Thecamoeba striata

(Penard, 1890) Schaeffer, 1926

Most likely ID: n.a.

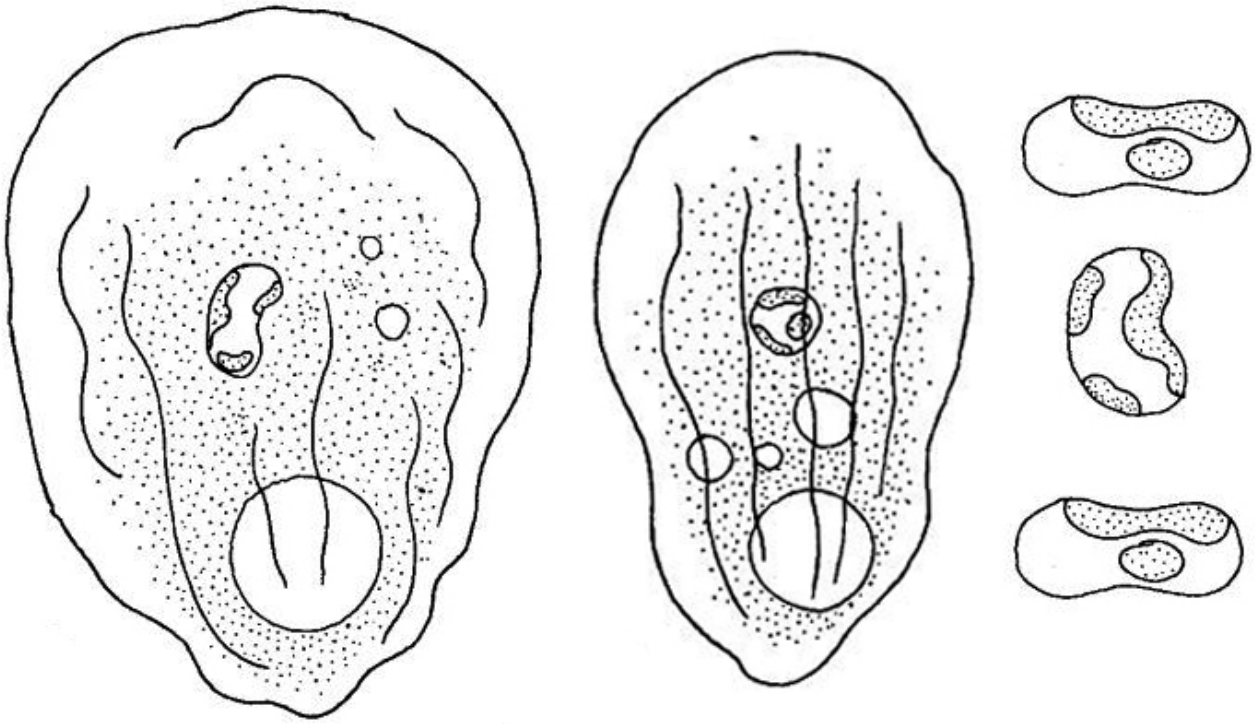
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Simmelried

Phylogenetic tree: *Thecamoeba striata*

Diagnosis:

- stationary form broadly oval, not folded
- in locomotion elongated elliptical with several dorsal folds
- length 28–78 µm (commonly 48–52 µm)
- crescent-shape seam of hyaloplasm in flow direction
- spherical nucleus (6.5–10 µm) with 2–3 nucleolar pieces arranged peripherally
- one contractile vacuole, often located posterior



Thecamoeba striata

Thecamoeba striata is the most common species of the genus *Thecaomeba* in my sampling site Simmelried. The typical dorsal longitudinal folds can already be recognized at low magnification, but a reliable determination is only possible with a precise examination of the nucleus, as this is the only distinguishing feature between *Thecamoeba striata* and the similar species *Thecamoeba quadrilineata*. In *Thecamoeba striata*, the nucleolus consists of several pieces that all lie against the nuclear membrane and thus line the nucleus. In contrast, *Thecamoeba quadrilineata* has a central, spherical nucleolus that is homogeneous and smooth. The fact that these are two valid species, which differ only in their nuclear apparatus, was proven by cultures in which the species-specific characteristics were constantly maintained.

