

5. LOCOMOTION AND REPRODUCTION IN PROTOZOA

(2 X 2) + (1 X 4) = 8 Marks

ROOT POINTS

1. **Locomotion** is a voluntary movement from one place to another place in search of food, shelter, mate and to escape from danger.
2. All locomotions are movements but all movements are not locomotions.
3. The method of locomotion differs from one group to other group of animals.
4. **Reproduction** is a biological process for perpetuation of species.
5. **Types of Reproduction:** (i) asexual reproduction (ii) sexual reproduction.
6. **Flagellum** is long whip like locomotor organelle whereas Cilium is small hair like structure.
7. **Flagellum** performs undular movement and cilia performs pendular movement. [IPE]
8. A longitudinal row of kinetosomes and their inter connecting kinetodesmata are collectively called **kinety**. [IPE]
9. The **proter** is the anterior individual. It receives anterior contractile vacuole, cytopharynx and cytostome of parent. [IPE]
10. The **opisthe** is the posterior individual. It receives posterior contractile vacuoles and develop other organelle. [IPE]
11. Blunt finger like pseudopodia are called **Lobopodia**. **Ex:** Amoeba, Entamoeba. [IPE]
12. Long and fibre like pseudopodia are called **Filopodia**. **Ex:** Euglypha [IPE]
13. **Conjugation** is a temporary union between two senile ciliates, that belong to different mating types, for the exchange of nuclear material and reorganization, to restore vigour and vitality.
Ex: Paramecium and Vorticella. [IPE]
14. **Lateral appendages:** One or two or many rows of short, lateral hair like fibrils found on some flagella are called lateral appendages. [IPE]
15. **Types of Flagella:** (a) **Stichonematic:** **Ex:** Euglena, Astasia. [IPE]
(b) **Pantonematic:** **Ex:** Peranema and Monas (c) **Acronematic:** **Ex:** Chlamydomonas and polytoma
(d) **Pantacronematic:** **Ex:** Urceolus (e) **Anematic (simple):** **Ex:** Chilomonas and cryptomonas