

***Belaria bicorpor* (De Saedeleer, 1934)**

**Most likely ID:** n.a.

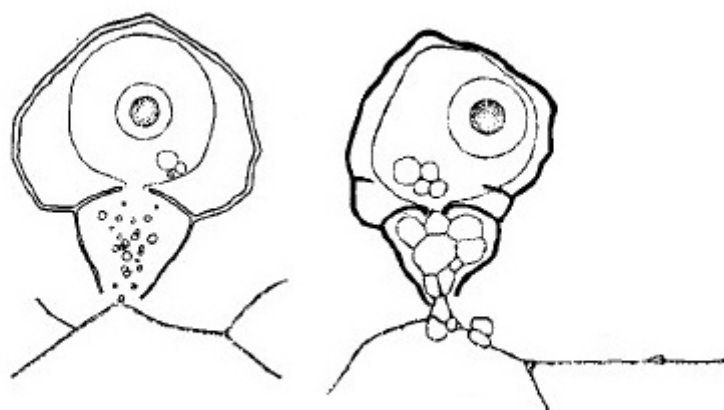
**Synonym:** n.a.

**Sampling location:** [Simmelried](#)

**Phylogenetic tree:** [Belaria bicorpor](#)

**Diagnosis:**

- shell 11–16 µm long, width 9–14 µm
- shell hyaline, often yellowish or brownish
- shell divided into two chambers, separated by a diaphragm with a porus
- porus in the diaphragm often tube-shaped
- nucleus central with a large sphaerical nucleolus
- one contractile vacuole
- shell often covered with ironoxide deposits
- granuloreticulopodia forming a widely spreaded reticulum

