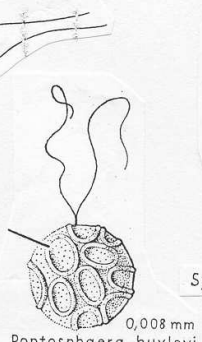
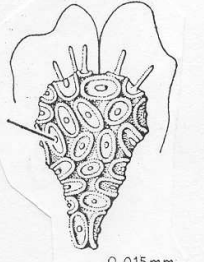


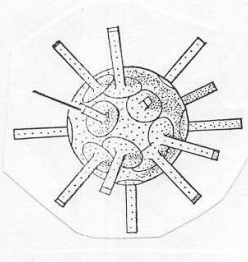
2
Pontosphaera syracusana



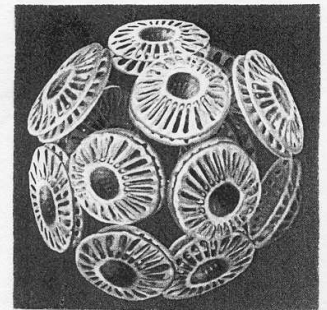
3
Pontosphaera huxleyi 0,008 mm



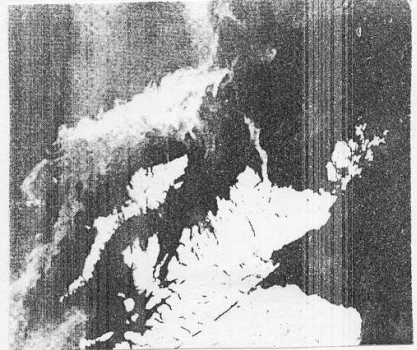
4
Syracosphaera pulchra 0,015 mm



5
Rhabdosphaera tignifer 0,019 mm

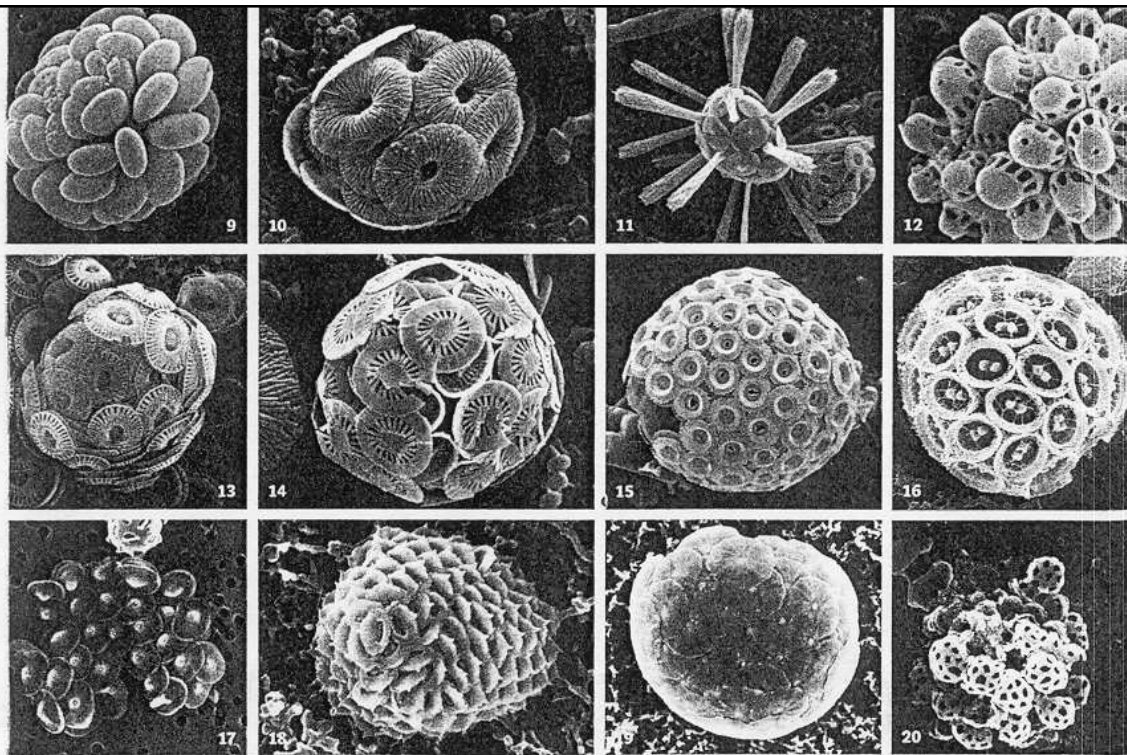


6
Emiliania huxleyi



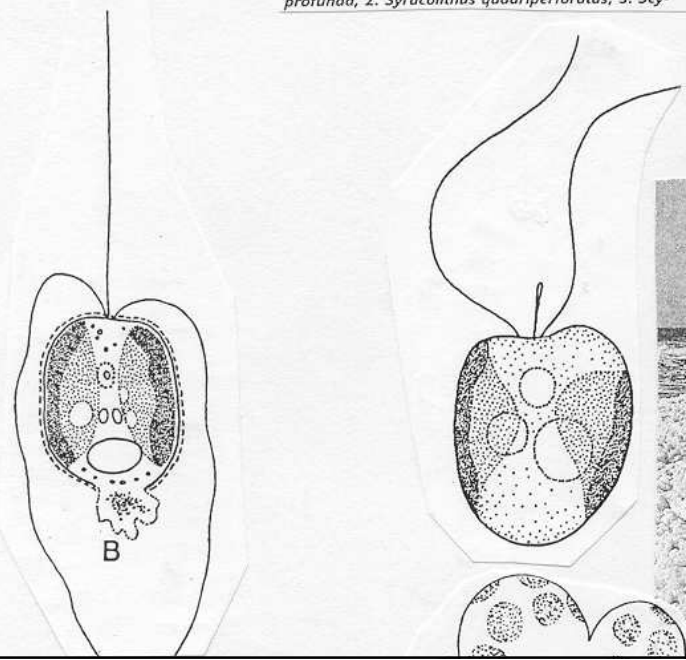
7
3. Družicový snímek severního Skotska a Hebridských ostrovů (na snímku světle) s přílehlou částí Atlantického oceánu. Bílý dřízání pás ležící na severu a severozápadu Hebridy je jasně rozptýlený karbonát produkovaný jednobuněčnou fásou *Emiliania huxleyi*. Tento organismus můžeme v detailu spatřit pouze pod elektronovým mikroskopem (viz obr. 1), ale měřítko jeho působení je správně viditelné jen z kosmu.

Emiliania huxleyi

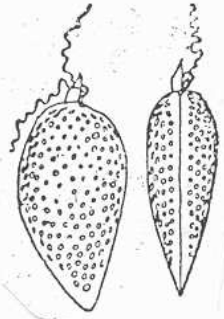


s. 618 - mořští prvoci ze skupiny Coccolithophora pokrývají své tělo šupinkami z uhlíkatu vápennatého, tzv. kokolity (modifikace kalcitu). 1. *Florisphaera profunda*, 2. *Syracolithus quadriperforatus*, 3. *Scy-*

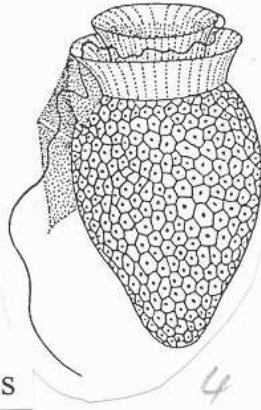
phosphaera apsteinii, 4. *Reticulofenestra sessilis*, 5. *Pontosphaera syracusana*, 6. *Gephyrocapsa ornata*, 7. *Calcidiscus leptoporus*, 8. *Discosphaera tubifera*, 9. *Algirosphaera oryza*, 10. *Umbellosphaera tenuis*, 11. *Rhabdosphaera claviger*, 12. *Calyptrosphaera heimdaliae*, 13. *Emiliania huxleyi* (viz Vesmír 71, 310, 1992/6; o kokolitech podrobněji ve Vesmíru 71, 488, 1992/9), 14. *Syracosphaera nodosa*, 15. *Umbilicosphaera sibogae*, 16. *Coronosphaera binodata*, 17. *Cyrtosphaera aculeata*, 18. *Alisphaera gaudii*, 19. *Hayaster perplexus*, 20. *Gliscolithus amitakareniae*.



