Belaria bicorpor De Saedeleer, 1934

Most likely ID: n.a.

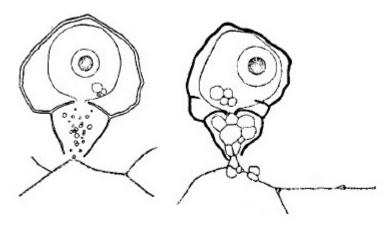
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Simmelried

Phylogenetic tree: **Belaria bicorpor**

Diagnosis:

- shell 11-16 μ m long, width 9-14 μ m
- 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 <u>Simmelried</u>. 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.

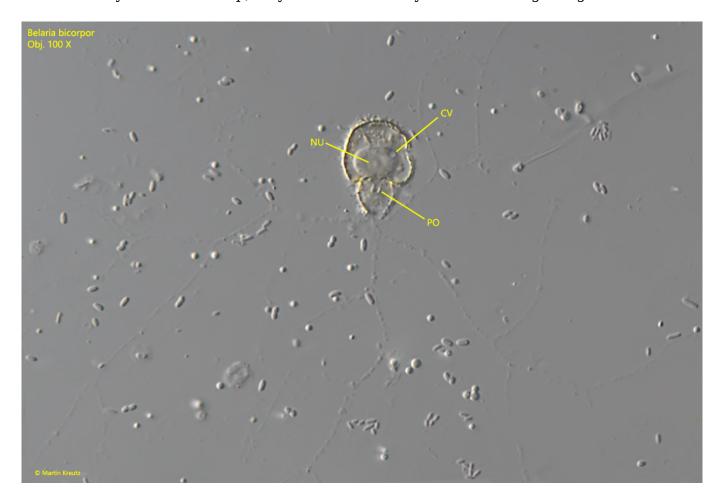


Fig. 1: Belaria bicolor. $L = 15 \mu m$. A specimen attached to the coverslip with a widely spreaded reticulum of granuloreticulopodia. Note the tube shaped porus (PO) in the diaphragm separating the two chambers of the shell. CV = contractile vacuole, NU = nucleus. Obj. 100 X.

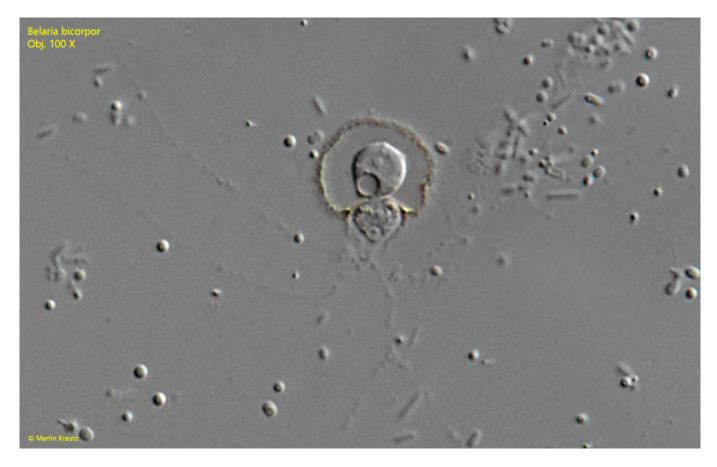


Fig. 2: Belaria bicolor. $L=13~\mu m$. A young specimen with a thin shell. Obviously the second chamber is just under construction and filled with cytoplasm. Obj. 100 X.

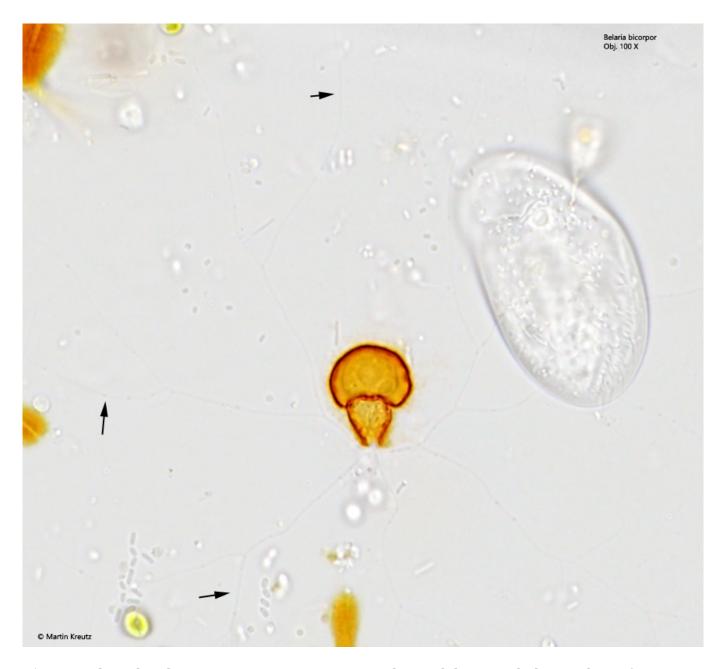


Fig. 3: Belaria bicolor. $L = 14 \mu m$. A specimen with a widely spreaded reticulum of $granulo reticulo podia\ in\ bright field\ illumination.\ Note\ the\ delicate\ granulo reticulo podia$ (arrows) and the orange-brownish color of the shell. Obj. $100~\mathrm{X}$.



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

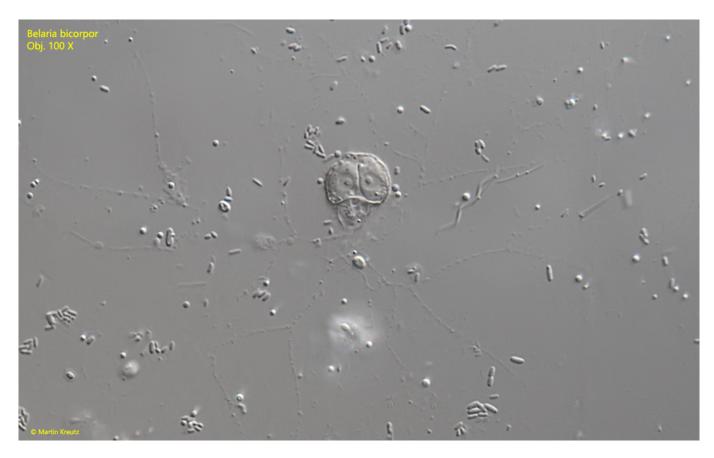


Fig. 5: Belaria bicolor. L = 13 μm . A specimen after cell division. One of the specimens will leave the shell to construct its own. Obj. $100\ X$.