

Thecamoeba striata

(Penard, 1890) Schaeffer, 1926

Most likely ID: n.a.

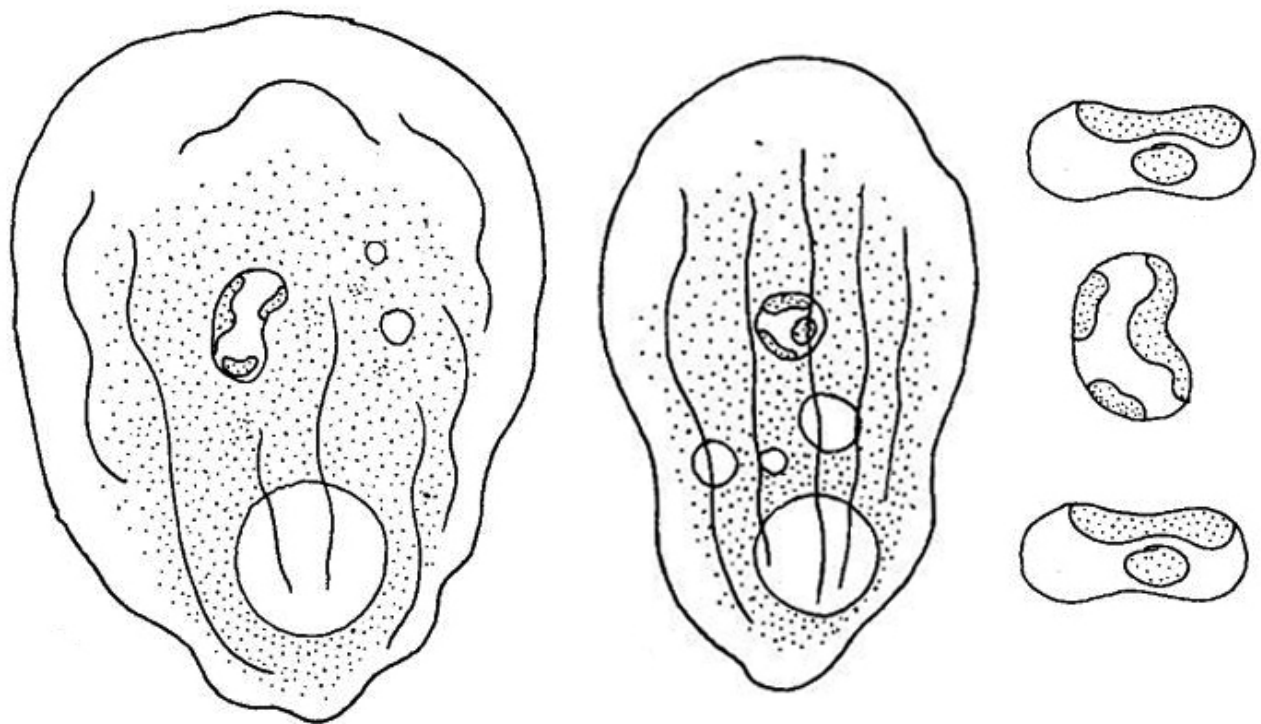
Synonym: n.a.

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



after Siemensma

Thecamoeba striata

Thecamoeba striata is the most common species of the genus *Thecamoeba* 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 *Thecamoeba striata*: [Ferry Siemensma-Microworld-Thecamoeba striata](#)

