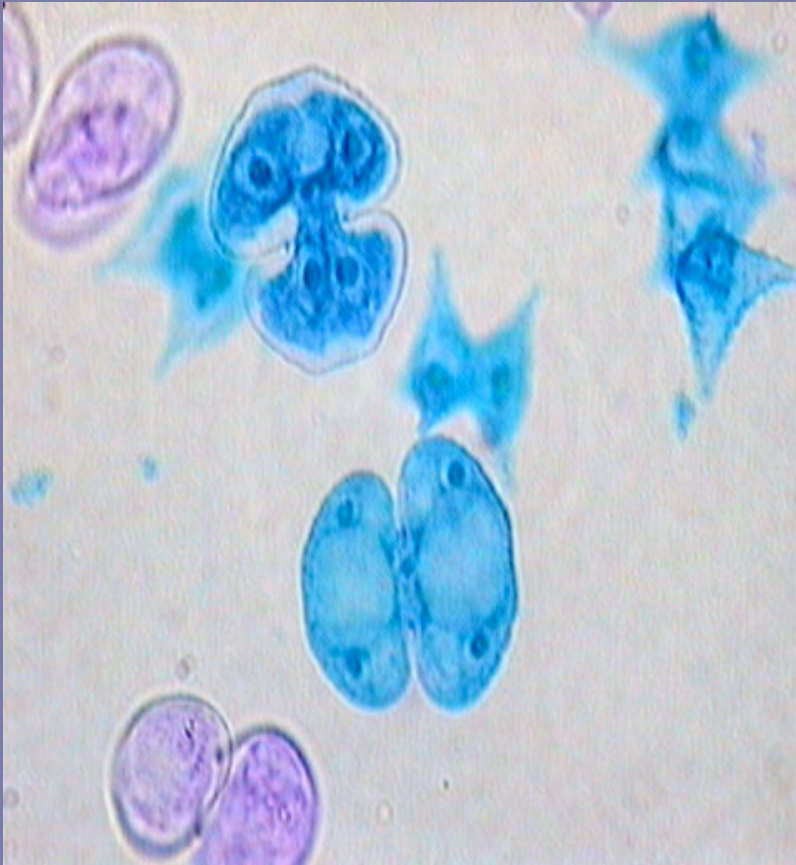
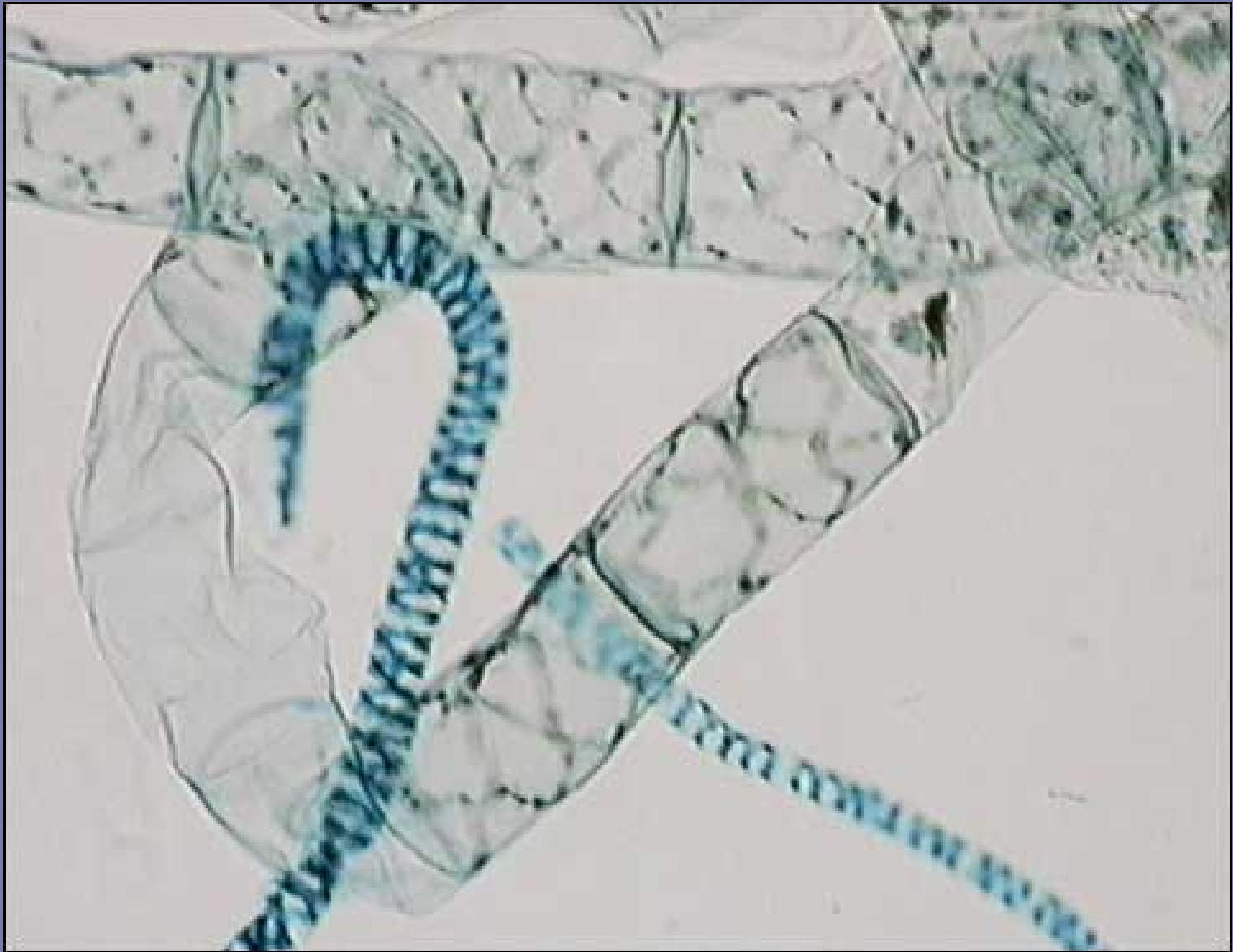


