

***Belaria bicorpor* De Saedeleer, 1934**

Most likely ID: n.a.

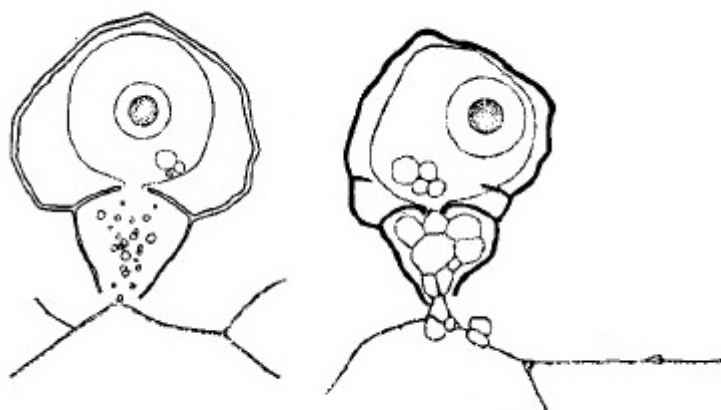
Synonym: n.a.

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.

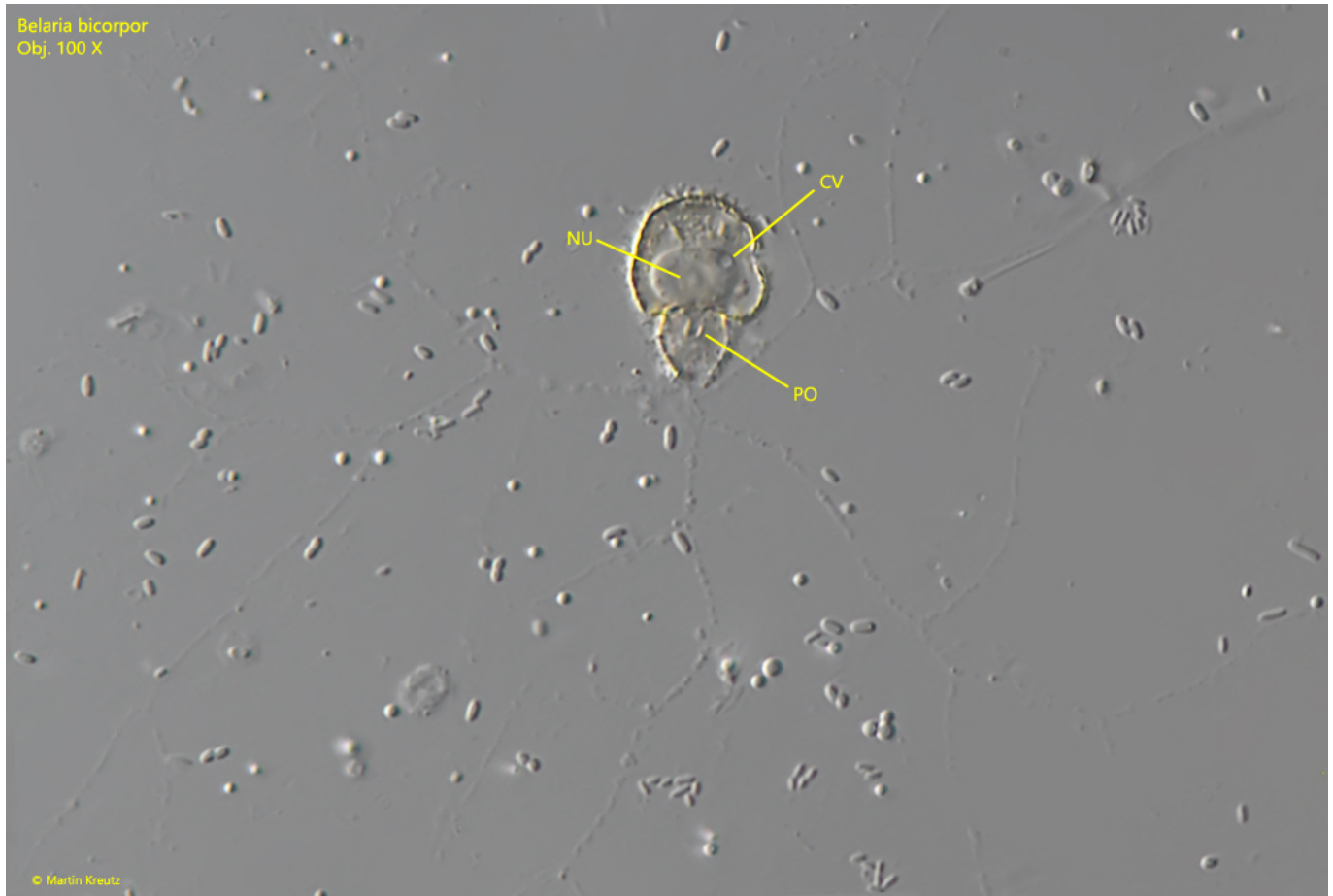


Fig. 1: *Belaria bicolor*. L = 15 μ m. A specimen attached to the coverslip with a widely spread reticulum of granuloreticulopodia. Note the tube shaped porus (PO) in the diaphragm separating the