Salpingoeca ampullacea Stein, 1878

Most likely ID: n.a.

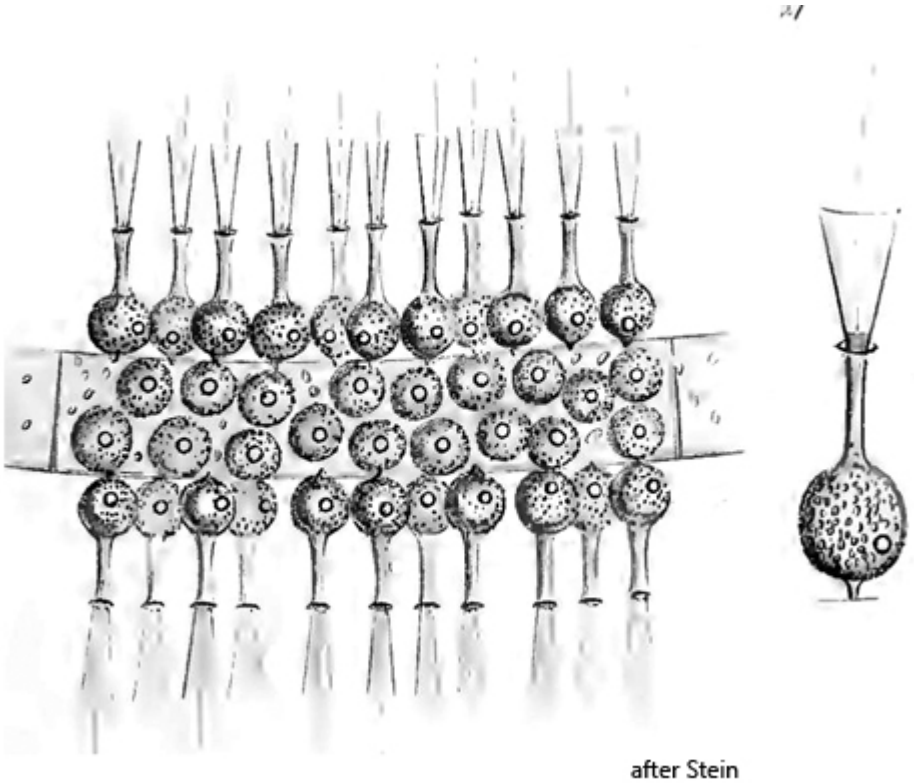
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Simmelried

Phylogenetic tree: *Salpingoeca ampullacea*

Diagnosis:

- lorica globular, opening distinctly widened
- solid stalk of lorica very short or absent
- length 8–11 µm (of lorica)
- cell fills globular part of lorica completely
- one single flagellum, 3–4 times of cell length
- one nucleus in anterior third with spherical nucleolus
- one contractile vacuole in posterior third or mid-body



after Stein

Salpingoeca ampullacea

So far I have only been able to find *Salpingoeca ampullacea* in the Simmelried. However, I may have overlooked the species in my other localities, as it is only possible to see at high magnification whether the shell has a stalk and what it looks like.

The lorica of *Salpingoeca ampullacea* is almost spherical, with a straight, cylindrical neck that widens at the distal end. The lorica has no or only a very short, solid stalk with which it is attached to the substrate (usually algal filaments). The similar species *Salpingoeca clarkii* has a solid, long stalk and a vase-shaped lorica.

In 1983, a species of *Salpingoeca* newly described by D. de C. Bicudo & C. E. de M. Bicudo was also named *Salpingoeca ampullacea*. However, this name was first given by Stein (1878). The authors therefore withdrew the name in 1984 and renamed their newly discovered species *Salpingoeca ampulloides*. Unfortunately, this change has not been implemented in many databases on the internet.

