



**A STUDY OF CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES AND CLASSIFICATION OF KINGDOM
PROTISTA DOWN TO PHyla**

Dr. Shivanand M. Gotyal
Assistant Professor , Department of Zoology ,
S J F G Arts & Science College Hittinahalli L. T.

ABSTRACT

The boundary of protist realms is assessed, a total overhauled arrangement down to the degree of subclass is accommodated the realms Protozoa, Archezoa, and Chromista, and the phylogenetic premise of the updated order is illustrated. Evacuation of Archezoa due to their genealogical nonappearance of mitochondria, peroxisomes, and Golgi dictyosomes makes the realm Protozoa considerably more homogeneous: they all either have mitochondria and peroxisomes or have optionally lost them. Transcendently phagotrophic, Protozoa are recognized from the principally photosynthetic realm Chromista (Chlorarachniophyta, Cryptista, Heterokonta, and Haptophyta) by the nonattendance of epiciliary retronemes (inflexible push switching cylindrical ciliary hairs) and by the absence of two extra layers outside their chloroplast envelopes.

KEY WORDS: *protist realms , mitochondria and peroxisomes.*

INTRODUCTION

Since latest medicines of the protists ('lower' eukaryotes containing the realm PROTISTA Haeckel, 1866) have been distracted with either a 'phylogenetic-tree' approach or a conversation of the effect of conceivable endosymbiotic sources of major intracellular organelles, the general systematics of the gathering, from ordered and nomenclatural perspectives, has been completely dismissed. Thus, disarray over contained phyla, their places in an order plot, and even their names (and authorships) is developing; the circumstance could get disorderly. The foremost goal of the current paper is to perceive the ordered interrelationships among all protist gatherings; and it incorporates the particular suggestion that somewhere in the range of 45 phyla, characterized and portrayed, be doled out to 18 supraphyletic collections inside the realm PROTISTA (itself reclassified and stood out from the other eukaryotic realms perceived here:



ANIMALIA, PLANTAE and FUNGI). Vernacular terms are utilized for distinguishing proof of the 18 arrays, yet solid conventional names are proposed at the degree of phylum. None is introduced as new: creation and-date credits are given to going before laborers on the scientific categorization of the numerous gatherings included. By introducing ordered portrayals just as pertinent nomenclatural information for every taxon depicted, a far reaching plan of in general more significant level grouping inside the realm develops that might be considered to fill

in as a strong base or 'taking-off point' for future conversations. The 18 supraphyletic gatherings and their phyla (in brackets and including authorships and dates of their conventional names) are as per the following: I. The rhizopods (phyla Karyoblastea Margulis, 1974; Amoebozoa Lühe, 1913; Acrasia Van Tieghem, 1880; Eumycetozoa Zopf, 1885; Plasmodiophorea Zopf, 1885; Granuloreticulosa De Saedeleer, 1934; incertae sedis Xenophyophora Schulze, 1904). II. The mastigomycetes (Hypochytridiomycota Sparrow, 1959; Oomycota Winter, 1897; incert. sed. Chytridiomycota Sparrow, 1959). III. The chlorobionts (Chlorophyta Pascher, 1914; Prasinophyta Christensen, 1962; Conjugatophyta Engler, 1892; Charophyta Rabenhorst, 1863; incert. sed. Glaucophyta Bohlin, 1901). IV. The euglenozoa (Euglenophyta Pascher, 1931; Kinetoplastidea Honigberg, 1963; incert. sed. Pseudociliata Corliss and Lipscomb, 1982). V. The rhodophytes (Rhodophyta Rabenhorst, 1863). VI. The cryptomonads (Cryptophyta Pascher, 1914). VII. The choanoflagellates (Choanoflagellata Kent, 1880). (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 400 WORDS)

