

REGNUM : PROTISTA

➤ **Protozoa** ya da **Bir hücreliler**; genellikle mikroskobik, bir hücreli ve ökaryotik canlıları içeren bir Protista altalemidir.

➤ Tek hücreli olmalarına rağmen, çok hücrelilerde görülen yaşamsal işlevlerin birçoğunu yapabilirler. Bu nedenle eski zamanlarda vücut maddesi hücrelere ayrılmamış hayvanlar olarak kabul edilmiş ve "**Hücresizler**" adıyla anılmıştır.

➤ Sitoplazmalarında bulunan özelleşmiş yapılara "organel" denilmekte, hareket, sindirim, boşaltım gibi hayatsal faaliyetlerini bunlarla sağlamaktadırlar. Çoğu bir çekirdekli, (Monoenergid), bir kısmı da her zaman çok çekirdek taşıyan (Polienergid) canlılardır. Bazıları ise yaşamlarının belli bir kısmında çok çekirdek taşırlar.

➤ Organel olarak; çekirdek, endoplazmik retikulum, ribozom, golgi aygıtı, mitokondri, lizozom, peroksizom, mikrotubuluslar ve filamentler bulundurulur.

➤ Hareket organelleri olarak yalancıayaklar, kamçılar, siller, sirler ve tentaküller görülür.

➤ Beslenme şekillerinde ototrof, saprozoyik, parazitik, kommensal, miksotrof ya da heterotrof beslenme görülür.

➤ Boşaltımda en belirgin özelliklerinden biri; ritmik olarak şişen ve küçülen kontraktıl vakuollerin bulunmasıdır. Birçok denizel türde ve parazitlerde bu kontraktıl vakuoller görülmez.

➤Çoğalmalarında; eşeysiz olarak; boyuna bölünme, çoğa bölünme, enine bölünme, zırh oluşturduktan sonra ikiye bölünme, hücre dışı tomurcuk oluşturma ve hücre içi tomurcuk oluşturma görülür.

➤ Eşeyli çoğalmalarında; kaynaşma (hologami), merogami ve konjugasyon görülür. Tek olarak ya da koloni şeklinde yaşayan tek hücreli canlılardır. Bugüne kadar 60.000 kadar türü tanımlanmış ve bunların yaklaşık 1/4'ü parazit olarak bilinir.

Filum : Protozoa

Altfilum : Sarcomastigophora

Klasis: Mastigophorea

Klasis : Sarcodina

Kalsisi: Opalinatea

Altfilum : Sporozoa

Klasis : Gregarina

Klasis : Coccidia

Altfilum : Cnidospora

Klasis : Myxosporida

Klasis : Microsporida

Altfilum : Ciliophora

Klasis : Ciliata

Altklasis : Holotrichia

Altklasis : Peritrichia

Altklasis : Spirotrichia

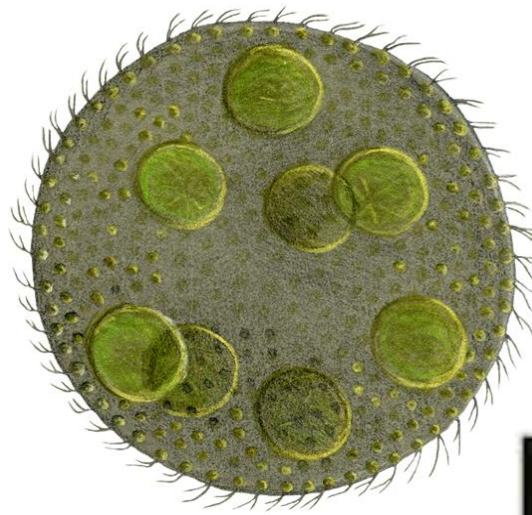
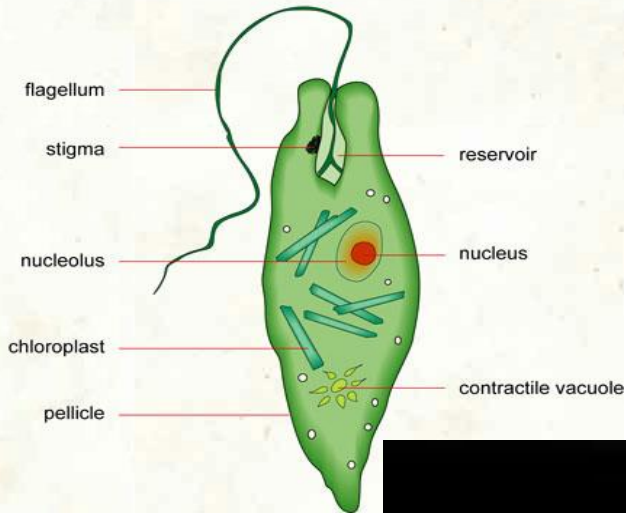
Altklasis : Suctoria

