

***Urotricha ovata* (Kahl, 1926)**

Most likely ID: n.a.

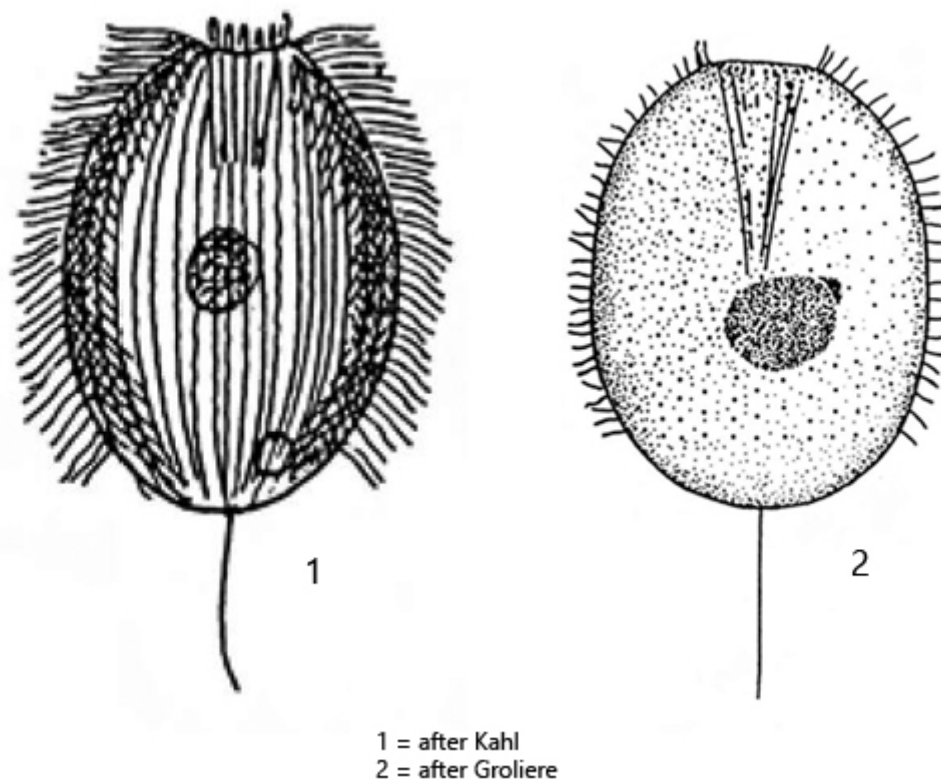
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: [Ulmisried](#), [Bussenried](#), [Bündtlisried](#), [Mühlhalden pond](#), [Purren pond](#), [Mainau pond](#), [Simmelried](#)

Phylogenetic tree: [Urotricha ovata](#)

Diagnosis:

- body ellipsoid, sometimes cylindrical
- length 38-53 µm
- 19-27 longitudinal rows of cilia
- cytopharynx apical
- fringe of scattered, inconspicuous extrusomes
- macronucleus globular with an adjacent micronucleus
- posterior sixth of body naked
- one caudal cilium
- movement jumping and spinning



Urotricha ovata

Urotricha ovata is a widespread ciliate, which I could detect in almost all my localities. Especially in old samples with decaying plants it is often found.

It is easy to confuse *Urotricha ovata* with the similar species *Urotricha armata*. The latter, however, has a dense fringe of extrusomes arranged parallel to each other. In *Urotricha ovata*, the extrusomes are scattered under the pellicle and are also not arranged parallel to each other (s. figs. 2 a and 2 b). In addition, the number of longitudinal rows of cilia is in *Urotricha armata* much higher (35-51) than in *Urotricha ovata*, where there are only 19-27 rows (s. fig. 1 b).



Fig. 1 a-b: *Urotricha ovata*. L = 43 μ m. Two focal planes of a freely swimming specimen. Note the longitudinal rows of cilia (CR). This specimen has 24 rows of cilia. CC = caudal cilium, CV = contractile vacuole, CP = cytopharynx, Ma = macronucleus, Mi = micronucleus. Obj. 60 X.

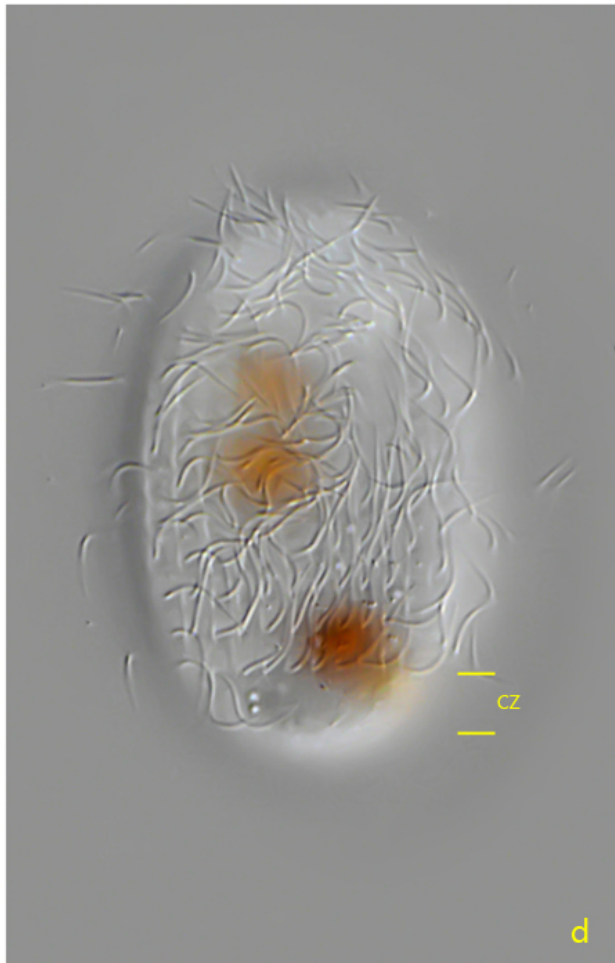


Fig. 2 a-d: *Urotricha ovata*. L = 43 μm . Four focal planes of a slightly squashed specimen. Note that the posterior sixth of the body is a cilia-free zone (CZ). CC = caudal cilium, CV = contractile vacuole, CP = cytopharynx, EX = extrusomes, Ma = macronucleus, OF = oral flaps. Obj. 100 X.