Trichamoeba sinuosa

Siemensma & Page, 1986

Most likely ID: n.a.

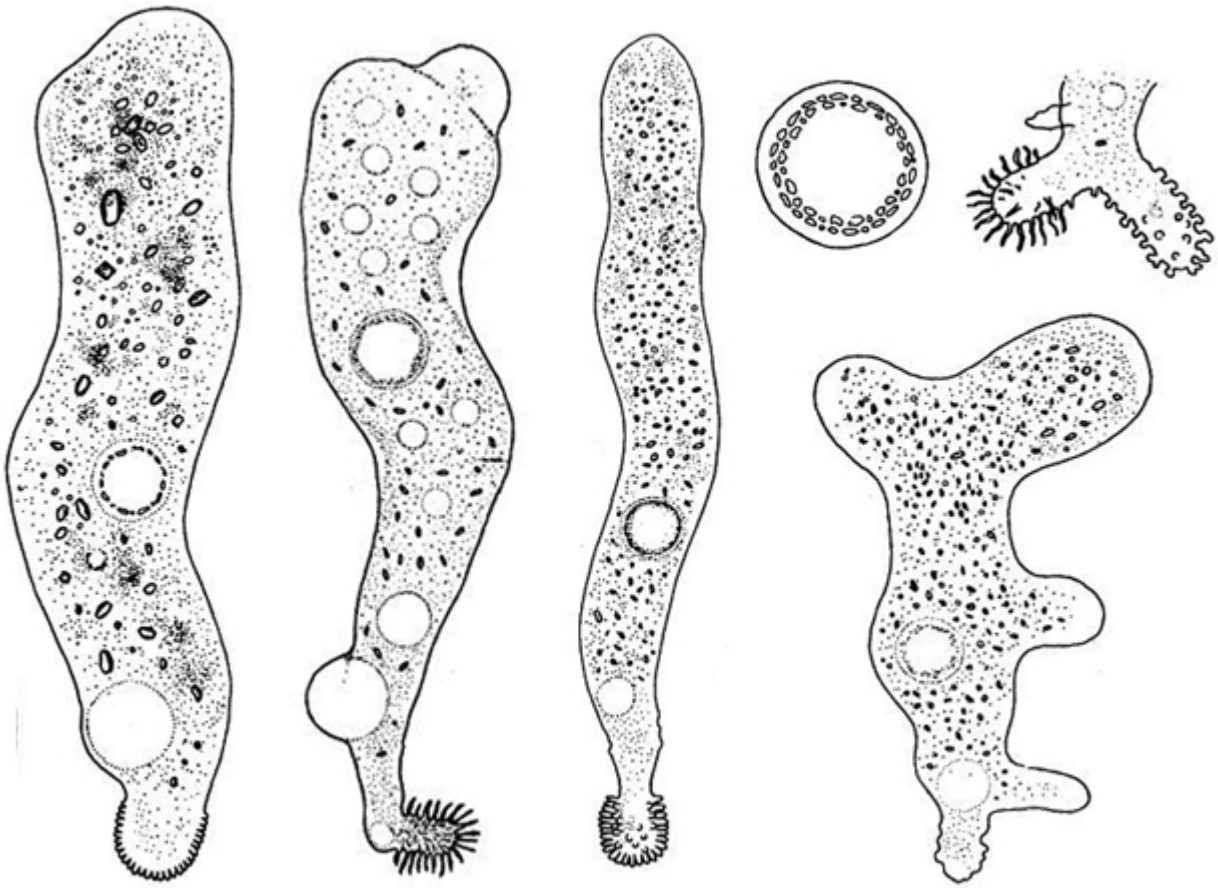
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Simmelried

Phylogenetic tree: *Trichamoeba sinuosa*

Diagnosis:

- body and movement mainly monopodial
- typical zig-zag movement
- length 125–325 µm
- uroid bulbuous or short villi, rarely smooth
- nucleus with ring of peripherally nucleoli, diameter 14–27 µm
- scattered bipiramidal crystals in cytoplasm
- one contractile vacuole, mainly in posterior third



Trichamoeba sinuosa

So far I have only found one specimen of *Trichamoeba sinuosa* between decomposing plant masses in the Simmelried. Siemensma (1987), on the other hand, describes this amoeba as common, although he found his specimens in a heavily eutrophic channel.

