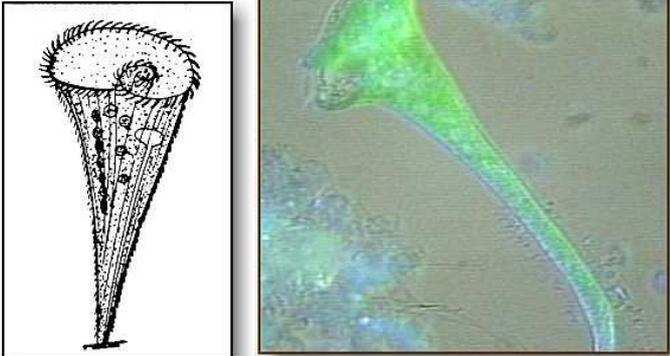
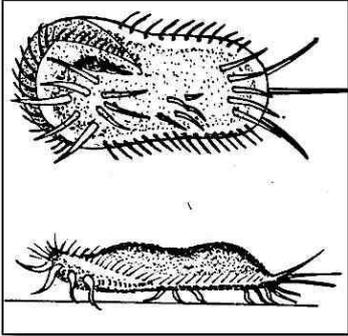
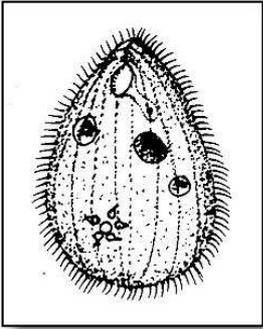
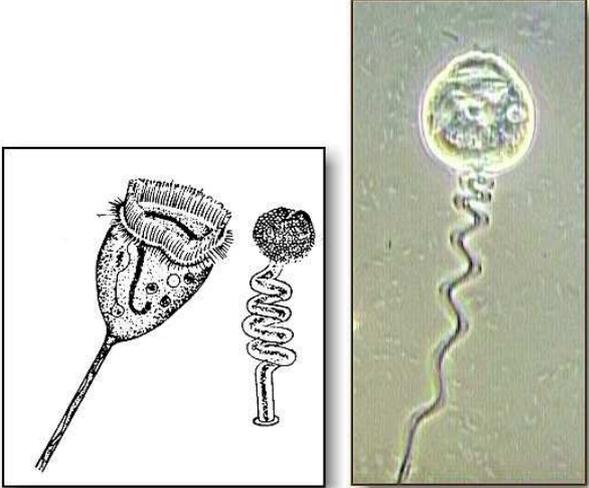
ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΖΩΩΝ

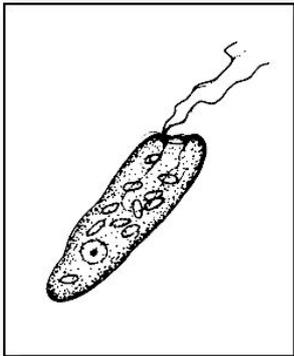
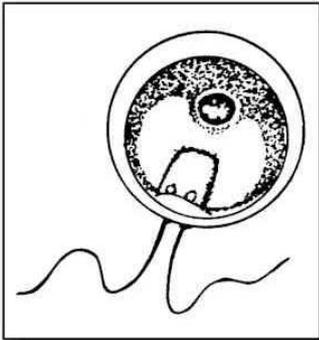
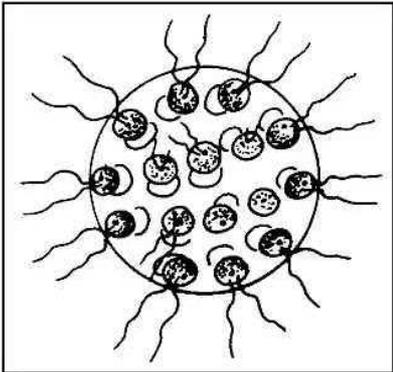
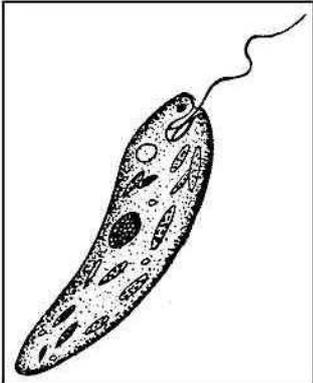
		Blepharisma
		Bursaria
		Carchesium
	 <p><i>Chilodonella</i> (100-150 microns)</p>	Chilodonella

