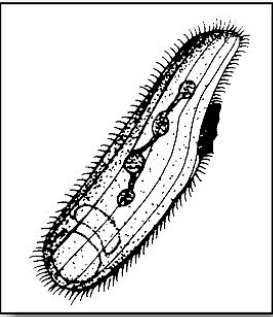
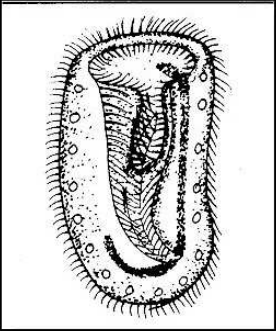
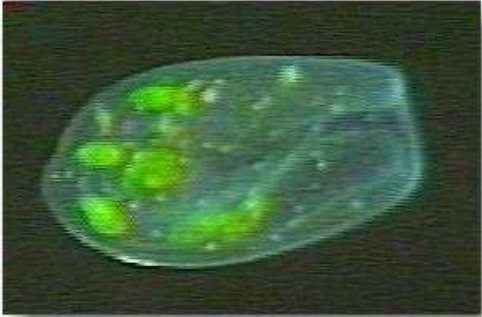
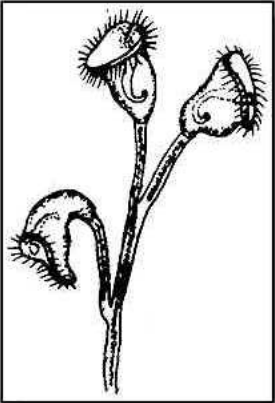
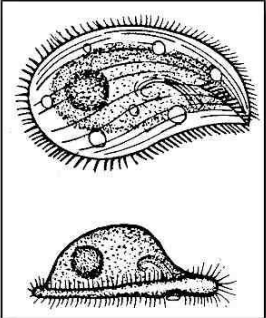
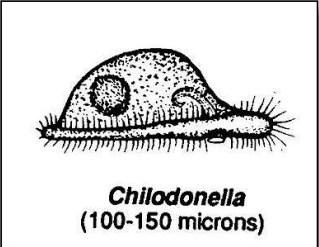

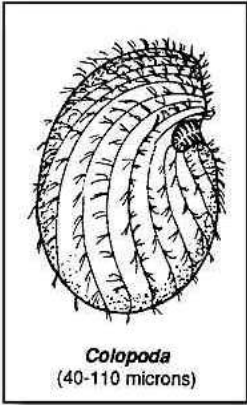
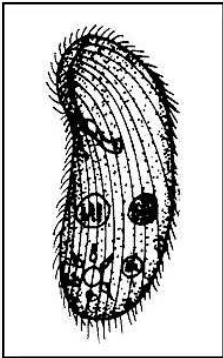
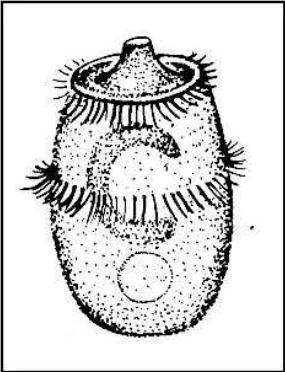
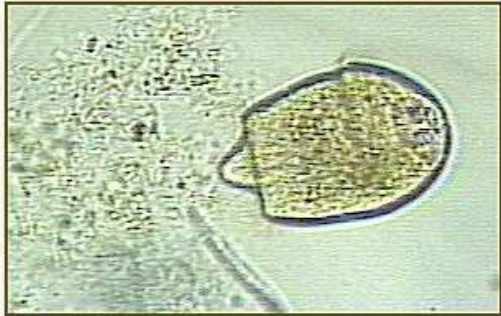