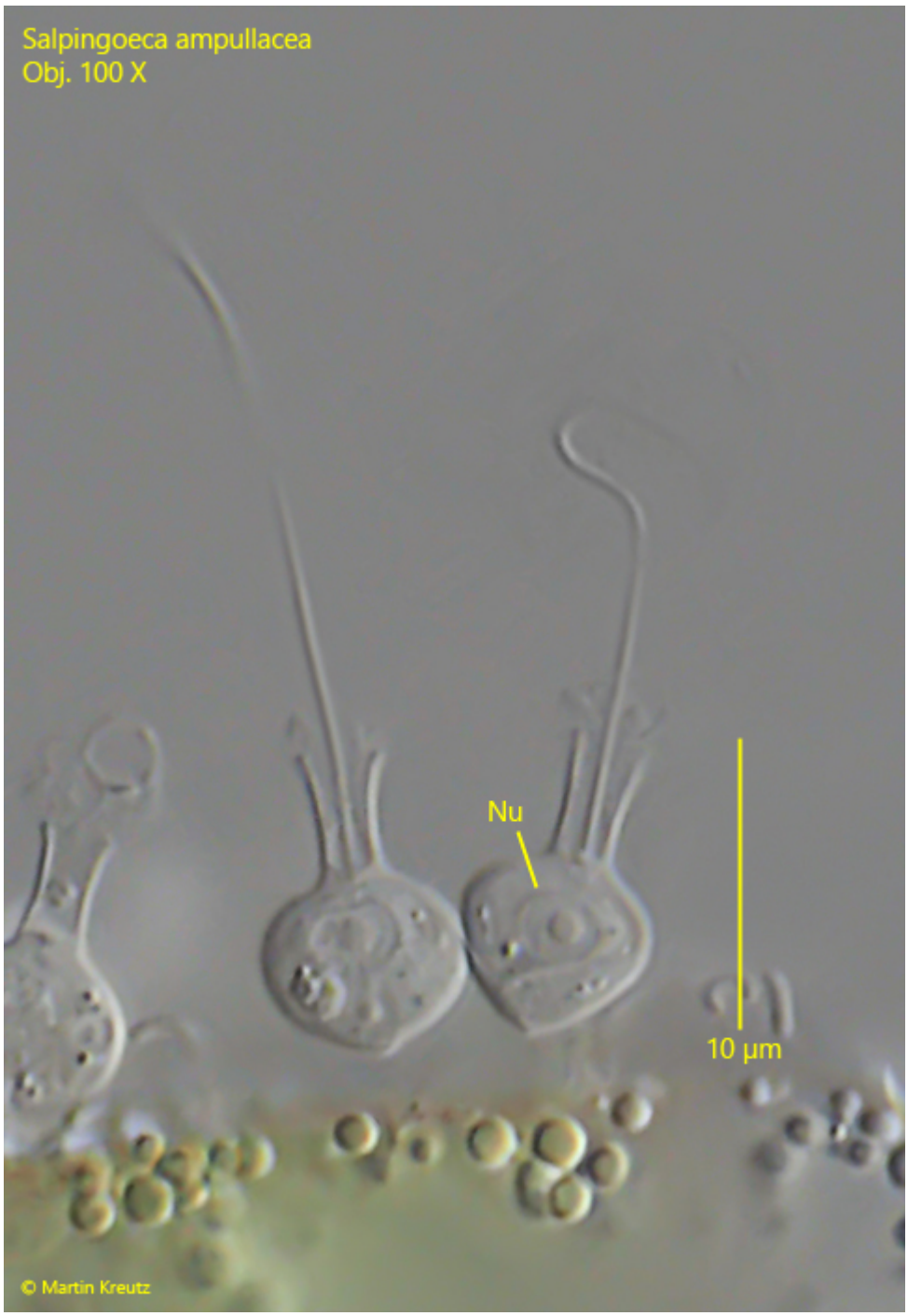


Fig. 1: *Salpingoeca ampullacea*. L = 9.3–9.5 µm (of lorica). Two specimens attached to a filamentous alga. Note the nucleus (Nu) with a central nucleolus. The cell fills the globular part of the lorica completely. Obj. 100 X.