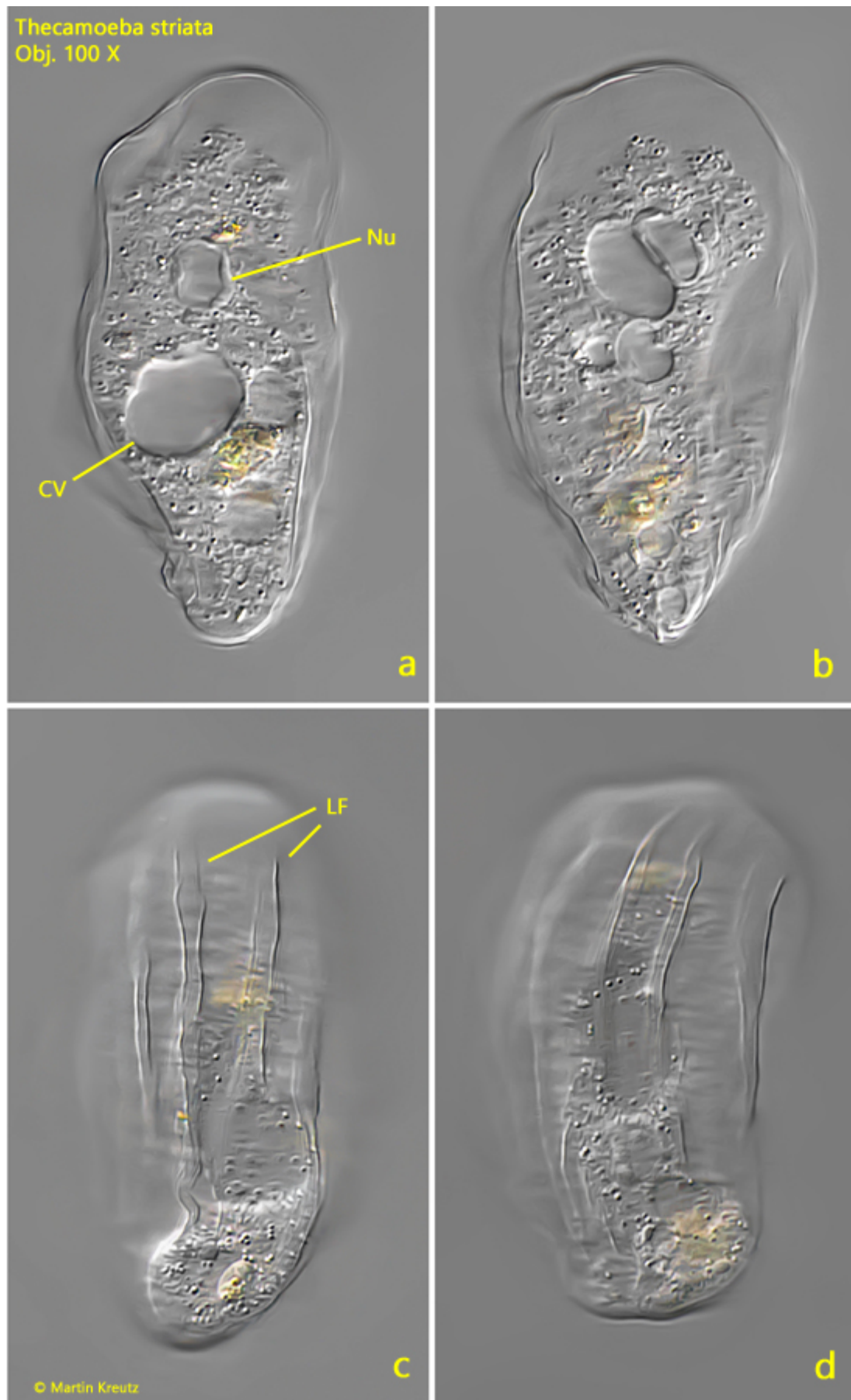


Fig. 1 a-d: *Thecamoeba striata*. L = 79 μ m. A freely gliding specimen. Note the longitudinal folds (LF) on the dorsal side. Nu = nucleus. Obj. 100 X.

