J. A mam

LOCOMOTION IN PROTOZOA

Locomotion is the displacement of animals from one Place to another. Protoza exhibits four types of Locomotion.

1. Amoeboid movement 2. Ciliary movement
3. Flagellar movement 4. Metabolic movement.

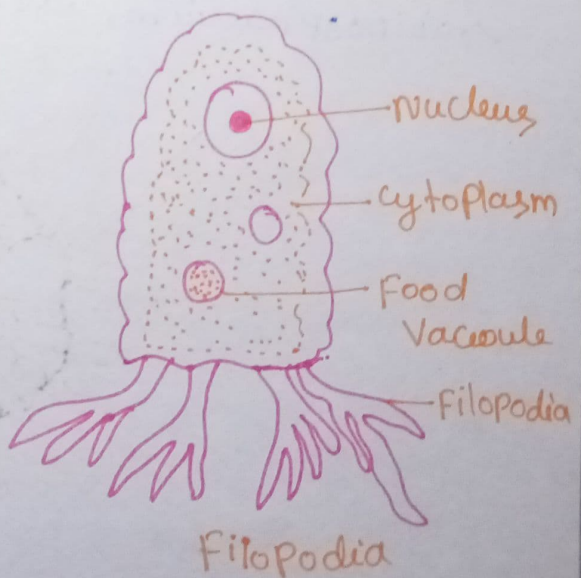
Amoeboid movement:

Movement by means of pseudopodium is called amoeboid movement. Amoeboid movement is a characteristic feature of Amoeba. But it is also exhibited by certain flagellates and sporozoans.

Pseudopodium: pseudopodium is temporary projection of cytoplasm formed on the body. There are four types of pseudopodium.

1. Lobopodia 2. Filopodia 3. Reticulopodia
4. Axopodia

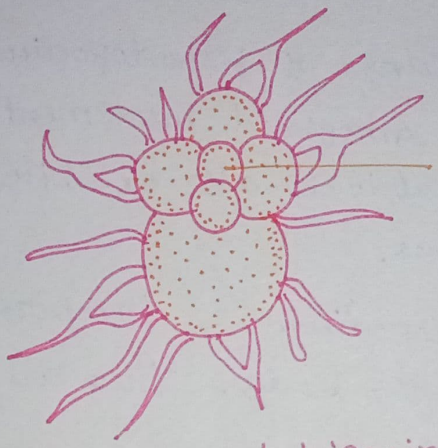
Lobopodia: These are - lobe-like pseudopodium with rounded tips. (E.g) Amoeba, Arcella, etc.,



2. Filopodia:

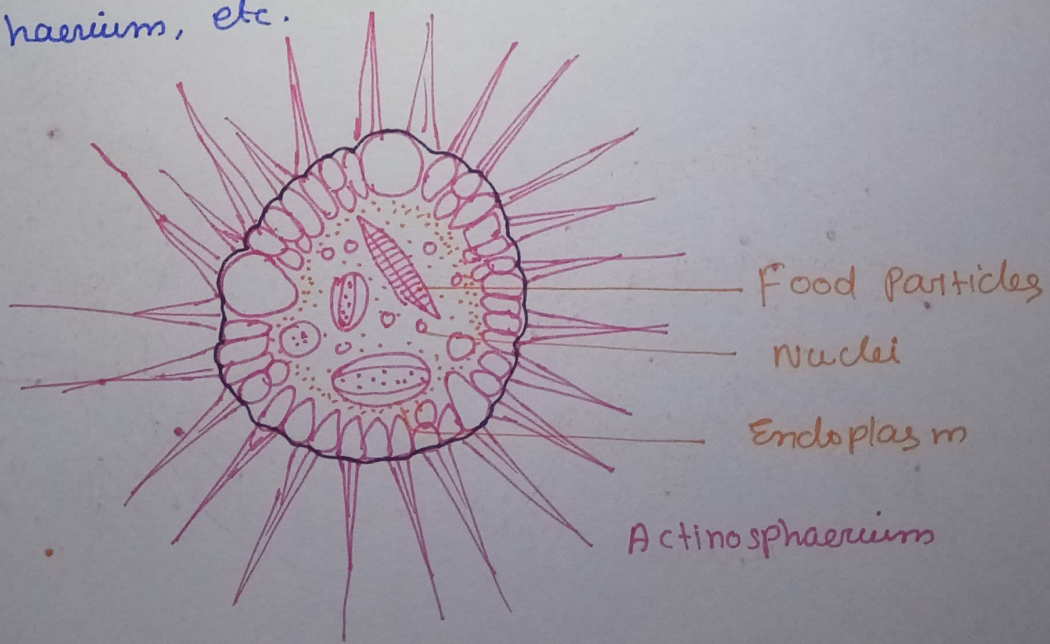
Filopodia are filamentous pointed pseudopodia. They are formed exclusively of ectoplasm. They may be branched. (E.g) Euglypha.

3. Reticulopodia: These are filamentous pseudopodia. They are highly branched and the branches anastomose to form a net work. (Eg). Globigerina, Chlamydophrys. etc.



Reticulopodia in Globigerina

4. Axopodia: These are stiff, straight, pointed pseudopodia radiating from the circular body in all directions. Each axopodium has a cytoplasmic sheath and an axial rod. E.g Actinophrys, Actinosphaerium, etc.



Axopodia.