Calyptotricha lanuginosa

(Penard, 1922) Wilbert & Foissner, 1980

Most likely ID: n.a.

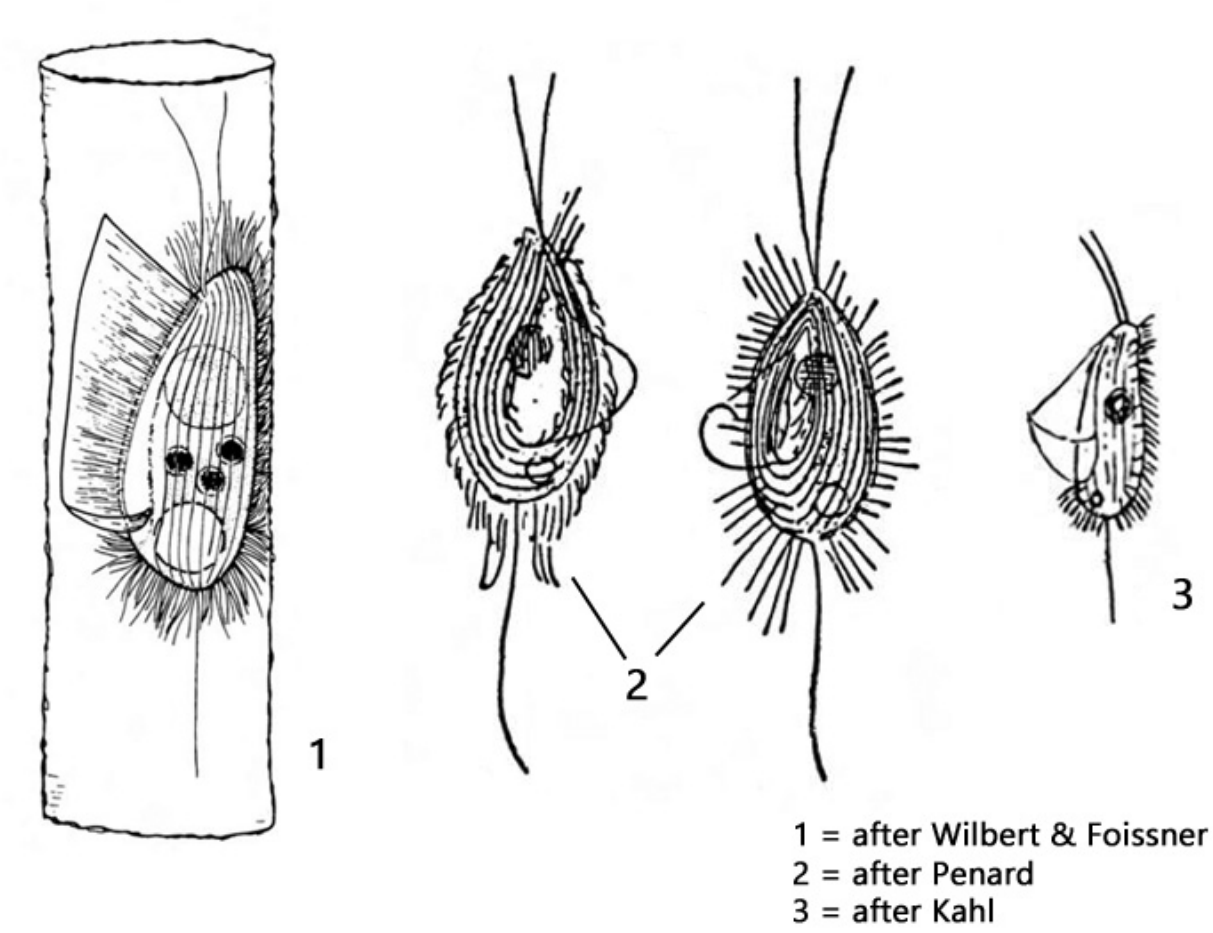
Synonyms: *Cyclidium lanuginosum*, *Calyptotricha lanuginosum*

Sampling location: Simmelried

Phylogenetic tree: ***Calyptotricha lanuginosa***

Diagnosis:

- length about 30–40 µm
- body ovoid to pyriform
- lorica may have paralles sides or a central bulbous region
- prominent L-shaped undulating membrane
- macronucleus in anterior half
- extrusomes present
- two elongated apical cilia (hard to see)
- long caudal cilium
- CV terminal



Calyptotricha lanuginosa

Calyptotricha lanuginosa builds a lorica similar to that in *Calyptotricha pleuronemoides*, but can be easily distinguished from it by the absence of symbiotic algae. In addition, *Calyptotricha lanuginosa* is slightly smaller and the caudal cilium is usually slightly longer. Apart from this, the characteristics are largely to the situation in *Calyptotricha pleuronemoides*. I found *Calyptotricha lanuginosa* so far exclusively in Simmelried.

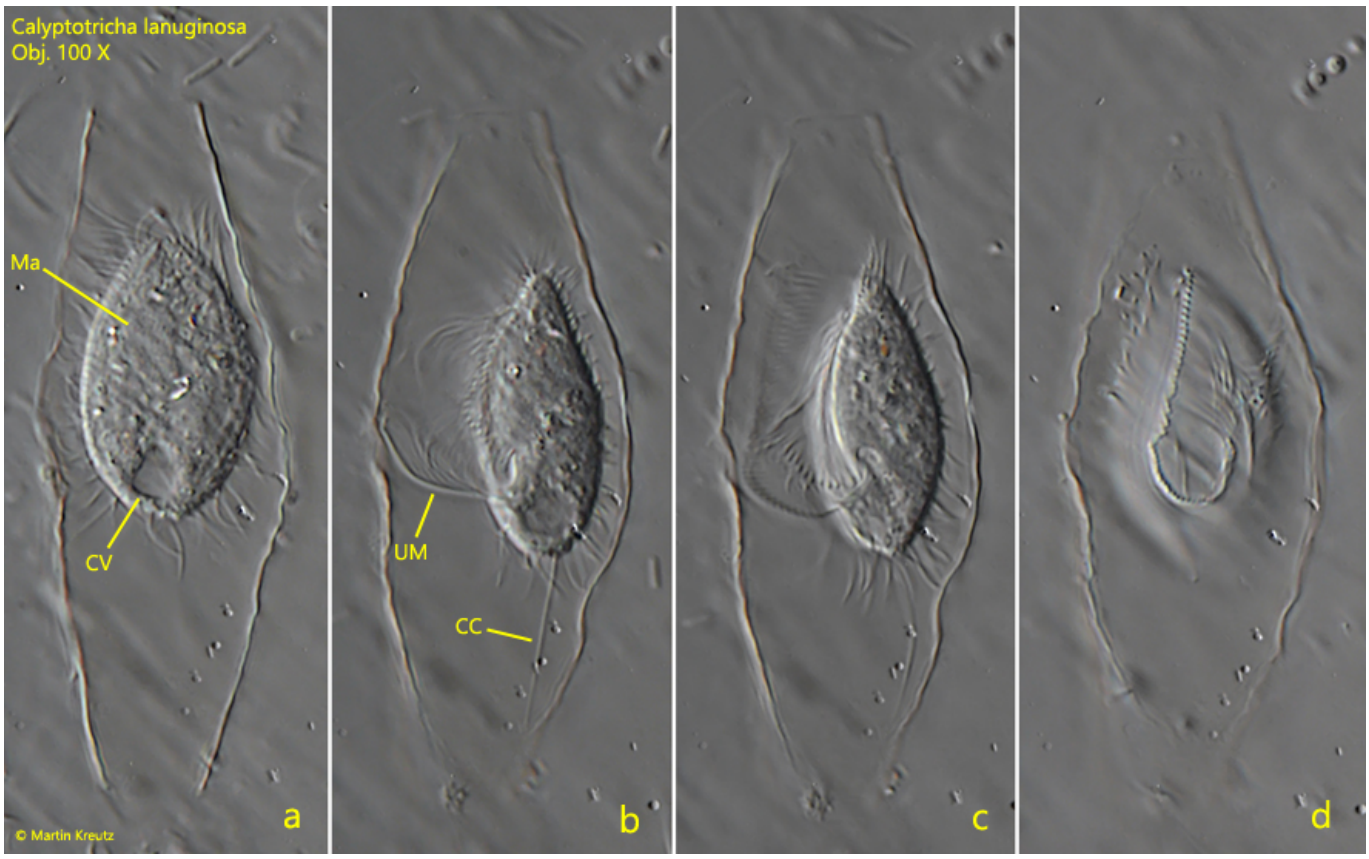


Fig. 1 a-d: *Calyptotricha lanuginosa*. L = 27 µm. A freely rotating specimen in the lorica. a) dorsal view; b, c) lateral view from left; d) ventral view. CV = contractile vacuole, Ma = macronucleus, UM = undulating membrane. Obj. 100 X.