Filum : Protozoa

Altfilum : Sarcomastigophora

Klasis: Mastigophorea

STRUCTURE OF A EUGLENA



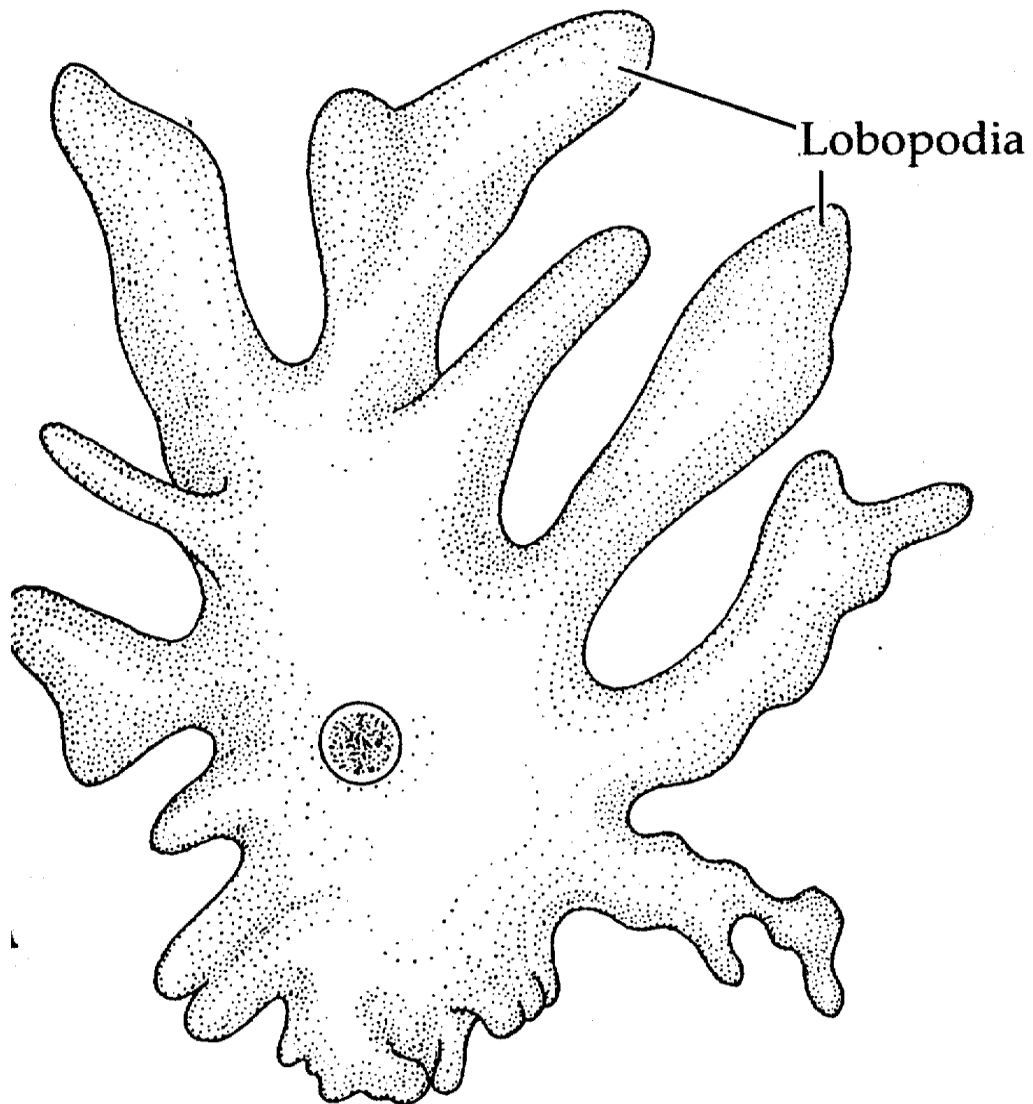
Volvox

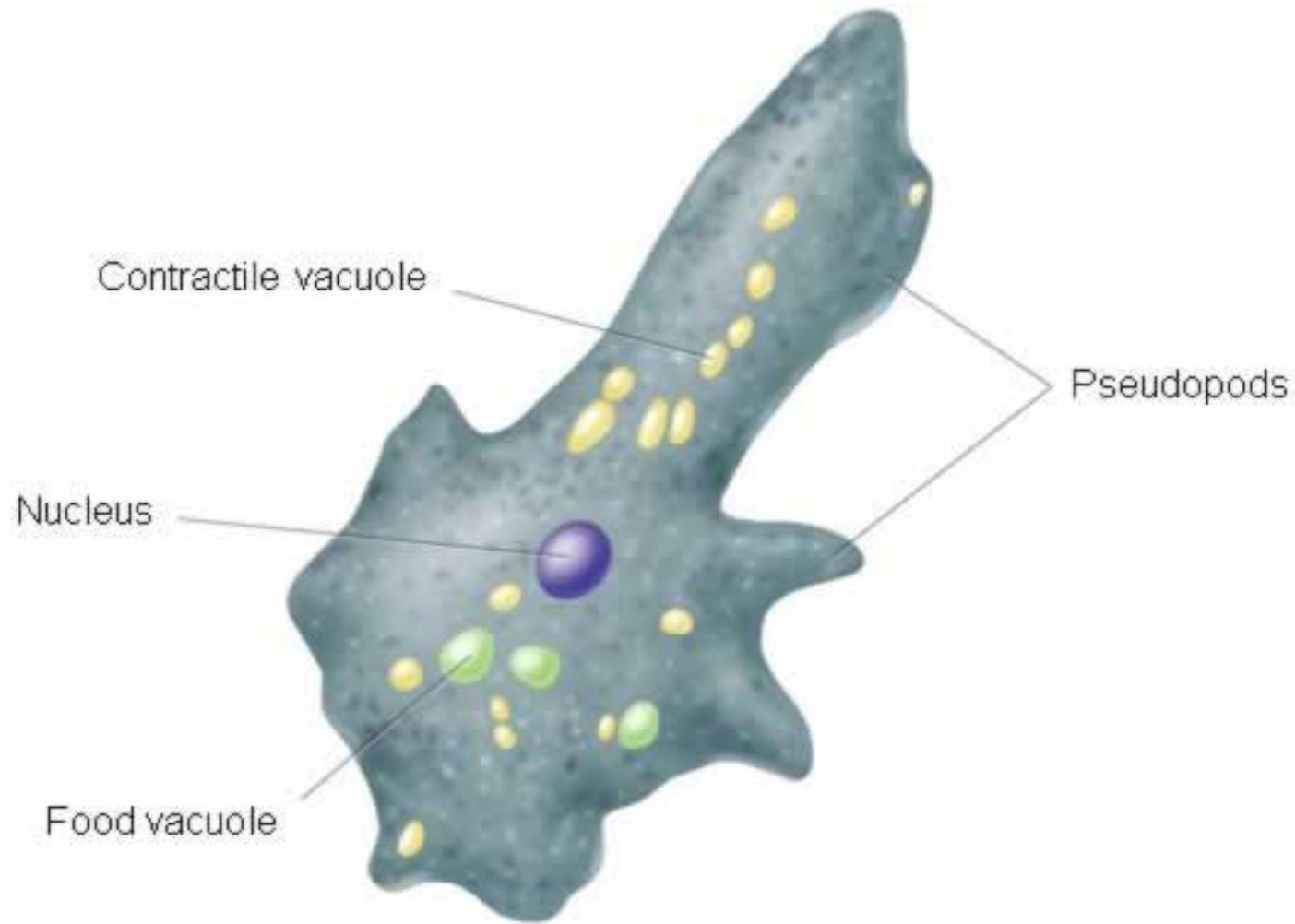


Noctulica miliaris

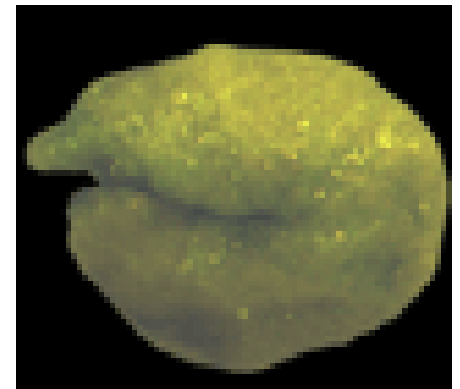
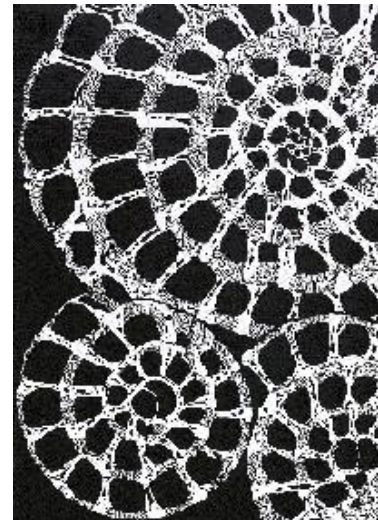
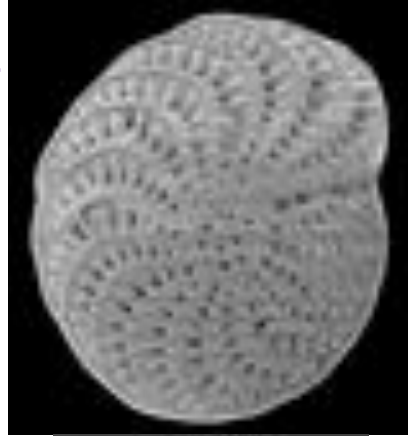
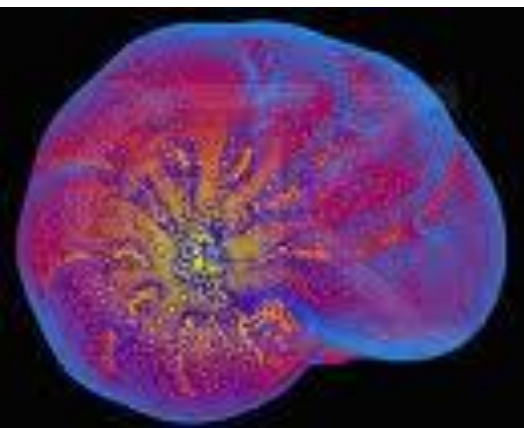


