

***Astasia klebsii* Lemmermann, 1910**

Most likely ID: n.a.

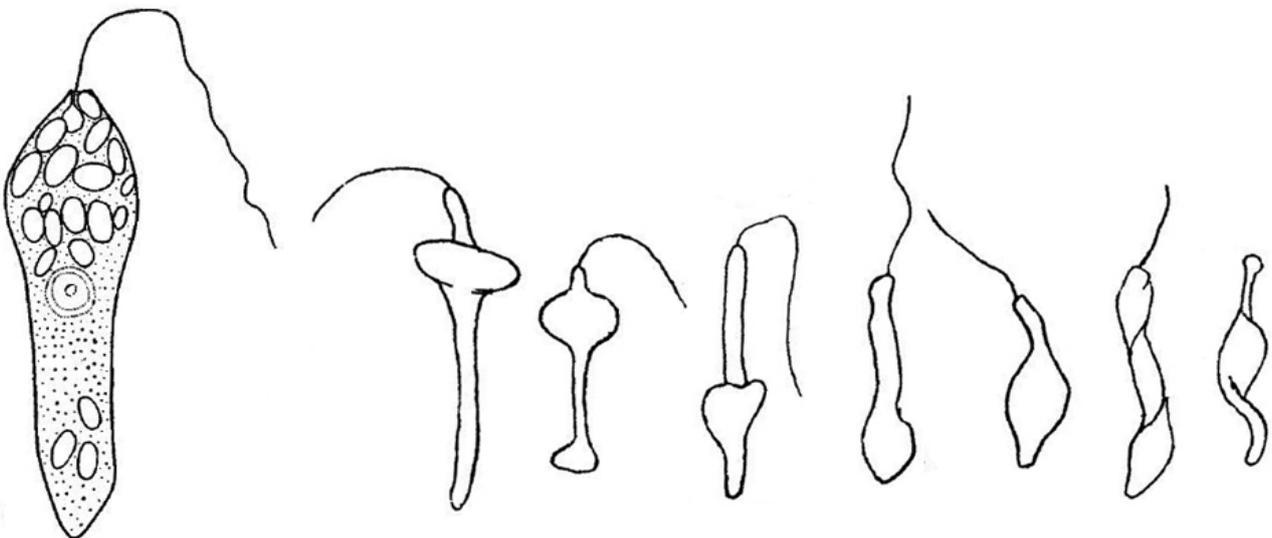
Synonym: n. a.

Sampling location: [Simmelried](#)

Phylogenetic tree: [Astasia klebsii](#)

Diagnosis:

- body spindle shaped (of elongated cell)
- length 50–60 μm (of elongated cell)
- one flagellum, almost body length
- anterior end transversely truncated
- eyespot absent
- paramylon bodies oval or egg-shaped
- very active euglenoid movement
- a disc-shaped broadening of the body moves to the posterior end
- body can twist along the longitudinal axis
- posterior end always rounded
- weak striation of pellicle



after Pringsheim

Astasia klebsii

Astasia klebsii is very common in the [Simmelried](#). The name of the genus is derived from “Astasis”, which medically means the inability of motor coordination. In fact, *Astasia klebsii* is extraordinarily metabolic and in constant motion. It is dominated by a disc-shaped widening of the anterior end, which moves in a wave-like manner to the posterior end. But also a twisting of the body along the longitudinal axis is possible. Other characteristic features of *Astasia klebsii* are the body length of 50–60 μm (of the elongated specimens, s. fig. 1a), the oval or egg-shaped paramylon grains (s. fig. 1 h) and the flagellum approximately of body length (s. fig. 1 g). In all metabolic movements the posterior end remains rounded and does not form a tip.