More images and information on *Thecameoba striata*: Ferry Siemensma-Microworld-*Thecamoeba striata*

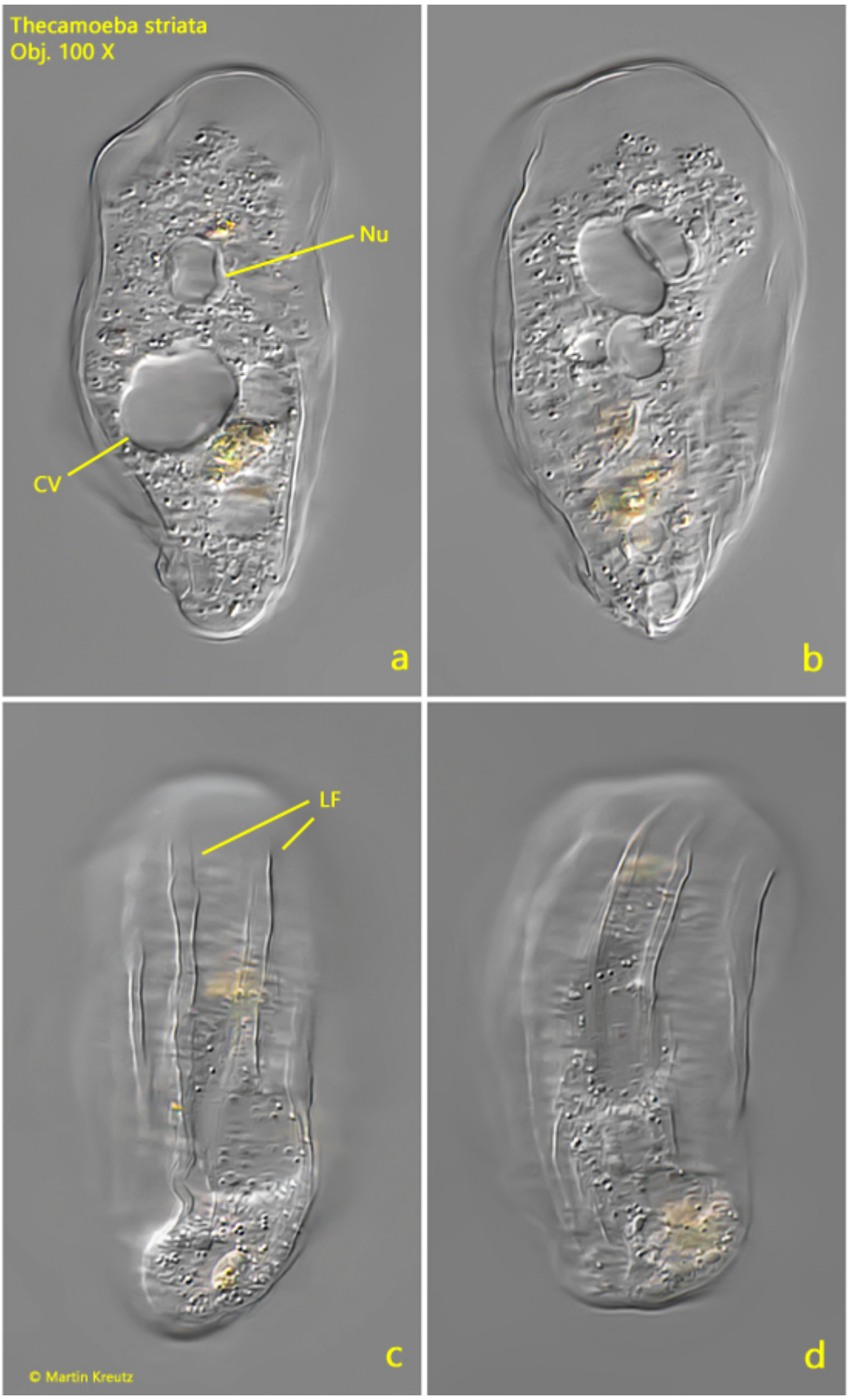


Fig. 1 a-d: *Thecamoeba striata*. L = 79 µm. A freely gliding specimen. Note the longitudinal folds (LF) on the dorsal side. Nu = nucleus. Obj. 100 X.