Klasis : Sarcodina

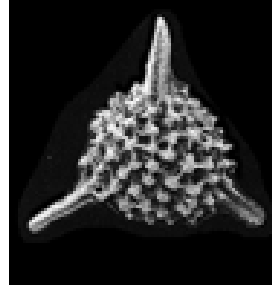




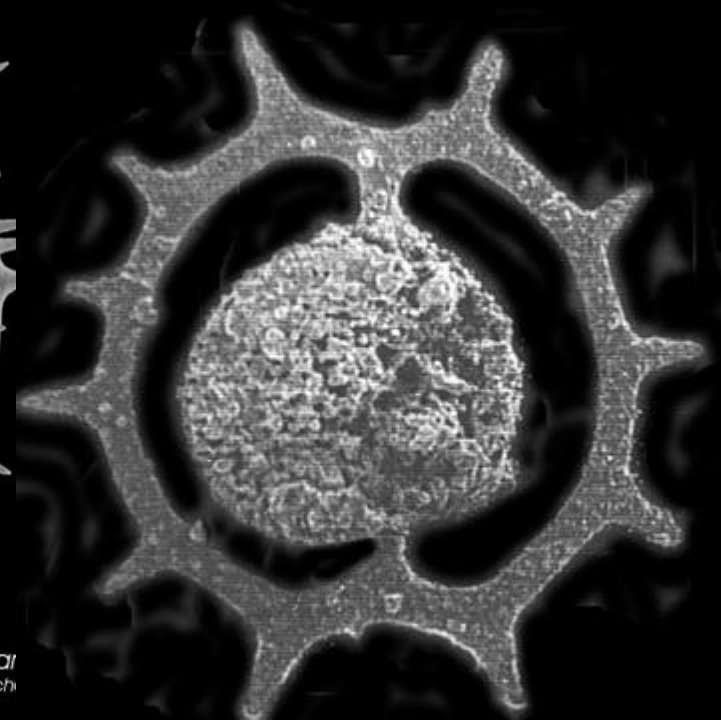
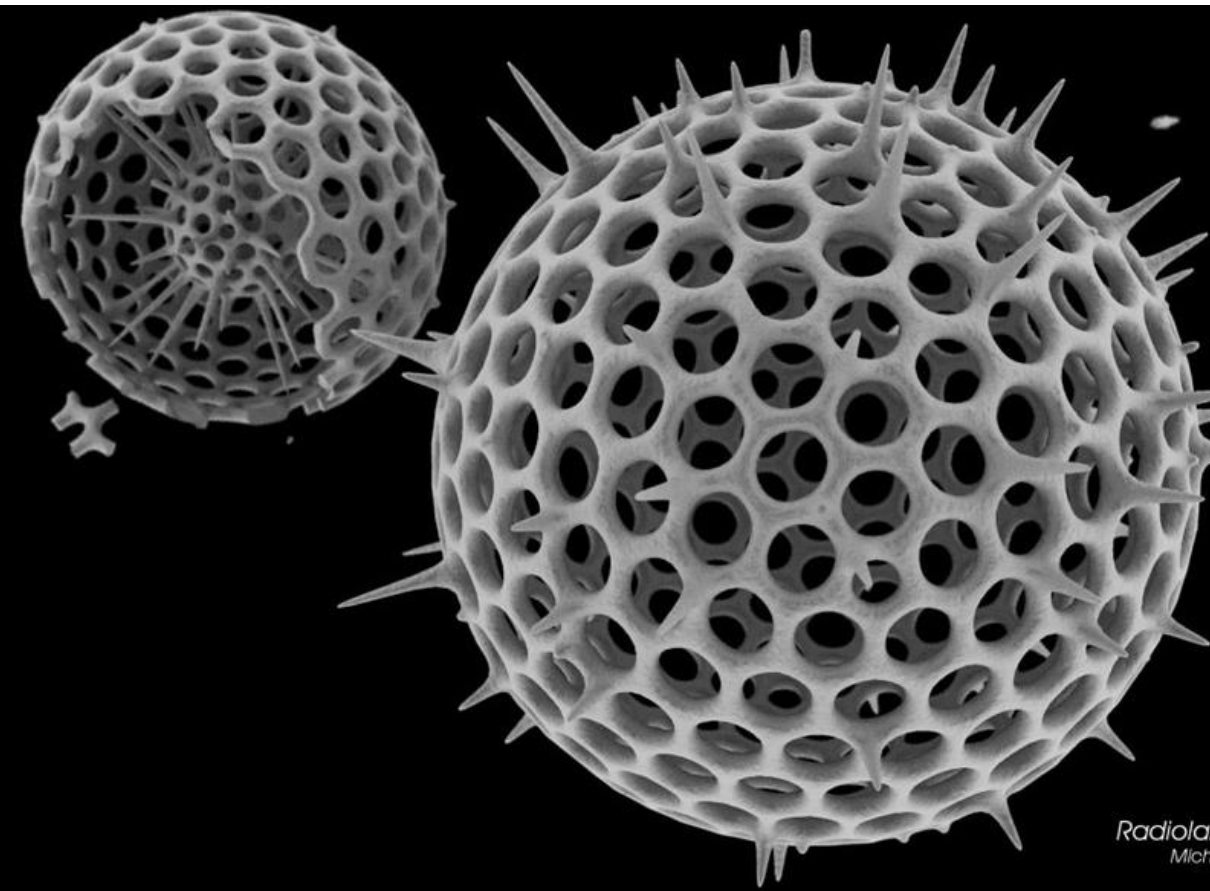
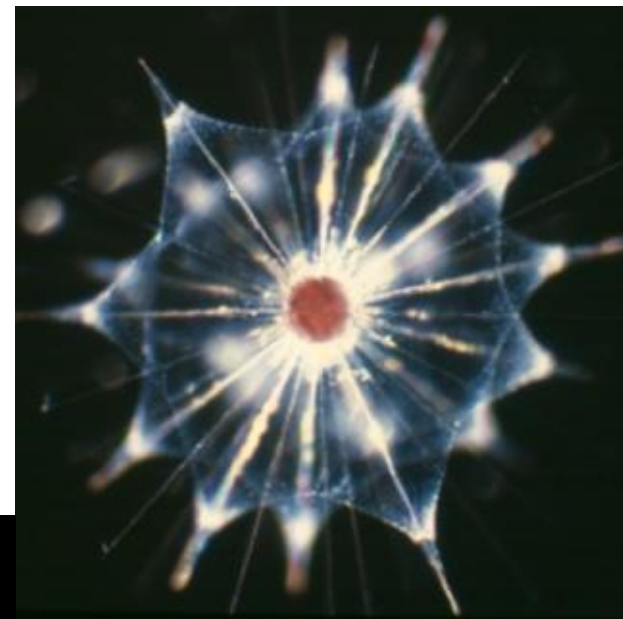
Klasis : Sarcodina



Foraminifera

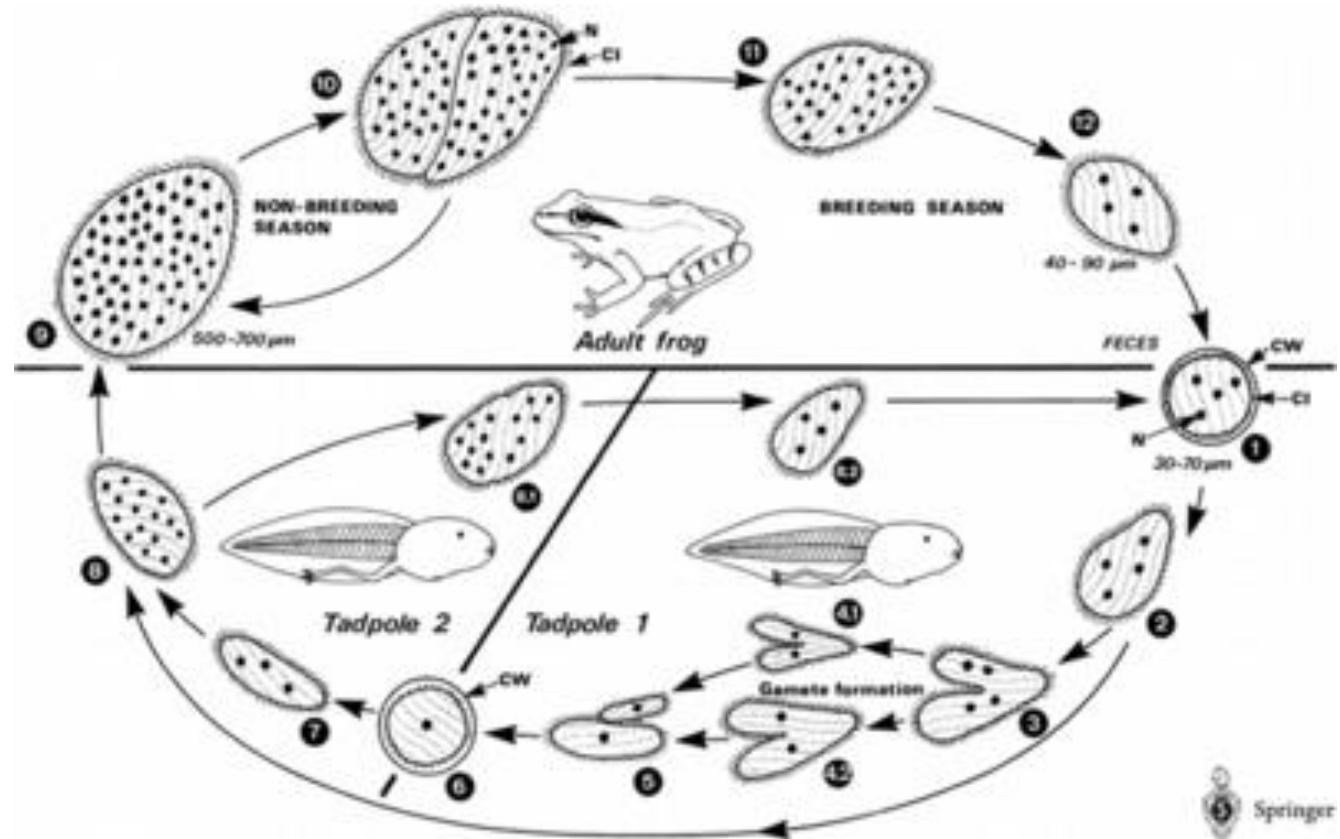
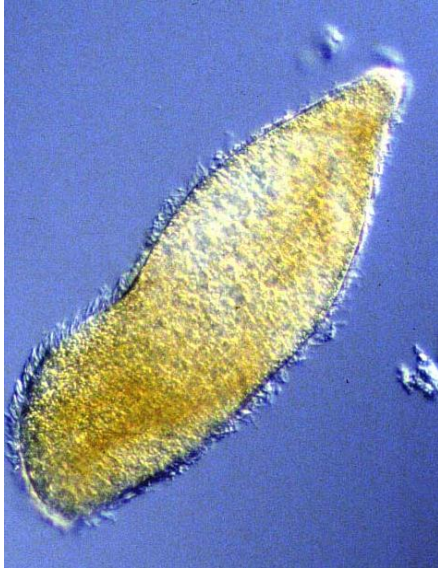


