# *Salpingoeca clarkii* Stein, 1878

**Most likely ID:** n.a.

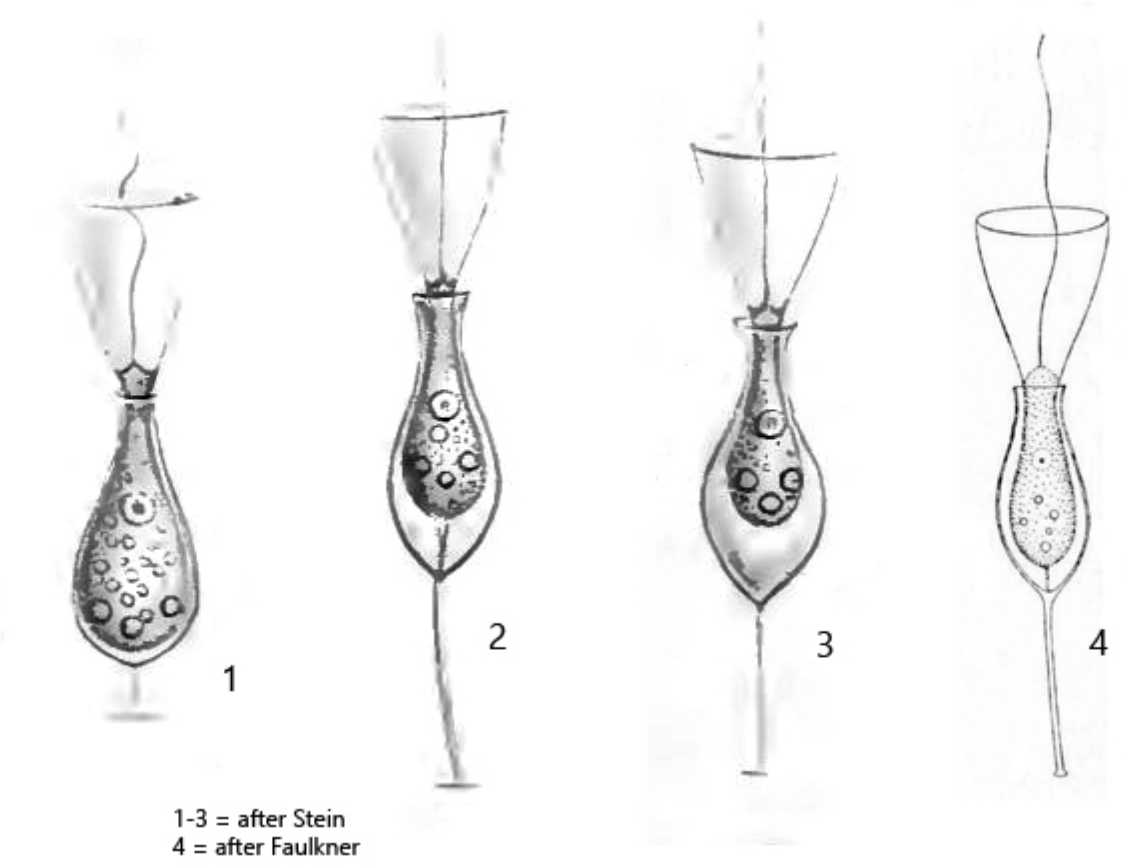
**Synonym:** n.a.

**Sampling location:** Simmelried

**Phylogenetic tree:** *Salpingoeca clarkii*

**Diagnosis:**

- lorica vase-shaped with solid stalk
- opening of lorica not wider than center
- length 15–20 µm (of lorica)
- cell fills mainly globular part of lorica
- one single flagellum, 2-3 times of cell length
- base of flagellum surounded by circular collar of microvilli
- one nucleus in anterior third with spherical nucleolus
- one contractile vacuole in posterior third or center




Salpingoeca clarkii

I usually find *Salpingoeca clarkii* on the floating cover glass, on which this flagellate often settles. The lorica of *Salpingoeca clarkii* is vase-shaped with a clearly tapered neck and a slightly widened opening. However, the width of the opening is never wider than the middle of the lorica. The lorica sits on a thin stalk that is not hollow. The nucleus is located in the upper third with a distinct, spherical nucleolus and the flagellum is surrounded at its base by a ring of fine microvilli which form a collar. The collar was 6-8.5 µm high in my specimens.