The realm Protozoa has two subkingdoms: Adictyozoa, without Golgi dictyosomes, containing just the phylum Percolozoa (beats and amoebflagellates); and Dictyozoa, comprised of 17 phyla with Golgi dictyosomes. Dictyozoa are separated into two branches: (I) Parabasalia, a solitary phylum with hydrogenosomes and 70S ribosomes yet no mitochondria, Golgi dictyosomes related with striated roots, and a kinetid of four or five cilia; and (ii) Bikonta (16 unicellular or plasmodial phyla with mitochondria and bikinetids and in which Golgi dictyosomes are not related with striated ciliary roots), which are partitioned into two infrakingdoms: Euglenozoa (lashes with discoid mitochondrial cristae and trans-grafting of minixons for every single atomic quality) and Neozoa (15 phyla of further developed protozoa with rounded or level [usually nondiscoid] mitochondrial cristae and cis-joined spliceosomal introns). Neozoa are separated into seven parvkingdoms: (I) Ciliomyxa (three transcendently ciliated phyla with cylindrical mitochondrial cristae however no cortical alveoli, i.e., Opalozoa [flagellates with rounded cristae], Mycetozoa [slime molds], and Choanozoa [choanoflagellates, with smoothed cristae]); (ii) Alveolata (three phyla with cortical alveoli and cylindrical mitochondrial cristae, i.e., Dinozoa [Dinoflagellata and Protalveolata], Apicomplexa, and Ciliophora); (iii) Neosarcodina (phyla Rhizopoda [lobose and filose amoebae] and Reticulosa [foraminifera; reticulopodial amoebae], normally with rounded cristae); (iv) Actinopoda (two phyla with axopodia: Heliozoa and Radiozoa [Radiolaria, Acantharia]); (v) Entamoebia (a solitary phylum of amoebae with no mitochondria, peroxisomes, hydrogenosomes, or cilia and with transient intranuclear centrosomes); (vi) Myxozoa (three endoparasitic phyla with multicellular spores, mitochondria, and no cilia: Myxosporidia, Haplosporidia, and Paramyxia); and (vii) Mesozoa (multicells with rounded mitochondrial cristae, remembered for Protozoa in light of the fact that, in contrast to creatures, they need collagenous connective tissue

What are Protists?

Protists are basic eukaryotic life forms that are neither plants nor creatures or organisms. Protists are unicellular in nature however can likewise be found as a state of cells. Most protists live in water, soggy earthy conditions, or even as parasites.

The term 'Protista' is gotten from the Greek word "protistos", signifying "the absolute first". These life forms are normally unicellular and the cell of these creatures contain a core which is bound to the organelles. Some of them even have structures that guide motion like flagella or cilia.

Researchers guess that protists structure a connection between plants, creatures, and parasites as these three realms separated from a typical protist-like predecessor, billions of years prior. Despite the fact that this "protists-like" predecessor is a speculative living being, we can follow a few qualities found in present day creatures and plants to these antiquated life forms. Accordingly, these creatures are generally considered as the primary eukaryotic types of life and an antecedent to plant, creatures, and parasites.

Characteristics of Kingdom Protista

The essential element of all protists is that they are eukaryotic living beings. This implies they have a film encased core. Other trademark highlights of Kingdom Protista are as per the following:

These are usually aquatic, present in the soil or in areas with moisture.

Most protist species are unicellular life forms, in any case, there are a couple of multicellular protists, for example, kelp. A few types of kelp develop so huge that they surpass more than 100 feet in stature. (Goliath Kelp). Much the same as some other eukaryotes, the cells of these species have a core and film bound organelles. They might be autotrophic or heterotrophic in nature. An autotrophic living being can make their own food and endure. A heterotrophic life form, then again, needs to get nourishment from different living beings, for example, plants or creatures to endure. Advantageous interaction is seen in the individuals from this class. For example, kelp (ocean growth) is a multicellular protist that gives otters, assurance from predators in the midst of its thick kelp. Thus, the otters eat ocean imps that will in general feed on kelp.

Parasitism is likewise seen in protists. Species, for example, Trypanosoma protozoa can cause dozing affliction in people. Protists display movement through cilia and flagella. A couple of creatures having a place with realm Protista have pseudopodia that help them to move. Protista replicates by abiogenetic methods. The sexual strategy for multiplication is incredibly uncommon and happens just during seasons of pressure.