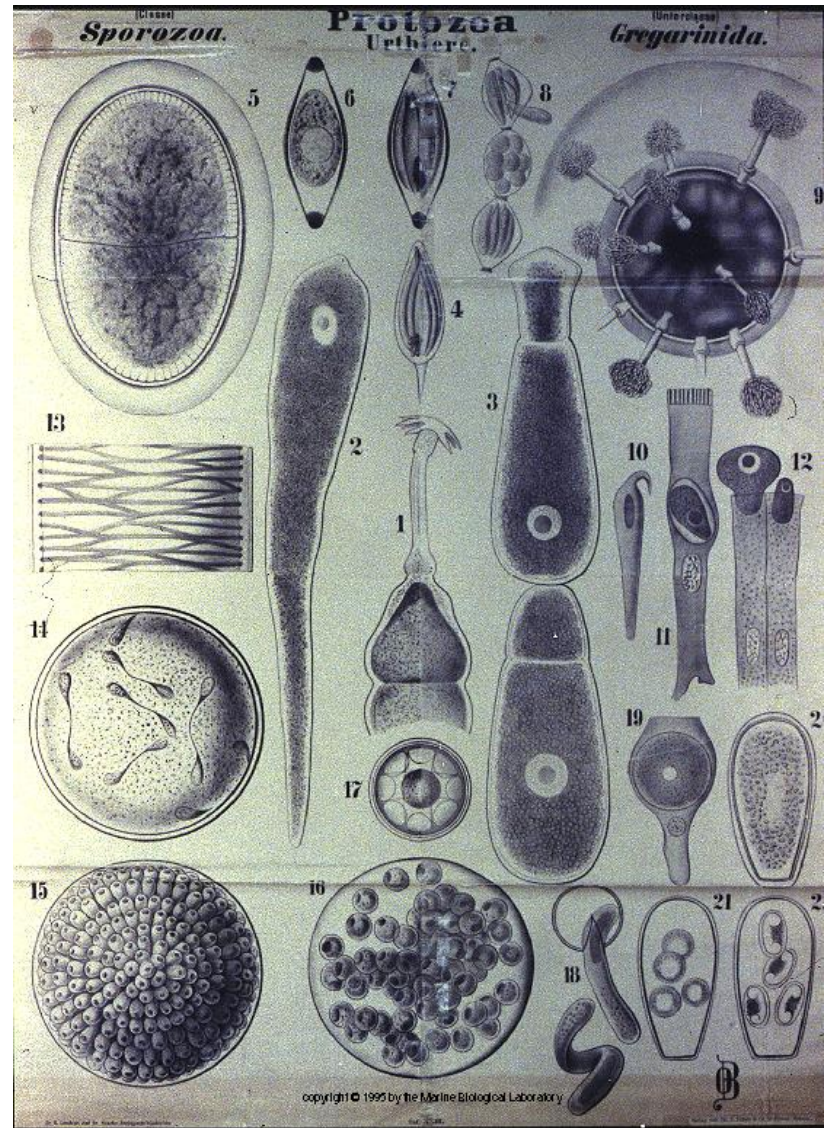
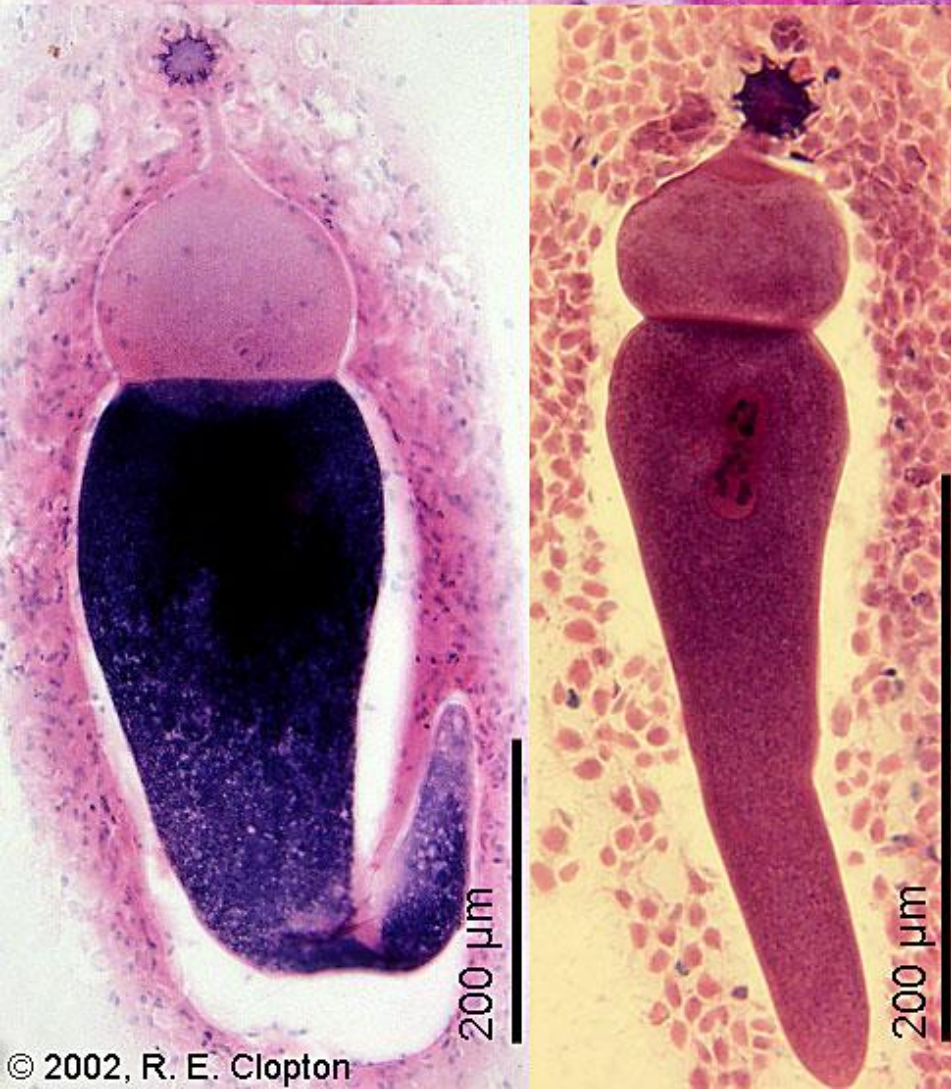
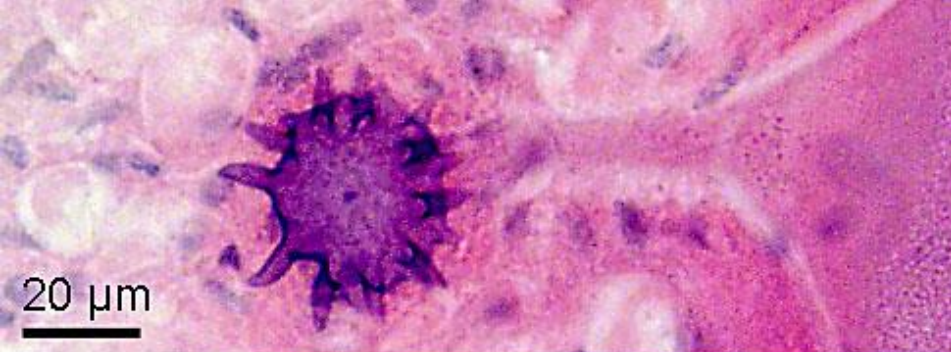
Radiolaria