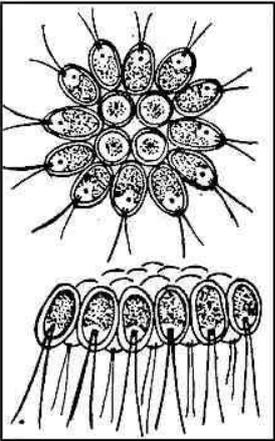
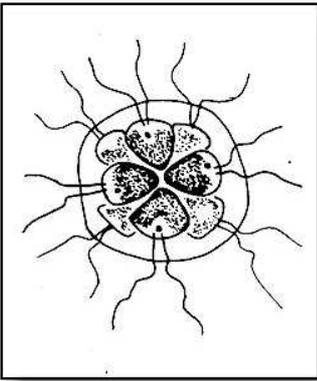
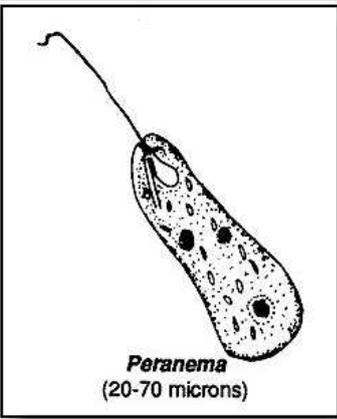
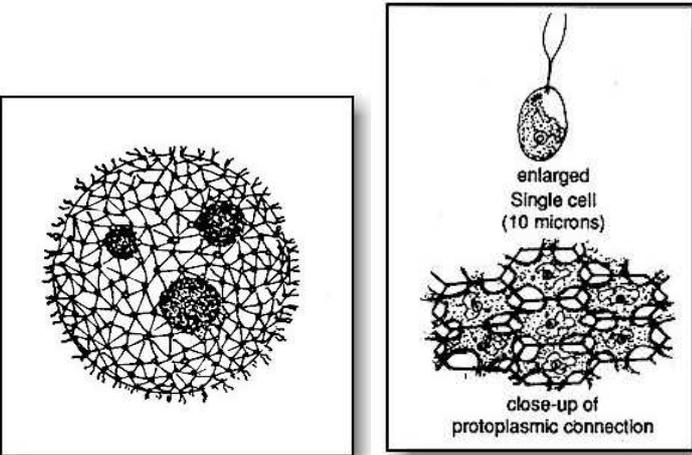
	
 <p><i>Colopoda</i> (40-110 microns)</p>	<p>Colopoda</p>
	<p>Colpidium</p>
 	<p>Didinium</p>

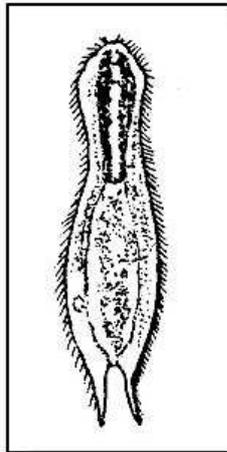
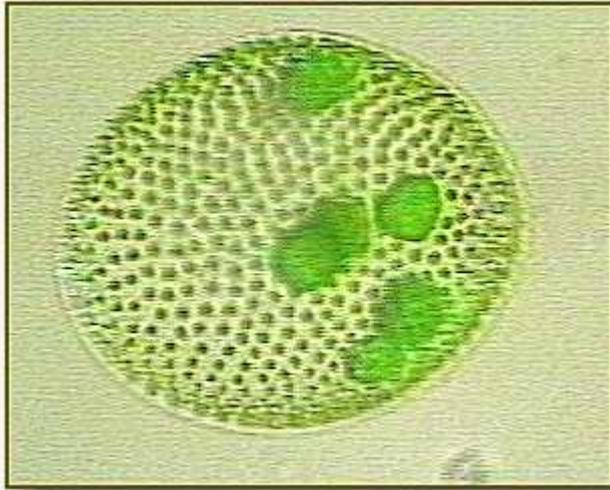
	