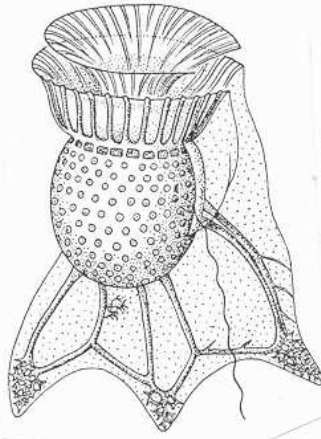
Dictyocha



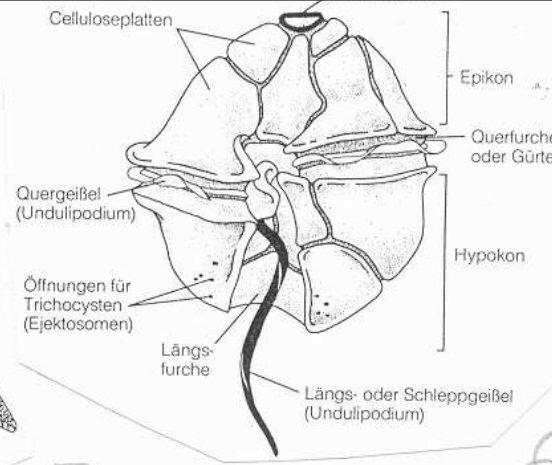
Prorocentrum micans



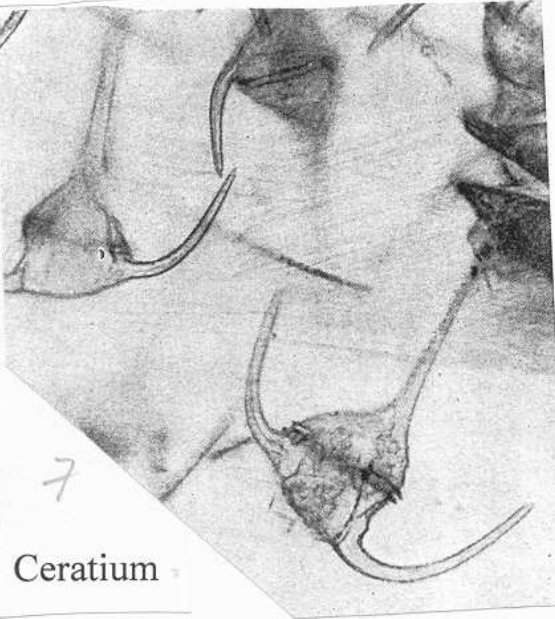
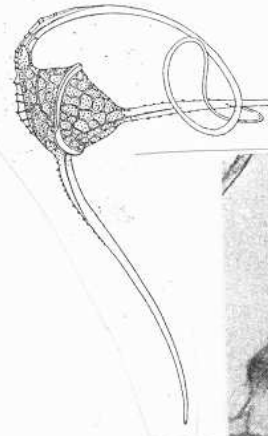
Dinophysis acuta



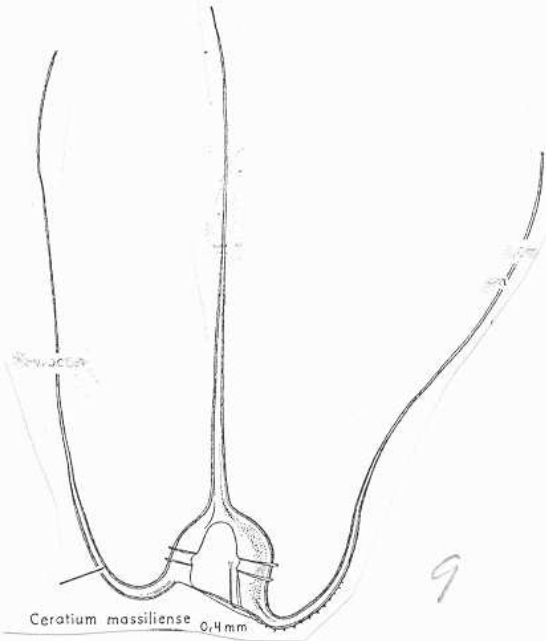
Ornithocerus magnificus



Goniaulax

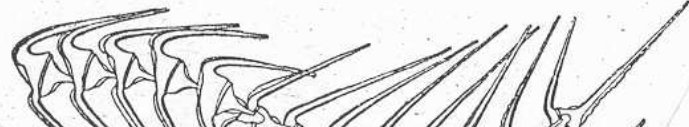


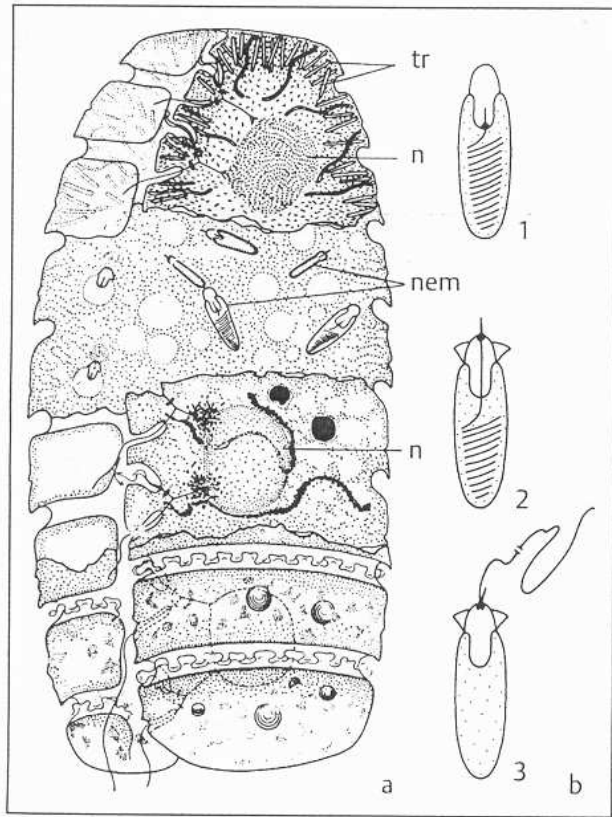
Ceratium



Ceratium massiliense 0,4 mm

C. massiliense

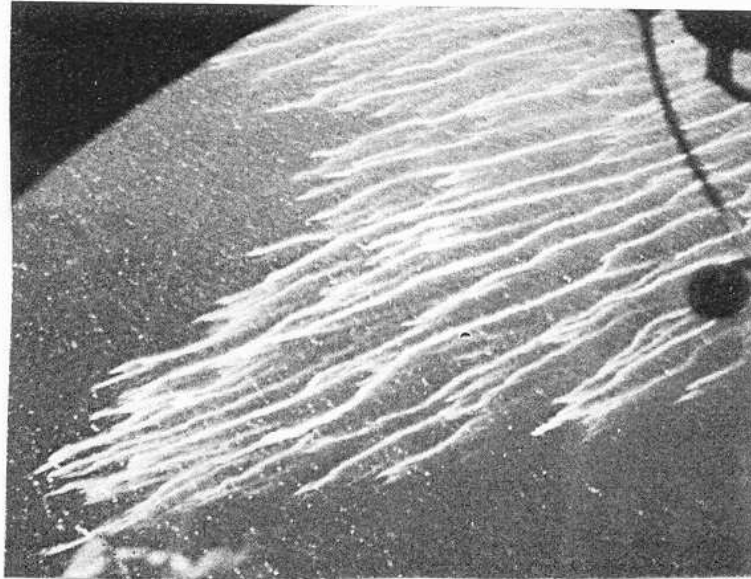




Polykrikos kofoidi

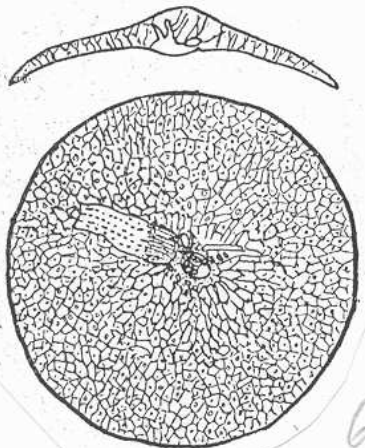
4

Polykrikos schwarzi

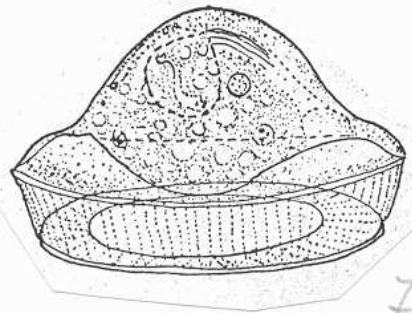


Obr. 305 Letecká fotografie masového výskytu („vodní květ“) obrněnky *Noctiluca scintillans* v Severním moři