Classification of Protista

Kingdom Protista is classified into the following:

Protozoa

Protozoans are unicellular creatures. Truly, protozoans were classified "creature" protists as they are heterotrophic, and demonstrated creature like practices. There are likewise parasitic protozoans which live in the cells of bigger life forms. The majority of the individuals don't have a predefined shape. For example, a single adaptable cell can change its shape uncertainly however a paramecium has a positive shoe like shape. The most notable instances of protozoans are one-celled critter, paramecium, euglena. In contrast to different individuals from this gathering, euglena is a free-living protozoan that has chlorophyll, which implies it can make its own food.

Protists serve as the foundation of the food chain.

Protists are symbionts – having a cozy connection between two species wherein, one is profited. A few protists likewise produce oxygen and might be utilized to deliver biofuel. Protists are the essential wellsprings of nourishment for some creatures. In some uncommon cases, Protists are reaped by people for food and other mechanical applications. Phytoplankton is one of the sole food hotspots for whales Seaweed is an alga, which is viewed as a plant-like protist. Zooplankton is benefited from by different ocean animals including shrimp and larval crabs.

Outline the characteristics of Kingdom Protista.

All protists are eukaryotic life forms. This implies they have a film encased core and other cell organelles. Most protists are oceanic, others are found in clammy and sodden situations. Most are unicellular, in any case, there are a couple of multicellular protists, for example, the monster kelp. They might be autotrophic or heterotrophic in nature. Parasitism is likewise seen in certain protists.

Kingdom Protista

You must have seen ponds covered with green plants. You always thought that those are mosses. Didn't you? Well no! We will see what those are. It is time to peek deeper into another kingdom in this chapter: Protista. We will look at some of the most interesting groupings of this kingdom. We will also take a look at their characteristics and examples.

Characteristics of Kingdom Protista

We place all single-celled eukaryotes under Protista. Nonetheless, the limits of this realm are not all around characterized. Individuals from Protista are fundamentally amphibian. This realm shapes a

connection with the others managing plants, creatures and organisms. Being eukaryotes, the protistan cell body contains a very much characterized core and other layer bound organelles

Some have flagella or cilia. Protists repeat asexually and asexually by, the cycle including cell combination and zygote development. It might be photosynthetic or holotrophic. These could likewise be saprotrophic, parasitic and symbionts. Then again, some could have mixotrophic sustenance (holotrophic + saprobic). Phytoplanktons are photosynthetic, gliding protists. Zooplanktons are free-coasting, holozoic protozoans.

Gathering of Unicellular Protists

- ❖ We can characterize unicellular protists into three significant gatherings:
- ❖ Photosynthetic Protists. Model: Dinoflagellates, Diatoms, Euglenoids
- ❖ Consumer Protists. Model: Slime molds or Myxomycetes
- ❖ Protozoan Protists. Example: Zooflagellate, Sarcodina, Sporozoa, Ciliata
- ❖ Life Cycles in Protists Showing Zygotic Meiosis

By life cycle, what we mean is only a succession of occasions between some random stage in one age and that comparative stage in the succeeding age. It happens in certain dinoflagellates (Example: ceratium, gymnodinium; von stosch, 1973) and cell ooze molds. The zygote is as $2n$. It as a rule separates by meiosis (additionally called zygotic meiosis). These produce vegetative cells with the chromosome number of $1n$. These cells isolate consistently by mitosis. The resultant girl cells keep up the $1n$ number of chromosomes. A portion of the vegetative cells produce gametes. At the point when these gametes join in preparation, a zygote structures and the existence cycle gets total

In general, despite the fact that there are numerous Protists that can contribute extraordinarily to the world's biological systems and conditions, many are the key segments to a wide assortment of parasitic sicknesses which impactfully affect creatures and people that these living beings contaminate. A considerable lot of these creature like protists that cause sicknesses can have any scope of seriousness, from illnesses that are less extreme and effectively treatable, to those that can be lethal if not treated. These various degrees of dreariness of these impacts brought about by Protists can mostly be because of the way that these living beings themselves are so remarkably assorted. Creature like Protists that contaminate people frequently cause infection like Toxoplasmosis caused from the Protists *Toxoplasma gondii* and *Plasmodium falciparum* which causes the illness Malaria. These two parasitic protists are regular among ailments in which people contact with.