	<p>Dileptus</p>
	<p>Epistylis</p>
	<p>Euplotes</p>

 <p>A detailed black and white micrograph of the ciliated protozoan Oxytricha. It shows a pear-shaped cell covered in fine cilia, with a prominent oral groove (peristome) and several large, dark, rounded macronuclei.</p>	<h2>Oxytricha</h2>
    <p>This section contains four images related to Paramecium. On the left is a large micrograph of a single Paramecium aurelia cell. To its right is a composite image showing three different species: Paramecium aurelia (120-180 microns), Paramecium bursaria (100-150 microns), Paramecium caudatum (180-300 microns), and Paramecium multimicronucleatum (200-350 microns). Below these are two photographs: one showing a dense colony of Paramecium cells in a petri dish, and another showing a single Paramecium cell under a microscope.</p>	<h2>Paramecium</h2>
 <p>A black and white micrograph of Spirostomum, a pear-shaped ciliated protozoan. It features a long, narrow oral groove (peristome) extending from the anterior end, and several large, dark macronuclei.</p>	<h2>Spirostomum</h2>

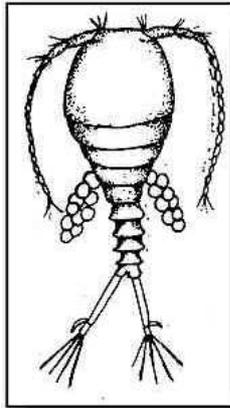
 <p>The diagram on the left shows a Stentor, a trumpet-shaped ciliate with a wide oral groove at the top and a long, narrow body. The micrograph on the right shows a Stentor in a greenish environment, highlighting its characteristic shape and the oral groove.</p>	<p>Stentor</p>
 <p>The diagram shows Stylonychia, a pear-shaped ciliate with a wide oral groove and a long, thin body. It is covered in numerous cilia and has several long, thin flagella extending from the anterior end.</p>	<p>Stylonychia</p>
 <p>The diagram shows Tetrahymena, a pear-shaped ciliate with a wide oral groove and a long, thin body. It is covered in numerous cilia and has several long, thin flagella extending from the anterior end.</p>	<p>Tetrahymena</p>
 <p>The diagram on the left shows Vorticella, a pear-shaped ciliate with a wide oral groove and a long, thin body. The micrograph on the right shows a Vorticella in a greenish environment, highlighting its characteristic shape and the oral groove.</p>	<p>Vorticella</p>

		Chilomonas
		Chlamydomonas
		Eudorina
		Euglena

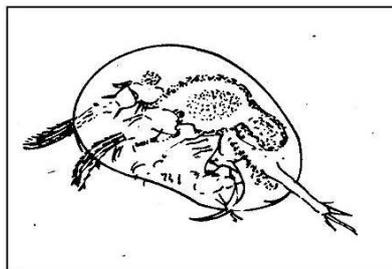
	<p>Gonium</p>
	<p>Pandorina</p>
 <p>Peranema (20-70 microns)</p>	<p>Peranema</p>
 <p>enlarged Single cell (10 microns)</p> <p>close-up of protoplasmic connection</p>	<p>Volvox</p>