# Desmids, microscopic algae



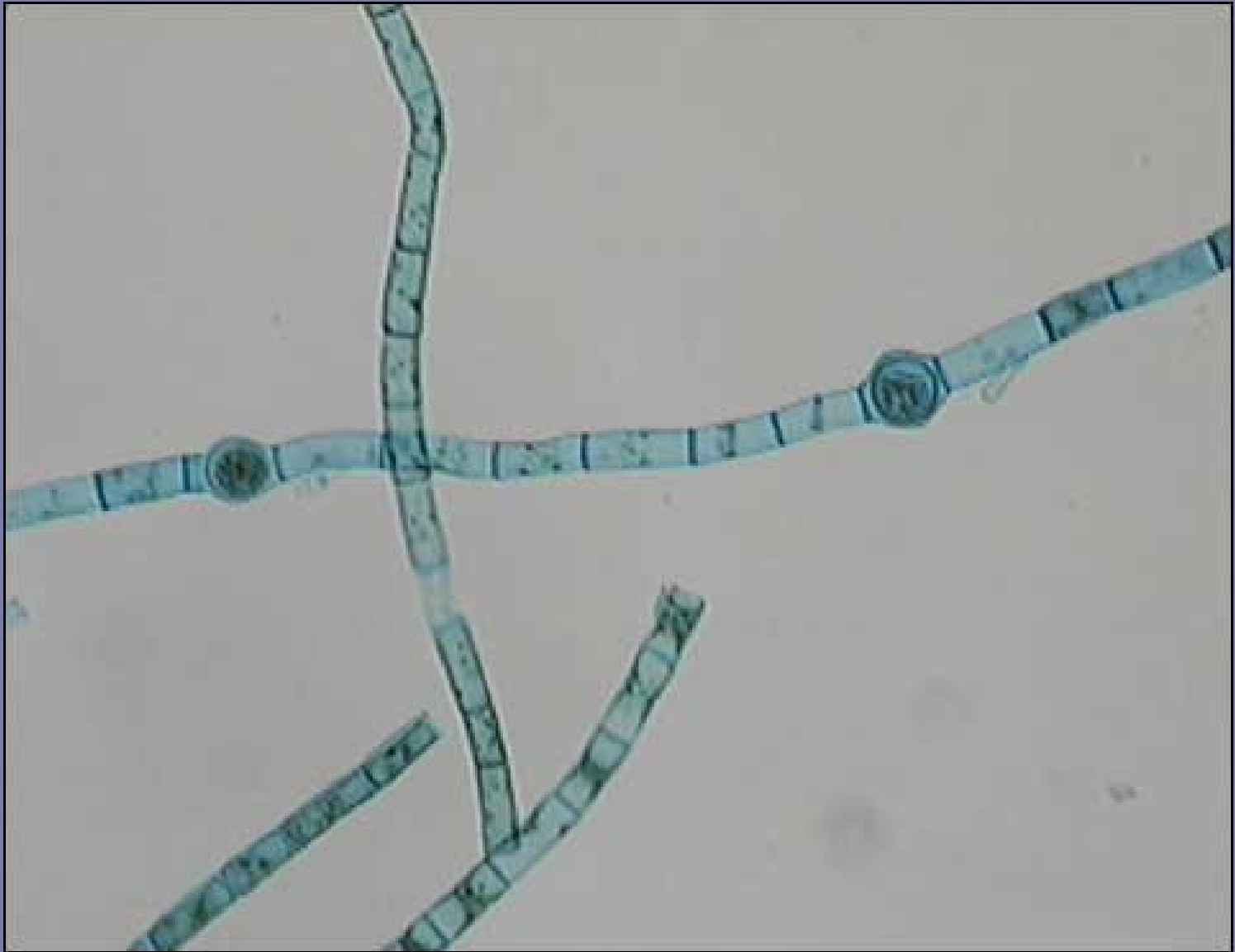
- D. Eukarya
- K. Protista
- Ph. Chlorophyta
- Magnification 400x
- Often composed of two semicells connected by a narrow isthmus. The 2 semicells appear as mirror images.



# *Spirogyra*



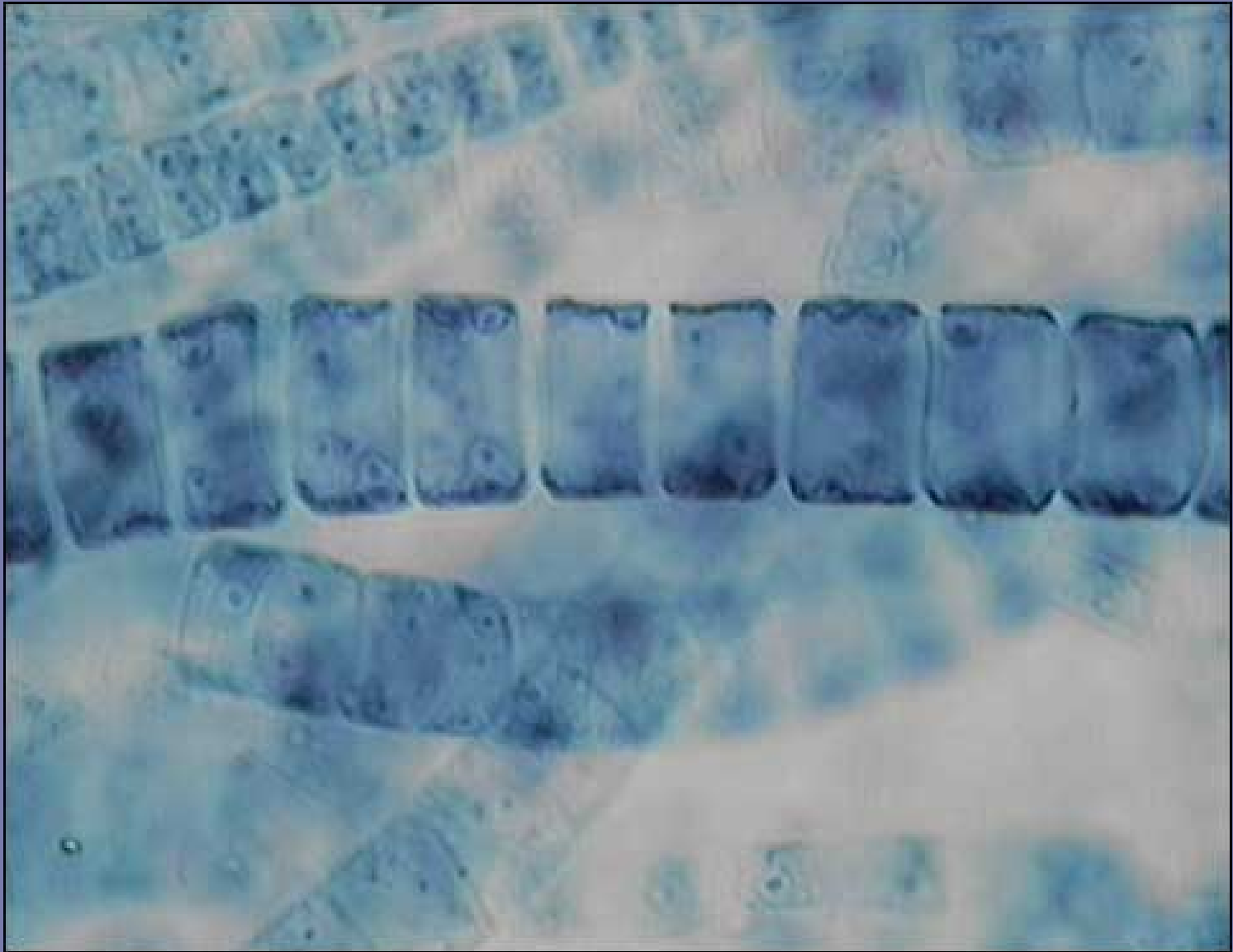
- D. Eukarya
- K. Protista
- Ph. Chlorophyta
- Magnification 100x
- A filamentous green algae with ribbon like spiral chloroplasts.