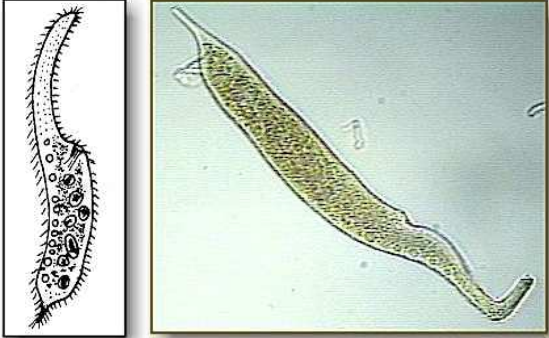
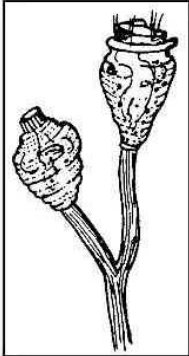
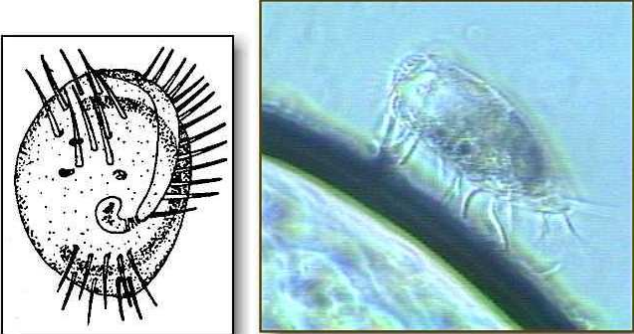
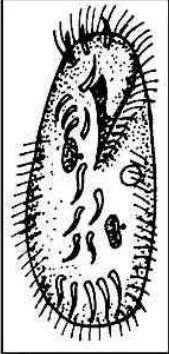
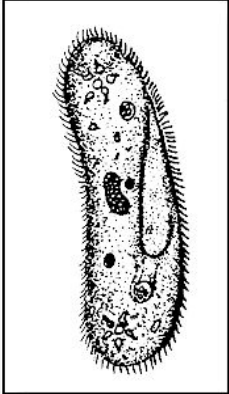
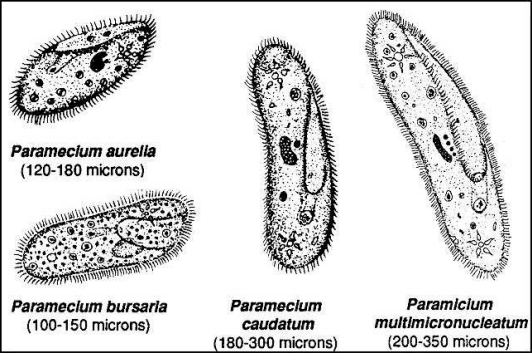

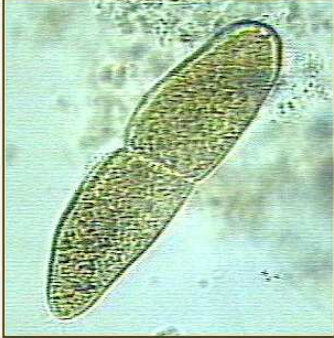
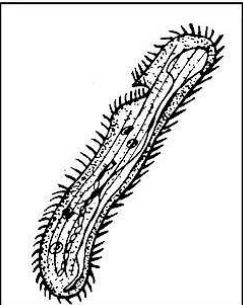


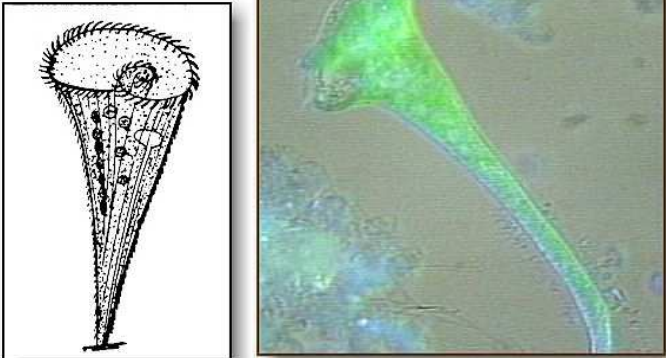
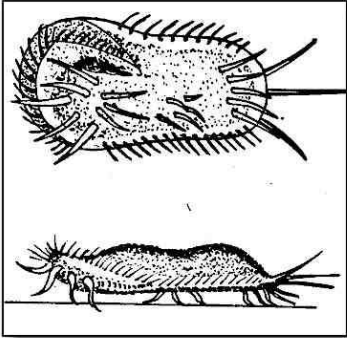
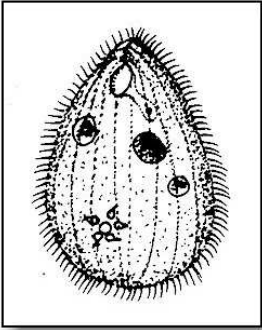
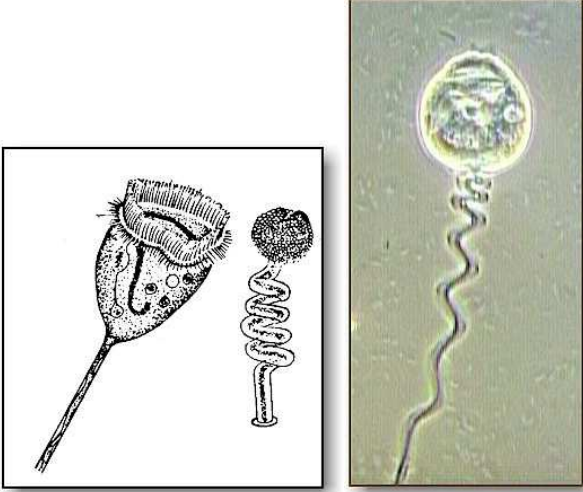
ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΖΩΩΝ