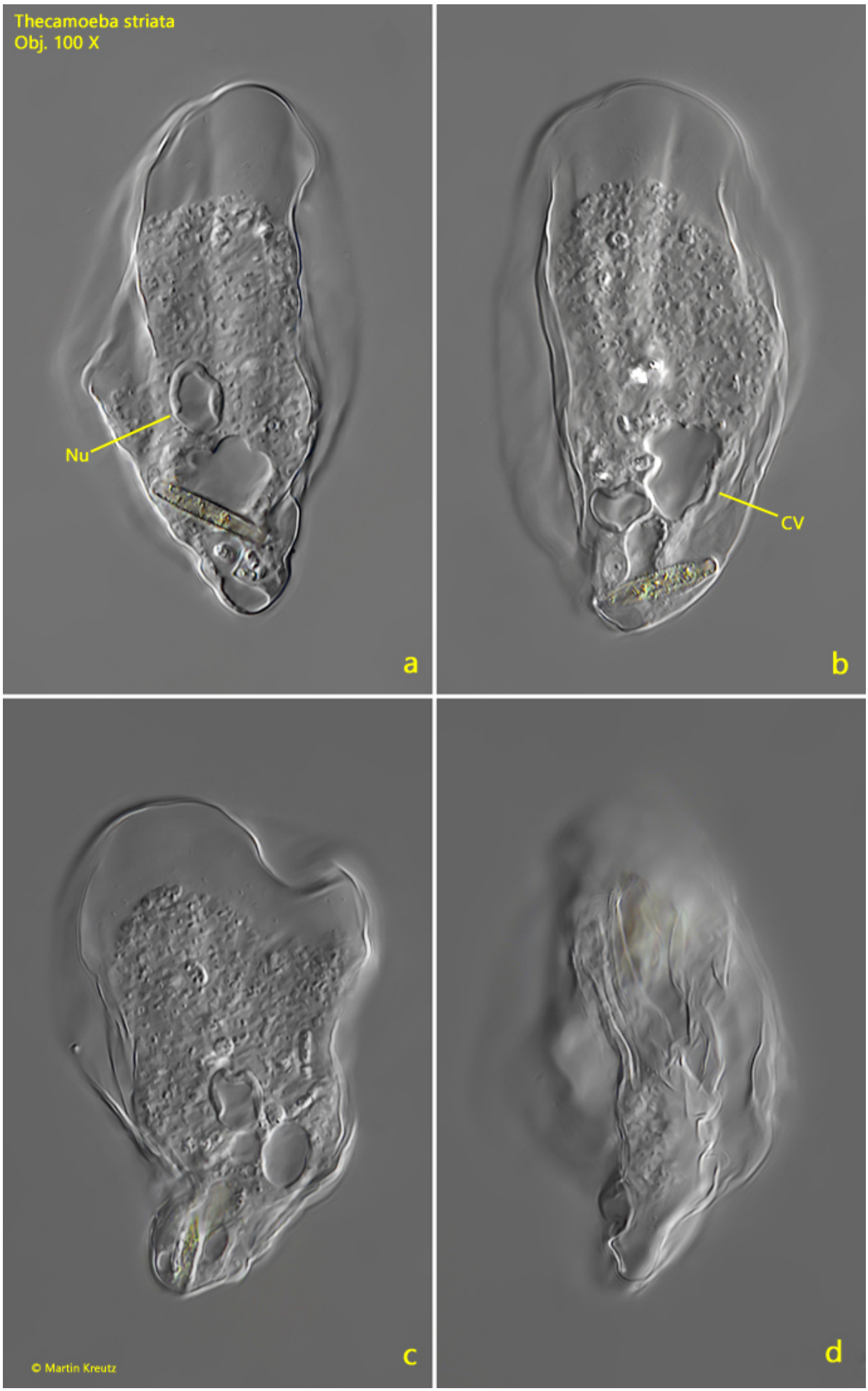

Thecamoeba striata
Obj. 100 X
Nu
a
CV
b
c
© Martin Kreutz
d

Fig. 2 a-d: *Thecamoeba striata*. L = 73 µm. A second specimen freely gliding specimen. Note the peripheral nucleolus in the nucleus (Nu). CV = contractile vacuole. Obj. 100 X.