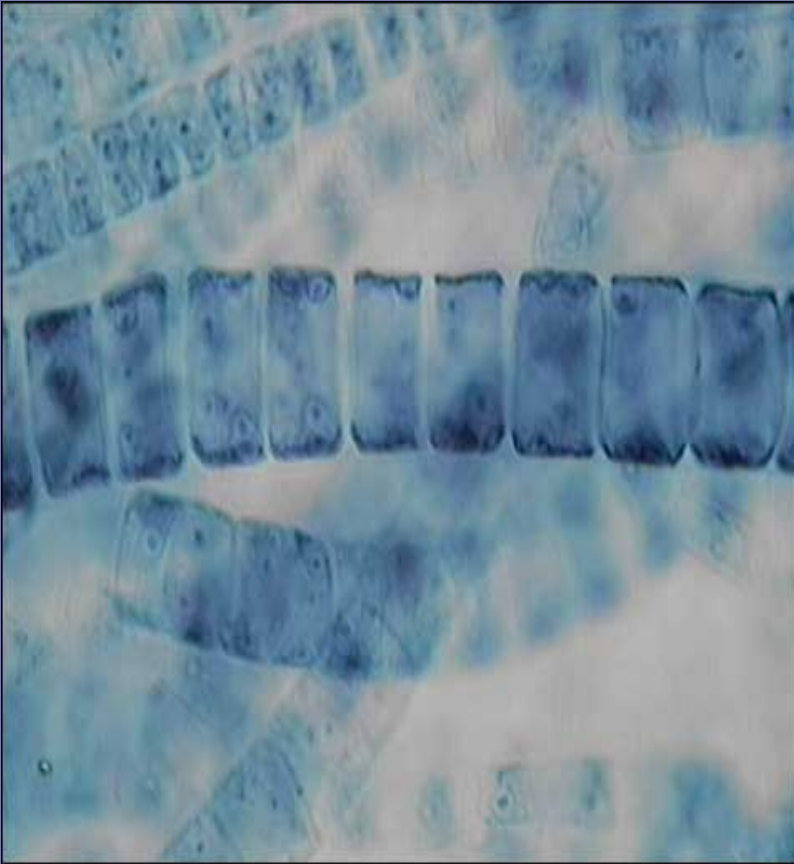
# *Oedogonium*



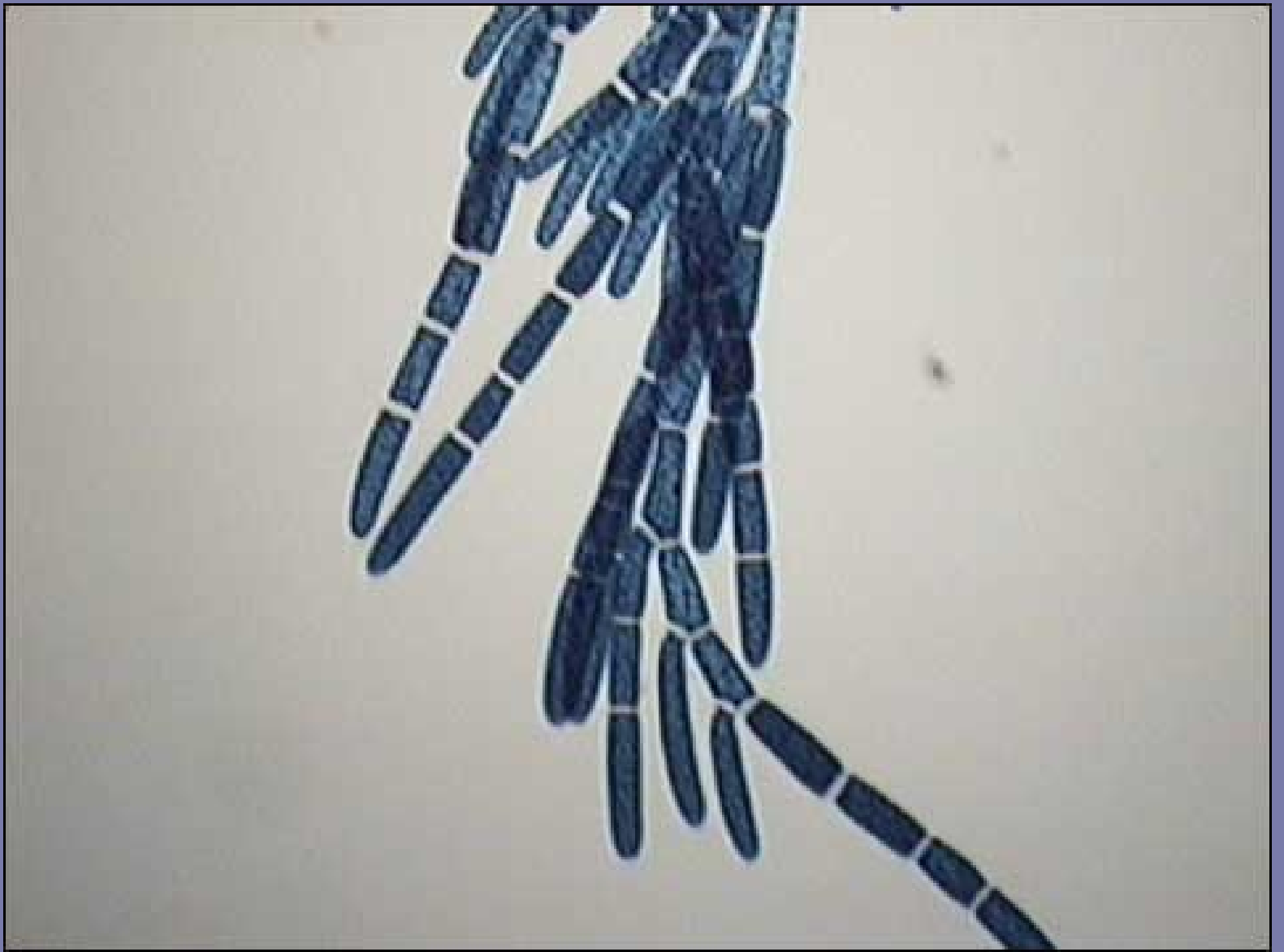
- D. Eukarya
- K. Protista
- Ph. Chlorophyta
- Magnification
- Filamentous green algae



# *Ulothrix*



- D. Eukarya
- K. Protista
- Ph. Chlorophyta
- Magnification 400x
- A filamentous green algae. Each cell is a short cylinder with a C-shaped chloroplast.
- A filament is made up of numerous cells. Dark bodies are **pyrenoids** associated with starch accumulation.