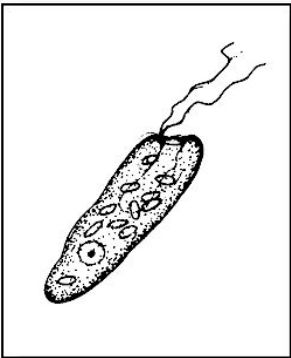
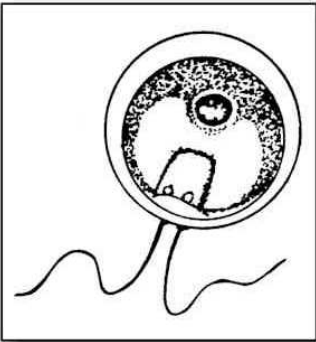
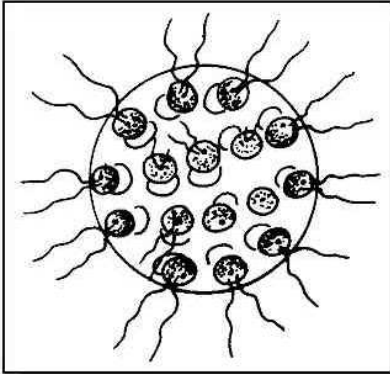
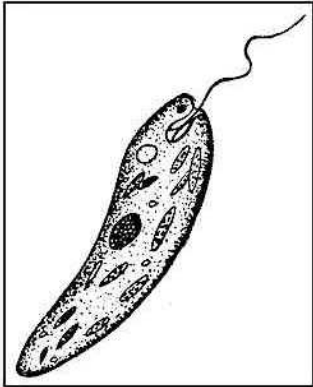
		Blepharisma
		Bursaria
		Carchesium
	 <p><i>Chilodonella</i> (100-150 microns)</p>	Chilodonella

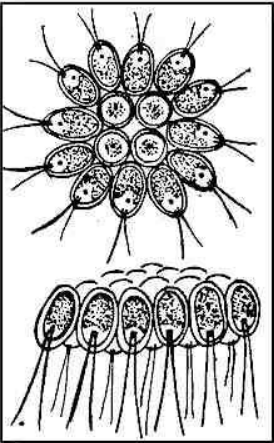
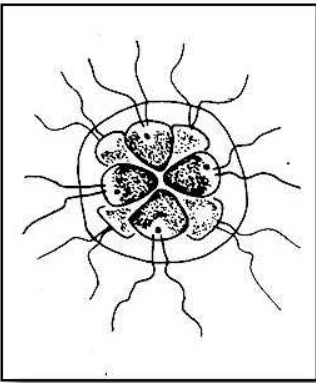
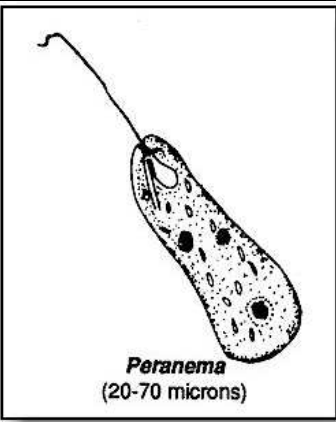
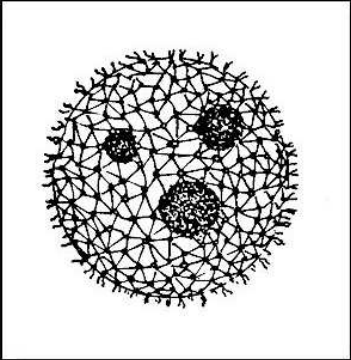
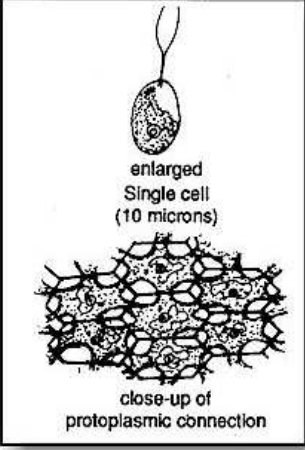
	