Radiolar
Mich

Kalsis: Opalinatea





Altfilum : Sporozoa

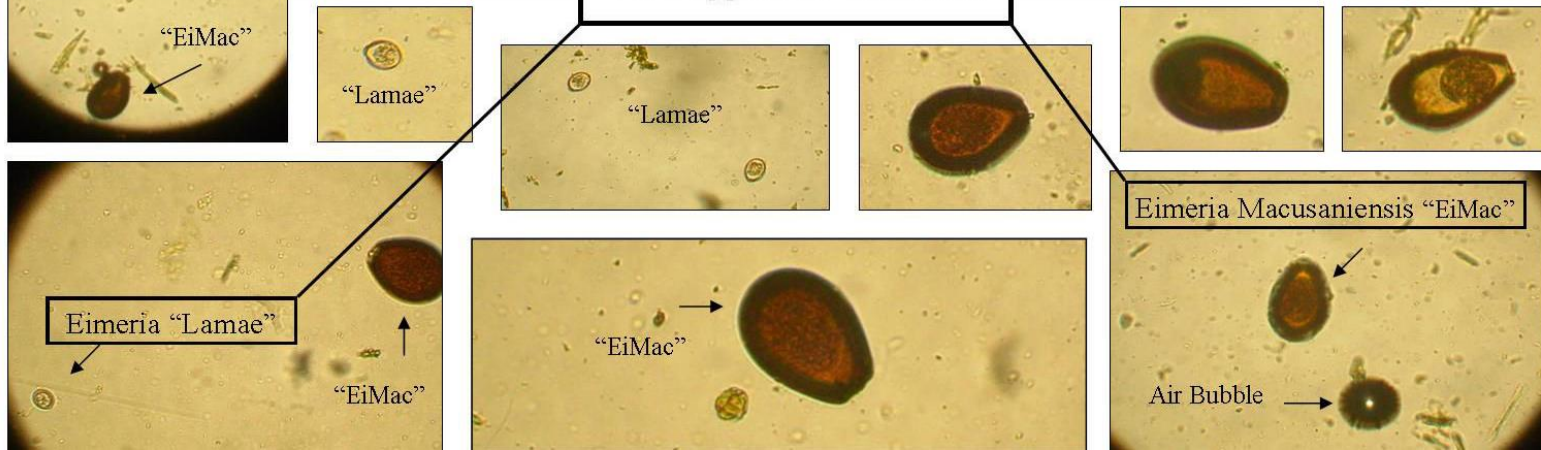
Klasis : Gregarina

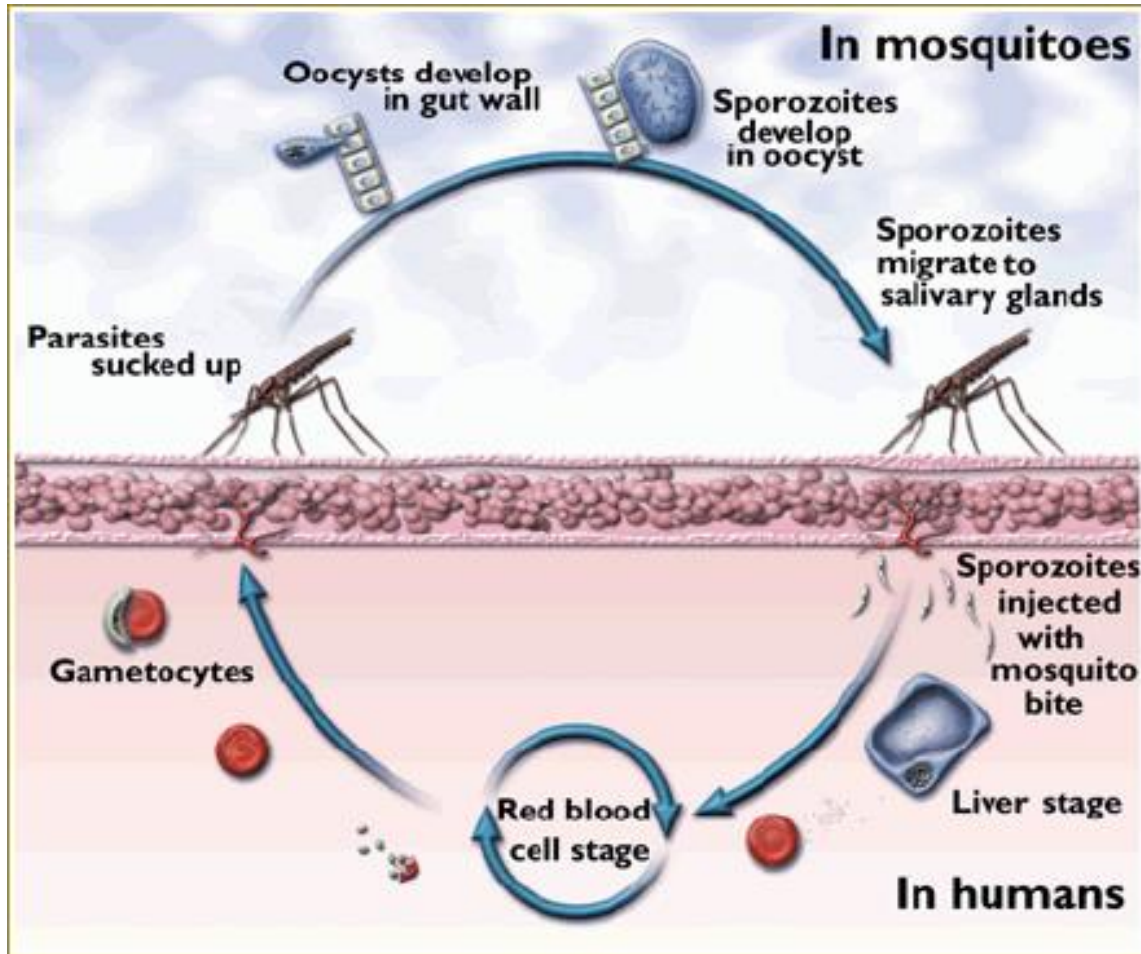
Klasis : Coccidia

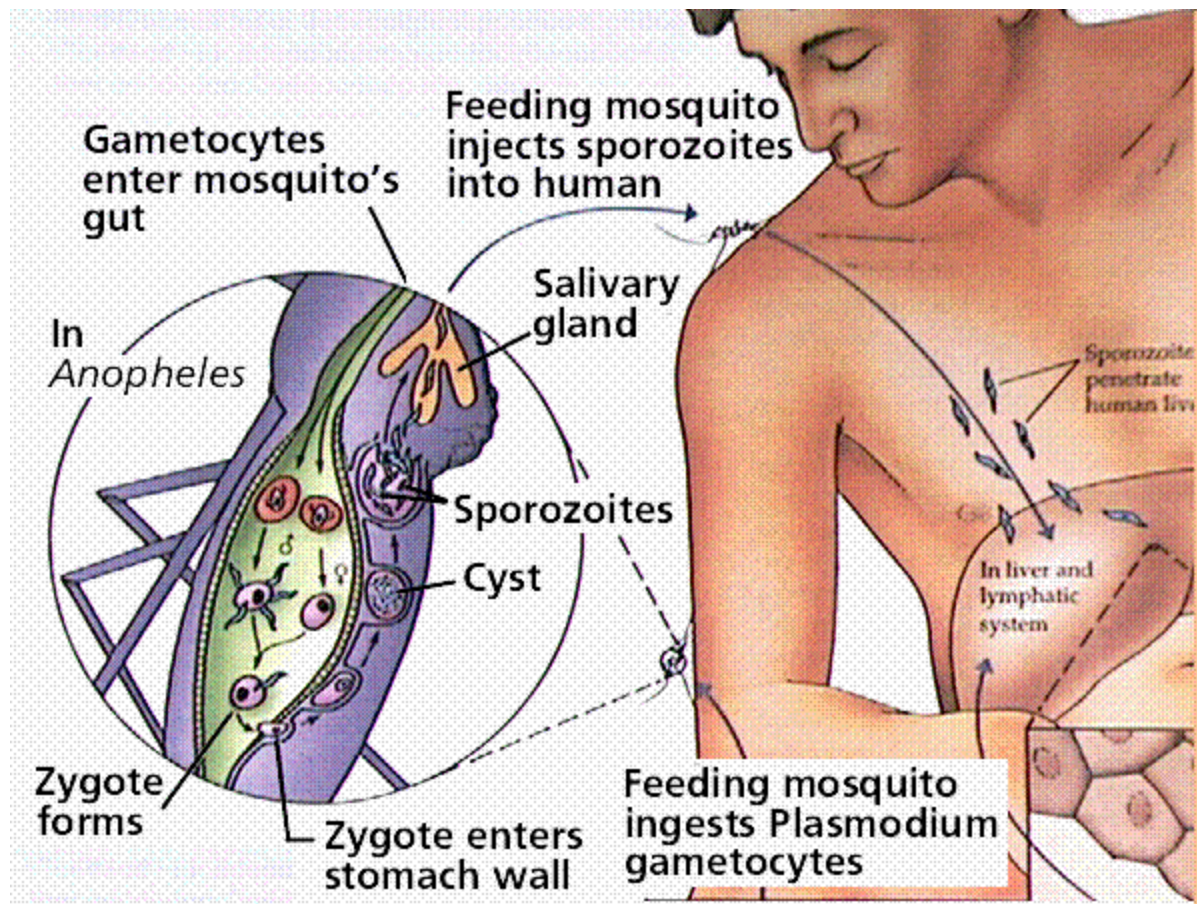
Some types of camelid parasites