5

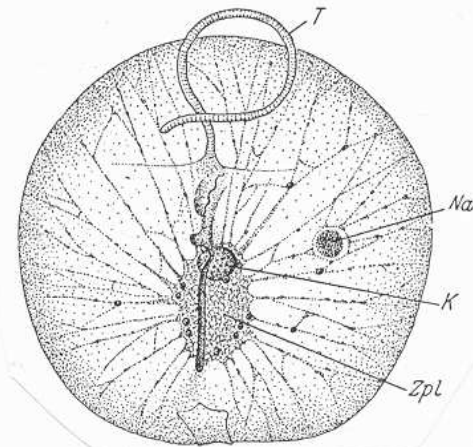


6

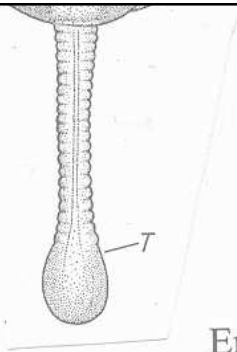


7

Craspedothella pileolus

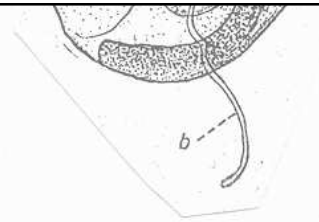


Noctiluca miliaris



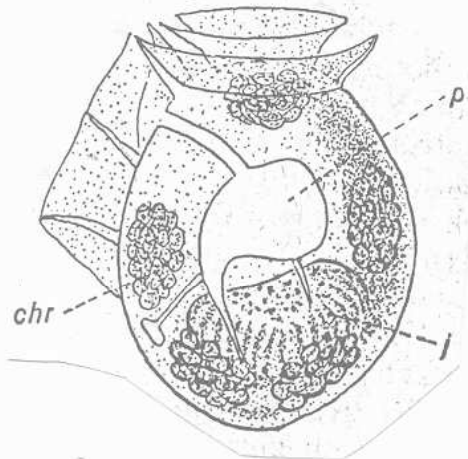
Erythroopsis pavillardii

1



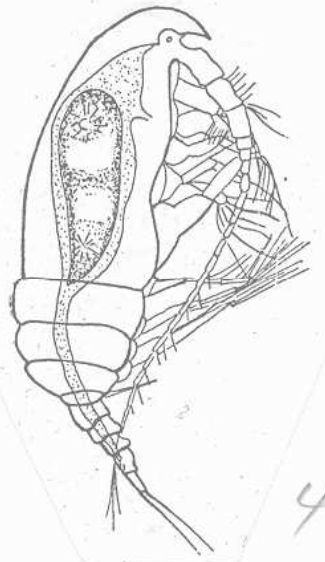
Pouchetia

2



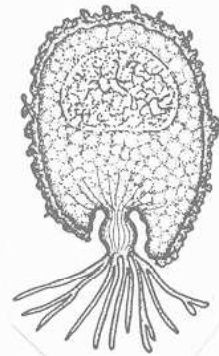
Dinophysis

3



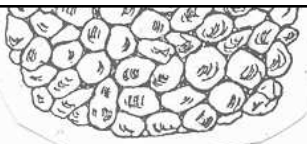
Blastodinium

4



Oodinium

5



Saccamina sphaerica



Haliphysema tumanoviczii

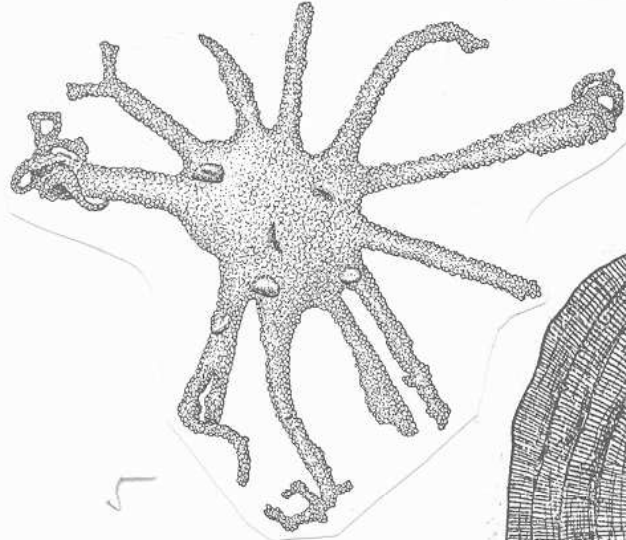


Rhabdamina abyssorum



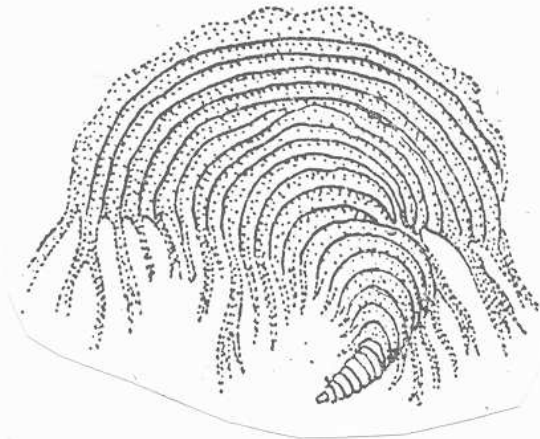
Dendrophrya

4



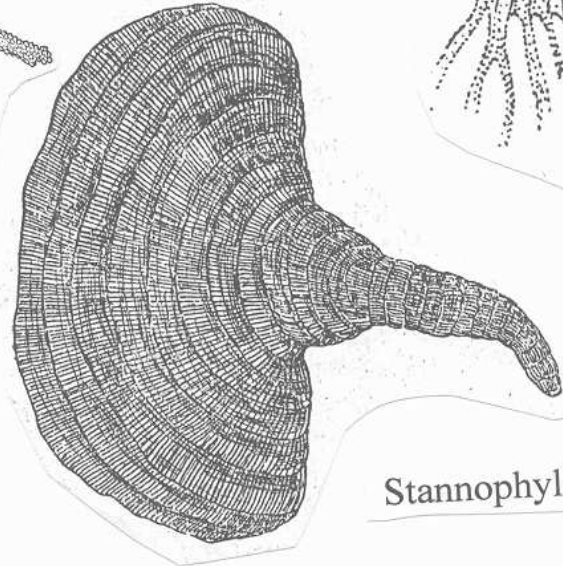
Astrorhiza

3



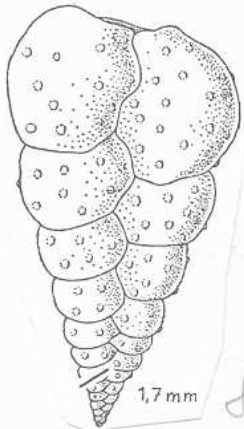
Neusina

7



Stannophyllum zonarium

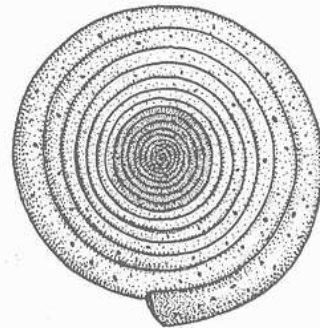
6



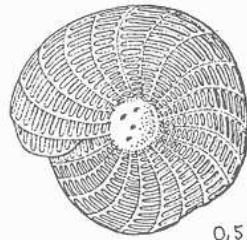
Textularia agglutinans

1,7 mm

8



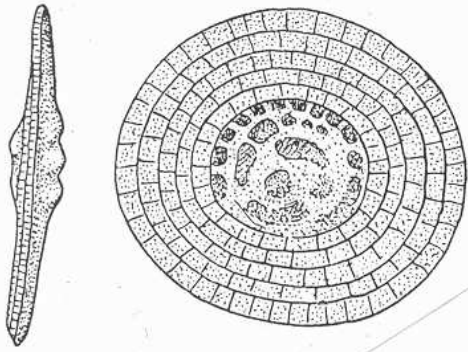
9



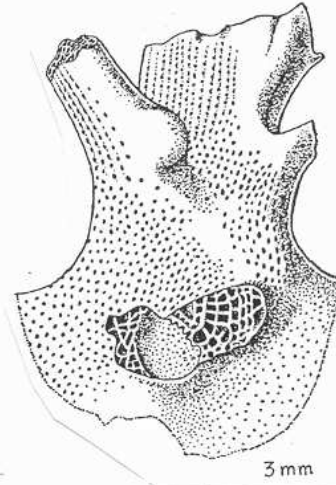
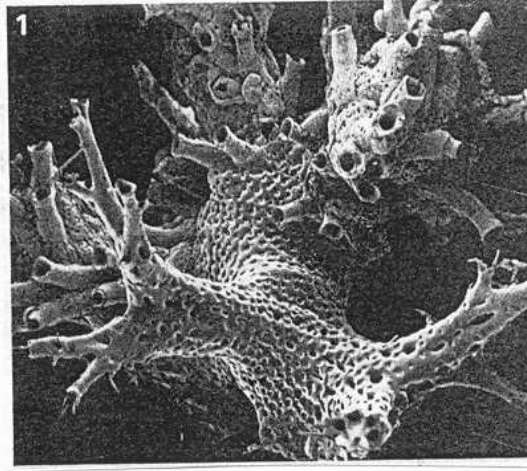
Elphidium crispum