By and large, despite the fact that there are numerous Protists that can contribute significantly to the world's biological systems and situations, many are the key segments to a wide assortment of parasitic ailments which impactfully affect the two creatures and people. Huge numbers of these creature like protists that cause ailments can have any scope of seriousness, from sicknesses that are less extreme and effectively treatable, to those that can be deadly if not treated. These various degrees of bleakness of these impacts brought about by Protists can predominantly be because of the way that these life forms themselves are so exceptionally assorted. Creature like Protists that taint people regularly cause ailment like Toxoplasmosis caused from the Protists *Toxoplasma gondii* and *Plasmodium falciparum* which causes the sickness Malaria. These two parasitic protists are basic among illnesses in which people contact with.

All through the portfolio, one can see that Protists truly are an amazingly differing gathering of creatures. Protists have a place with the realm Protista, and are for the most part unicellular creatures, that don't per say have exceptionally concentrated capacities and are more fundamental living beings. Protists can likewise be pioneer, where the cells were totaled together despite the fact that they are totally fit for living separately. A couple of various kinds of Protists are even multicellular. By and large, Protists make up sixteen unique phyla, which themselves can be separated into five distinct gatherings dependent on their methods for taxicabs and how they infer sustenance. These overall gatherings are assembled on the grounds that these living beings are so various and for the most part don't share much for all intents and purpose with one another, other than the way that they all are not creatures, plants, or organisms. In any case, they

contain highlights that look like these life forms. Basically, this specific gathering of life forms are the extras and nonconformists of the pack.

The primary gathering of Protists are known as the Sarcodines. These protists are assembled on the grounds that they are heterotrophic creatures that contain pseudopods, otherwise called counterfeit feet, as a methods for velocity. The Sarcodines comprises of the phylum Rhizopoda, phylum Foraminifera, and the phylum Actinopoda. The second gathering of Protists in this gathering are known as the photosynthetic Protists on the grounds that their primary method of amassing sustenance is through the cycle of photosynthesis. This gathering comprises of the phyla Chlorophyta, Rhodophyta, and Phaeophyta, which are likewise known to be green growth, explicitly, red, green, and earthy colored green growth that one can see in the sea. The phylum Euglenoids and phylum Dinoflagellates are likewise viewed as photosynthetic Protists, and these two phyla solely contain two flagella. Another gathering of protists are those that contain either cilia or flagella and are likewise heterotrophic. This gathering is included the phylum Sarcomastigophora and phylum Ciliophora which can both contain hundred of flagella and cilia individually. The fourth gathering of Protists are known as the phylum Apicomplexa which have no methods for movement and are for the most part named the nonmotile gathering of protists. Rather huge numbers of these Protist will use the arrangement of spores. The last gathering of creatures is known as the ooze molds. All the more explicitly this gathering comprises of the phylum that have limited methods for development, which incorporate phylum Acrasiomycota and Myxomycota. These two phyla are also called cell sludge molds and plasmodial ooze molds, which themselves are a peculiarly remarkable gathering of creatures. The last phylum in this gathering are known as the phylum Oomycota which are water molds.