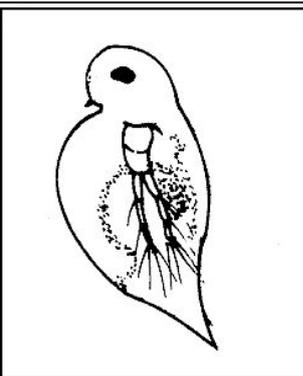
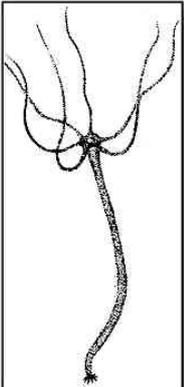
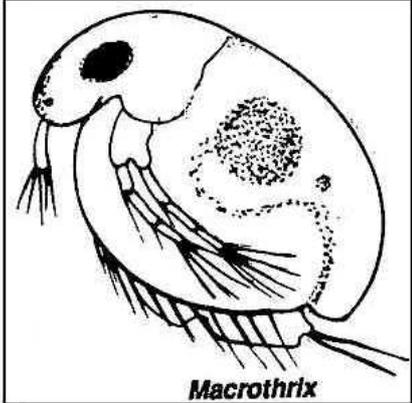
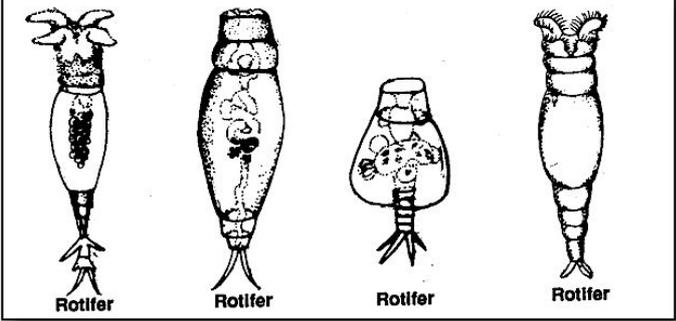
Chaetonotus

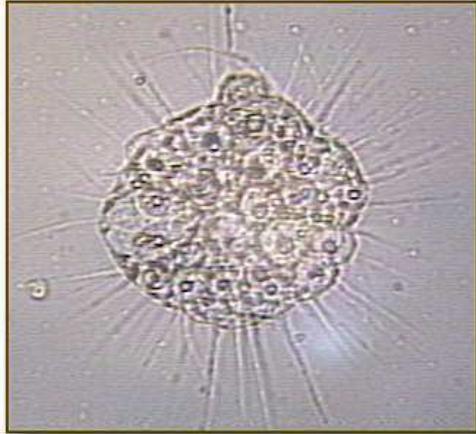
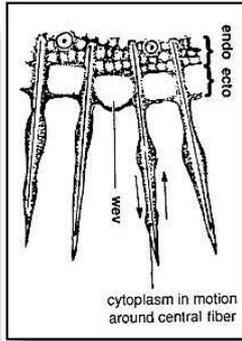
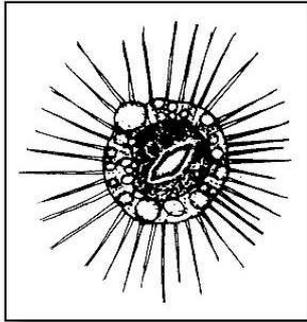


Cyclops

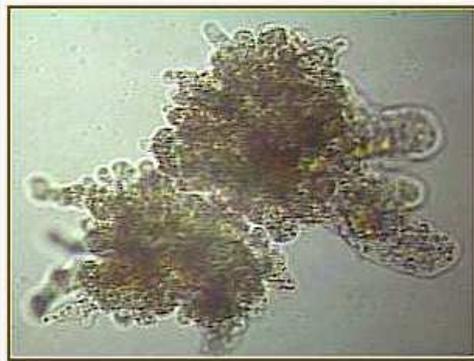
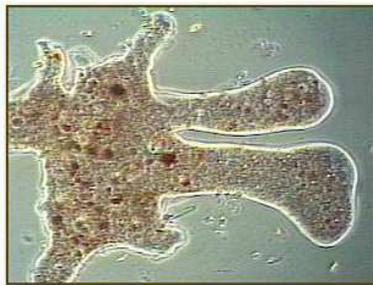
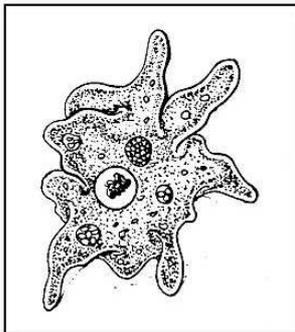