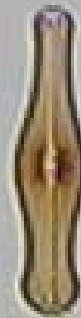
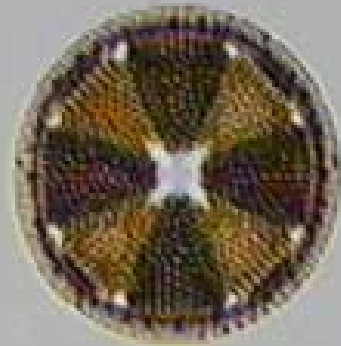
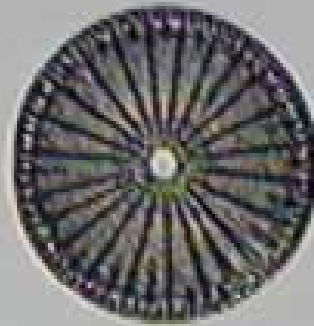




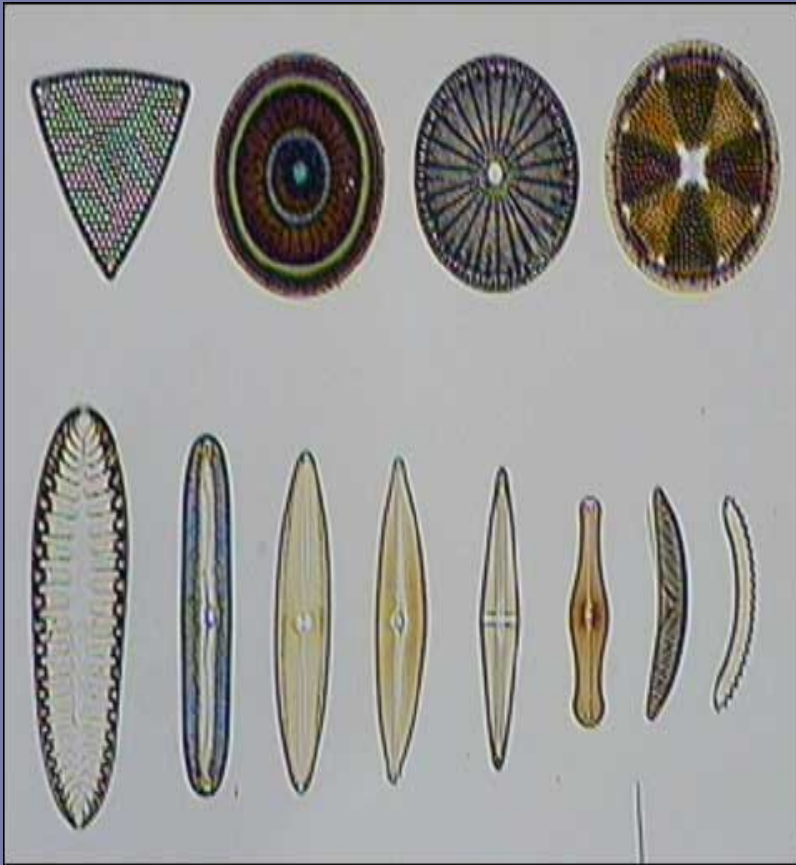
# *Cladophora*



- D. Eukarya
- K. Protista
- Ph. Chlorophyta
- Magnification 40x
- Multiple rod-shaped cells connected together forming branching filaments. Form moss-like mats on soil or submerged rocks.



# Diatoms



- D. Eukarya
- K. Protista
- Ph. Bacillariophyta
- Magnification 100x
- 12 different types of diatoms.



# *Ceratium*



- D. Eukarya
- K. Protista
- Ph. Dinoflagellata
- Magnification 400x
- 4 prominent horns and a transverse furrow containing a whip-like flagellum which causes the living cell to spin.



# *Peridinium*



- D. Eukarya
- K. Protista
- Ph. Dinoflagellata
- Magnification 400x
- Each cell is covered by armored plates giving it an angular appearance. Transverse groove (girdle or annulus) contains the flagella.