0,5 mm

10



Cycloclypeus 3



Miniacina miniacea 4

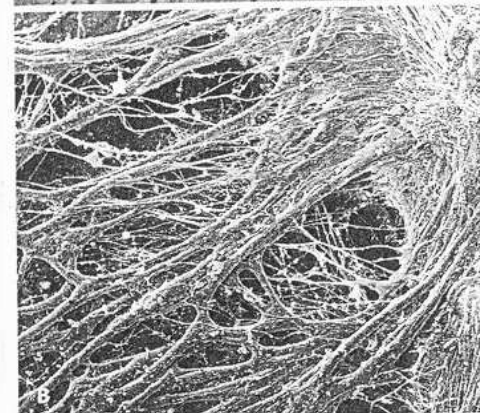
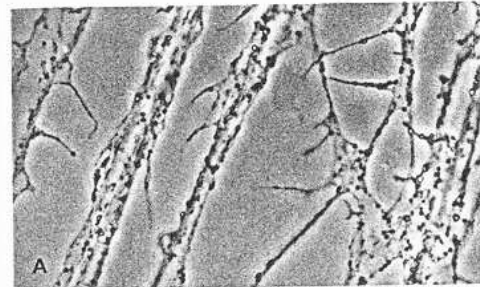
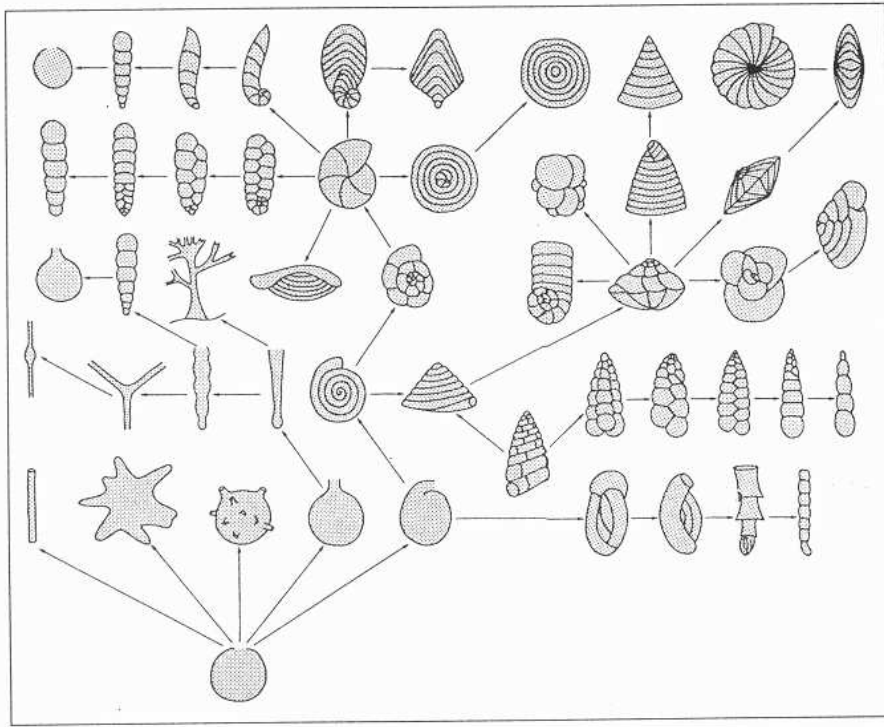
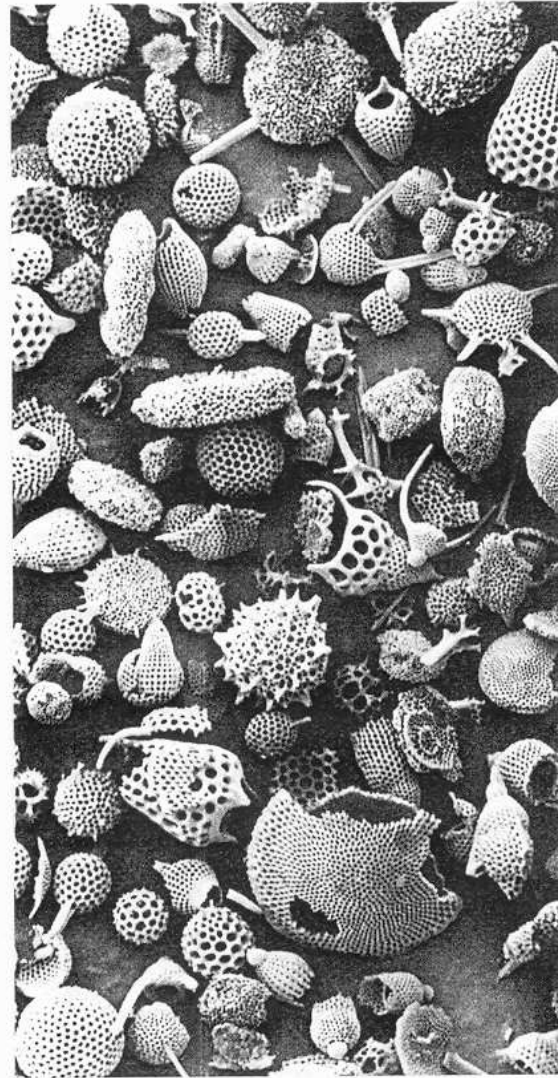
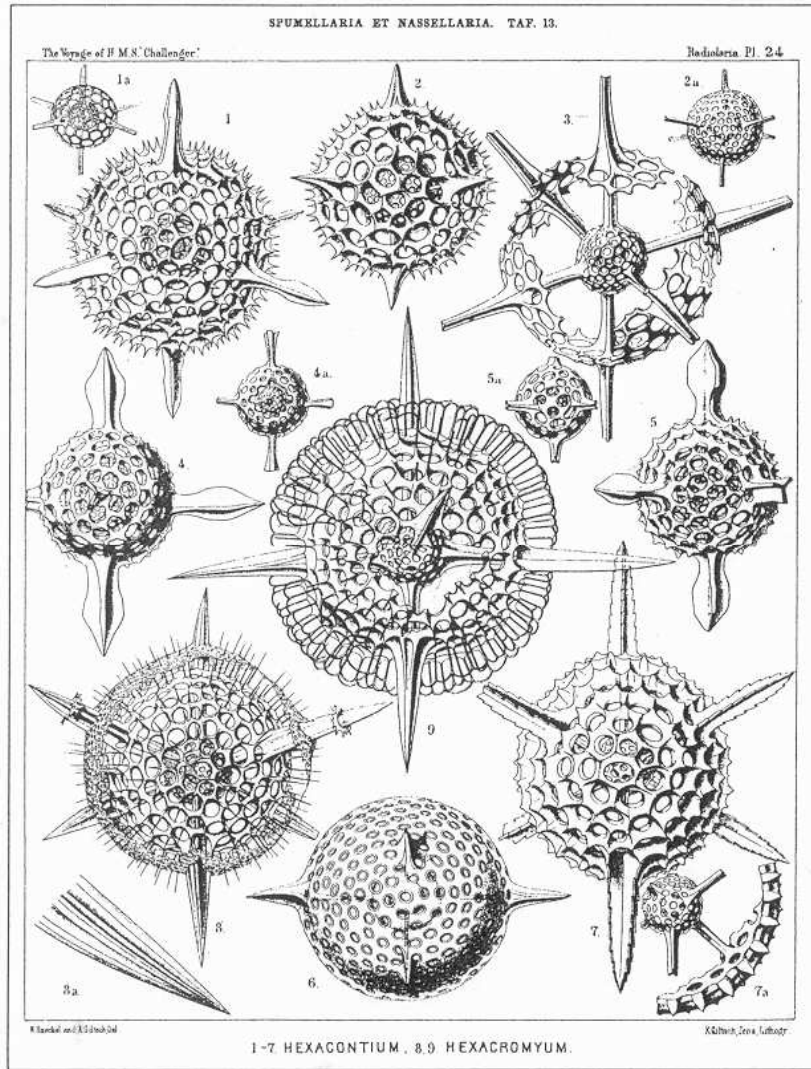


Abb. 104: Ausschnitt aus dem reticulopodalen Netzwerk einer Foraminifere (A) und von Reticulomyxa filosa (Athalamia) (B). Vergr.: A 1000 x B 70 x. Originale: A N. Hülsmann, Berlin.

