Bryometopus viridis Foissner, 1987

Most likely ID: n.a.

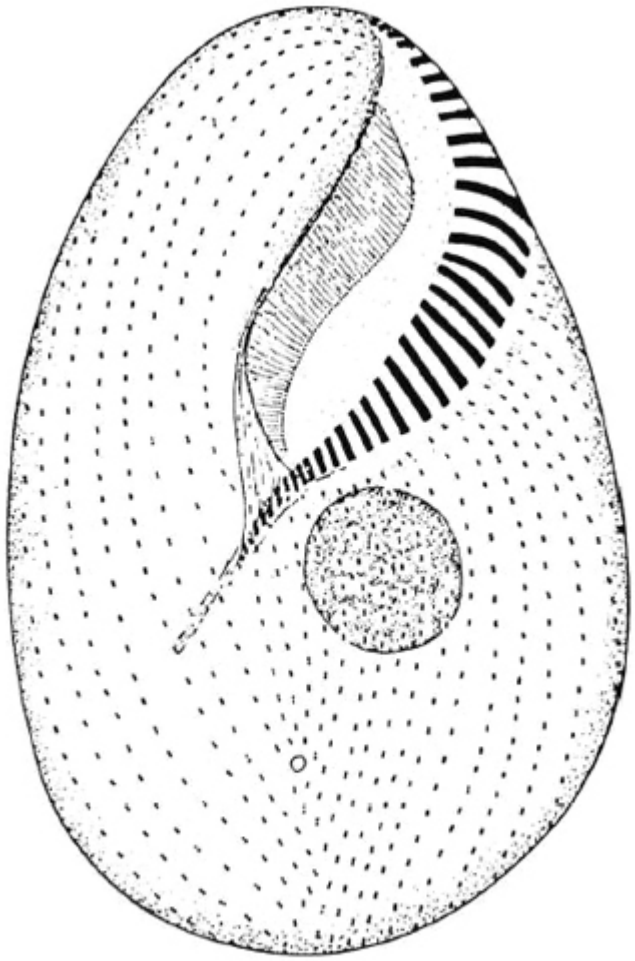
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Simmelried

Phylogenetic tree: ***Bryometopus viridis***

Diagnosis:

- length 70–115 µm, width 37–70 µm
- oval, “Colpoda-shaped”
- oral aperture in the upper left quadrant, oriented about 45° to longitudinal body axis
- globular macronucleus with one adjacent micronucleus
- contractile vacuole is located below the center of the cell
- excretion pore of contractile vacuole in posteror third
- 70–80 somatic kineties
- green due to symbiotic algae



after Groliere

Bryometopus viridis

I regularly find *Bryometopus viridis* in the Simmelried in squeezed *Sphagnum* moss and between floating leaves, which have not yet decomposed. The specimens swim after a short time already at the water surface, where they can be easily collected.

The locality is completely homogeneous with the locus classicus of this species, a bog near Besse-en-Chandesse in France, where Groliere also found the species in submerged *Sphagnum* moss in 1977. Foissner raised the green variant with symbiotic algae to species level in 1987. The variant without symbiotic algae is *Bryometopus sphagni*.