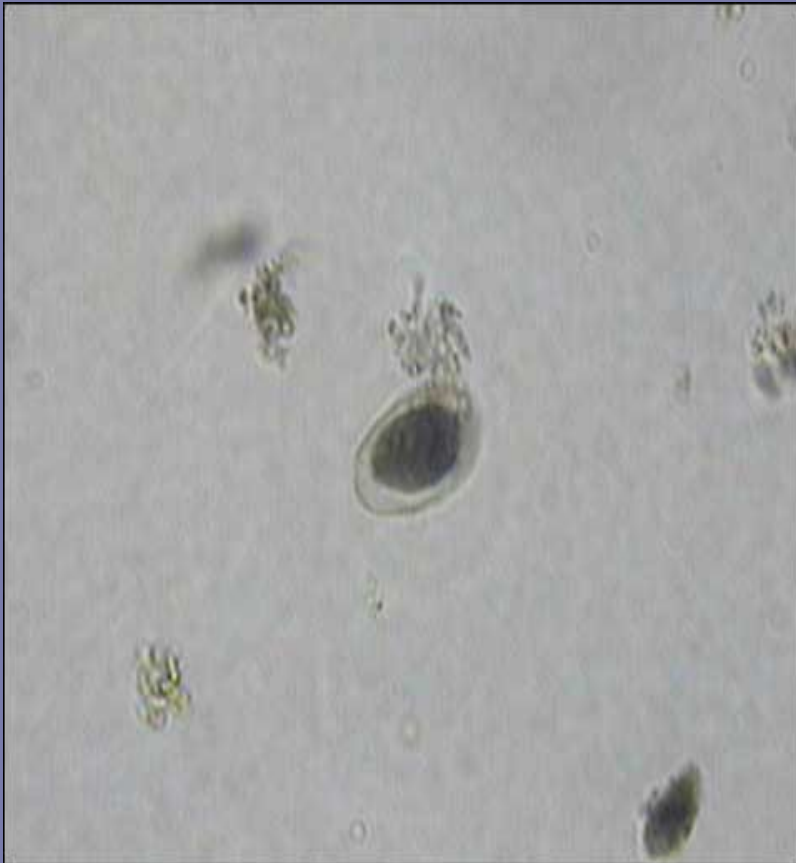
# *Giardia lamblia (intestinalis)*



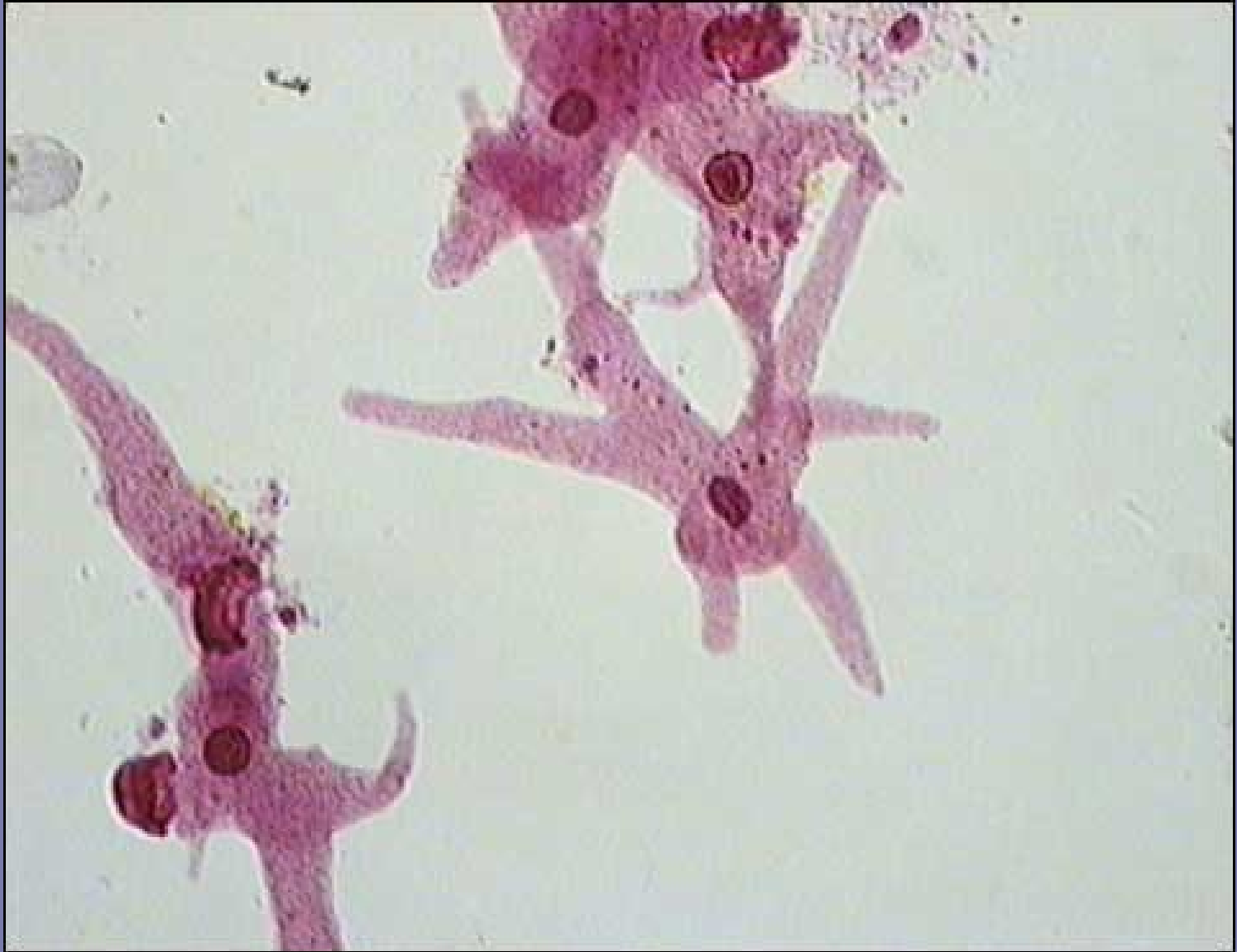
- D. Eukarya
- K. Protista
- Ph. Archaezoa
- Magnification 1000x
- Active stage trophozoite w/  
2 nuclei and a tear-dropped  
shape & multiple flagella.



# *Giardia lamblia (intestinalis)*



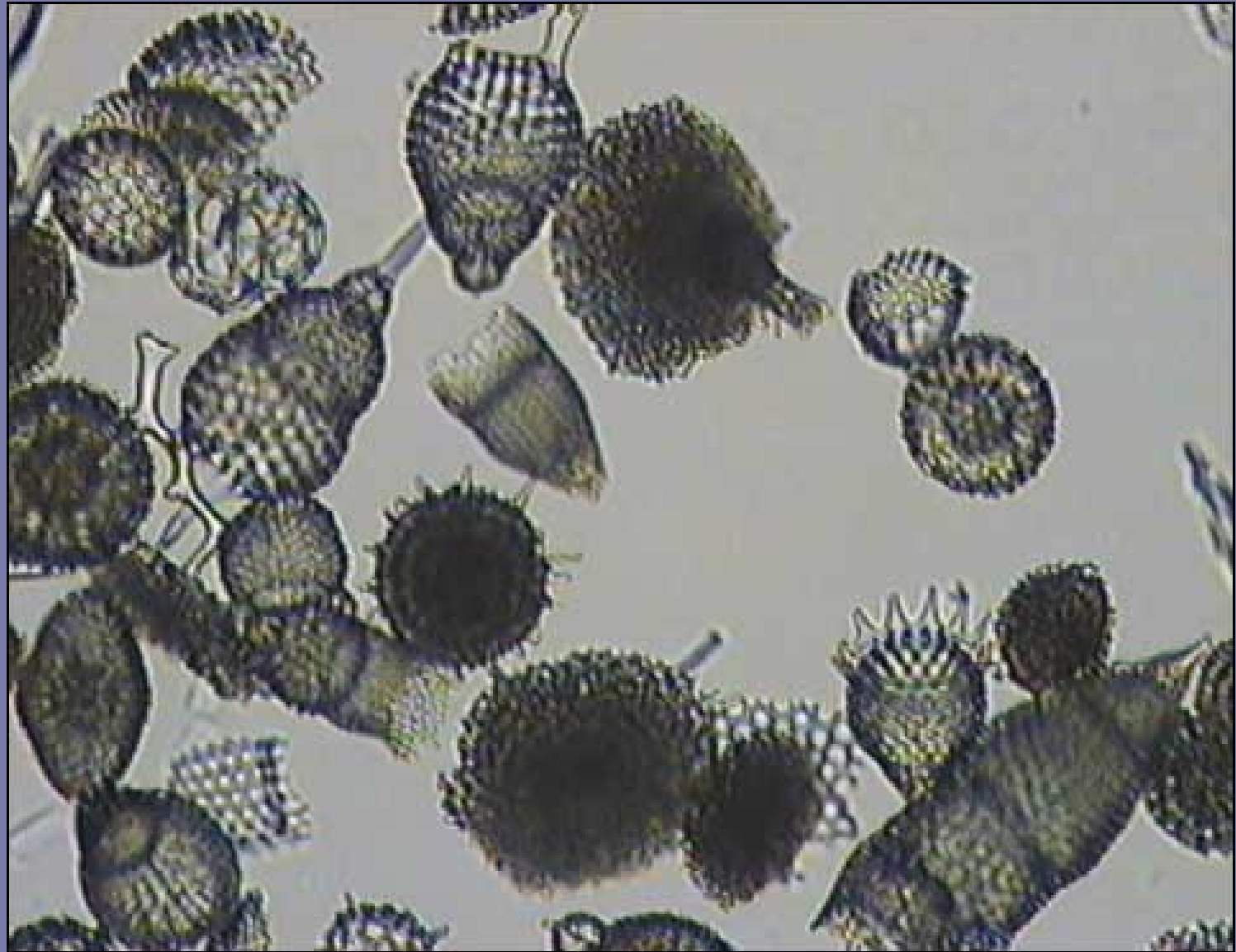
- D. Eukarya
- K. Protista
- Ph. Archaezoa
- Magnification 1000x
- Cyst or dormant stage.  
Smooth oval shape.  
Contains 2 trophozoites, 4  
nuclei.