Acanthometron pellucidum

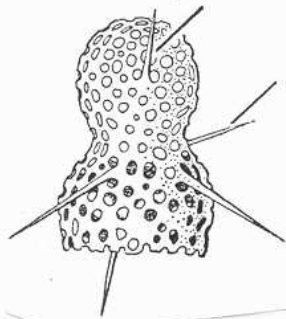
2

Xiphacantha spinulosa



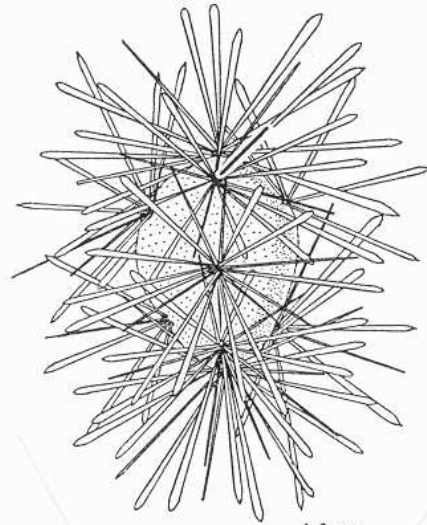
3

Thalassicola nucleata



4

Lithomellisa thoracites

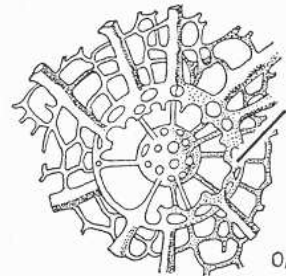


1,8 mm

Sticholonche zanclea

6

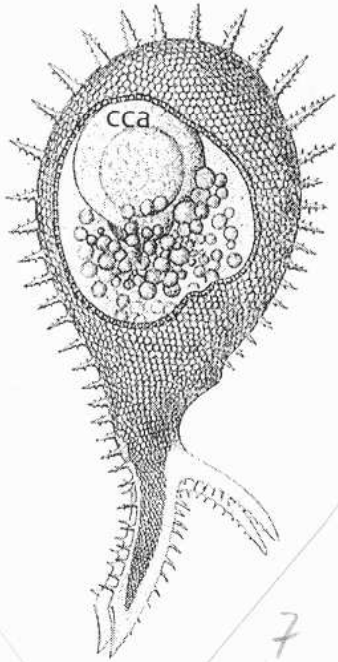
Theopilidium cranoides



0,3 mm

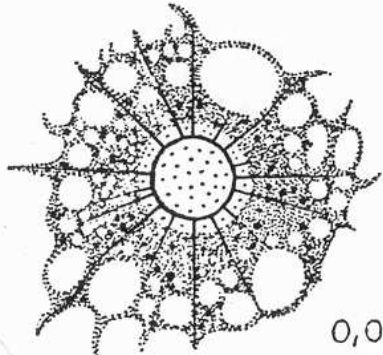
Spongosphaera streptacantha

5



7

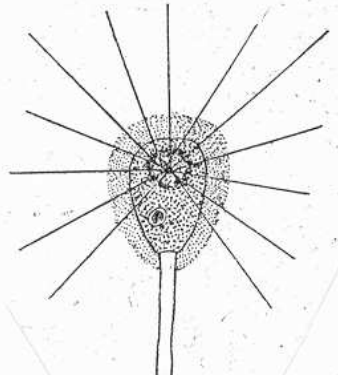
Challengeron



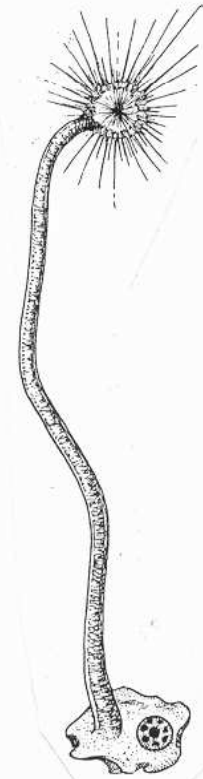
0,05 mm

Actinophrys sp.