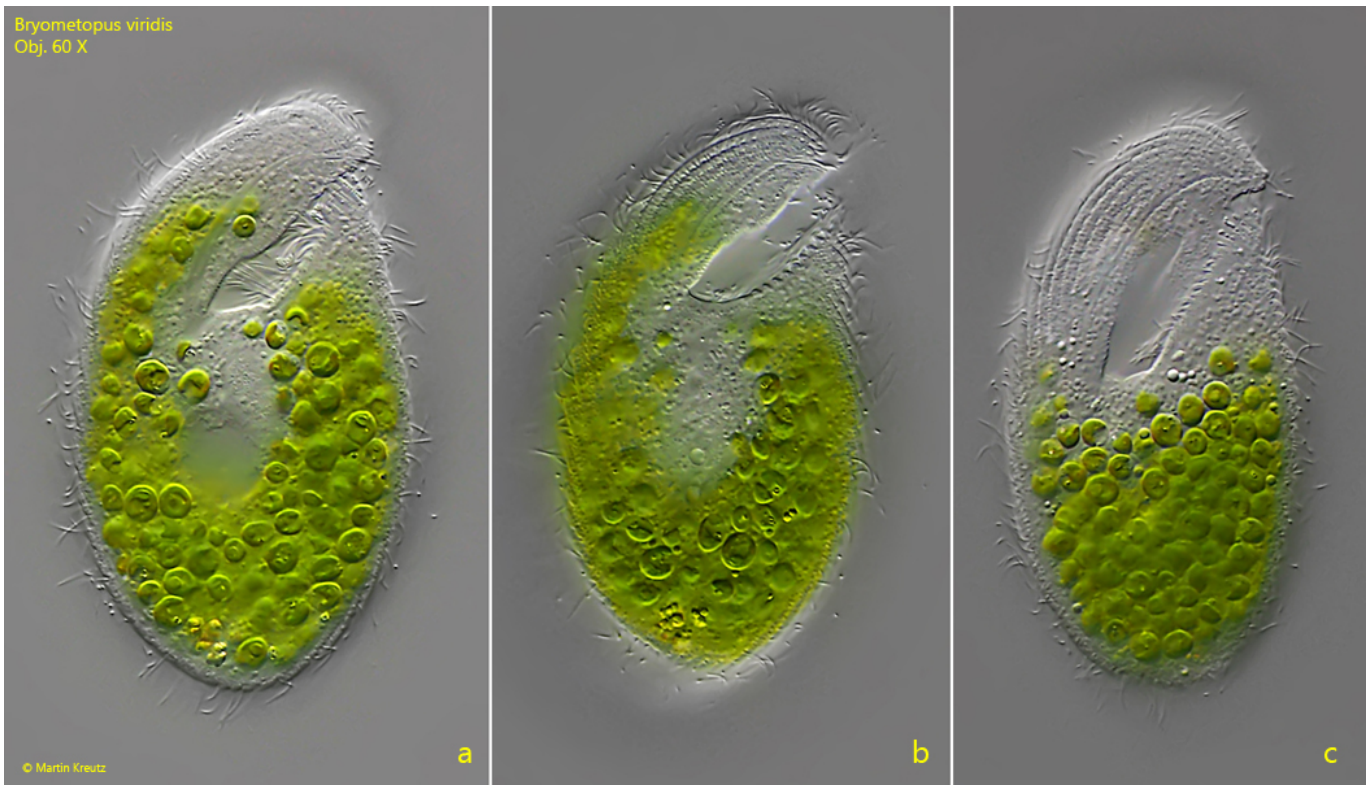


Fig. 1 a-c: *Bryometopus viridis*. L = 81 µm. Three focal planes of a freely swimming specimen. Obj. 60 X.