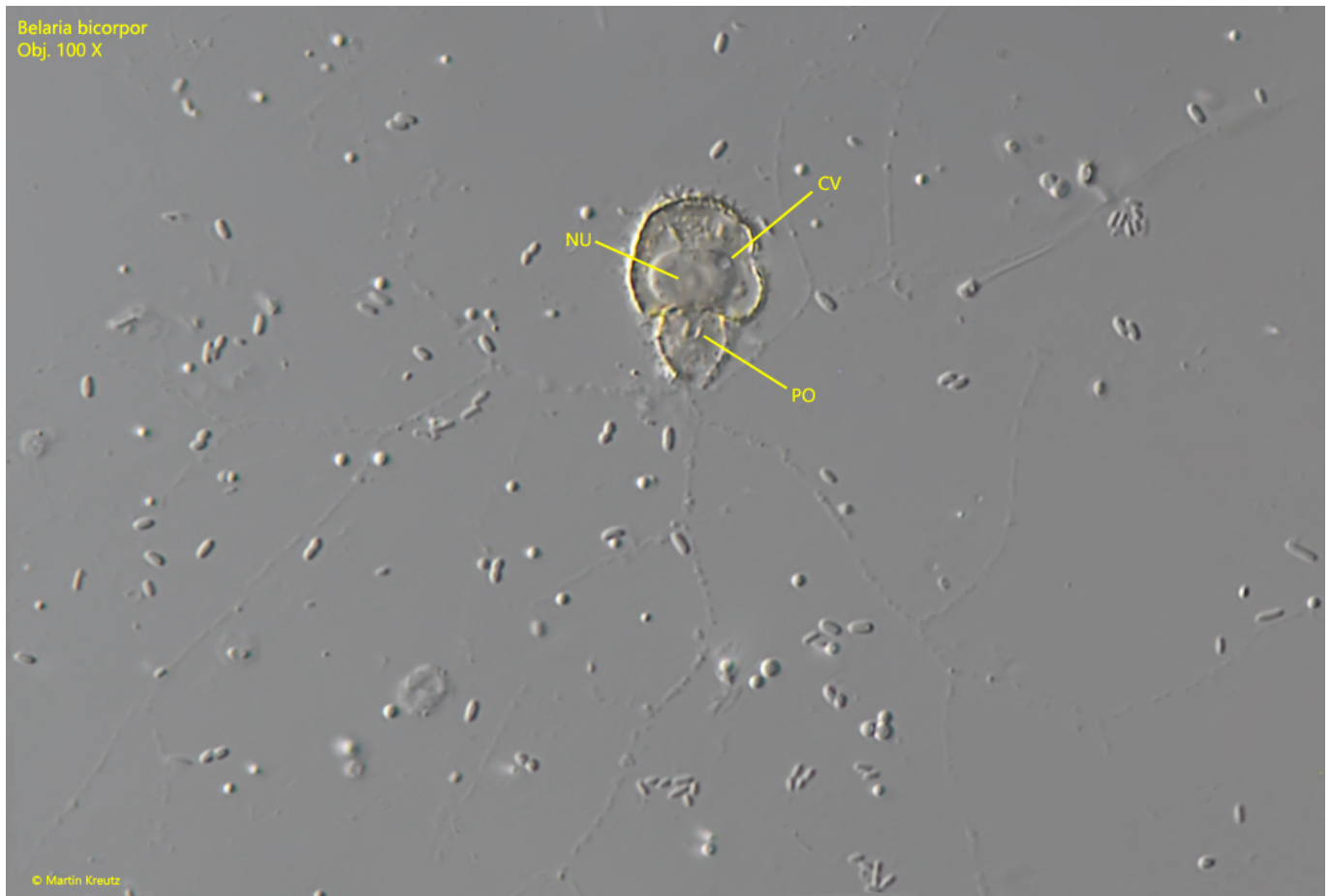


after de Saedeleer

*Belaria bicorpor*

I find the granuloreticulose testate amoeba *Belaria bicorpor* exclusively in the [Simmelried](#). However, it is practically never found in the samples because it is often attached to detritus particles and then cannot be detected because of its small size. A simple method to extract

it from the samples is the “floating coverslip”. You put some sample in a petri dish and put some coverslips on the water surface (they float). After 2–3 days many species have already settled and among them I regularly find *Belaria bicorpor*. Since the amoebae build their shells directly on the coverslip, they can then be easily observed at high magnifications.



**Fig. 1:** *Belaria bicolor*. L = 15  $\mu\text{m}$ . A specimen attached to the coverslip with a widely spreaded reticulum of granuloreticulopodia. Note the tube shaped porus (PO) in the diaphragm separating the two chambers of the shell. CV = contractile vacuole, NU = nucleus. Obj. 100 X.

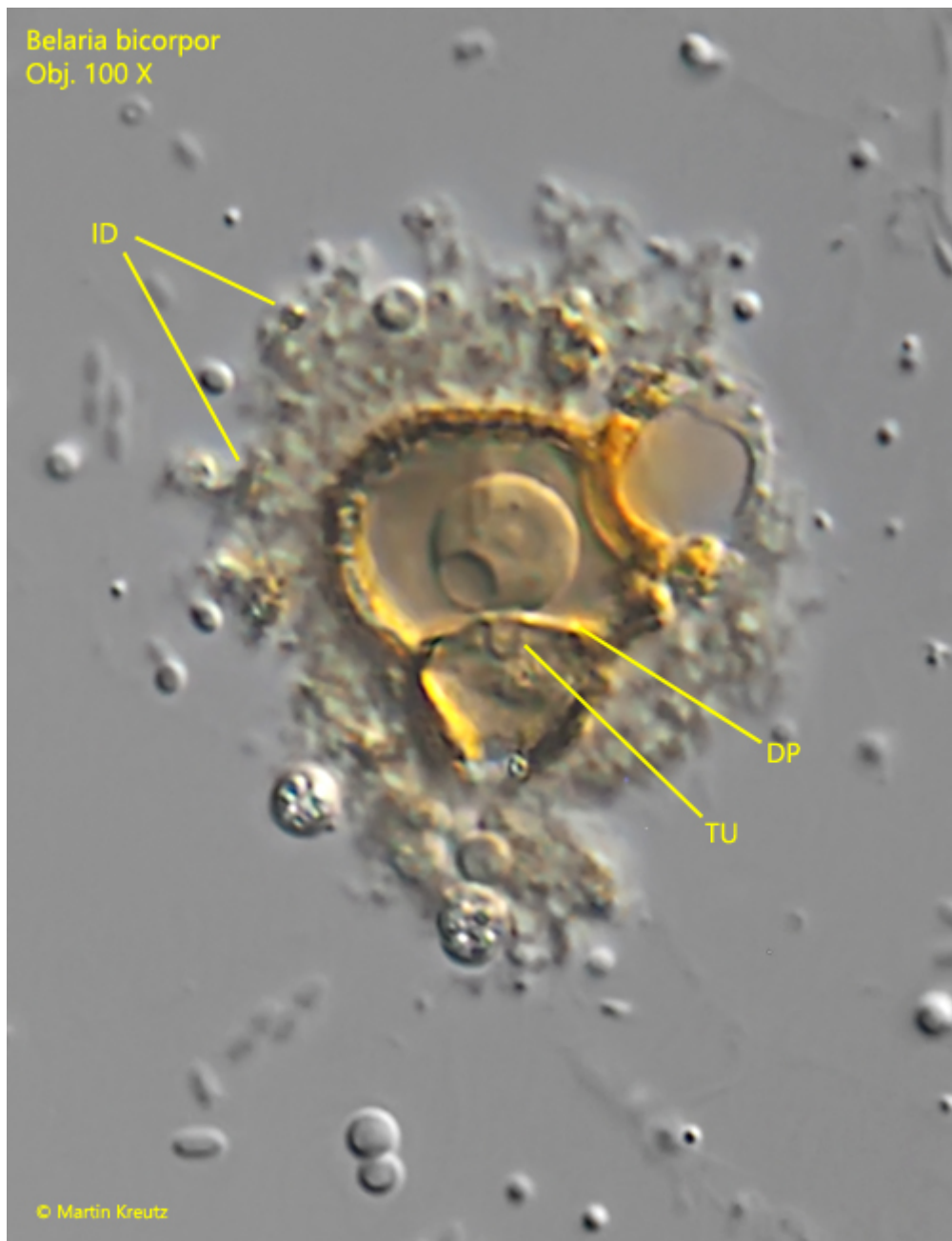


**Fig. 2:** *Belaria bicolor*. L = 13  $\mu\text{m}$ . A young specimen with a thin shell. Obviously the second chamber is just under construction and filled with cytoplasm. Obj. 100 X.

