Saccamoeba wakulla Bovee, 1972

Most likely ID: n.a.

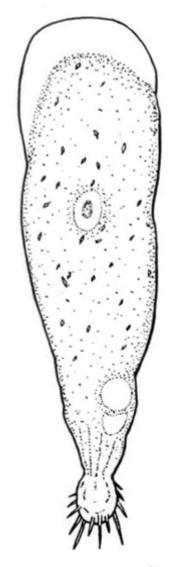
Synonym: n.a.

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 μ m) with central nucleolus
- wrinkled villous-bulb uroid
- one or several contractile vacuoles near uroid



after Page

Saccamoeba wakulla

So far I have only found one specimen of Saccamoeba wakulla in November 2016 in the <u>Simmelried</u>. 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.

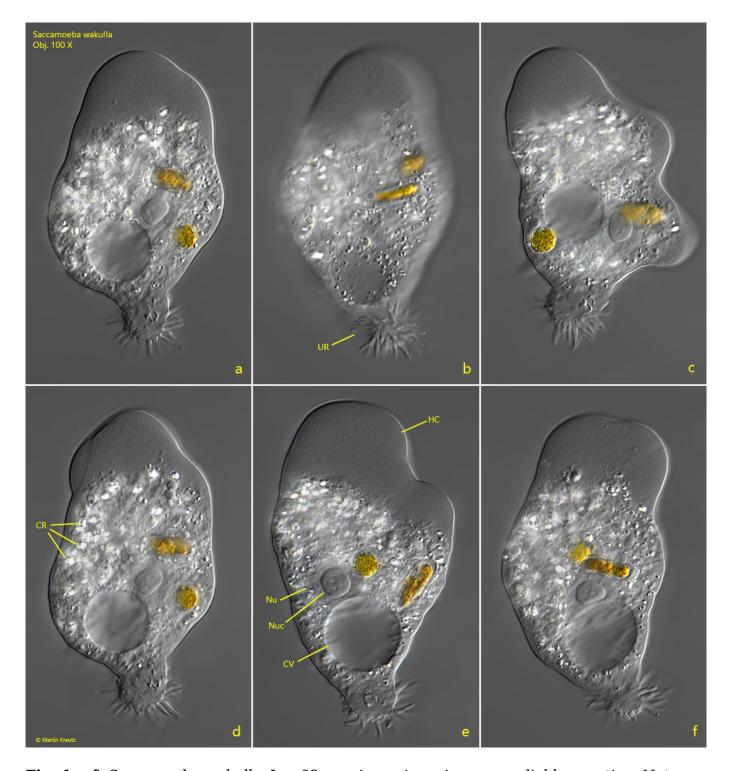


Fig. 1 a-f: Saccamoeba wakulla. L=82 μm . A specimen in monopodial locomotion. Note the villose uroid (UR) and the finely granulated, hyaline cap (HC). The cytoplasm is filled with highly refractive crystals (CR) with a diameter of 0.7-3 μm . CV = contractile vacuole, Nu = nucleus, Nuc = nucleolus. Obj.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