8



9



10

Weenerella borealis

0,7 mm
Remanella multinucleata



2

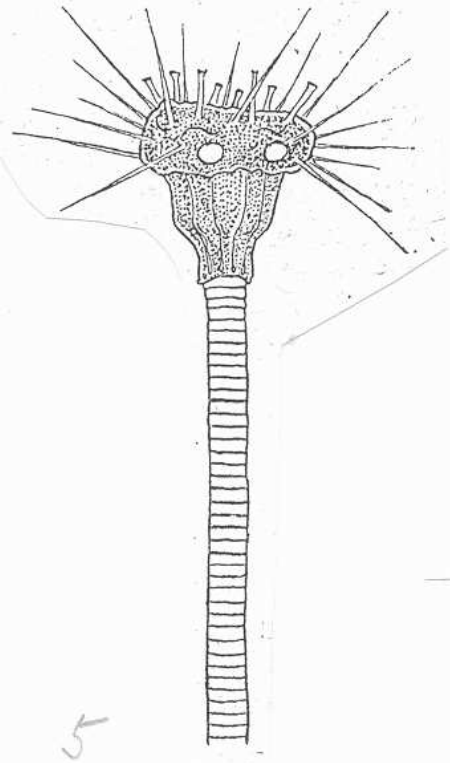
3



Chilodochona quennerstedtii

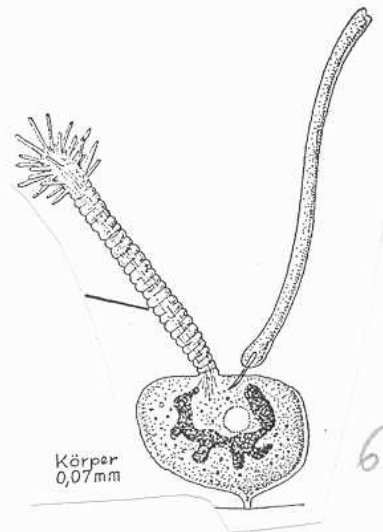
4

Stylochona coronata



5

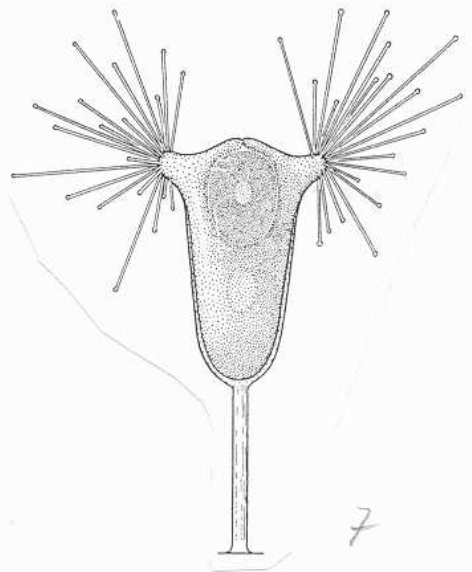
Ephelota gemmipara



Körper
0,07 mm

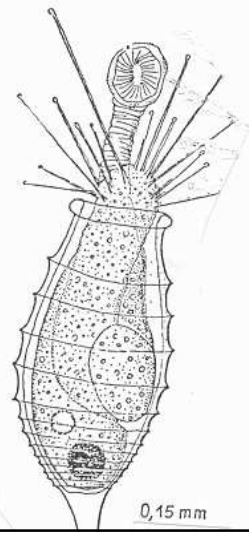
6

Ophryodendron sertulariae



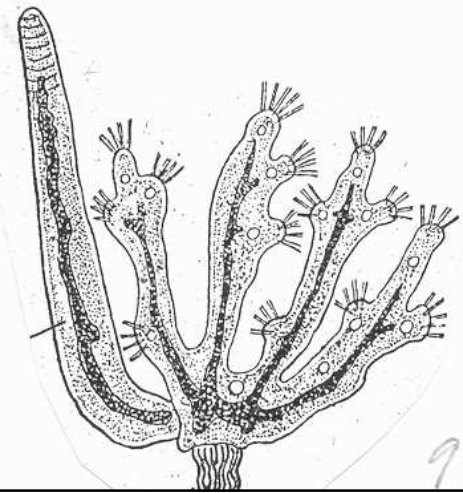
7

Acineta tuberosa



0,15 mm

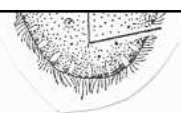
8



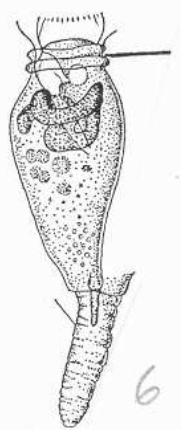
9

Pleuronema coronatum

1

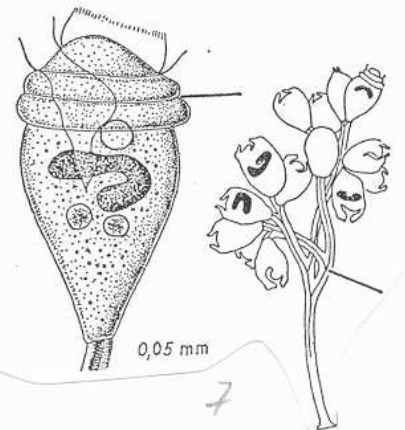


2



Pleuronema marimum

3

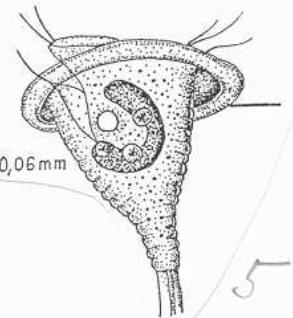


0,05 mm



8

Frontonia marina



0,06 mm

5

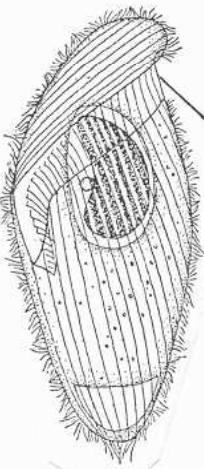
Vorticella patellina

Epistylis poleneci

Zoothamnium duplicatum

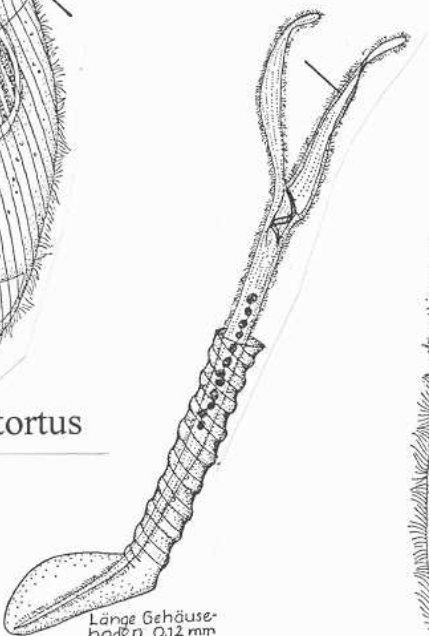
Thuricola valvata

7



9

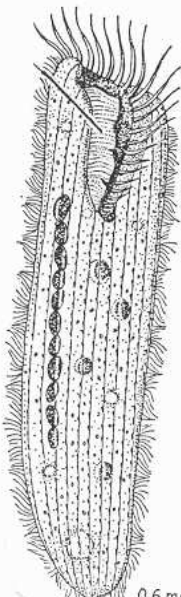
Metopus contortus



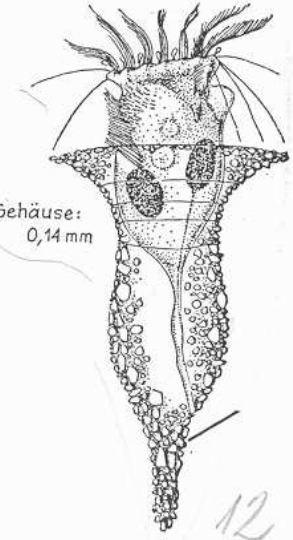
10

Metafoliculina producta

Länge Gehäuseboden 0,12 mm



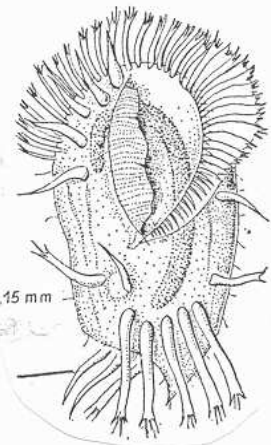
0,6 mm



Gehäuse: 0,14 mm

12

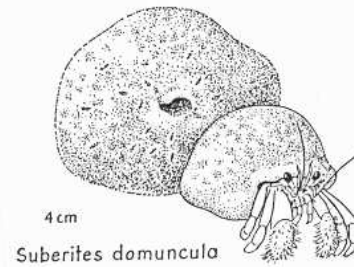
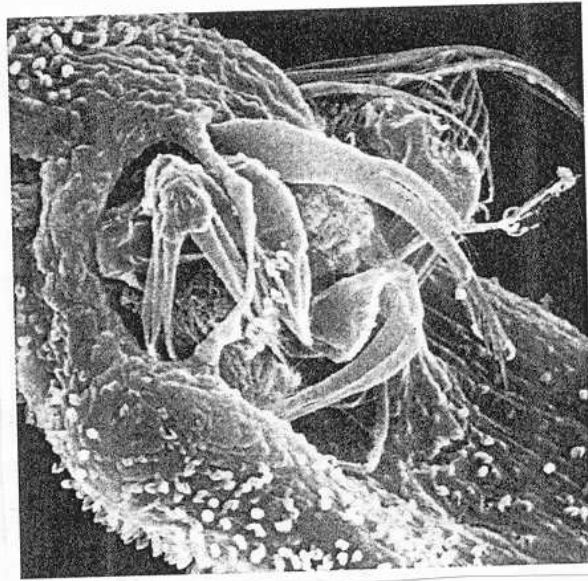
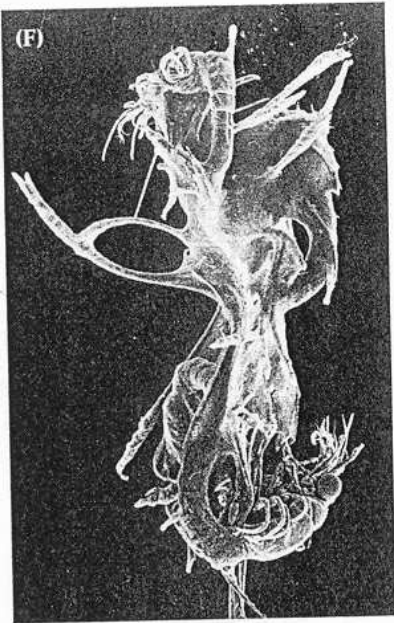
Tintinnopsis campanula



15 mm

13

Diophrys scutum



Asbestopluma 1

Suberites domuncula 2

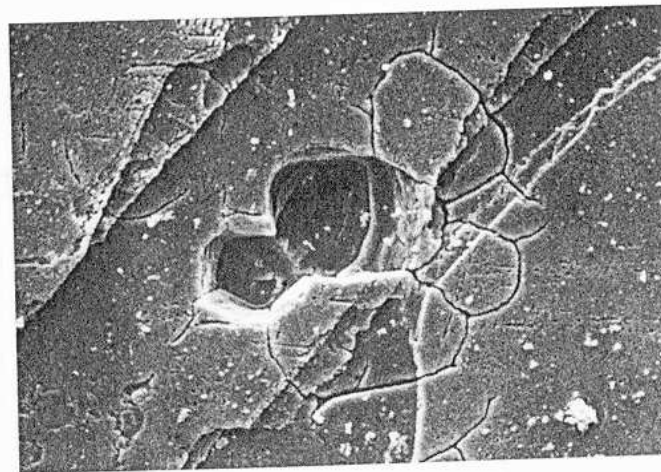
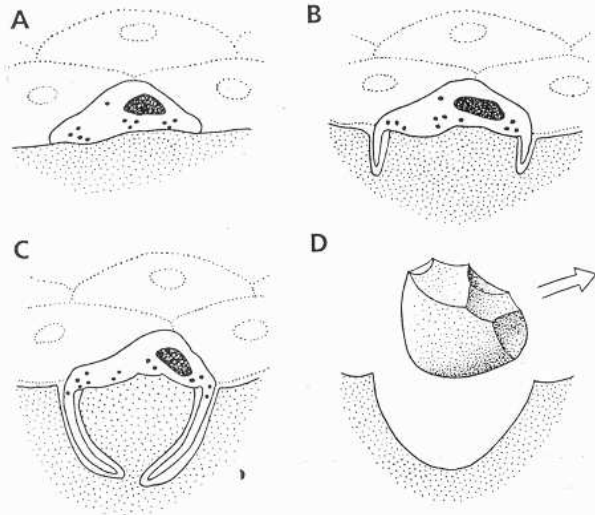
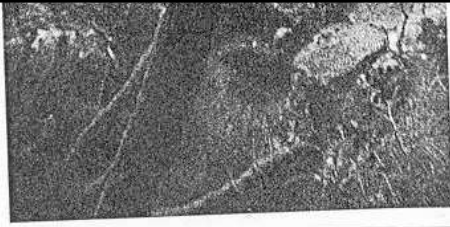
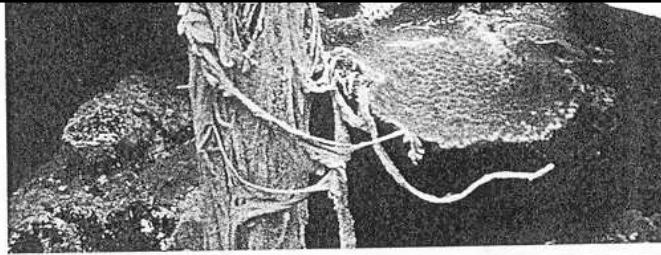


Abb. 167: Bohraktivität von *Cliona* sp. (Demospongiae, Hadromerida). A Ätzende Schwammzellen auf dem Kalksubstrat.

