Heliophrya minima

(Rieder, 1936) Foissner, 1988

Most likely ID: n.a.

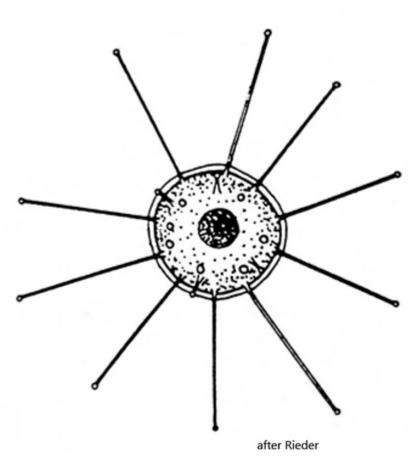
Synonyms: Heliophrya riederi, Craspedophrya rotunda f. minima

Sampling location: Simmelried

Phylogenetic tree: Heliophrya minima

Diagnosis:

- body discoid, flattened with hayline attachment ring
- no shell or stalk
- diameter 23-50 µm
- about 12 evenly spaced grouped tentacles with globular distal ends
- fully extented tentacles longer than body diameter
- · macronucleus discoid in center of the cell
- one spherical micronucleus
- 1-13 contractile vacuoles (on average 5) in periphery of cell
- swarmer lenticular, 19 X 12 µm with 5 equatorial rows of cilia



Heliophrya minima

Heliophrya minima often settles on <u>floating coverslips</u> on samples from the Simmelried. However, I rarely find this suctor.

When *Heliophrya minima* settles on the <u>floating coverslip</u>, it can be viewed from "below". This makes the hyaline attachment ring more easily visible by means of which the suctor attaches to the coverslip (s. fig. 1 a). Since Heliophrya minima usually reaches a diameter of only 35 µm and is very flat, one can easily focus through the cell body (s. fig. 1 a-c).

Heliophrya minima can be distinguished from its larger relative Heliophrya rotunda by the evenly spaced tentacles, which are always arranged in bundles in Heliophrya rotunda.

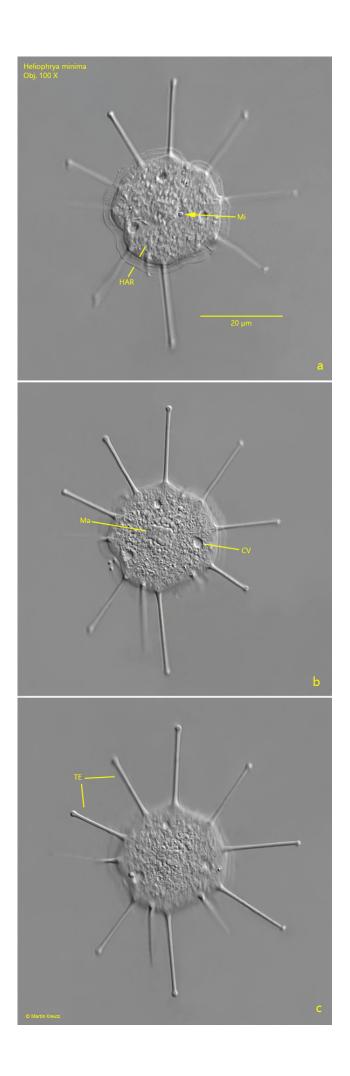


Fig. 1 a-c: $Heliophrya\ minima.\ D=36\ \mu m.$ Three focal planes of sessile specimen attached to the coverslip. Note the hyaline attachment ring (HAR). CV = contractile vacuoles, Ma = macronucleus, Mi = micronucleus, TE = tentacles. Obj. 100 X