

(b) Multiple fission: In this type of asexual reproduction, nucleus divides either by repeated binary fission (Plasmodium) or by multiple division (eggogata), forming a multinucleate body. The nuclei migrate towards the periphery and each is surrounded by a fragment of cytoplasm and thus producing large number of individuals. The multiple fission usually occurs in many Foraminifera, Radiolarians and most Sporozoa.

The multiple fission are 3 types on the basis of phases during which it occurs:-

I. Schizogony II. Gamogony III. Sporogony

(c) Budding: It is the formation of one or more small individuals (buds) from the parent body and is commonly found in Suctoria, few Mastigophora and Ciliates. Depending upon the location of buds, the budding is of 2 types:

1. Exogenous budding: In this case, bud develops as an outgrowth on the body which finally separates. (Suctoria), Noctiluca etc.

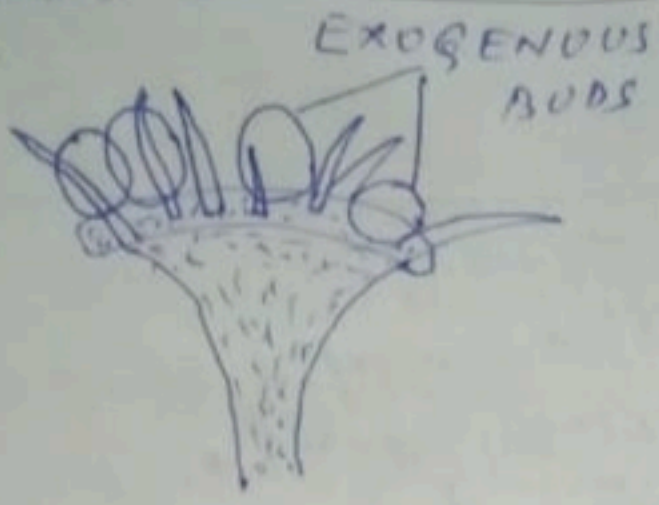
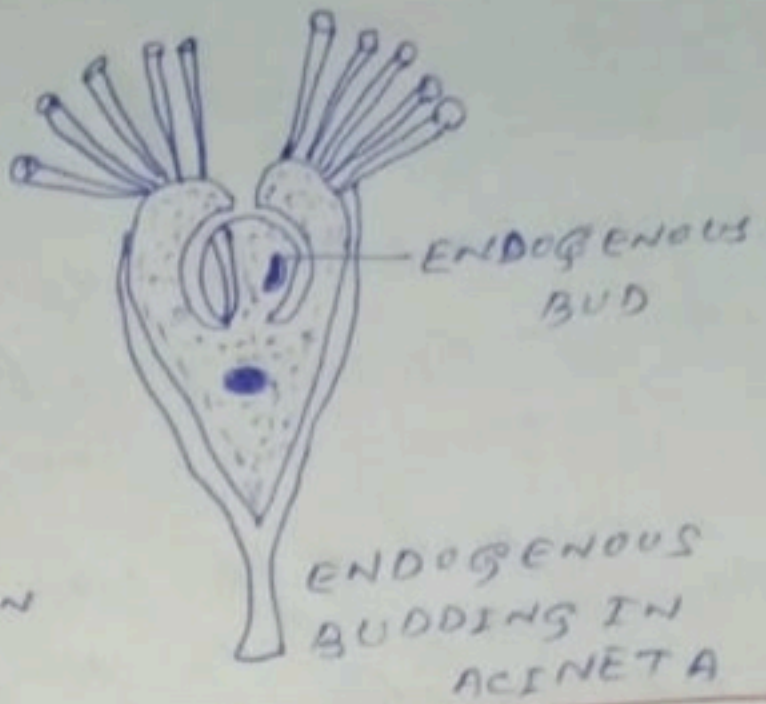


Fig: - EXOGENOUS BUDDING IN EPHELETA



II. Endogenous budding: In this case, buds are differentiated inside the body surrounded by an internal space or brood chamber, ex. Some bacteria, Testacea, myxosporidia etc.

d) Plasmotomy: It is the division of the multinucleate protozoan into 2 or more small multinucleate individuals by cytoplasmic division taking place independently of nuclear division. This process has been called plasmotomy by Dofkin. It is found in several coelozoic myxosporidians (ex. Chloromyxum), Mycetozoa and protociliata, ex. Spalina



Fig: PLASMOTOMY IN SPALINA