Background: Diploid/somatic cells always have an even number of chromosomes because they exist in pairs (2n). Haploid/sex cells contain only half the number of chromosomes (n). An example of haploid cells is sperm found in male species and eggs found in female species. One unique set of chromosomes are found in the father's sperm (n) and one unique complementary set is found in the mother's egg (n). When the sperm fertilizes the egg, it becomes a diploid cell (n + n = 2n).

EXAMPLE: In our somatic cells are 23 pairs of chromosomes or 2n=46. In our sex cells, we have 23 unique chromosomes or n=23.

Complete the following table of chromosome numbers in various species. Notice that the number of homologous chromosomes is the same as the number of chromosomes found in a haploid cell.

Species	Number of chromosomes in diploid cells (2n)	Number of homologous chromosome pairs in diploid cells	Number of chromosomes in haploid cells (n)
Homo sapiens	2n=46	23	23
Fruit fly	2n=8	4	4
Leopard frog	2n=26	13	13
Housefly	2n=12	6	6
Monkey	21-42	21	21
Bat	20=44	22	22
Chicken	78	39	39
King Crab	20=208	104	104
Camel	2n=70	35	35
Goat	60	30	30
Armadillo	2n=64	32	32

- 1. How many chromosomes are in chicken haploid cells?
- 2. How many pairs of chromosomes do camels have in their somatic cells?

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