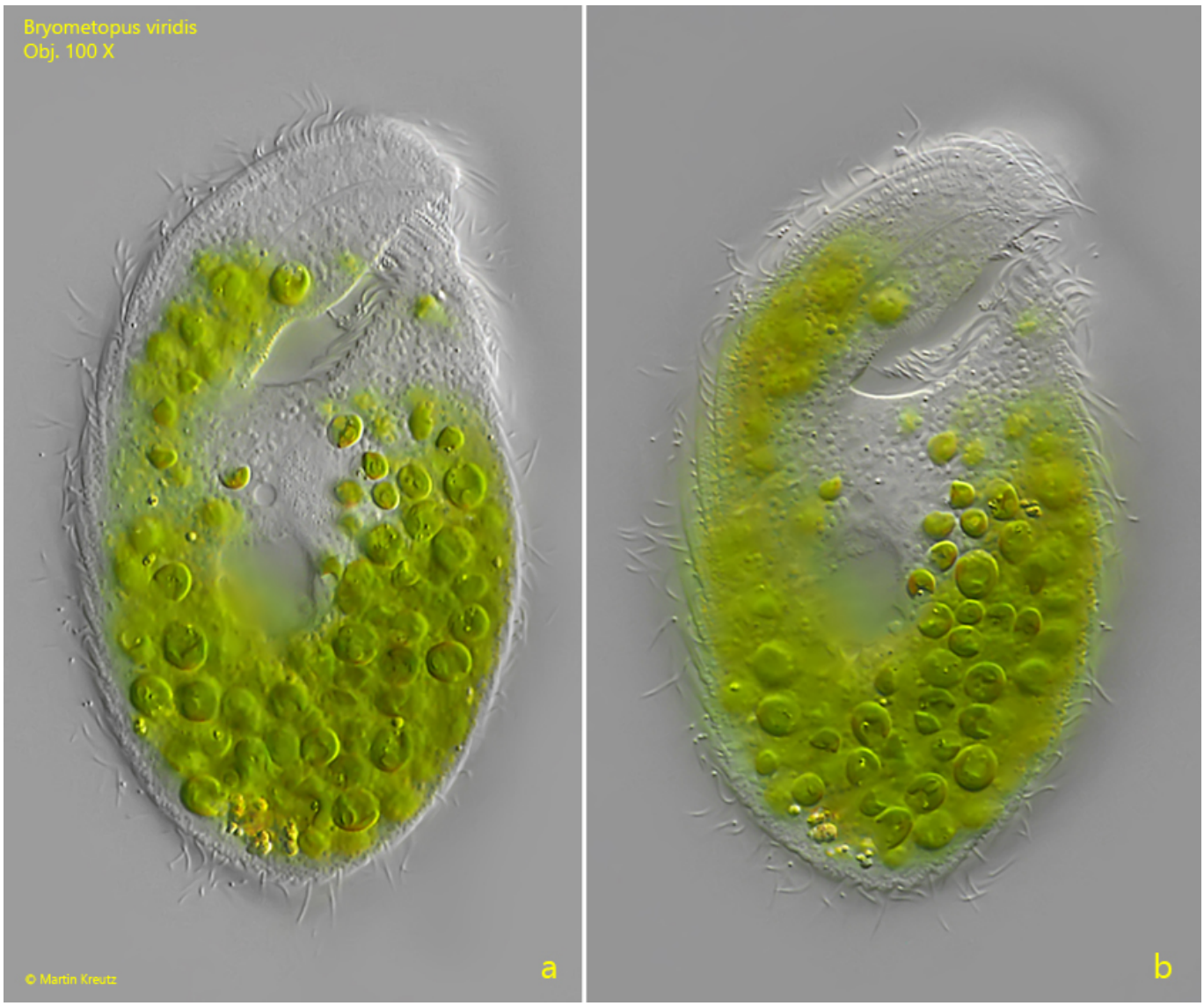


Fig. 2 a-b: *Bryometopus viridis*. L = 81 µm. Two focal planes of a slightly squashed specimen. Obj. 100 X.