The freely moving specimen usually moved monopodially. Only rarely were two, at most three pseudopodia formed, but these were quickly melted away again when a new direction of locomotion was found. The main characteristic of *Trichamoeba sinuosa* is the striking shape of the nucleus. Clod-shaped nucleoli gather in the periphery of the nucleus, giving the impression of a ring-shaped arrangement in optical section (s. figs. 1 c and 2). My specimen formed a clearly bulbous uroid (s. fig. 1 c). Many bipyramidal crystals are scattered in the cytoplasm. They were 1–3.5 µm long, although they were more like truncated bipyramidal crystals.

More images and information on *Trichamoeba sinuosa*: Ferry Siemensma-Microworld-*Trichamoeba sinuosa*

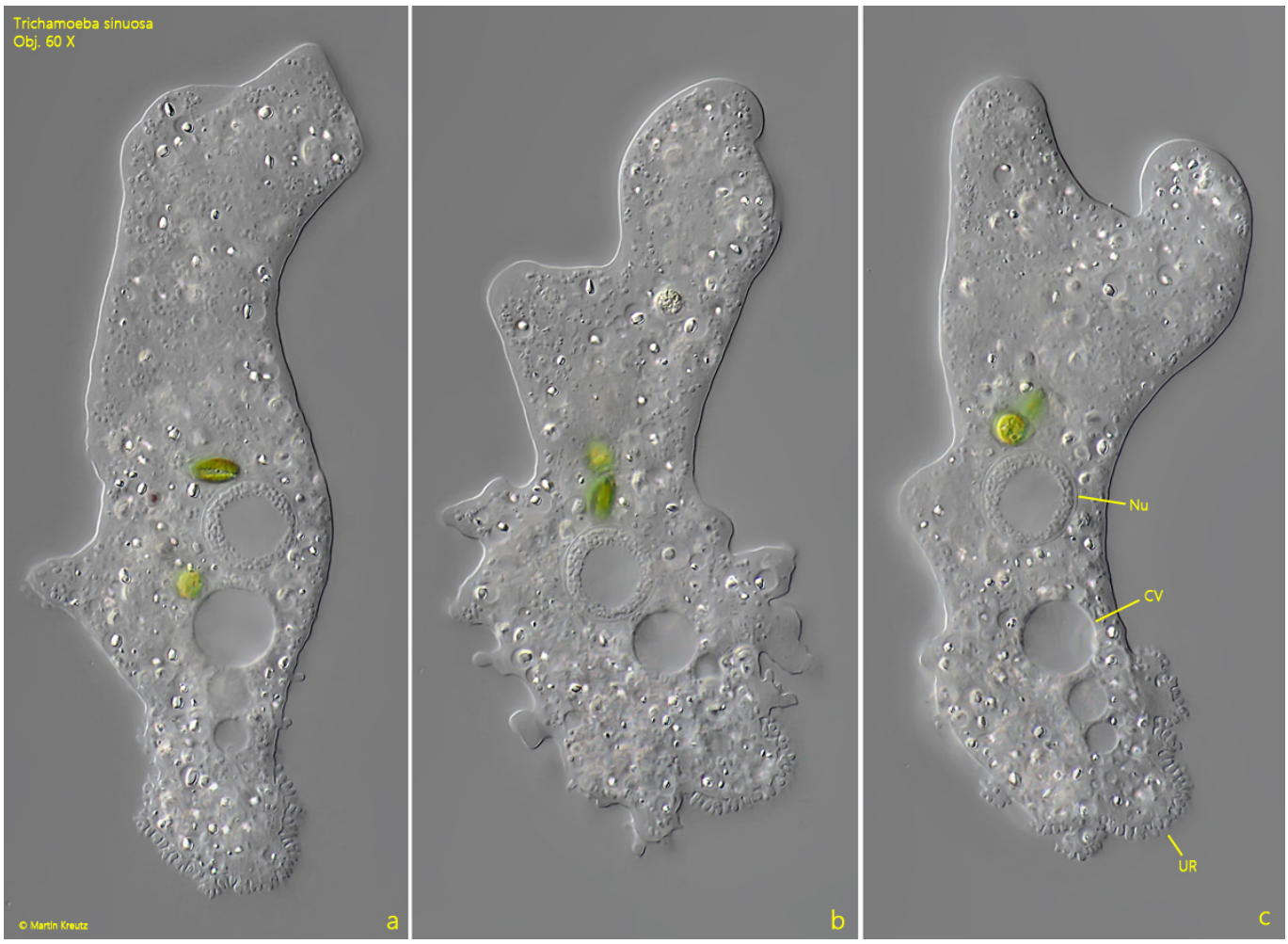


Fig. 1 a-c: *Trichamoeba sinuosa*. L = 170 µm. A specimen in mainly monopodial movement. Note the bulbuos uroid (UR). CV = contractile vacuole, Nu = nucleus. Obj. 60 X.