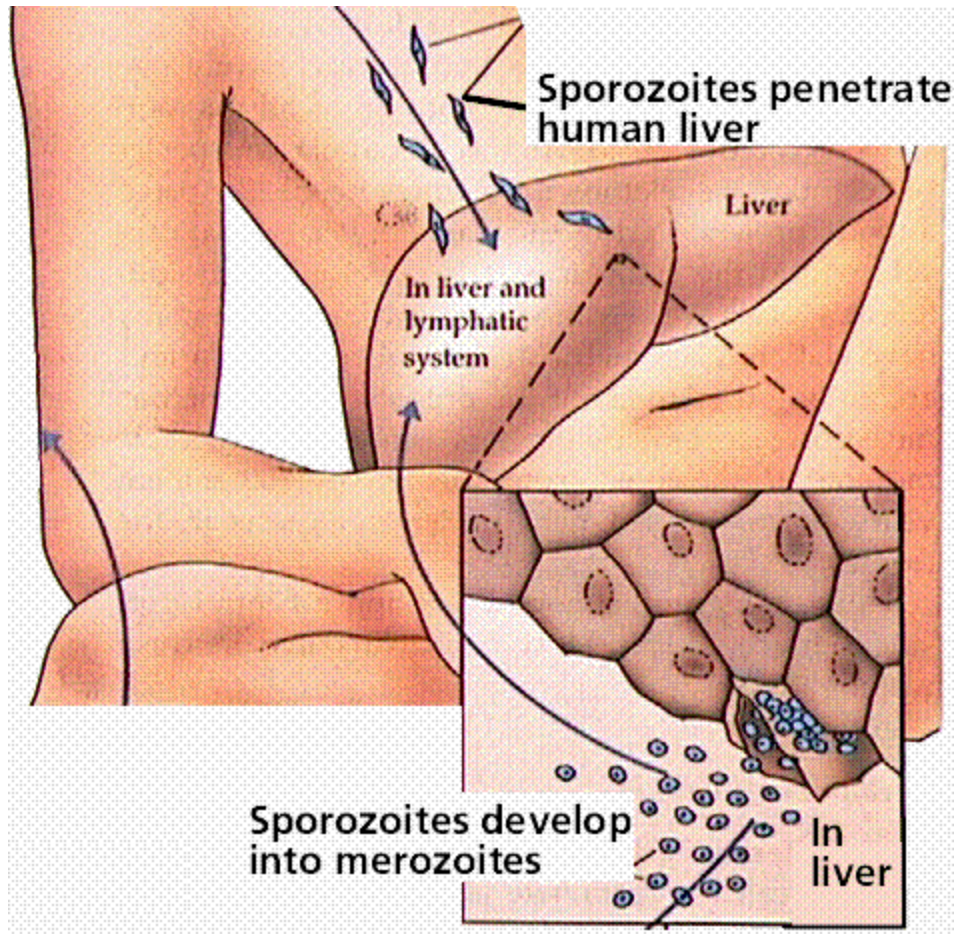


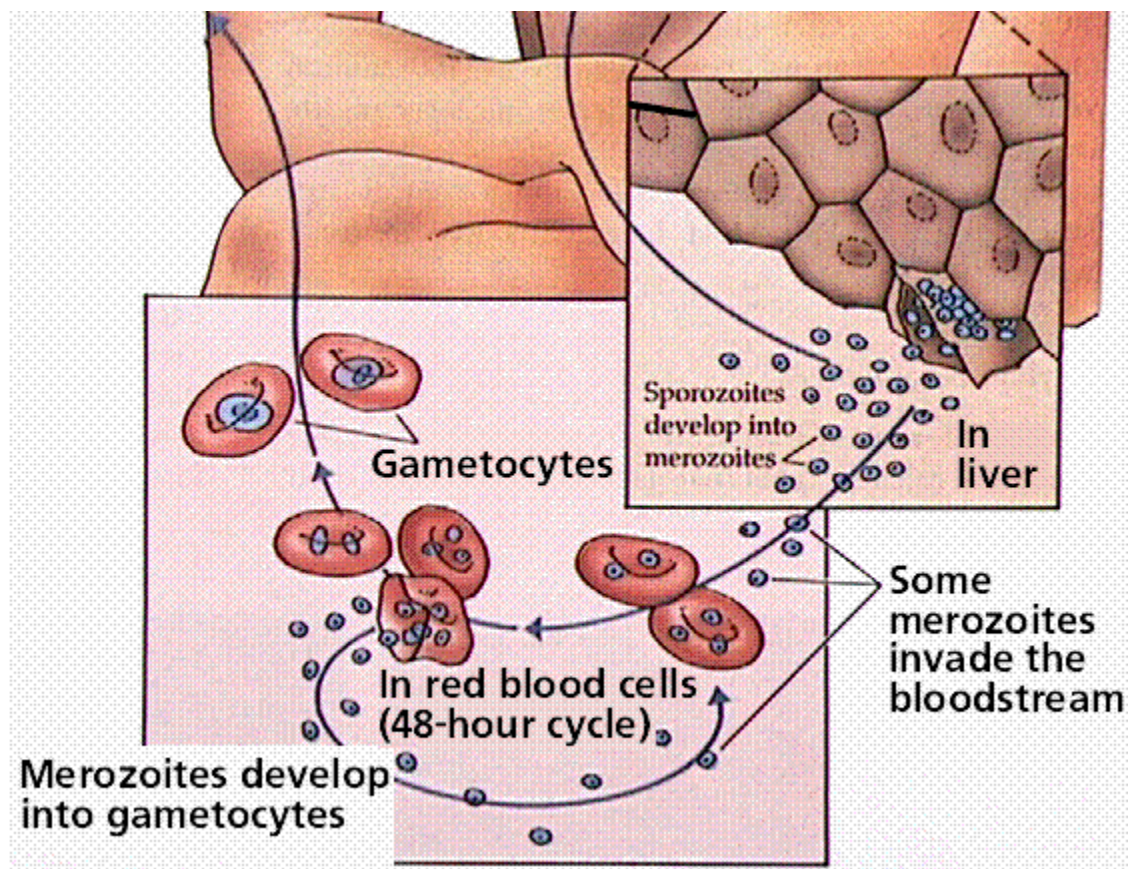
Two types of Coccidia





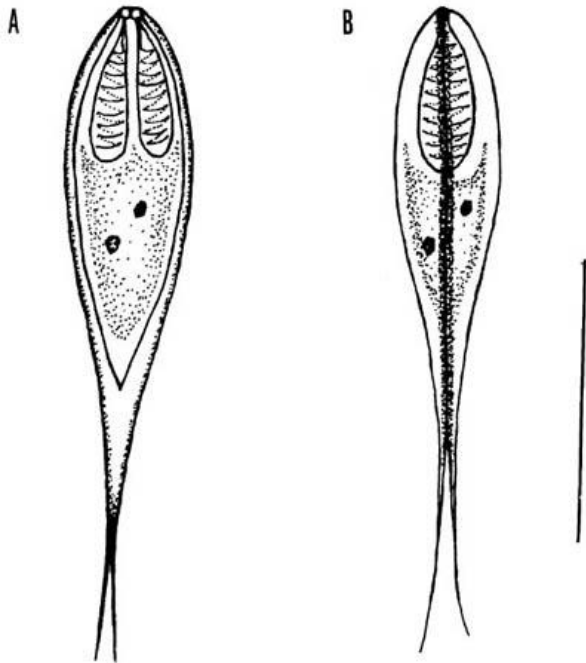




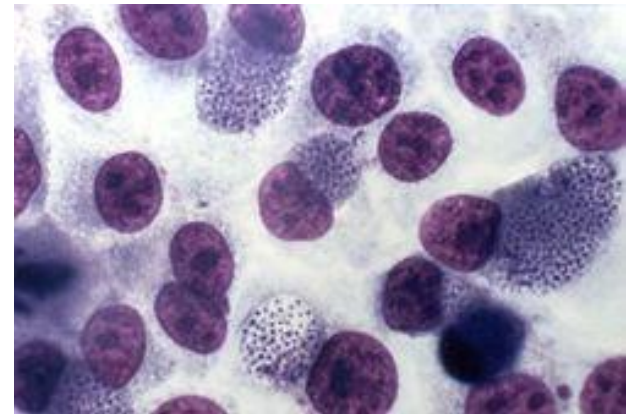
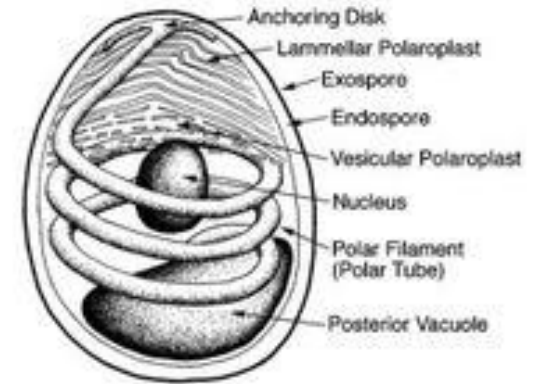