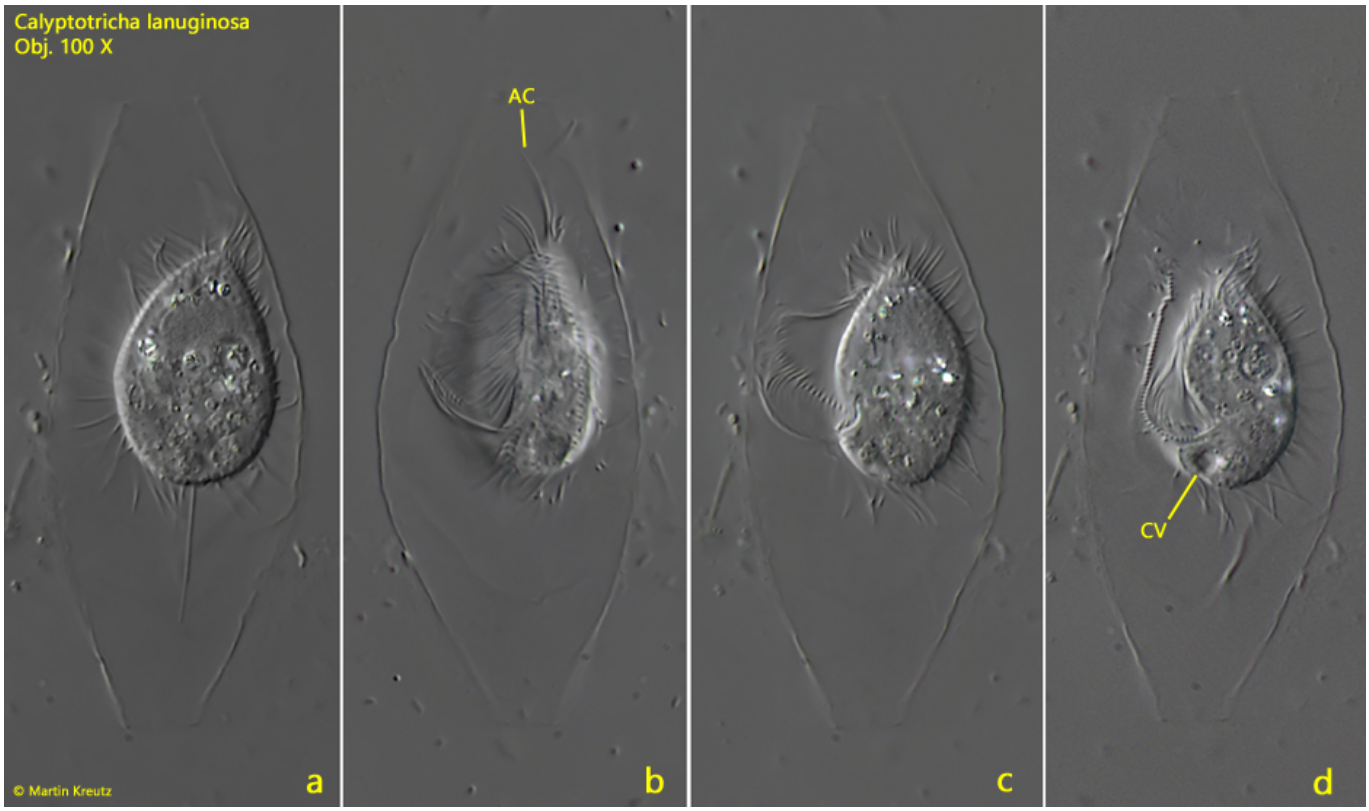


Fig. 2 a-d: *Calyptotricha lanuginosa*. L = 24 µm. A second freely rotating specimen

in the lorica. a) dorsal view; b, c = lateral view from left; d) ventral view. AC = apical cilia, CV = contractile vacuole. Obj. 100 X.