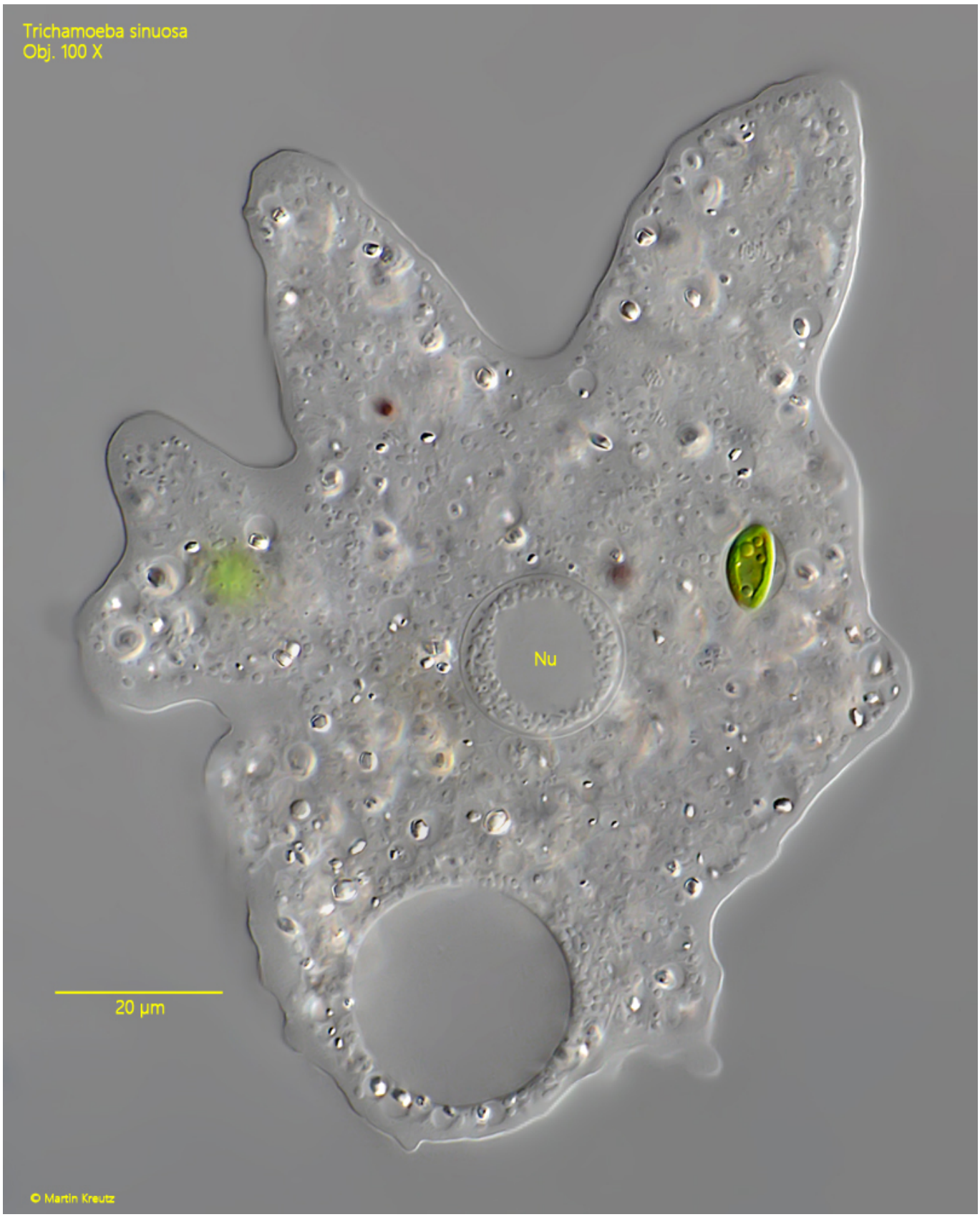


Fig. 2: *Trichamoeba sinuosa*. The slightly squashed specimen as shown in fig. 1 a-c. Note the nucleus (Nu) with a ring-shaped arrangement of nucleoli. The diameter of the nucleus is 20 µm. Obj. 100 X.