Thecamoeba striata
Obj. 100 X

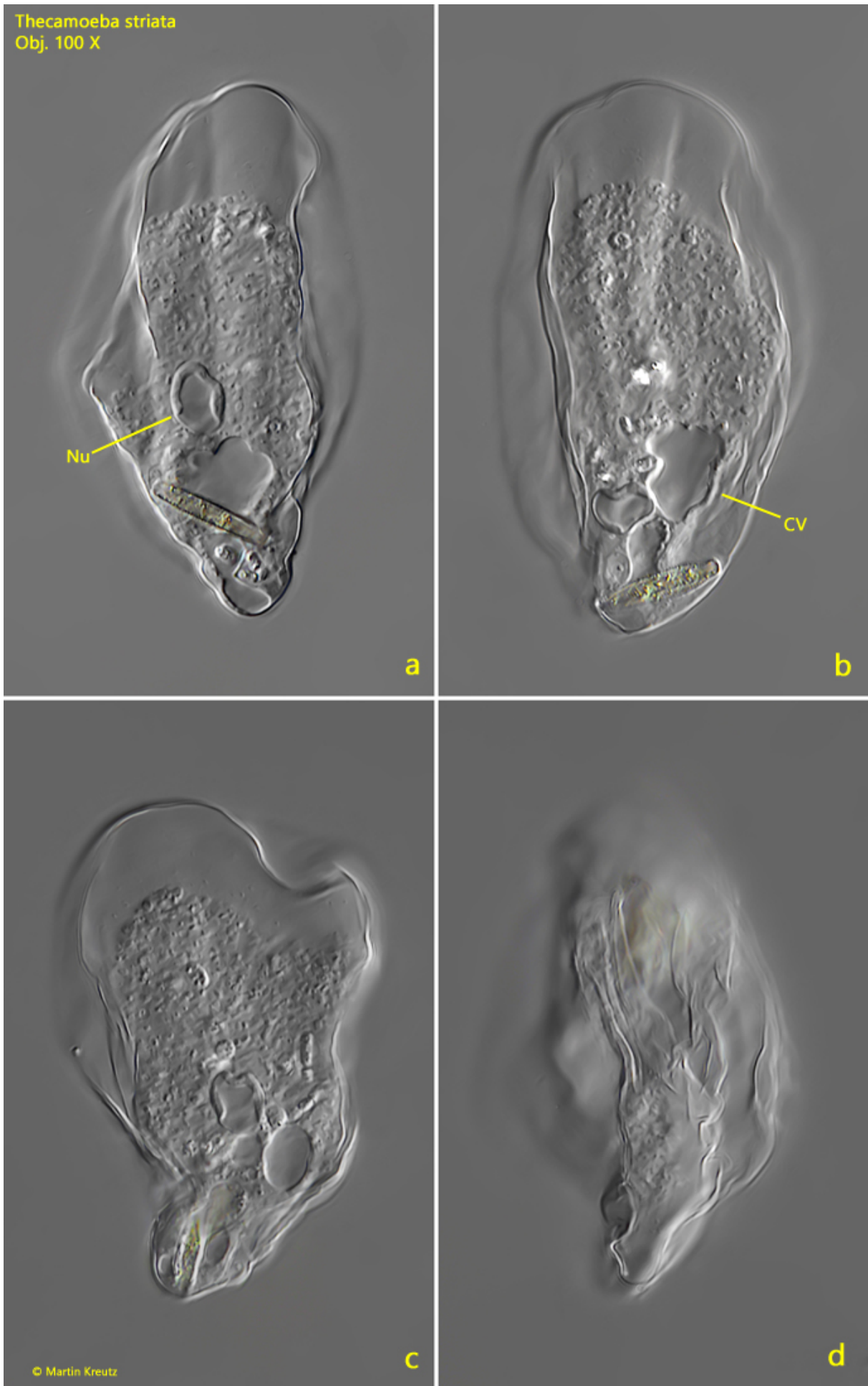


Fig. 2 a-d: *Thecamoeba striata*. L = 73 μm . A second specimen freely gliding specimen. Note the peripheral nucleolus in the nucleus (Nu). CV = contractile vacuole. Obj. 100 X.