Saccamoeba wakulla Bovee, 1972

Most likely ID: n.a.

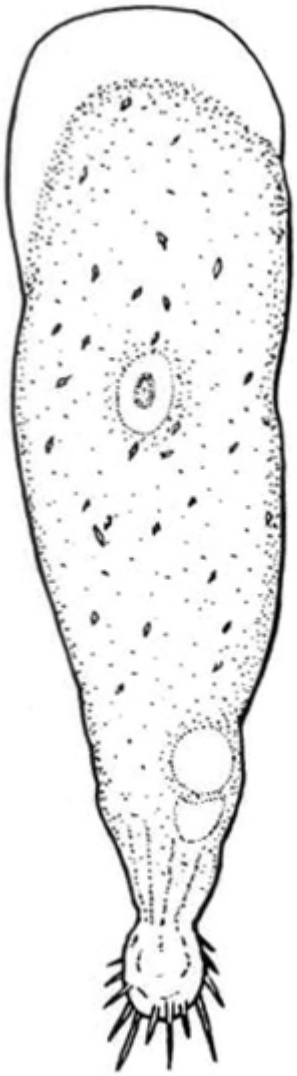
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Simmelried

Phylogenetic tree: n.a.

Diagnosis:

- locomotion monopodial, polypodial when changing direction
- length up to 130 µm, sometimes up to 175 µm
- distinct hyaline cap during locomotion
- hyaline cap finely granulated
- numerous crystals in cytoplasm, 1–3.5 µm
- nucleus (3.5–6.5 µm) with central nucleolus
- wrinkled villous-bulb uroid
- one or several contractile vacuoles near uroid



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Saccamoeba wakulla

So far I have only found one specimen of *Saccamoeba wakulla* in November 2016 in the Simmelried. The different species of the genus *Saccamoeba* were defined by Page (1976) essentially by the presence and number of crystals in the cytoplasm. In my specimen, a large number of highly refractive crystals were present in the cytoplasm, which had a maximum diameter of 3 µm. This is characteristic of *Saccamoeba wakulla*.

Like the other species of the genus *Saccamoeba*, *Saccamoeba walkulla* has a villous uroid, a central nucleolus in the nucleus and the hyaline cap is not completely clear but contains very small particles, making it appear finely granulated.

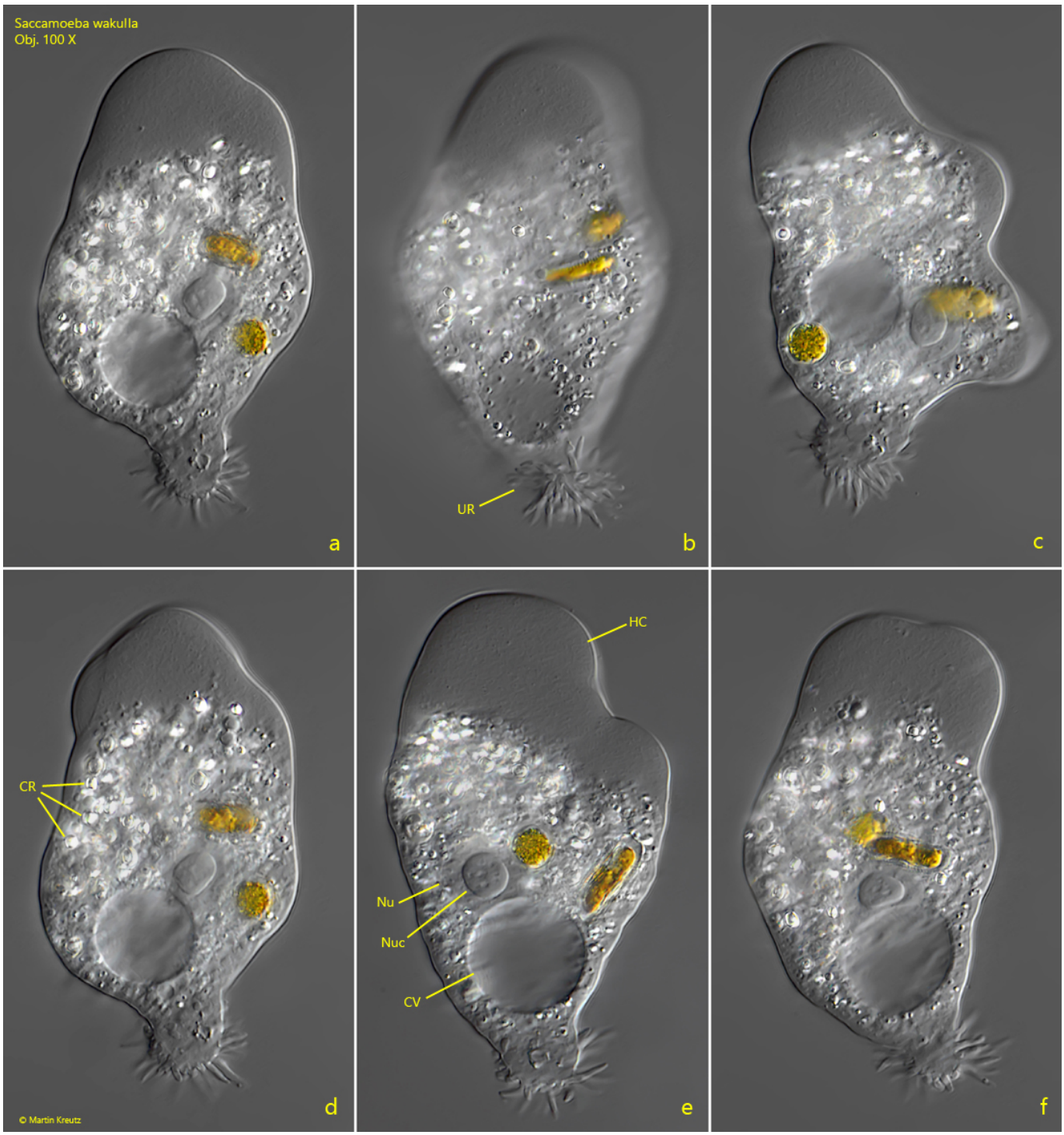

Fig. 1 a-f: *Saccamoeba wakulla*. L = 82 µm. A specimen in monopodial locomotion. Note the villose uroid (UR) and the finely granulated, hyaline cap (HC). The cytoplasm is filled with highly refractive crystals (CR) with a diameter of 0.7– 3 µm. CV = contractile vacuole, Nu = nucleus, Nuc = nucleolus. Obj. 100 X.