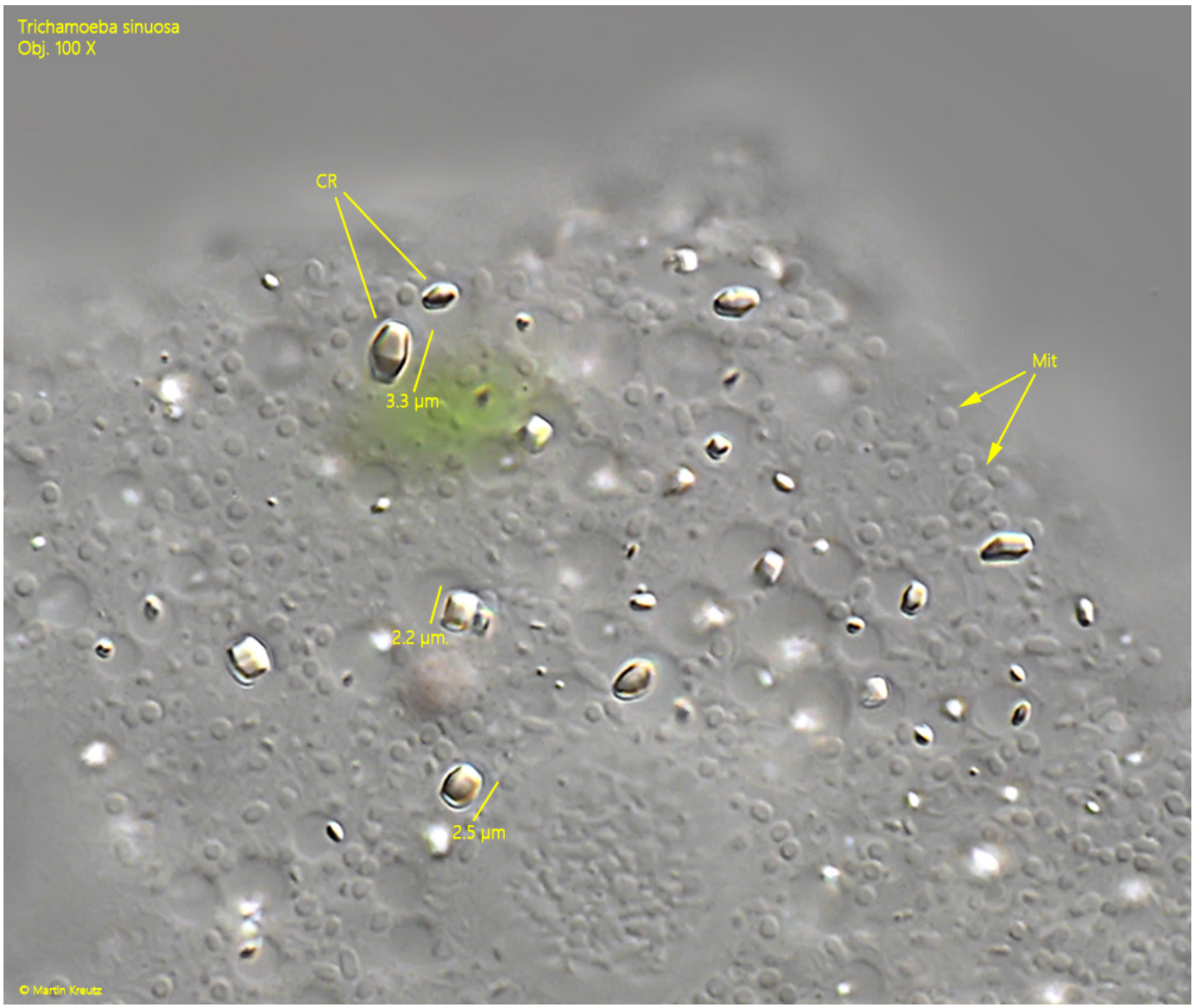


Fig. 3: *Trichamoeba sinuosa*. The scattered bipiramidal crystals (CR) in the cytoplasm have a length of 1–3.5 µm. Many mitochondria (Mit) with a length of about 2 µm are also visibile. Obj. 100 X.