Altfilum : Cnidospora

Klasis : Myxosporida



Klasis : Microsporida

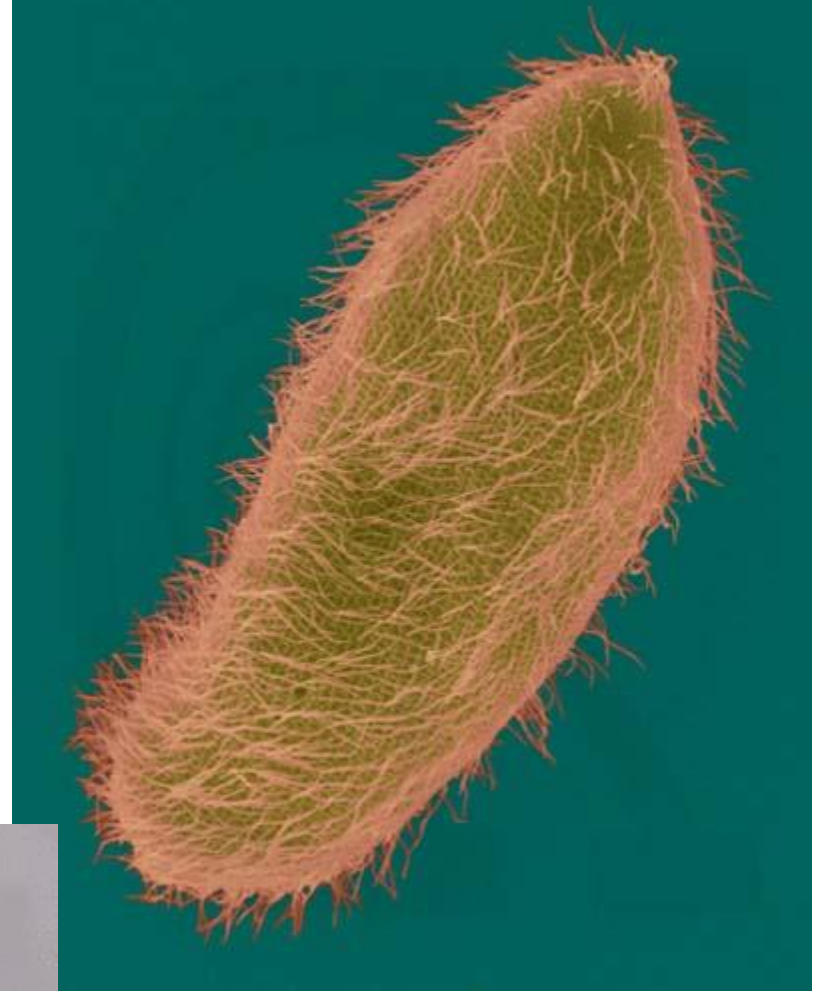


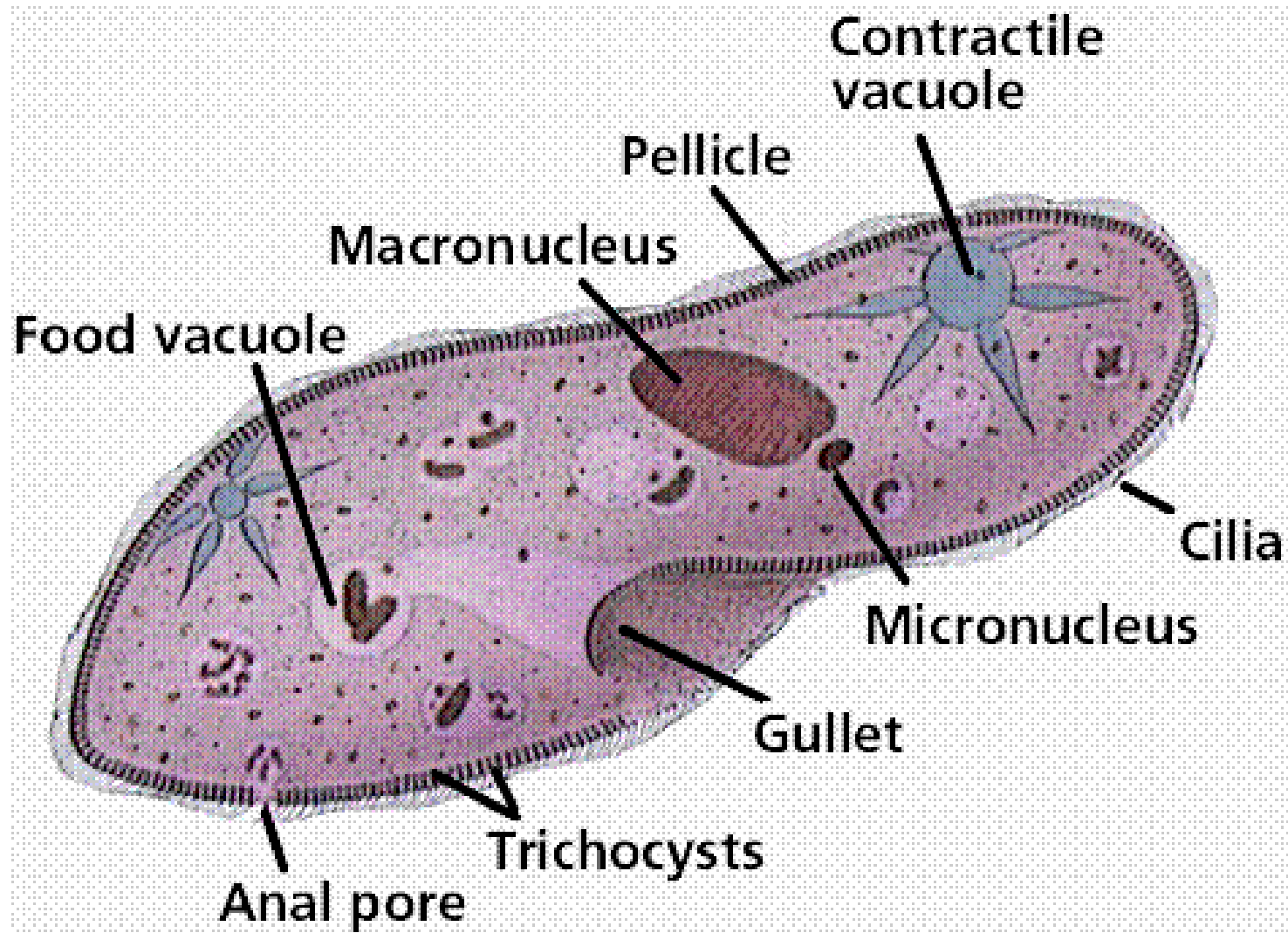
Altfilum : Ciliophora

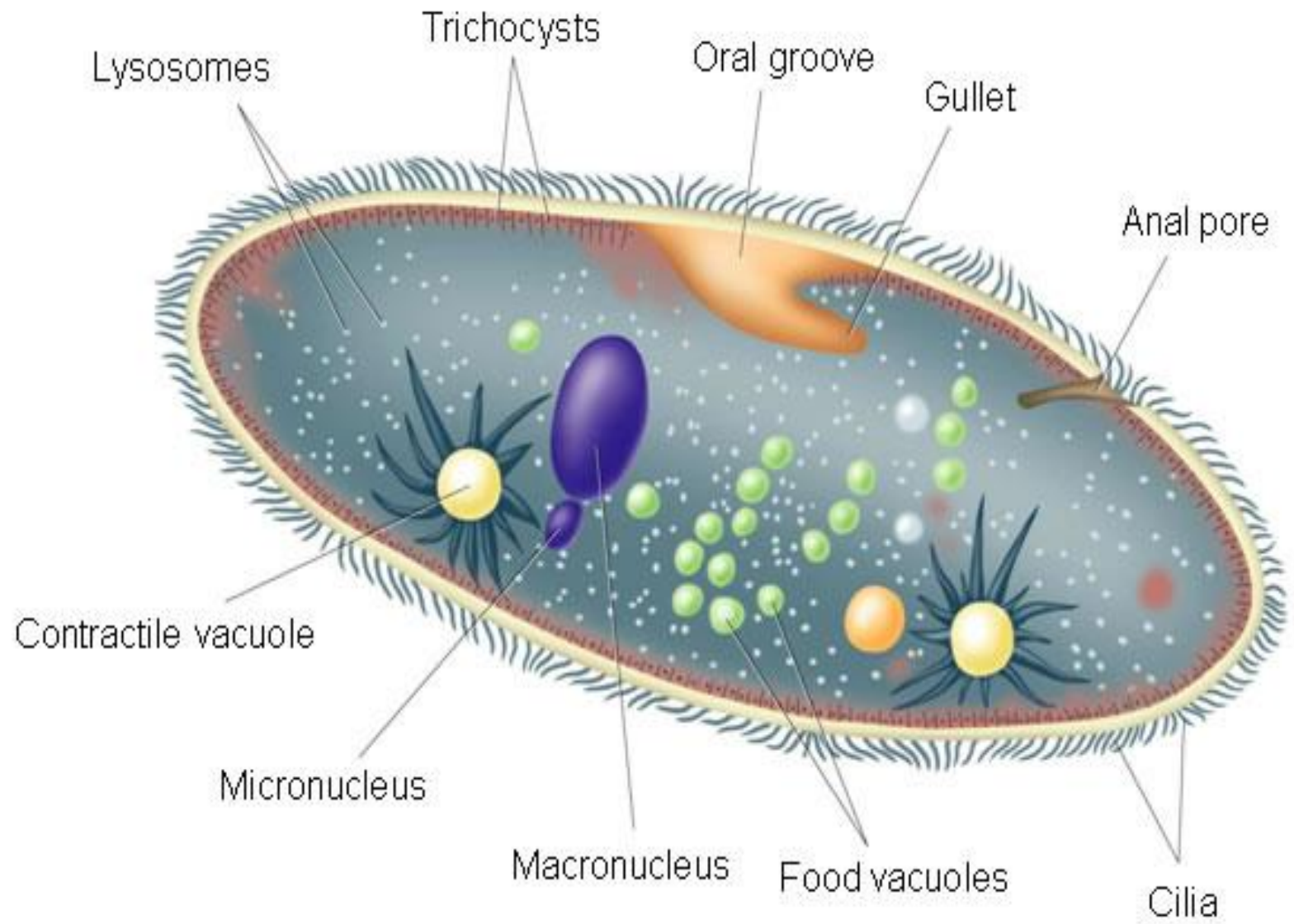
Klasis : Ciliata

Altklasis : Holotrichia

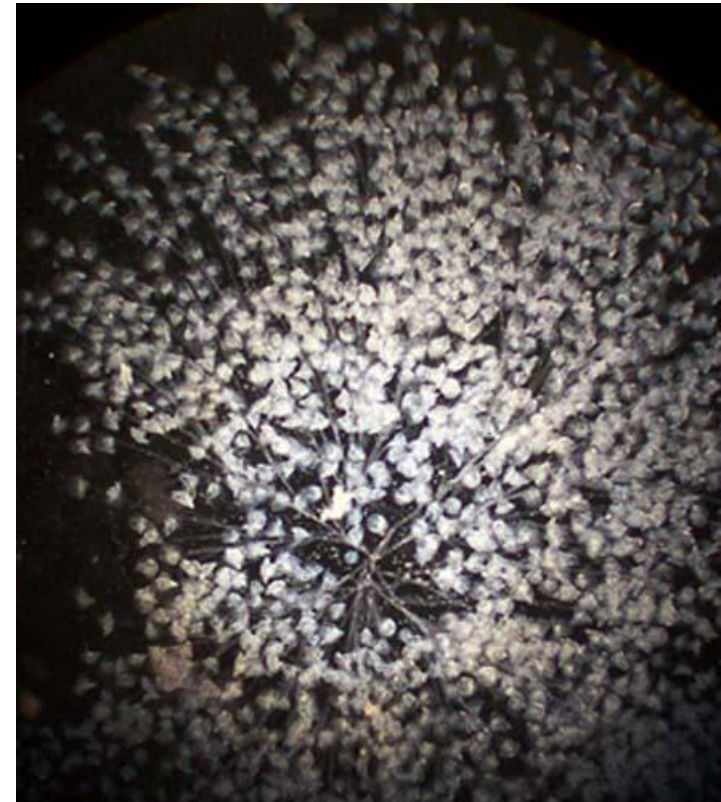
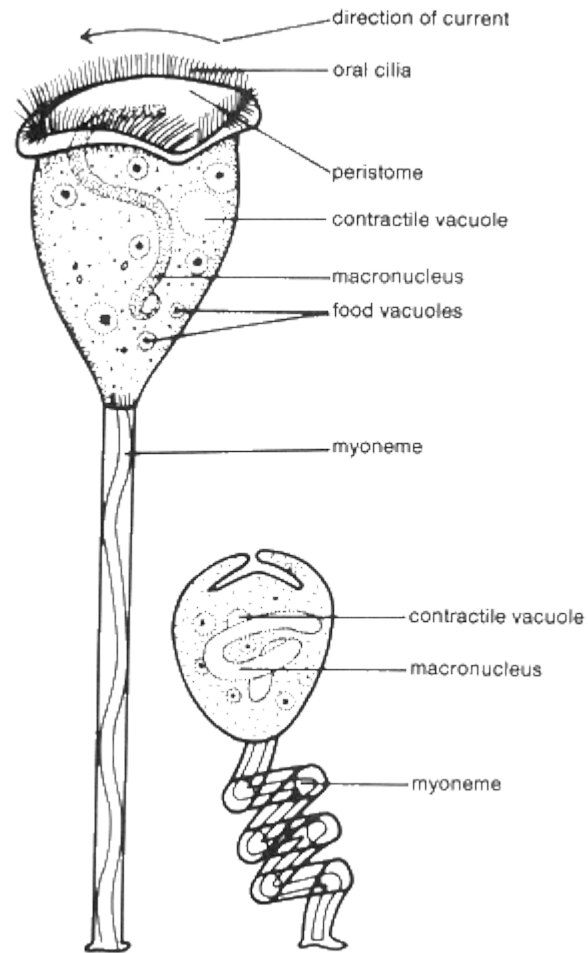