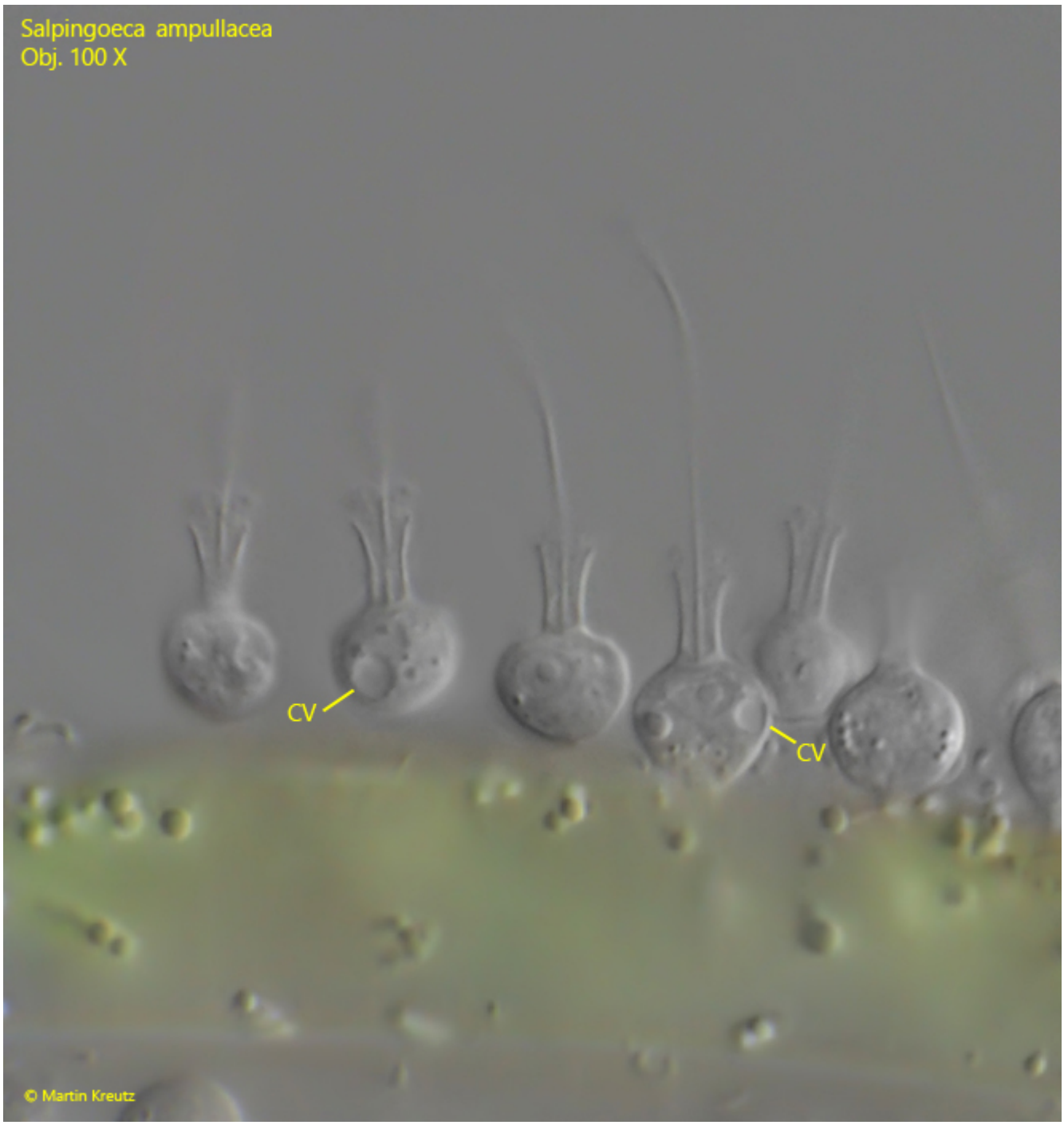


Fig. 2: *Salpingoeca ampullacea*. L = 9.1–10.1 µm (of lorica). A group of several specimens attached to a filamentous alga. CV = = contractile vacuole. Obj. 100 X.



Fig. 3: *Salpingoeca ampullacea*. L = 10.9 µm (of lorica). An empty lorica. Note the short, solid stalk (ST). Obj. 100 X.