

In recent years we have been discovering a huge diversity of eukaryotic organisms. One of the big super-groups is Excavata. Examination of the organisms from this group is fairly important as far as theoretical and practical reasons are concerned. A significant number of authors believe that there is the root of all eukaryotic organisms in this group. And what is more, a lot of studies prove the point. Within Excavata group we can find the organisms with the most primitive mitochondrial genome which is known. Several other representatives are an important human pathogens.

In the first part of the thesis I focus on the historical review of the creation of the super-group Excavata and I also include a part regarding the theory about Archezoa. The next section deals with the general description of mastigont (basal bodies and cytoskeleton that is associated with them). The last part presents mastigont descriptions of some derived representatives of Excavata. Some of these organisms may be free-living and some live inside other organisms.