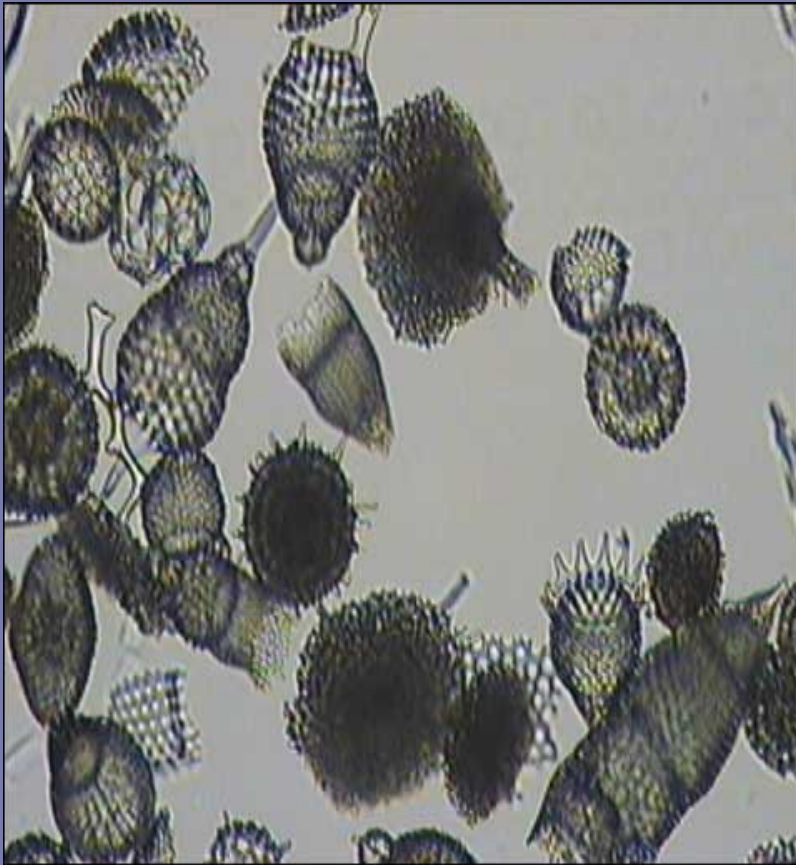
# *Amoeba proteus*



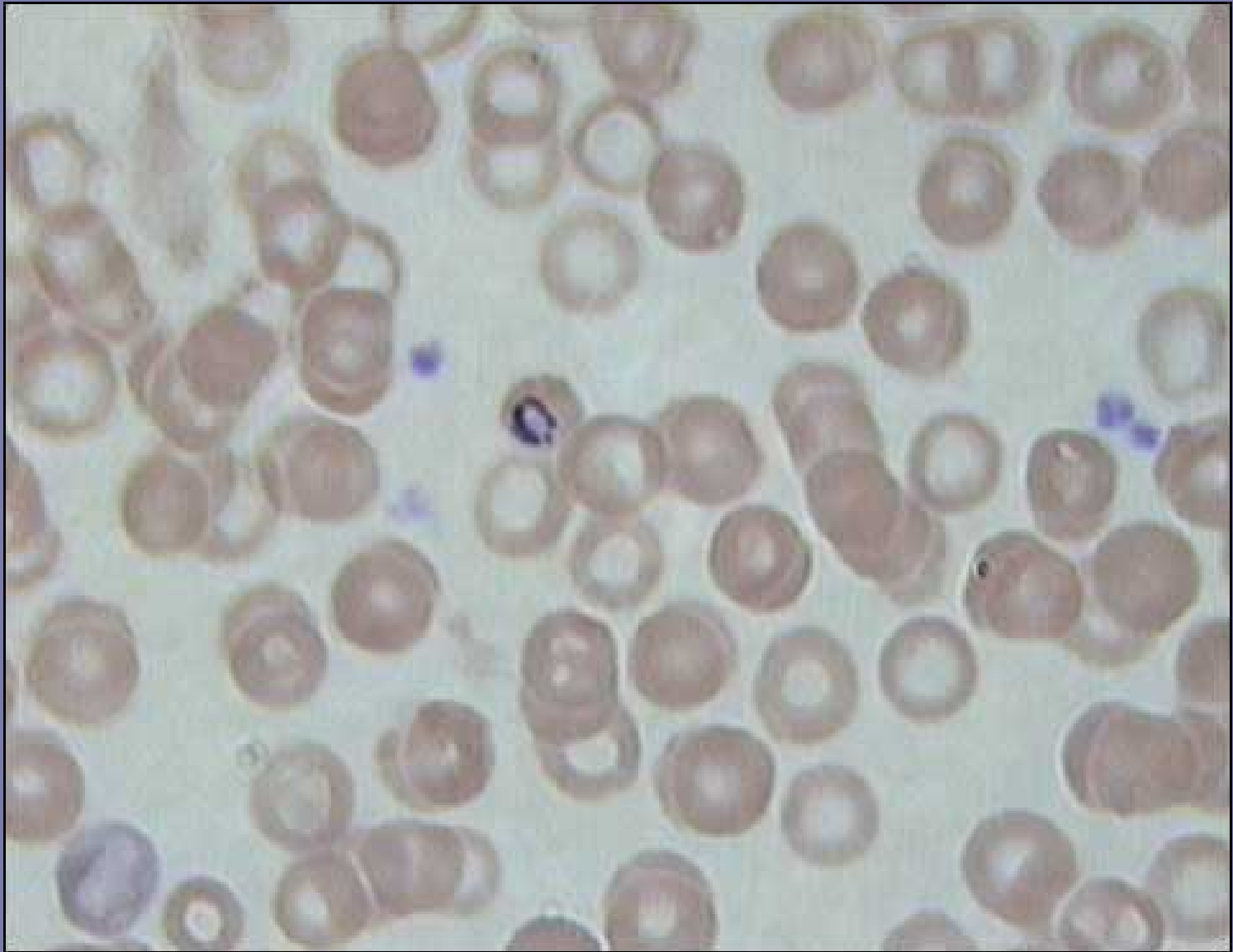
- D. Eukarya
- K. Protista
- Ph. Rhizopoda
- Magnification 100x
- Dark body is the nucleus. Extensions are pseudopodia (false feet) used for locomotion and food getting.