two chambers of the shell. CV = contractile vacuole, NU = nucleus. Obj. 100 X.



Fig. 2: *Belaria bicolor*. L = 13 μ 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 μ 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.

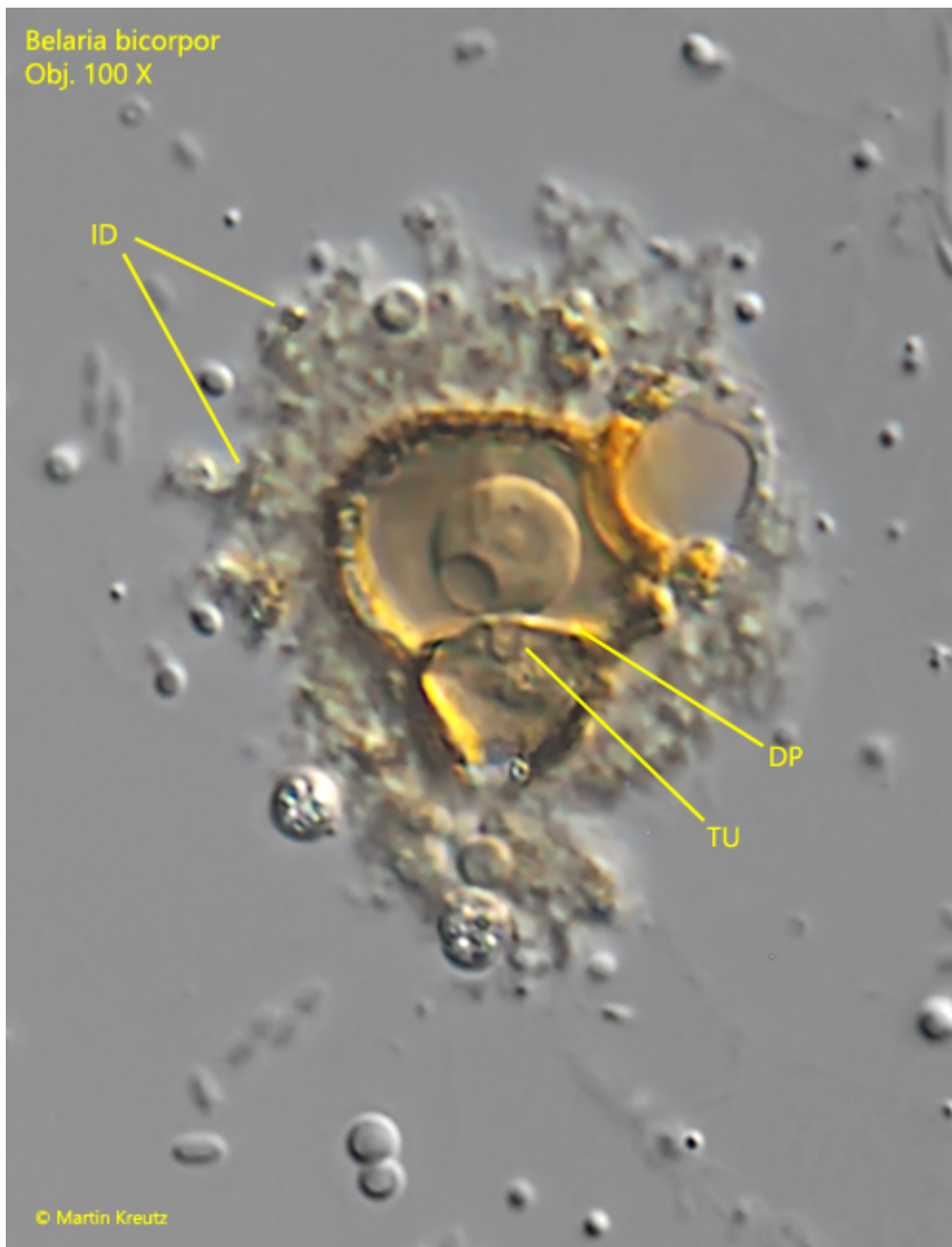


Fig. 4: *Belaria bicolor*. L = 14 μ m. A specimen covered with deposits of ironoxide (ID). DP = diaphragm, TU = tube-shaped porus. Obj. 100 X.

