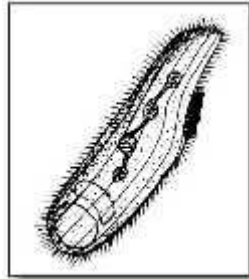




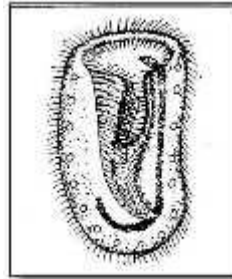
Microscopic Pond Water Survey of Reflection Lake

University of Southern Indiana

Ciliophora—Protozoans that move with cilia



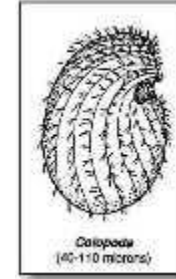
blepharisma



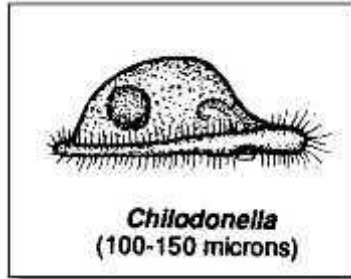
bursaria



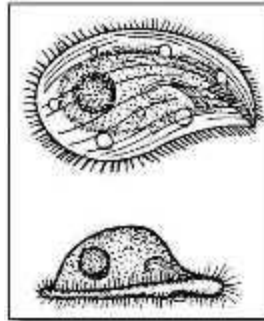
carchesium



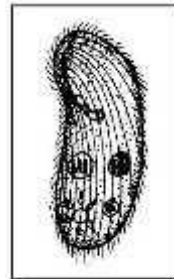
colopoda



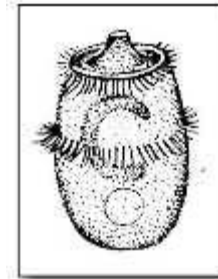
chilodonella
side view



chilodonella
top and side



colpidium



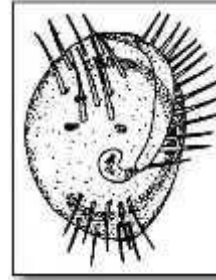
didinium



dileptus



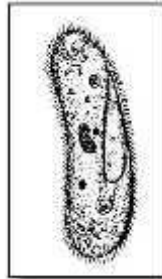
epistylis



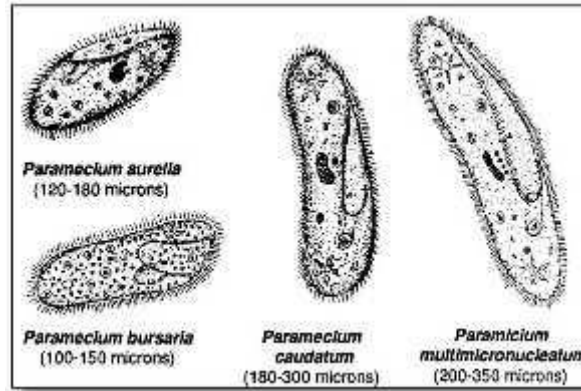
euploetes



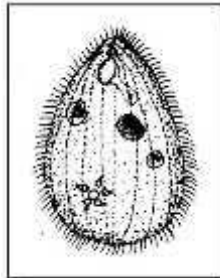
oxytricha



paramecium



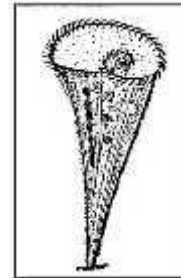
paramecium-types



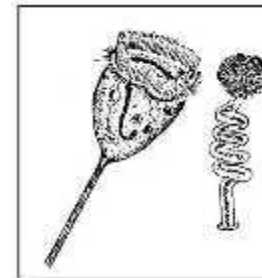
tetrahymena



spirostomum

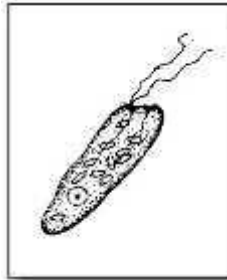


stentor

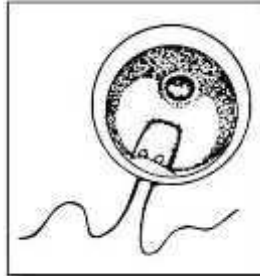


vorticella

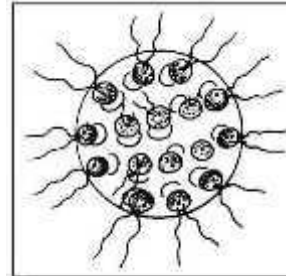
Mastigophora—Flagellates that move with a whip