*Salpingoeca clarkii* can be distinguished from the similar species *Salpingoeca frequentissima* and *Salpingoeca convallaria* by the shape of the lorica and the type of stalk. In *Salpingoeca frequentissima*, the stalk is hollow and the case opening is wider than the center. The body shape of *Salpingoeca convallaria*, on the other hand, is clearly bell-shaped and not slender vase-shaped.

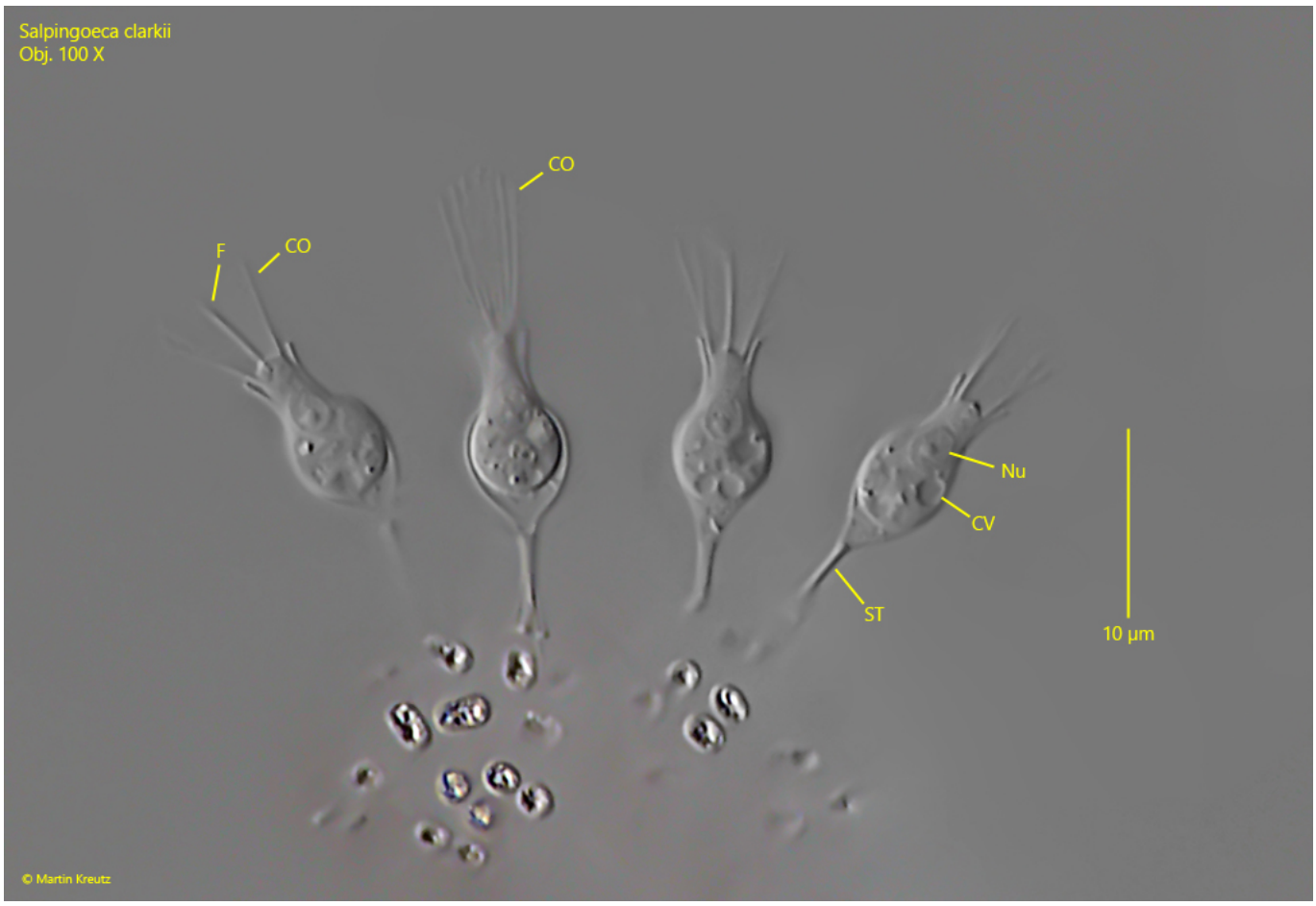



**Fig. 1:** *Salpingoeca clarkii.* L = 15–16 µm (of loricae). A group of four specimens settled on a colony of rhodobacteria. Note the solid, not hollow stalk (ST) and that the opening of the vase-shaped loricae is not wider than the center. CO = collar composed of microvilli, CV = contractile vacuole, F = flagellum, Nu = nucleus. Obj. 100 X.