# Radiolarian skeletons

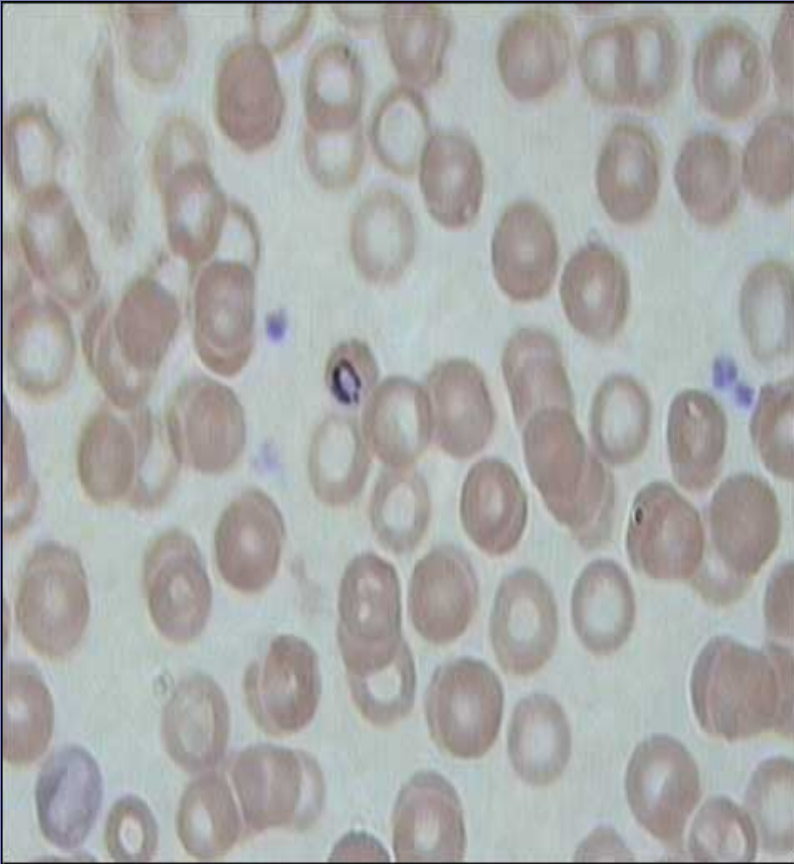


- D. Eukarya
- K. Protista
- Ph. Rhizopoda
- Magnification 100x
- Typically perforated by numerous holes or pores and equipped with spines. Pseudopoda extend out the holes. More 3D than diatoms.

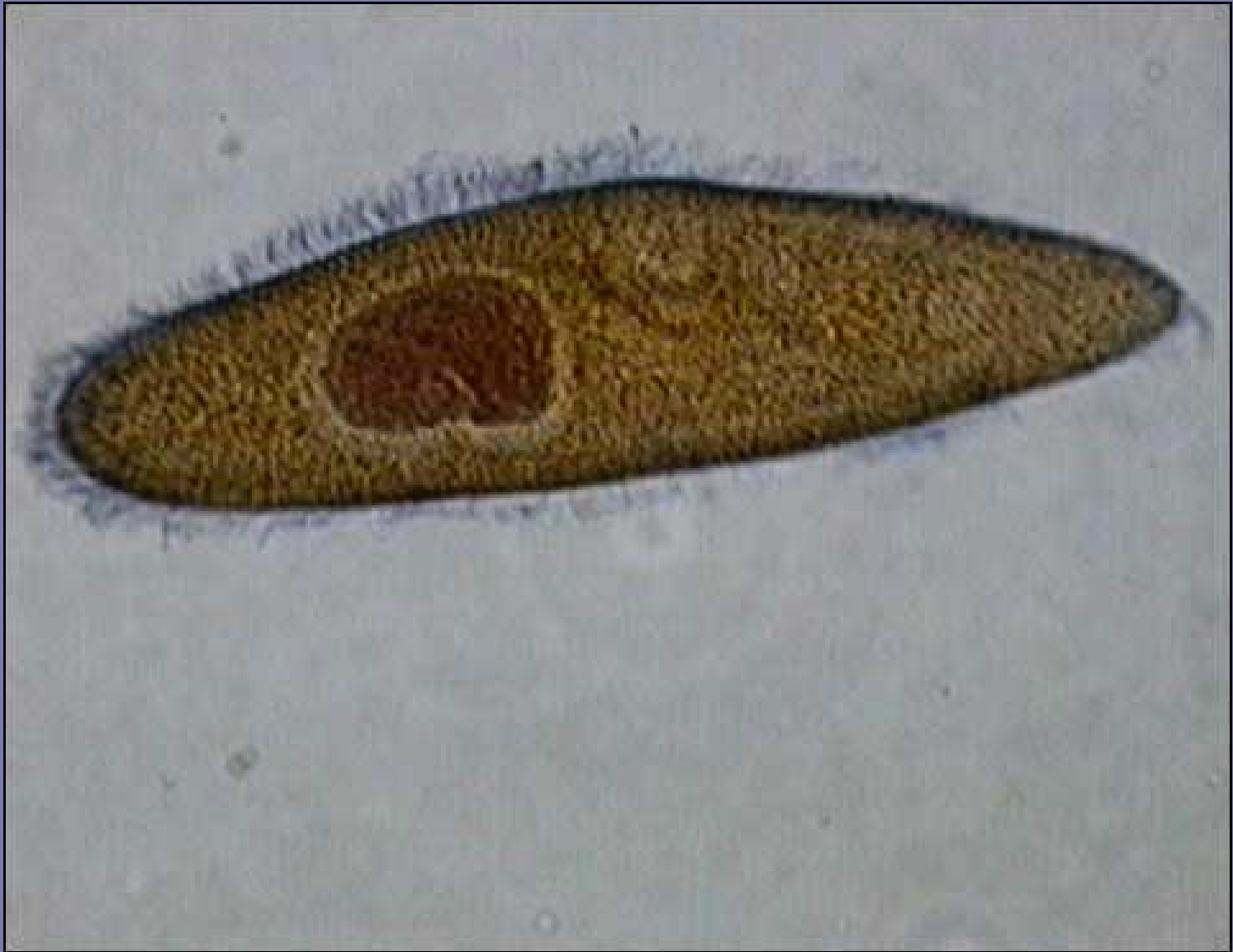




# *Plasmodium vivax, falciparum, ovale, or malariae*



- D. Eukarya
- K. Protista
- Ph. Apicomplexa
- Cl. Sporozoea
- Magnification  
1000x
- Ring stage within a  
RBC.