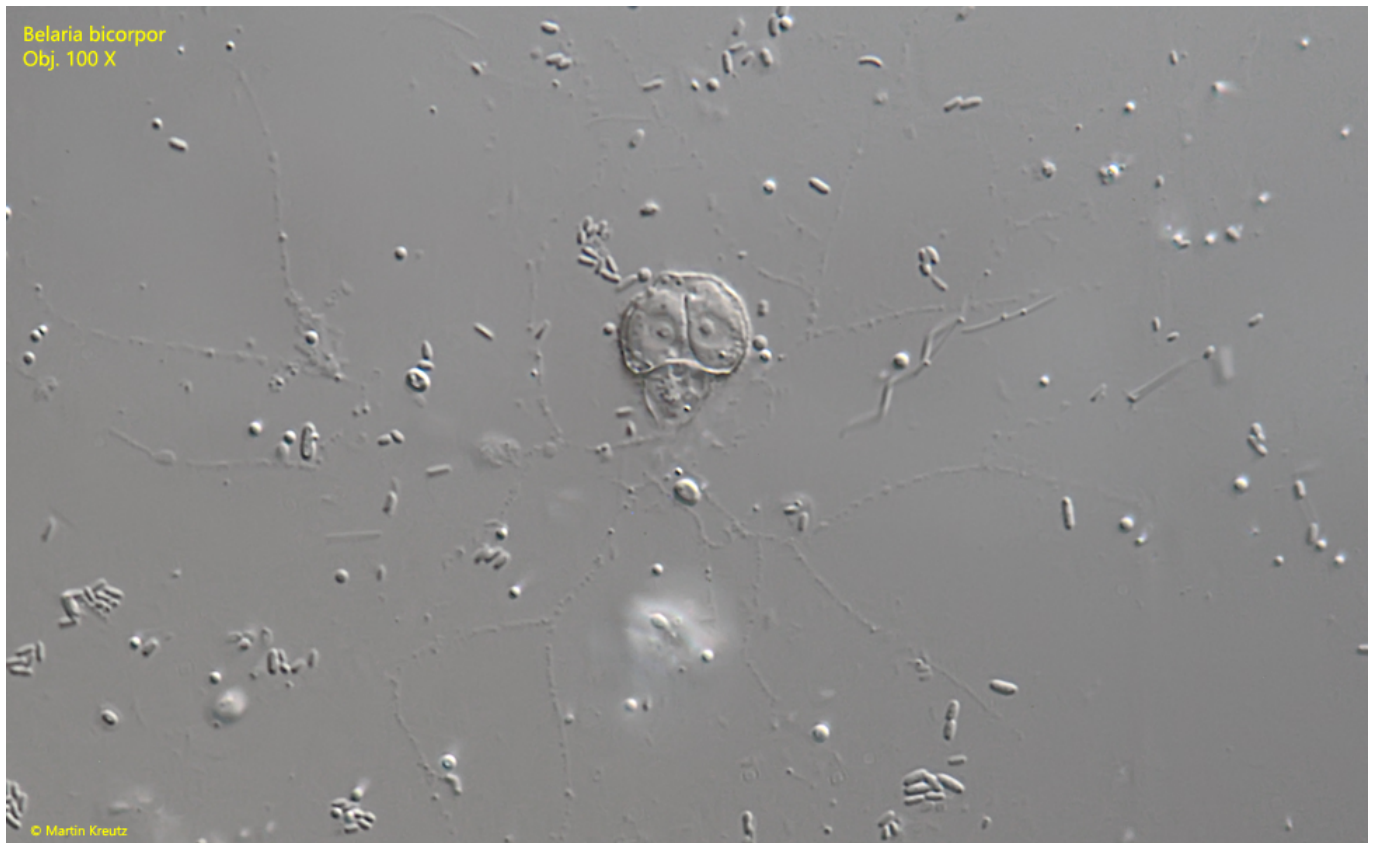


**Fig. 3:** *Belaria bicolor*. L = 14  $\mu$ m. A specimen with a widely spreaded reticulum of granuloreticulopodia in brightfield illumination. Note the delicate granuloreticulopodia (arrows) and the orange-brownish color of the shell. Obj. 100 X.





**Fig. 4:** *Belaria bicolor*. L = 14  $\mu\text{m}$ . A specimen covered with deposits of ironoxide (ID). DP = diaphragm, TU = tube-shaped porus. Obj. 100 X.



**Fig. 5:** *Belaria bicolor*. L = 13  $\mu\text{m}$ . A specimen after cell division. One of the specimens will leave the shell to construct its own. Obj. 100 X.