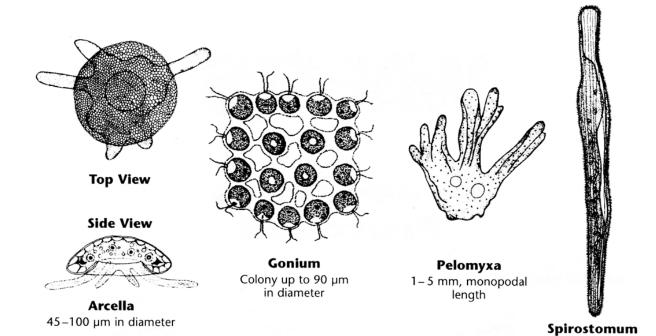
Dichotomous Key for Protozoa

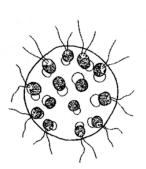
Start at number 1, comparing the observed protozoan to each of the characteristics stated per number in the key. Proceed according to the key until it terminates in the name of the protozoan.

Characteristic	Go to Number
1. White or colorless	2
Colored	8
2. Creeping (sliding) slowly or floating without	3
apparent motion	
Exhibits other motion	7
3. Spherically shaped with radiating "spines"	Actinosphaerium
Not spherical in shape	4
Shape remains constant	5
Shape changes	6
5. Possesses flattened test or shell without	Arcella
embedded or attached material; pale to brown	
in color	
Possesses dome-shaped test or shell with	Difflugia
attached particles, usually of sand	
6. Small; creeps using pseudopodia (false feet);	Amoeba
single disc-shaped nucleus	
Large; creeps using pseudopodia; many(100's) of	Pelomyxa
small nuclei	
7. Cell has hair like structures (cilia)	16
Cell's organ of locomotion is long whip-like	9
flagella (no cilia)	
8. Green color	9
Color not green	23
9. Colony of many cells	11
Single, motile cells	10
10. One observed locomotor flagella	15
Two observed locomotor flagella	14
11. Colony flat, disc-shaped, usually containing	Gonium
sixteen cells	
Colony spherical in shape	12
12. Colony contains 32 cells or less	13
Colony contains more than 32 cells	Volvox
13. Colony 32 cells	Eudorina
Colony contains sixteen cells	Pandorina
14. Cells elongated with narrowed posterior	Chilomonas
Cell oval-shaped	Chlamydomonas
15. Cell elongated, green in color	Euglena
Cell elongated, colorless , with a broad, rounded	Peranema
or truncate posterior during locomotion; highly	
plastic when stationary, often appears to vibrate	

when in motion	
16. Body has specialized groups of cilia, or cilia in	17
specific areas	
Body entirely covered with cilia	19
17. Cell not on stalk	18
Cell on stalk; cells contract (stalk appears to contract like a spring)	Vorticella
18. Cell oval-shaped with distinct point-like projections termed cirri (fused cilia); travels by "walking" using cirri	Euplotes
Cell oval-shaped with two distinct ciliary bands, one anterior and one in the middle of the boy; swims with spiral motion	Didinuium
19. Body trumpet-shaped or elongated	20
Body oval-shaped	22
20. Body elongated; never attached to substrate	21
Body trumpet-shaped; usually attached to substrate	Stentor
21. Large cell with elongated, flattened body with blunt ends; contracts to 1/4 of its body length when stimulated	Spirostomum
Small cell with elongated body, "cigar-shaped," with rounded ends; swims rapidly in a corkscrew fashion.	Paramecium (many species)
22. Small body, oval-shaped, wiwth small mouth; fast swimmer	Colipidium
Extremely large body (visible with naked eye), with large, wide mouth	Bursaria truncatella
23. Pink or rose-colored (ciliate)	Blepharisma
Dark bluish green (ciliate)	Stentor



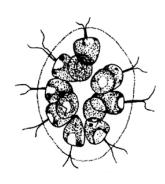
Actinosphaerium 70 – 80 µm in diameter



Eudorina 10–24 µm in diameter



Chilomonas sp. 20-40 µm



1-3 mm in length

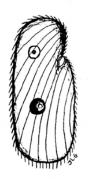
Pandorina colony from 20 – 250 μm in diameter



Ameoba proteus up to 600 µm or more, elongated



Chlamydomonas 5–12 µm in length



Colpidium sp. 50 – 70 μm in length



Difflugia 60 – 580 μm by 40 – 240 μm



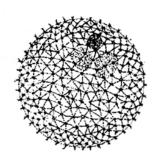
Euplotes sp. 100 – 200 μm in length



Euglena 35-55 µm in length



Peranema sp. 20-70 µm in length



Volvox colony from 350 – 500 µm in diameter



Stentor coeruleus 1-2 mm, extended



Bursaria truncatella 500-1000 μm in length



Didinium $80 - 200 \mu m$ in length



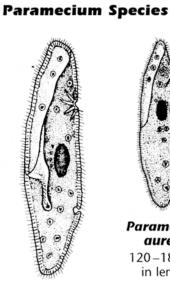
Didinium Cyst



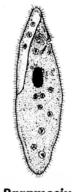
Vorticella $50 - 15 \mu m$ in length



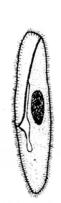
Blepharisma sp. $400-600 \ \mu m$ in length



Paramecium multimicronucleatum 200-300 µm in length



Paramecium aurelia $120 - 180 \mu m$ in length



Paramecium bursaria 70-110 µm in length

Paramecium caudatum 180-300 µm in length