# *Paramecium caudatum,* *aurelia or bursaria*



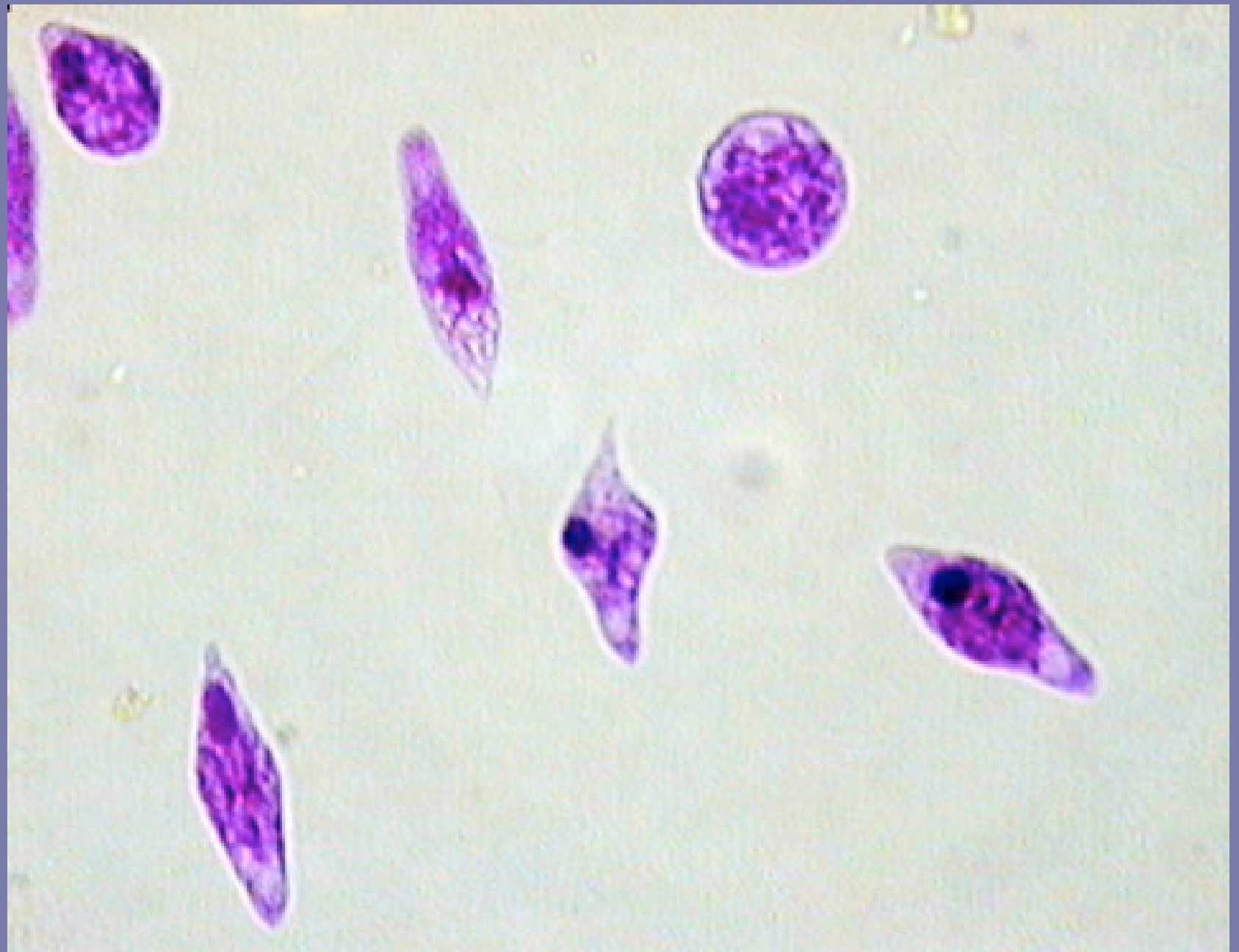
- D. Eukarya
- K. Protista
- Ph. Ciliophora
- Magnification 100x
- Spindle shaped cells with rounded ends covered w/ cilia. Dk structure inside is the nucleus.



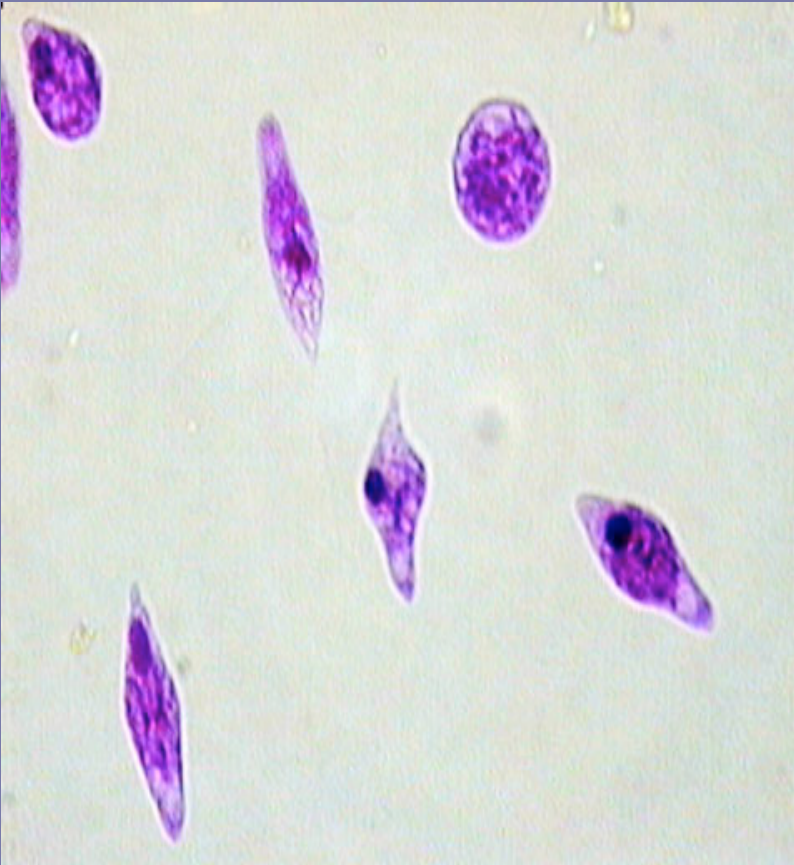
# *Euglena*



- D. Eukarya
- K. Protista
- Ph. Euglenozoa
- Magnification 400x
- Single celled, usually linear but without cell walls can change shape. Nucleus in the center. Single flagella from one end



# *Euglena*



- D. Eukarya
- K. Protista
- Ph. Euglenozoa
- Magnification 400x
- Single celled, usually linear but without cell walls can change shape. Nucleus in the center. Single flagella from one end.