When disturbed (e.g. coverslip pressure), *Calyptotricha lanuginosa* often leaves the lorica and swims around. When such specimens are found, they are easily confused with other pleurostomatid ciliates such as *Cyclidium*. However, they can be clearly identified by the typical 2 elongated apical cilia.

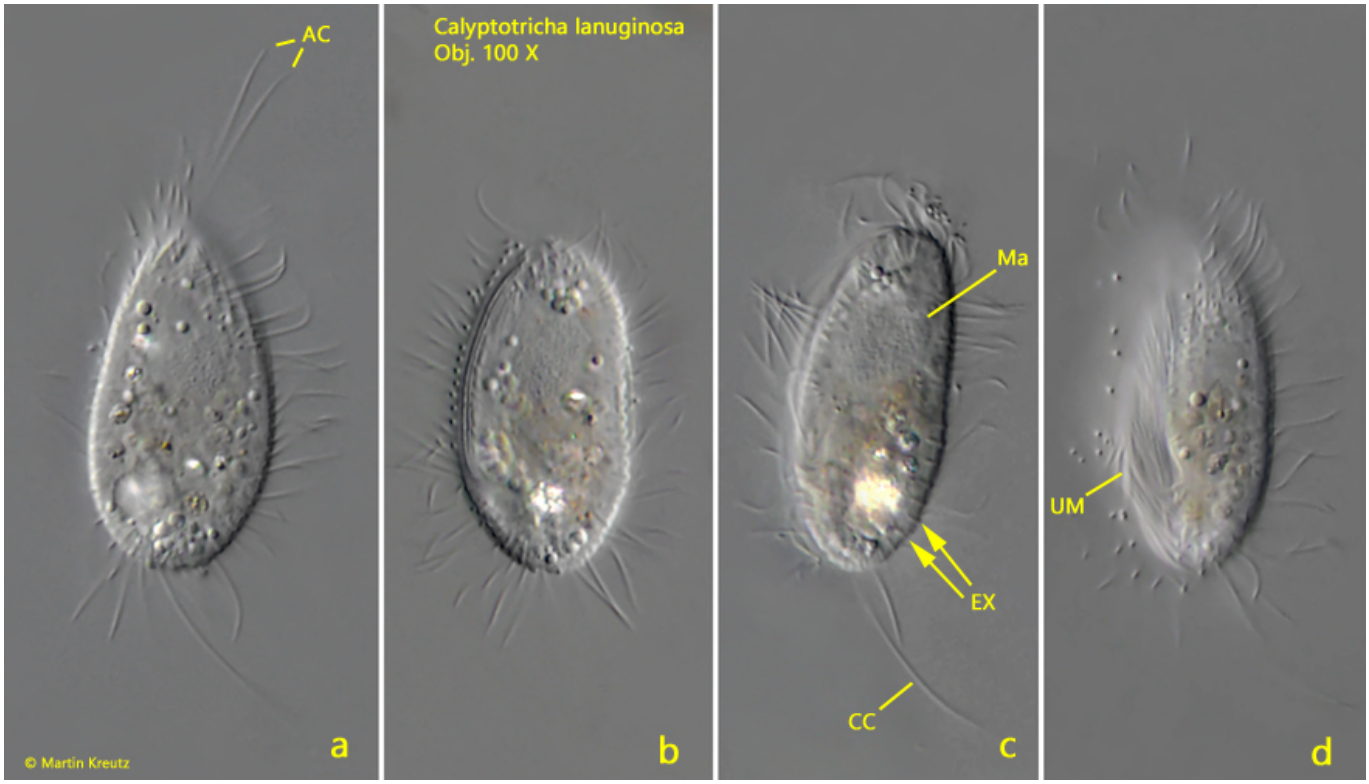


Fig. 3 a-d: *Calyptotricha lanuginosa*. L = 30 µm. A freely swimming specimen outside of the lorica. AC = apical cilia, CC = caudal cilium, EX = extrusomes, Ma = macronucleus. Obj. 100 X.