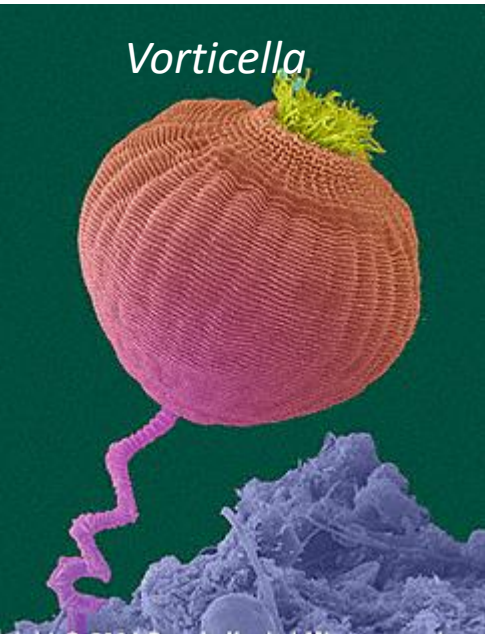
Paramecium multimicronucleatum



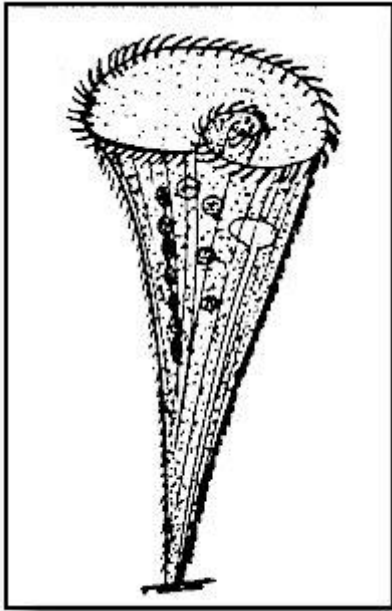




Altklasis : Peritrichia



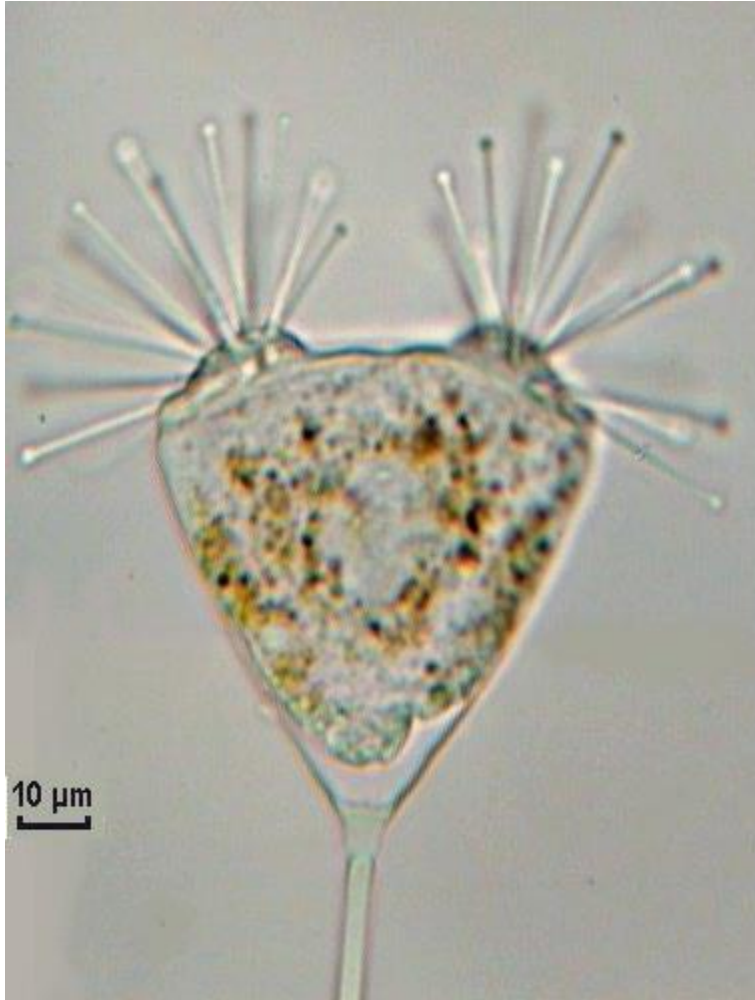
Altklasis : Spirotrichia



Stentor



Altklasis : Suctoria



Red tides are population explosions (or blooms) of dinoflagellates



@ PJS Franks

Bioluminescent