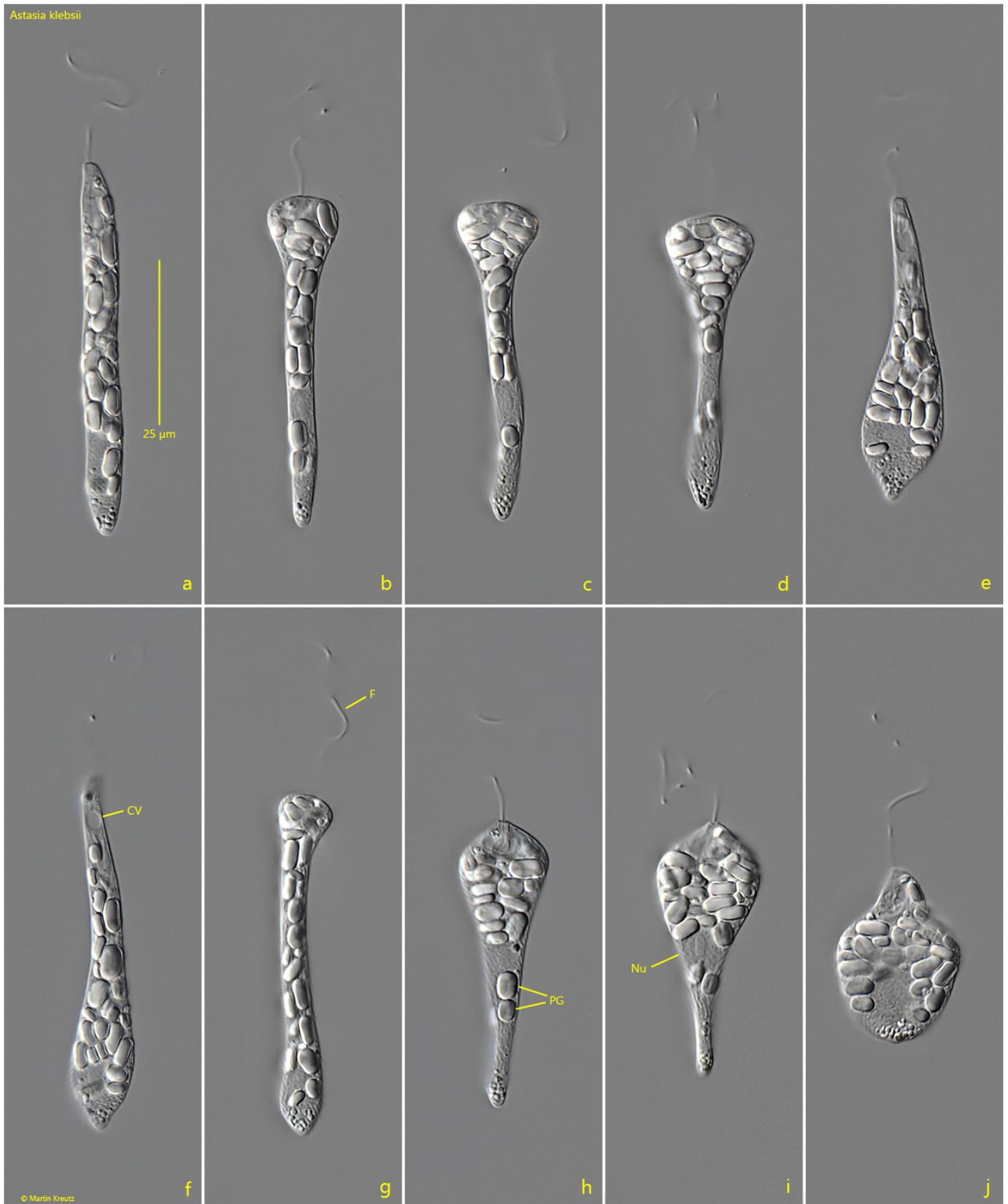


Fig. 1 a-j: *Astasia klebsii*. L = 57 µm (of elongated specimen, a). Different stages of the metabolic movement of a freely swimming specimen. CV = contractile vacuole, F = flagellum, Nu = nucleus, PG = oval paramylon grains. Obj. 100 X.