Cypris

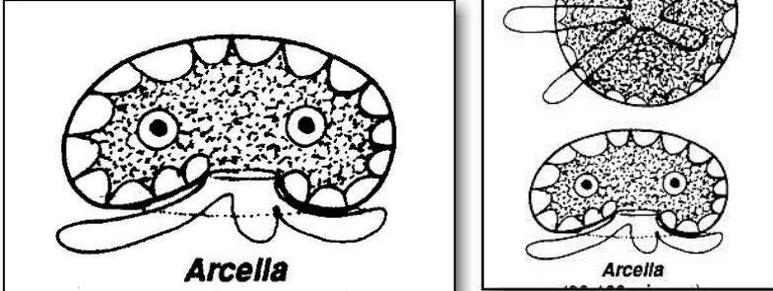
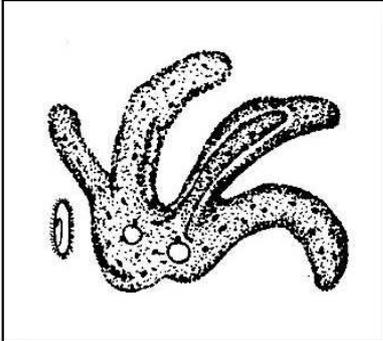
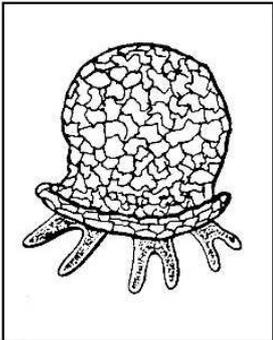
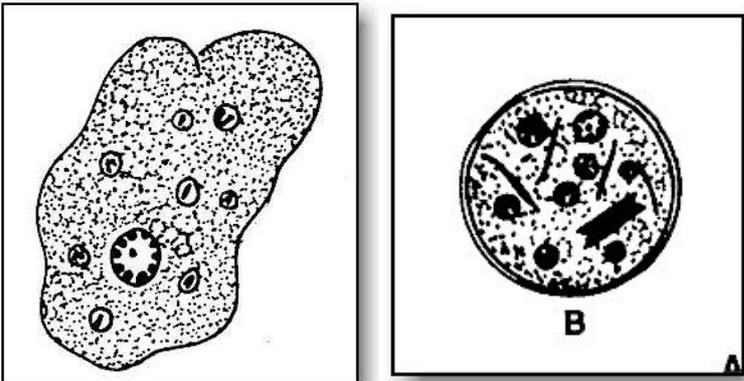
		<p>Daphnia</p>
		<p>Hydra</p>
	 <p>Macrothrix</p>	<p>Macrothrix</p>
	 <p>Rotifer Rotifer Rotifer Rotifer</p>	<p>Rotifers</p>

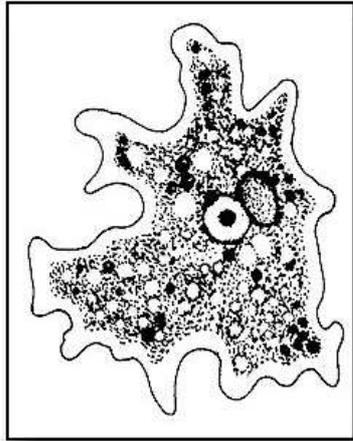


Actinosphaerium



Amoeba

	<p>Arcella</p>
	<p>Chaos-Chaos</p>
	<p>Difflugia</p>
	<p>Entamoeba</p>



Parameoba