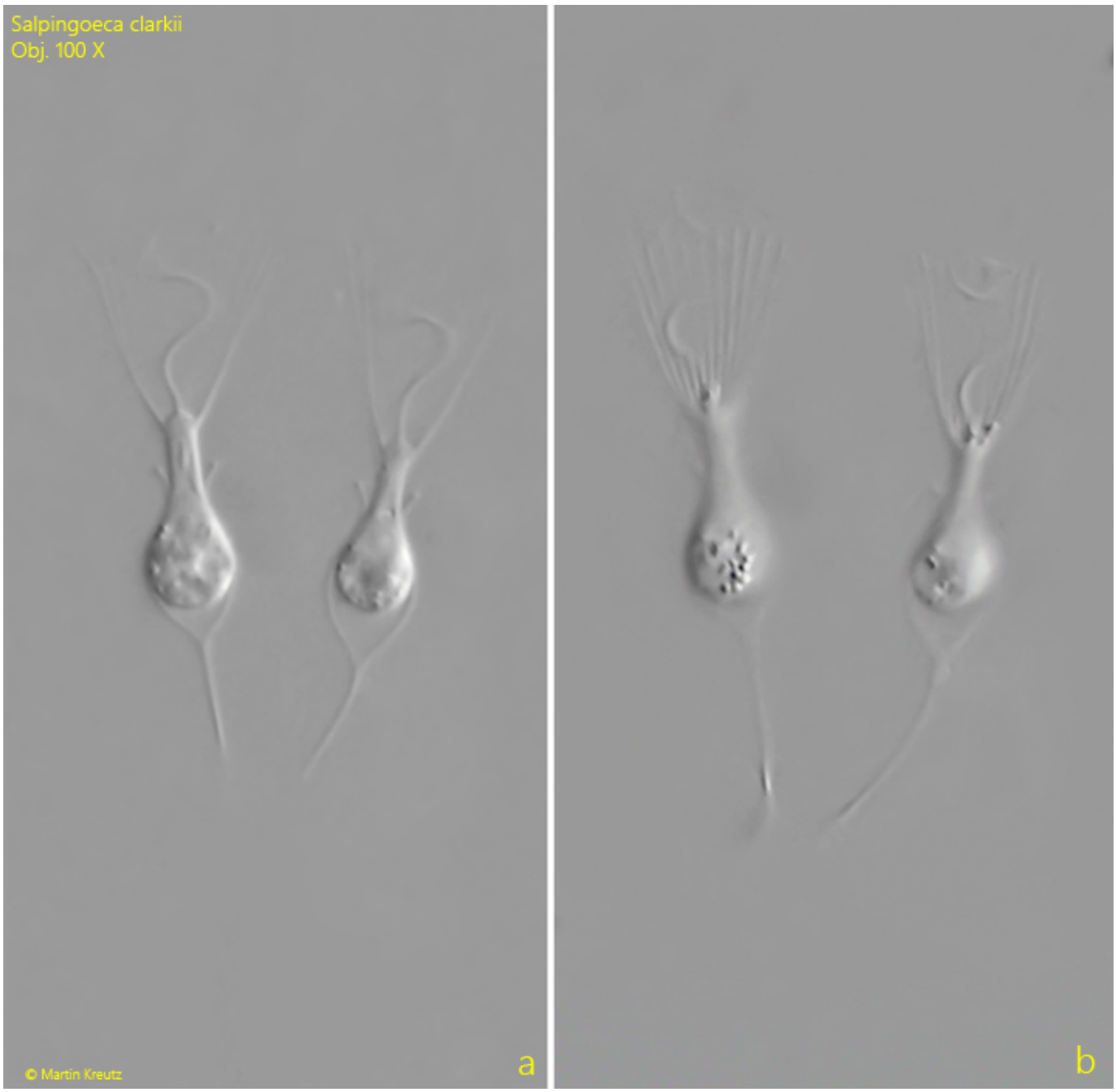



**Fig. 2:** *Salpingoeca clarkii.* L = 14–16 µm (of loricae). Two focal planes of a pair with longer stalks. Obj. 100 X.