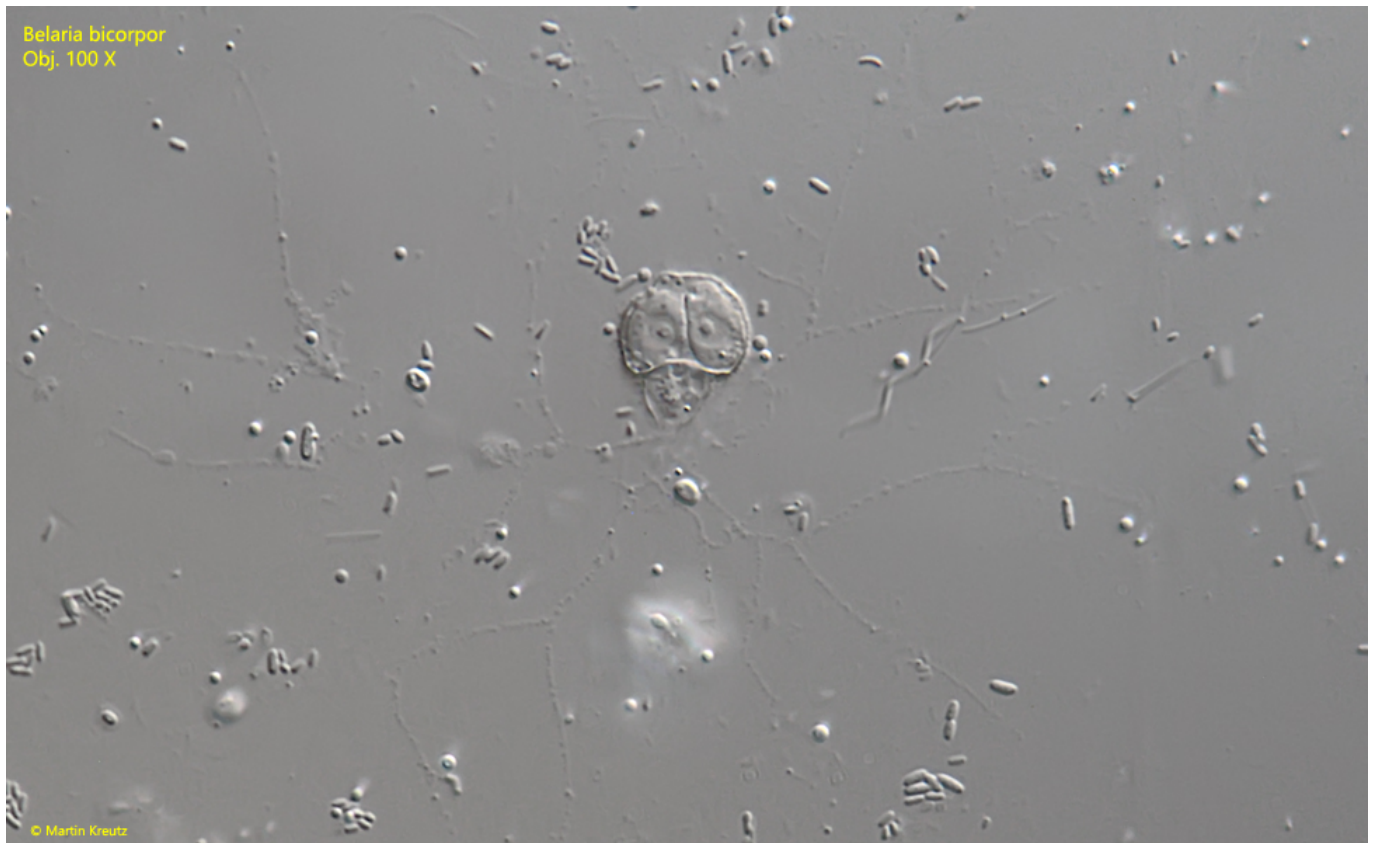


Fig. 5: *Belaria bicolor*. L = 13 μ m. A specimen after cell division. One of the specimens will leave the shell to construct its own. Obj. 100 X.