Just by taking a gander at the order and how expansive and wide ran Protists are, we see that there is a ton of space for assorted variety all through these creatures. Protists have a different methods for proliferation. When all is said in done, most Protists replicate explicitly by methods for using gametes. Anyway it has been discovered the a few Protists can really recreate by using the cycle of double parting by methods for abiogenetic multiplication (Fiore-Donna et al., 2011). The existence pattern of a Protist is definitely not a predictable and frequently will fluctuate from species to species. For instance, life pattern of a parasitic creature like Protist has an alternate life measure contrasted with that a photosynthesizing Protists like microscopic fish. By and large these lifecycles of Protists all in all can be arranged into four unique gatherings. These gatherings incorporate, the lifecycles of photosynthesizing green growth, the existence patterns of sludge shape, the existence pattern of protists which contain two a macronucleus and a micronucleus, and the notorious parasitic Protists life cycle (Hurt, et al. 2003). The existence pattern of parasitic Protist vary from other life patterns of in Protists in that they have a substantially more intricate life cycle. For instance, the sort Plasmodium, goes for a mind-blowing duration cycle in two diverse host, generally a mosquito and afterward on to a human. From the existence cycles and proliferation of Protists alone, there is a lot of assorted variety to be seen all through these creatures.

Another factor to consider that adds to the significant assorted variety between the Kingdom Protista is the advancement behind these life forms. Protists are basically the main living beings to advance from prokaryotic cells. Protists are pondered from an endosymbiotic relationship that two prokaryotes shared, profiting each other commonly (Silberman et al.,2002; Tovar et al., 2003).This relationship in the long run prompted the ascent of Protists. Protists themselves can likewise frame harmonious associations with different living beings. For instance, the Protist Trichonympha lives inside the gut of termites. Termites preferably use wood as a food source, anyway they can't appropriately process the wood. As the Protist attacks the termites gut, it likewise the termite to effectively process the wood, while giving the Protist a host. In a perfect world, much can be gained from Protists as it were that we can increase a superior comprehension on how creatures and plants both raised from prokaryotes and picked up the capacity to become multicellular living beings. The capacity to see how ooze shape specifically, are a decent model of this idea since they can go about as pilgrim creatures and capacity multicellularly, yet anyway can do as individual cells and go about as a unicellular being, giving us how intricacy of life forms conceivably emerged.

Despite the fact that Protists are mostly understood for their parasitic creature like mischief that they can dispense towards people and different creatures, there are a great deal of useful parts of these living beings. Numerous sorts of green growth fill in as a food hotspot for other person. The Protist Zooxanthellae goes about as a food hotspot for a great part of the seas coral reef, shaping a cooperative connection between the two. Tiny fish is another kind of Protist which gives a steady food source to a significant number of the seas living beings which would somehow not flourish. Numerous different sorts of Protists can go about as decomposers in the environment, which permits the breakdown of dead creature and plant matter which would then be able to be reused. Protists are likewise being concentrated to be utilized in the field of medication. Exploration on how Protists can be utilized in medication is a promising field (Namat, et al., 2016). A few Protists have been discovered to have the option to utilized in prescriptions to deal with genuinely regular issues like high

CONCLUSION

At long last, the last case of a creature like Protist which causes infection is the Protist *Toxoplasma gondii*, which causes the ailment Toxoplasmosis. As per the CDC, this is one of the most well-known Protist parasites on the planet, tainting in excess of sixty million individuals in the United States alone. Huge numbers of the tainted people won't show any manifestations, and this is on the grounds that this illness is genuinely treatable. An ordinary individual, with a generally sound resistant framework can battle of the malady without an individual realizing they are infact contaminated. Generally, this Protist will cause influenza like side effects and an individual normally gets this illness by eating debased meat that is conceivably half-cooked and mother-youngster contact during birth.

We zeroed in on research on those four ailments since it features issues associated illness control and avoidance by and large. Medication obstruction (Alfonso et al., 2006) is an issue related with the two sicknesses brought about by Protists and illnesses brought about by microbes. Field testing (Toz et al., 2013) is significant in distinguishing any maladies happening at the same time in nature. Understanding the connection between have cell and parasite (Naemat et al., 2015) can encourage drug creation and ailment control. At long last as delineated by the article by Hurt et al. the condition a life form lives in will encourage development and transformation. Therefore firmly related living being can have diverse impact on people.

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