 <p><i>Colopoda</i> (40-110 microns)</p>	<p>Colopoda</p>
	<p>Colpidium</p>
 	<p>Didinium</p>

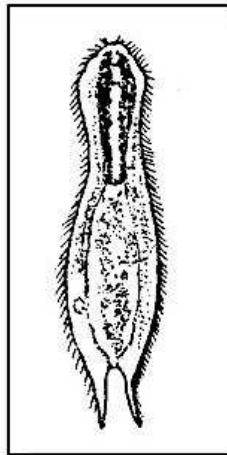
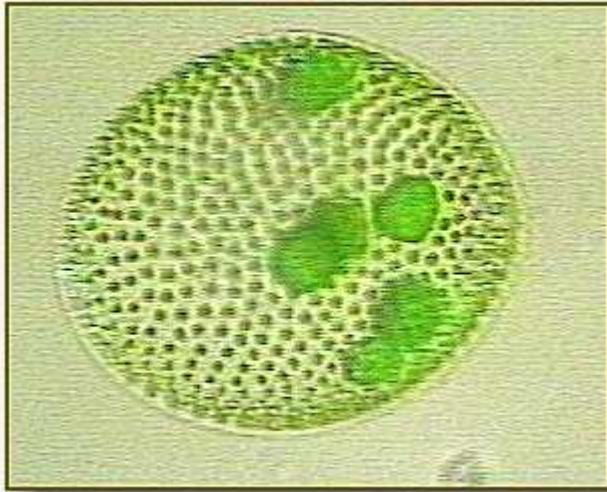
	
	<p>Dileptus</p>
	<p>Epistylis</p>
	<p>Euplotes</p>

	<h2>Oxytricha</h2>
  <p><i>Paramecium aurelia</i> (120-180 microns)</p> <p><i>Paramecium bursaria</i> (100-150 microns)</p> <p><i>Paramecium caudatum</i> (180-300 microns)</p> <p><i>Paramecium multimicronucleatum</i> (200-350 microns)</p>  	<h2>Paramecium</h2>
	<h2>Spirostomum</h2>

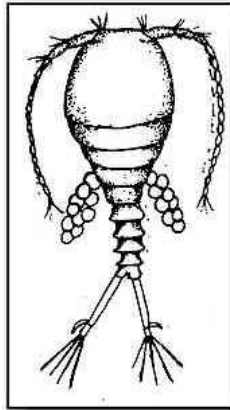
 <p>The diagram on the left shows a Stentor, a trumpet-shaped ciliate with a wide oral groove at the top and a long, narrow body. The micrograph on the right shows a Stentor with a bright green fluorescent stain, highlighting its structure against a dark background.</p>	<p>Stentor</p>
 <p>The diagram shows two views of Stylonychia, a pear-shaped ciliate covered in fine cilia. The top view shows the organism from a side perspective, and the bottom view shows it from a more dorsal or ventral perspective, highlighting its rounded body and numerous cilia.</p>	<p>Stylonychia</p>
 <p>The diagram shows a Tetrahymena, a pear-shaped ciliate with a distinct oral groove and several large, dark, circular structures (likely contractile vacuoles) on its surface. It is covered in fine cilia.</p>	<p>Tetrahymena</p>
 <p>The diagram on the left shows a Vorticella, a pear-shaped ciliate with a long, thin stalk and a wavy, coiled structure (the oral groove) extending from the top. The micrograph on the right shows a Vorticella with a bright yellowish-green fluorescent stain, highlighting its pear-shaped body and long stalk.</p>	<p>Vorticella</p>

		Chilomonas
		Chlamydomonas
		Eudorina
		Euglena

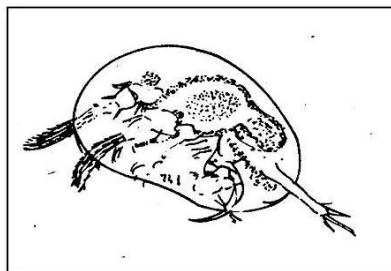
	<p>Gonium</p>
	<p>Pandorina</p>
 <p>Peranema (20-70 microns)</p>	<p>Peranema</p>
  <p>enlarged Single cell (10 microns)</p> <p>close-up of protoplasmic connection</p>	<p>Volvox</p>