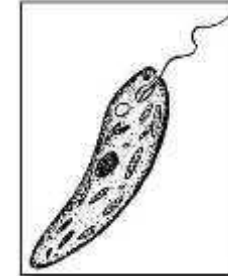
chilomonas



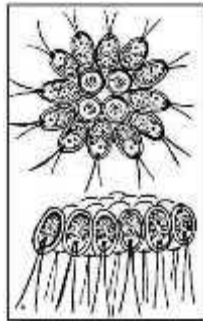
chlamydomonas



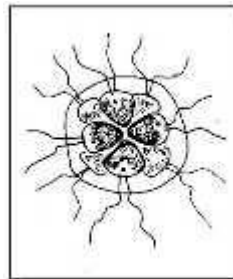
eudorina



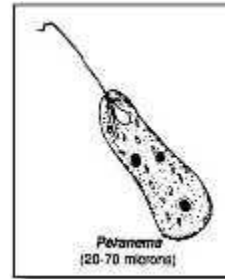
euglena



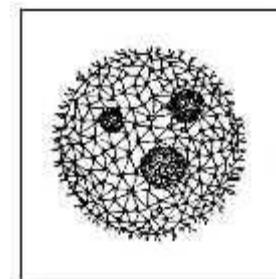
gonium
top and side



pandorina

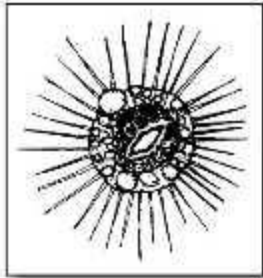


peranema

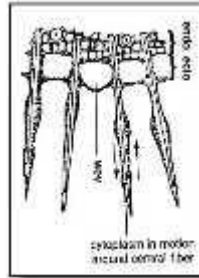


volvox

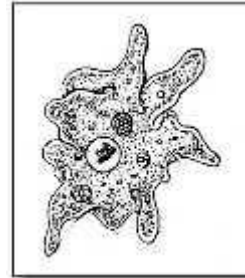
Sarcodina—Protists that move with pseudopodia



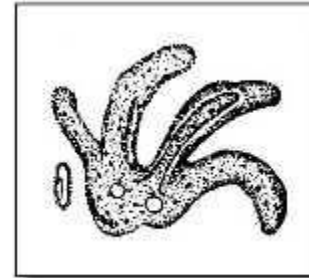
Actinosphaerium



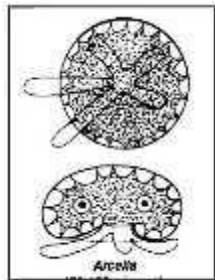
Actinosphaerium
close up of axial rods



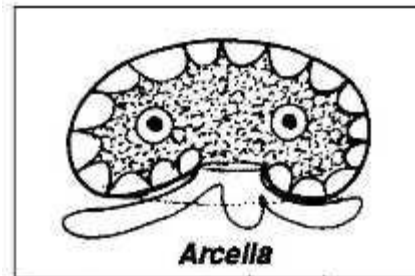
amoeba proteus



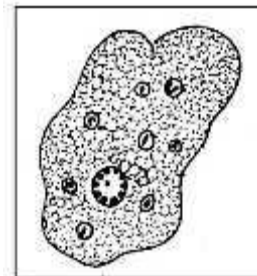
chaos-chaos
shown with
paramecium



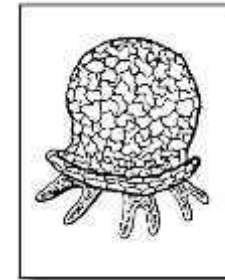
arcella
top and side view



Arcella
arcella
side view

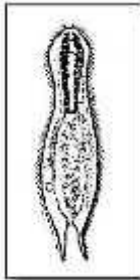


entamoeba

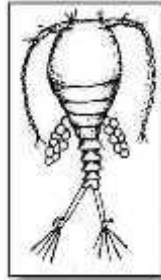


difflugia

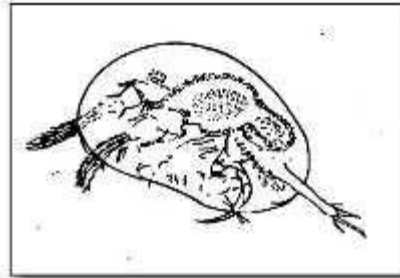
Multicellular Animals—not Protists



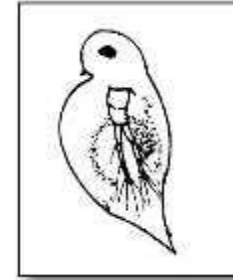
chaetonotus



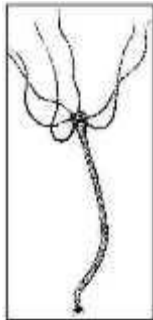
cyclops



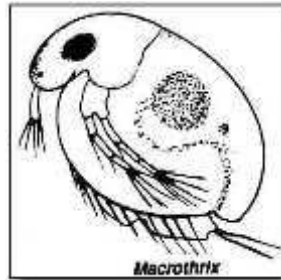
cypris



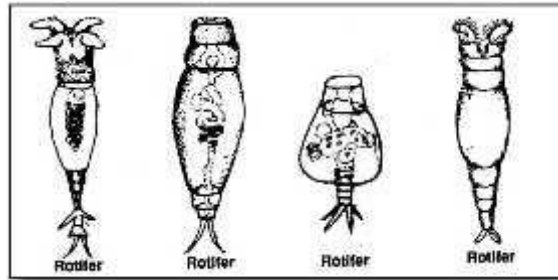
daphnia



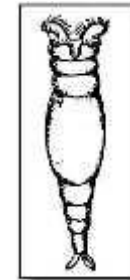
hydra



macrothrix



rotifers



rotifer