

New records of testate amoebae (Protozoa: Rhizopoda) of the genera *Arcella* and *Difflugia* from India

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ABSTRACT

Two species of testate amoebae *viz.*, *Arcella excavata* Cunningham, 1919 and *Difflugia geosphaira* Ogden, 1991are reported from Marakkanam and Coleron estuaries in Tamil Nadu and *D. geosphaira* also from Himachal Pradesh which are new records from India.

Key Words: Testate amoebae, *Arcella excavata*, *Difflugia geosphaira*, Marakkanam estuary, Coleron estuary, Himachal Pradesh.

INTRODUCTION

Testate amoebae are a group of free-living protozoans with a predominately anemochorous way of dispersion. Most testacean species are cosmopolitan. *Arcella* and *Difflugia* are the genera of testate amoebae of the class Lobosea and the order Arcellinida.

Arcella is a genus of testate amoebae and one of the largest and most common testacean genera. This genus was erected by Ehrenberg (1832) and the type species is Arcella vulgaris. Over 130 species and subspecies of the genus have been described worldwide.

Difflugia genus was erected by Leclere, 1815 and the type species is Difflugia proteiformis. Difflugia is the oldest and most species rich genus of testate amoebae with more than 300 species and a lot of subspecies and varieties.

Perusal of literature shows that 19 species under *Arcella* and 36 species under *Difflugia* genus have

already been reported from various states of India (Nair & Mukherjee, 1968; Mahajan, 1971; Das et al., 1993, 1995, 2000a, 2000b, 2003; Mishra et al., 1997; Bindu, 2013; Bindu et al., 2013; Bindu et al., 2014) and Arcella excavata and Difflugia geosphaira are new records to India. These have been recorded from estuarine habitats of Tamil Nadu and D. geosphaira is also recorded from moss habitat of Himachal Pradesh.

RESULTS

A total of 8 exs. of *Arcella excavata* were collected from Marakkanam and Coleron estuaries of Tamil Nadu and 2exs. of *Difflugia geosphaira* were collected from Coleron estuary and *D. geosphaira* is also collected from moss samples of Kinnaur district, Himachal Pradesh.

Arcella excavata Cunningham, 1919 (Fig.1)

Diagnosis: Shell yellowish to brown in colour; oval or circular in apertural view and croissant-like in lateral view; large axis of the shell usually in perpendicular direction to the shell's protuberances, when the shape of the shell in apertural view is not circular. Aperture bordered by a small lip; aboral hemispherical region smooth or with regular depressions; shell wall composed of numerous alveoli. Shell surface smooth or irregular with numerous small pores; usually 3-4 nuclei.

Dimension: Diameter of the test: 51 µm (mean)

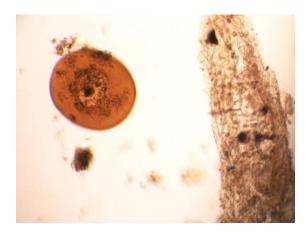


Fig. 1. Arcella excavata

Difflugia geosphaira Ogden, 1991(Fig.2a & b)

Diagnosis: Shell ovoid, circular in cross section with a well defined apertural rim; walls constructed of an organic matrix with siliceous particles added, aperture large, circular; nucleus with many peripheral nuclei, two or three contractile vacuoles. **Dimension**: Length of test: 61μm (Coleron estuary); 60.53μm (Himachal Pradesh).

DISCUSSION

The specimens of *D. geosphaira* collected from two entirely different habitats do not differ much in their size. The original description of Ogden (1991)

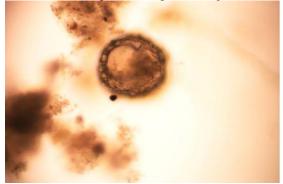


Fig. 2a. Difflugia geosphaira from Tamil Nadu



Fig.2b. *Difflugia geosphaira* from Himachal Pradesh

reported the size range of 45-62µm and the mean length of specimens of this study do not show much difference (61µm and 60.3µm). For *Arcella excavata* the original description of Cunningham (1919) reports a length of 55 µm and later Deflandre (1928) also reported a mean length of 55 µm. The values in this study are slightly smaller (51µm) than that of Cunningham (1919) and Deflandre (1928).

Arcella excavata

Distribution: India, Tamil Nadu (Marakkanam and Coleron estuaries); present record.

Difflugia geosphaira

Distribution: India, Himachal Pradesh (Kinnaur) and Tamil Nadu (Coleron estuary); present record.

SUMMARY

The species Arcella excavata under the family Arcellidae and Difflugia geosphaira under the family Difflugiidae have been reported herewith for the first time from India. Both the species are recorded from estuaries of Tamil Nadu and D. geosphaira also recorded from soil moss habitats of Himachal Pradesh.

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