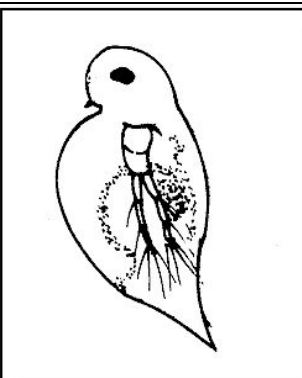
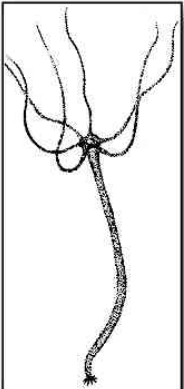

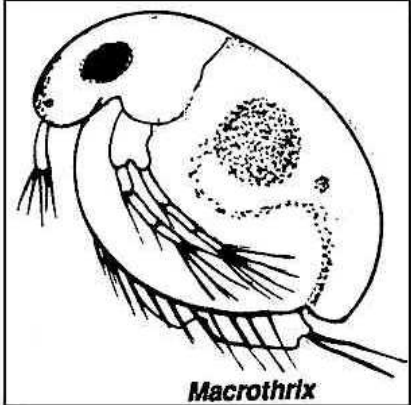
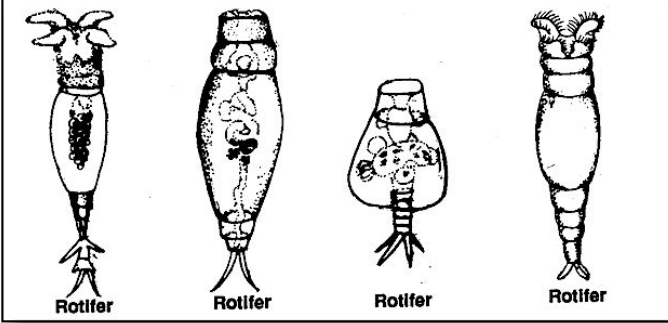
Chaetomonotus

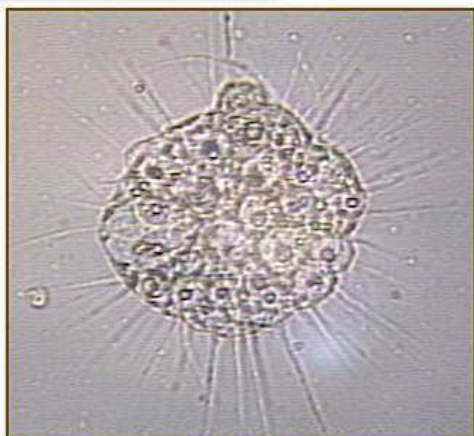
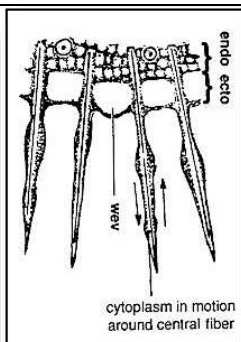
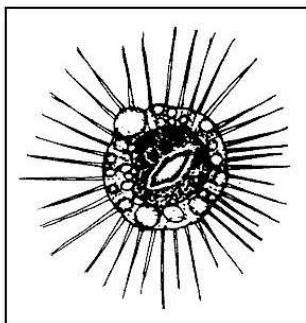


Cyclops

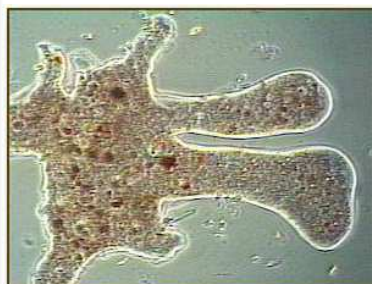
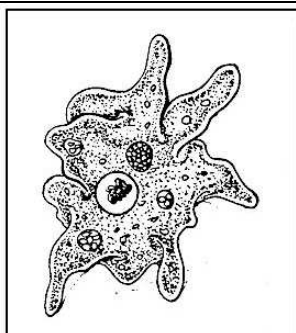