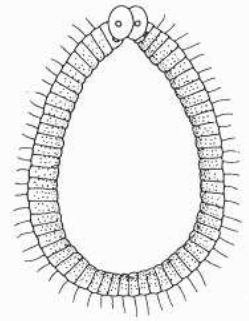
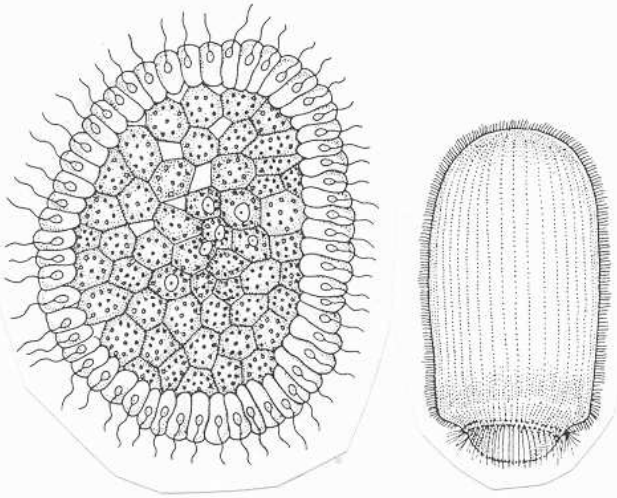
Cliona



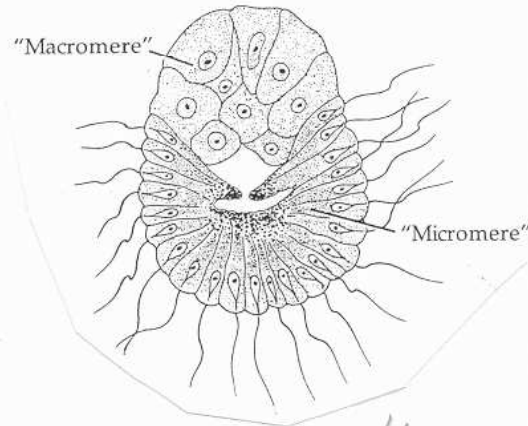
(C) Sperm release from a tubular West Indian sponge, *Aplysina archeri* (Demospongiae). The sponge is about 1.5 m tall.



(D) Oocyte release in the sponge *Agelas* (Demospongiae). The individual in the foreground is covered by cords of yellow mucus that surround the oocytes during their early development; two specimens in the center show no sign of oocyte release.

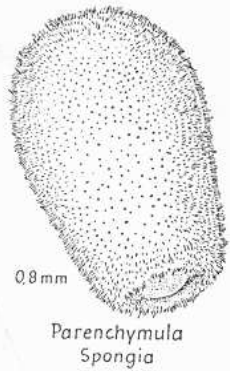


coeloblastula



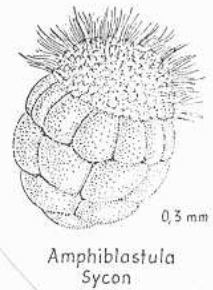
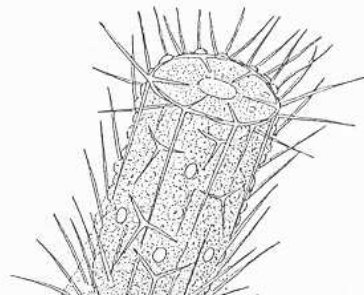
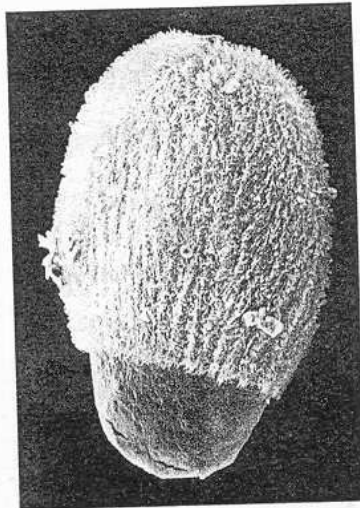
Amphiblastula
Sycon