Cypris

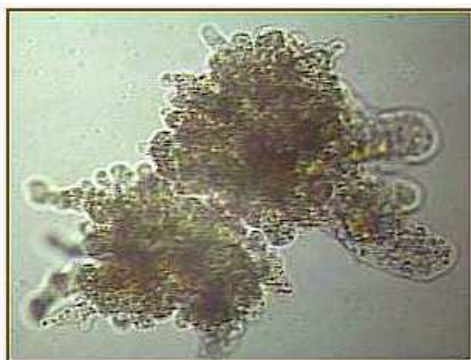
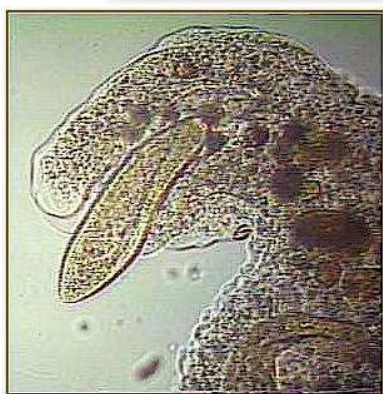
		<p>Daphnia</p>
		<p>Hydra</p>
	 <p>Macrothrix</p>	<p>Macrothrix</p>
	 <p>Rotifer Rotifer Rotifer Rotifer</p>	<p>Rotifers</p>

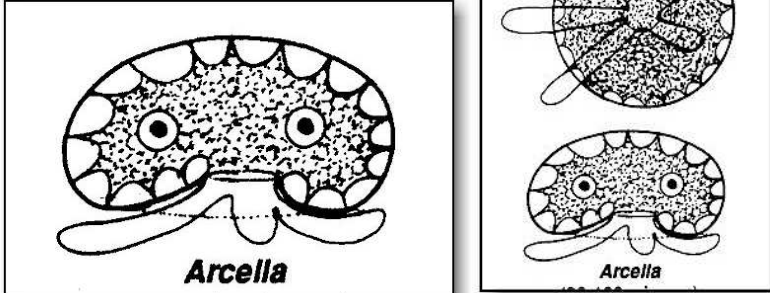
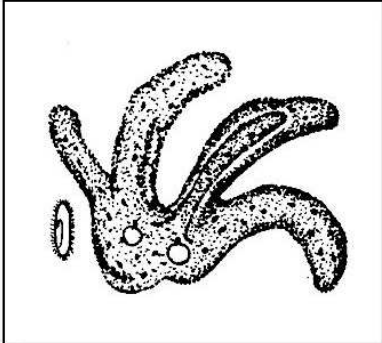
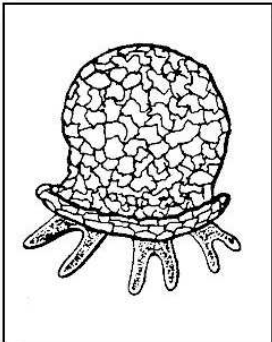
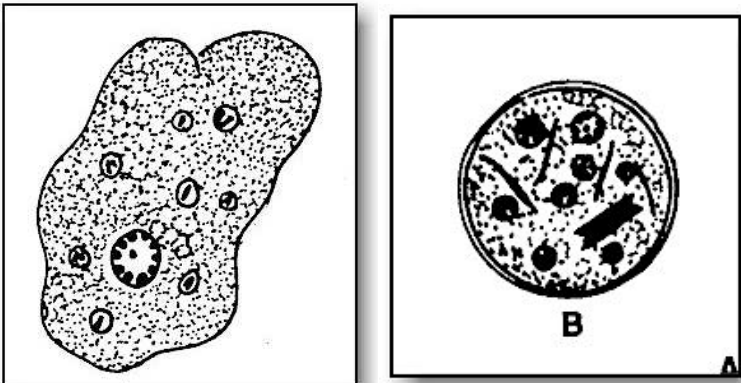


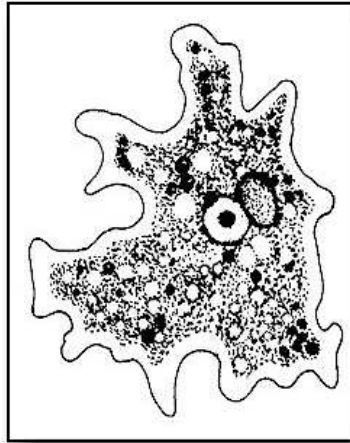
Actinosphaerium



Amoeba



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



Parameoba