amphiblastula

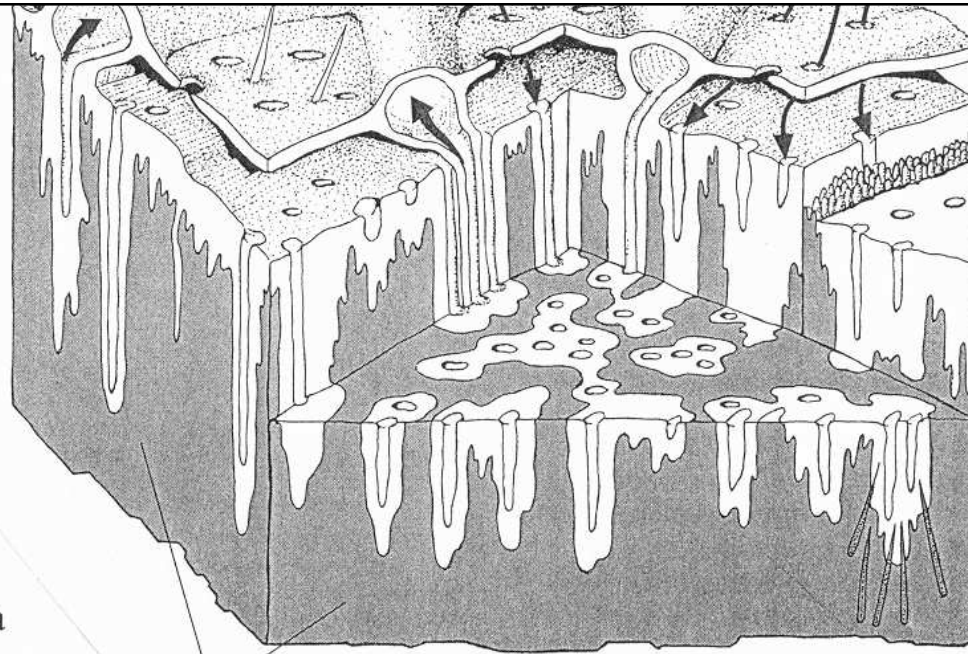


0.8 mm

Parenchymula
Spongia



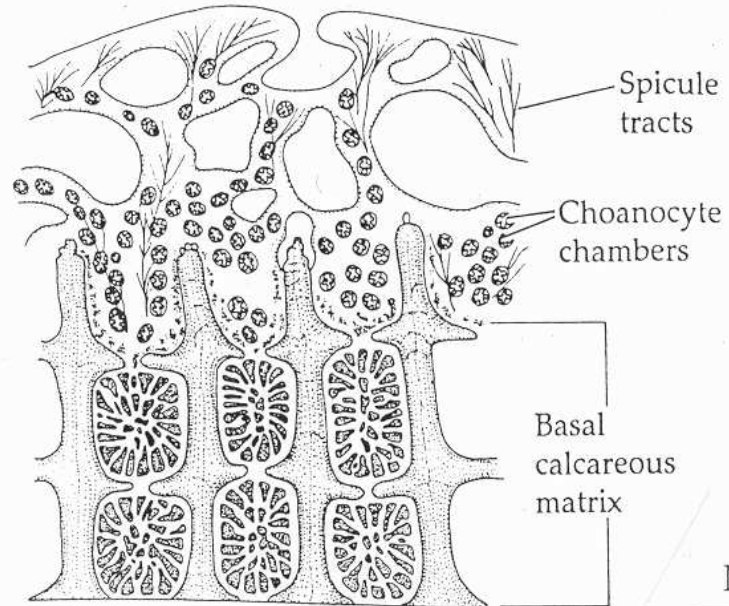
0.3 mm



Sclerospongia

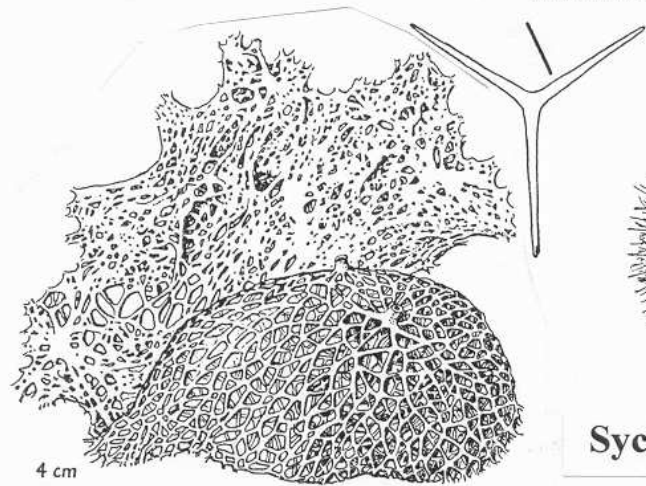
calcium carbonate

1



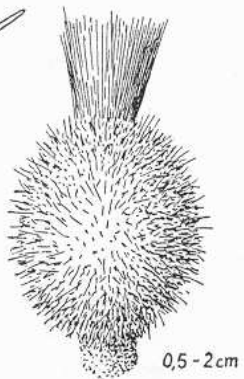
Merlia

2



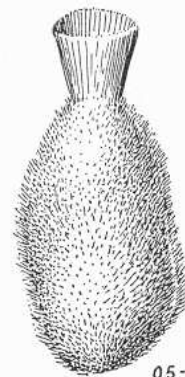
4 cm

Clathrina coriacea



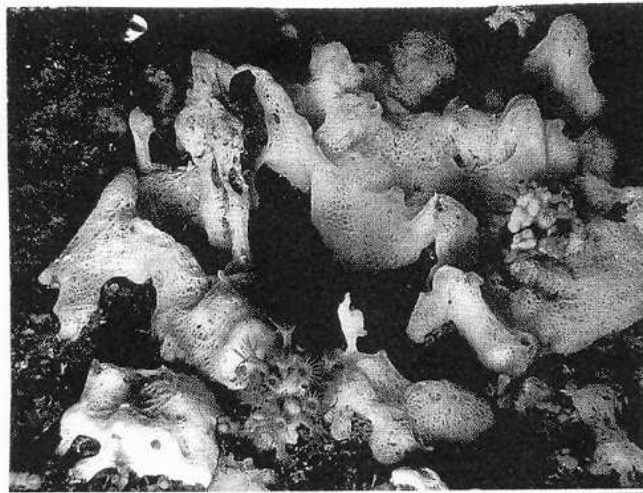
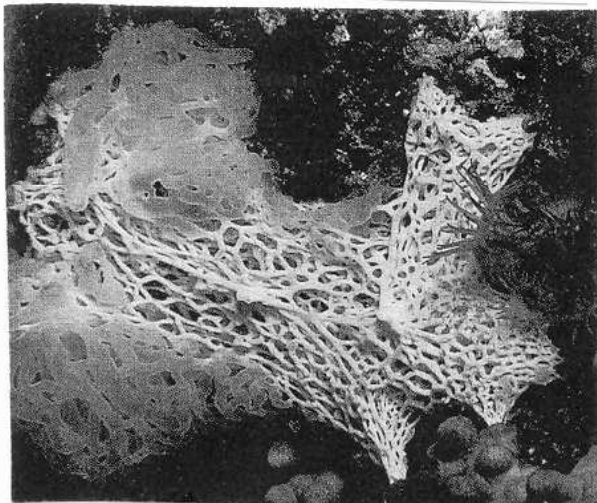
0,5-2 cm

Sycon raphanus

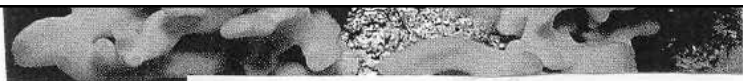


0,5-1 cm

Leuconia aspera



Clathrina



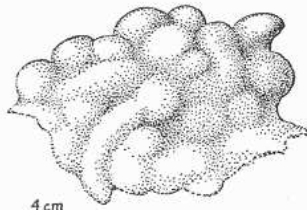
Oscarella lobularis

Tafel 33

Homosclerophorida, Tetractinellida (Kieselschwämme I)

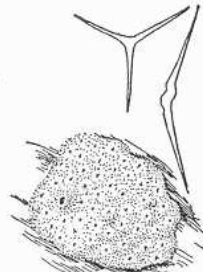


Chondrilla nucula



4 cm

Oscarella lobularis

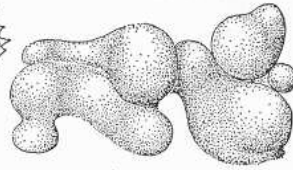


1 cm

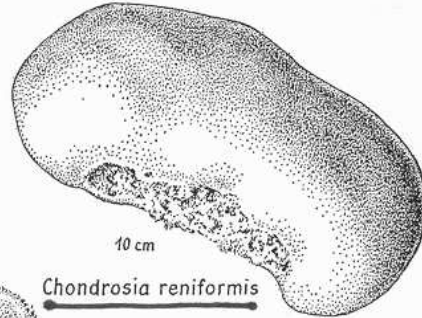
Plakortis simplex



3 cm



Chondrilla nucula

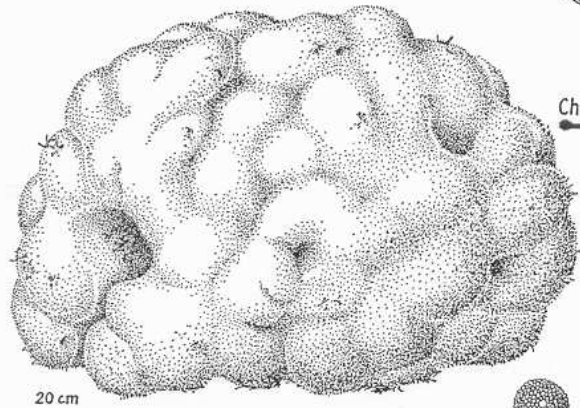


10 cm

Chondrosia reniformis



Chondrosia reniformis

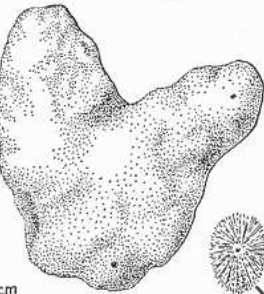


20 cm

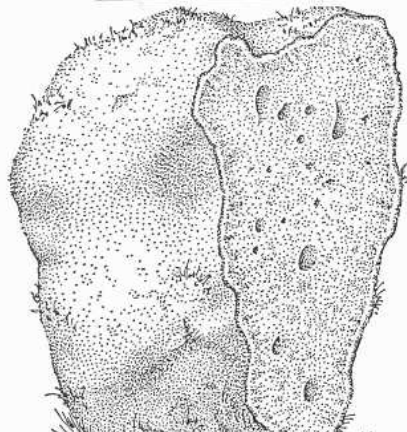
Geodia cydonium



5 cm



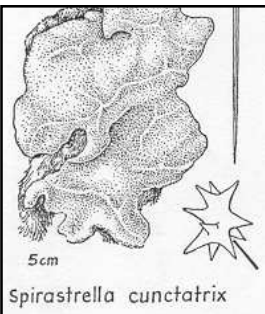
Erylus discophorus



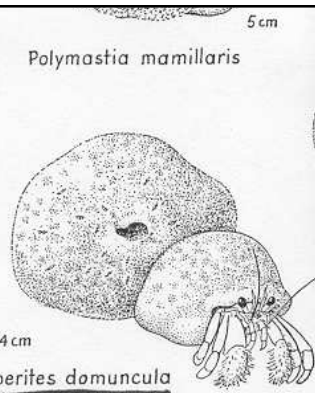
4 cm

Penares helleri





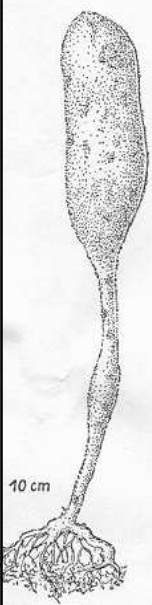
Spirastrella cunctatrix



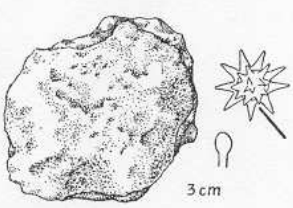
Suberites domuncula



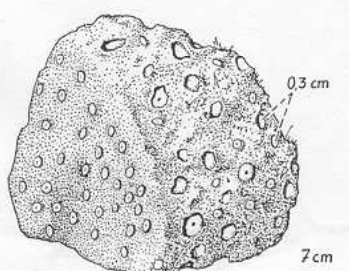
Suberites domuncula



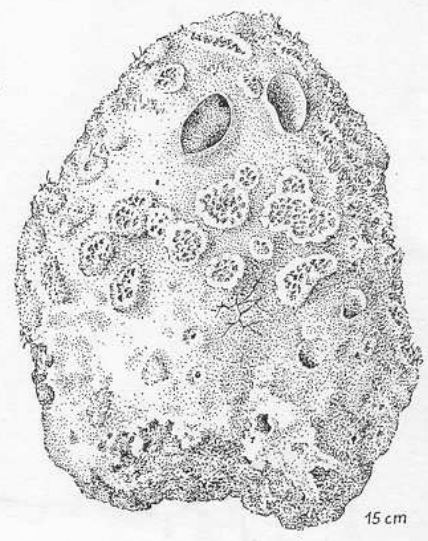
Chizaxinella pyrifer



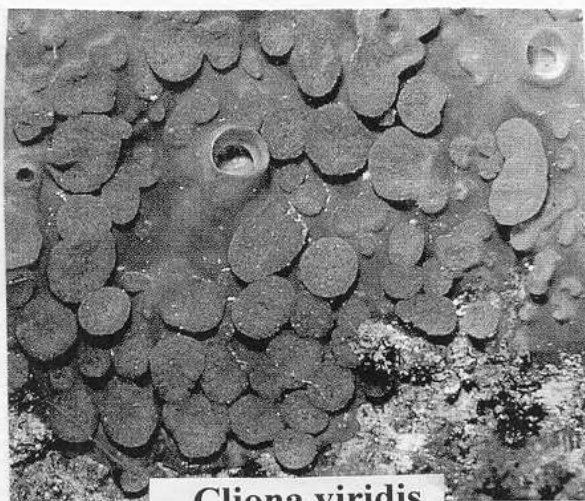
Timea unistellata



Cliona celata



Cliona viridis



Cliona viridis