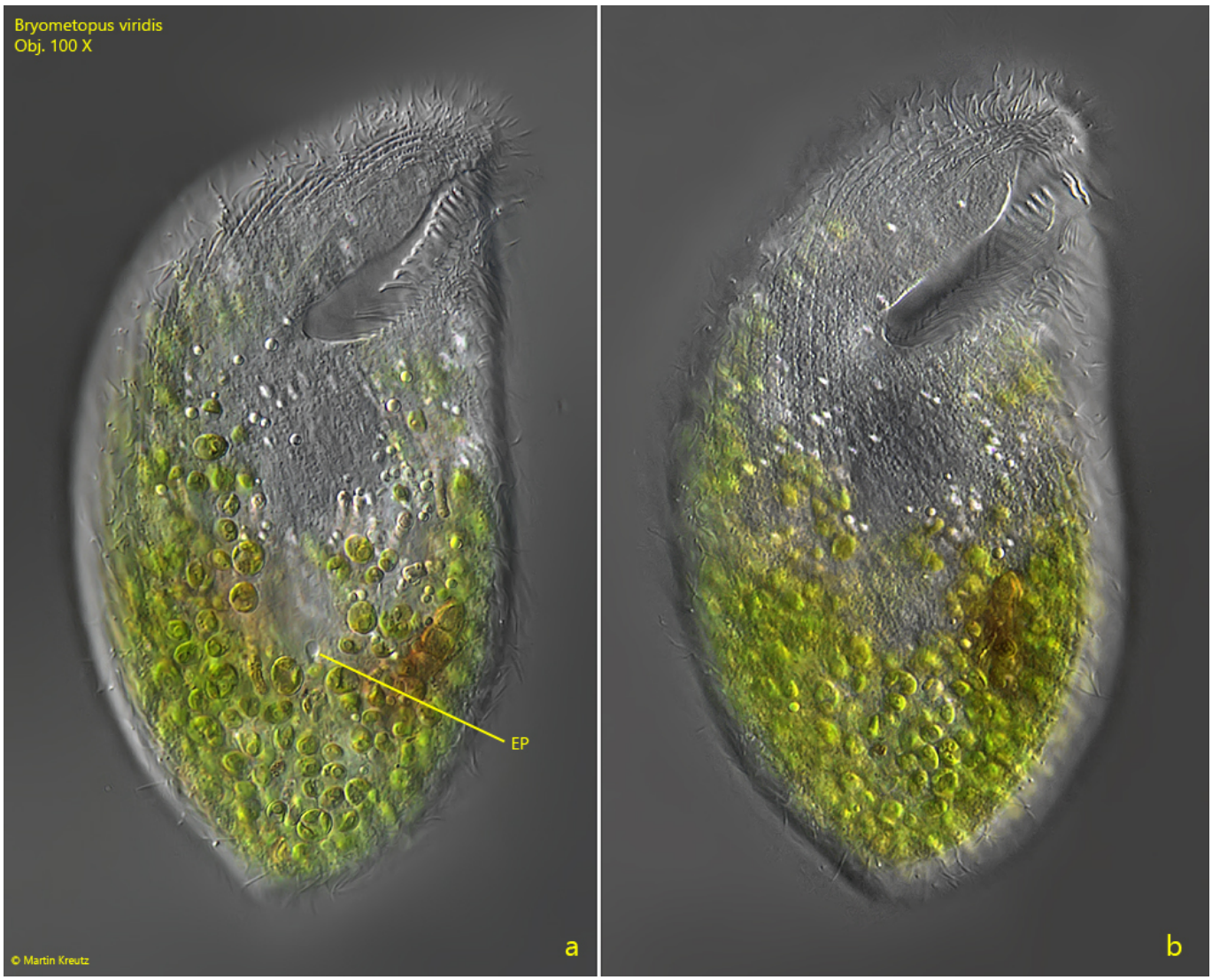


Fig. 3 a-b: *Bryometopus viridis*. L = 118 µm. Two focal planes of a second slightly squashed specimen. Note the excretion porus (EP) of the contractile vacuole in the posterior third of the cell (fig. 3a). Obj. 100 X.

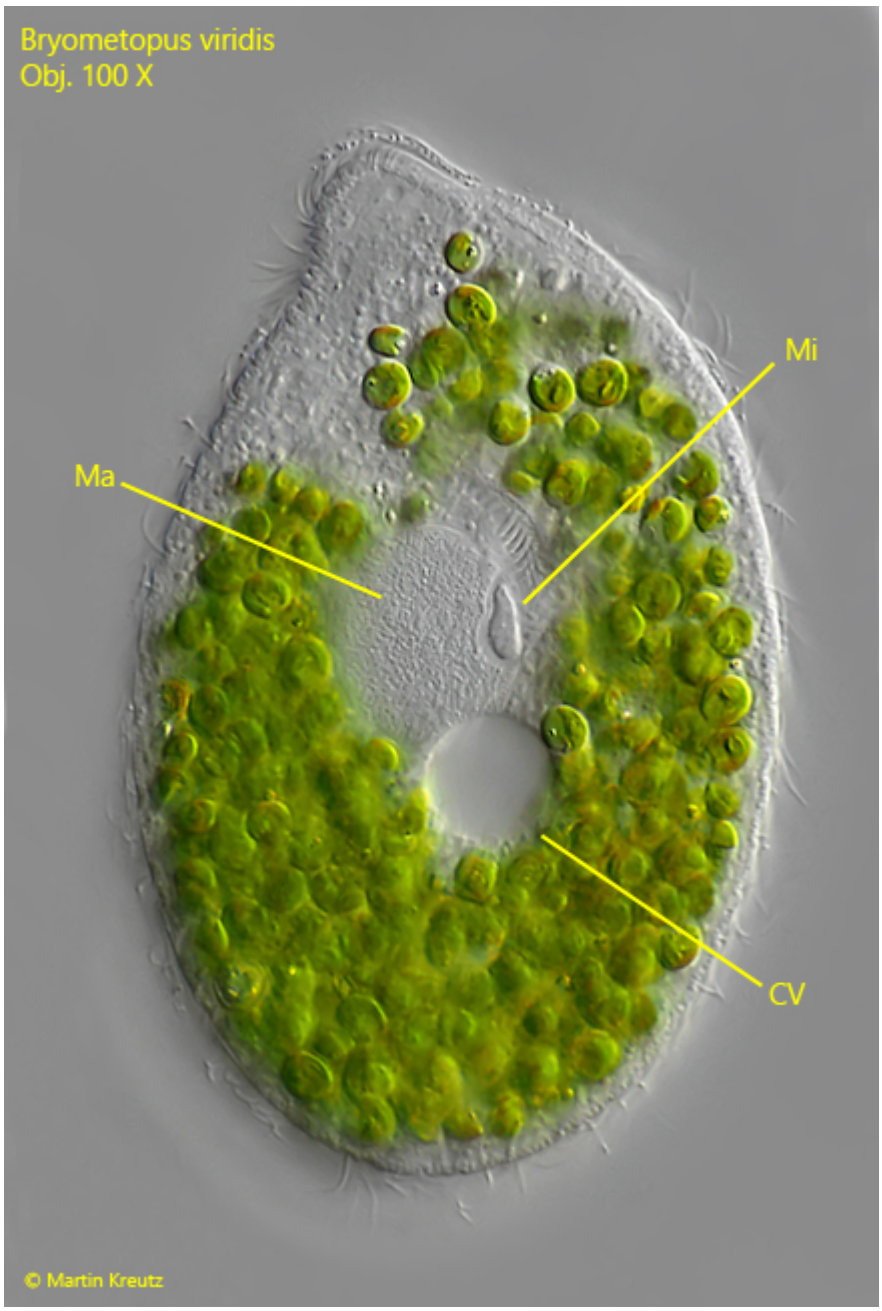


Fig. 4: *Bryometopus viridis*. A squashed specimen for visualization of the globular macronucleus (Ma) with the adjacent micronucleus (Mi) and the contractile vacuole (CV) below the center of the cell. Obj. 100 X.

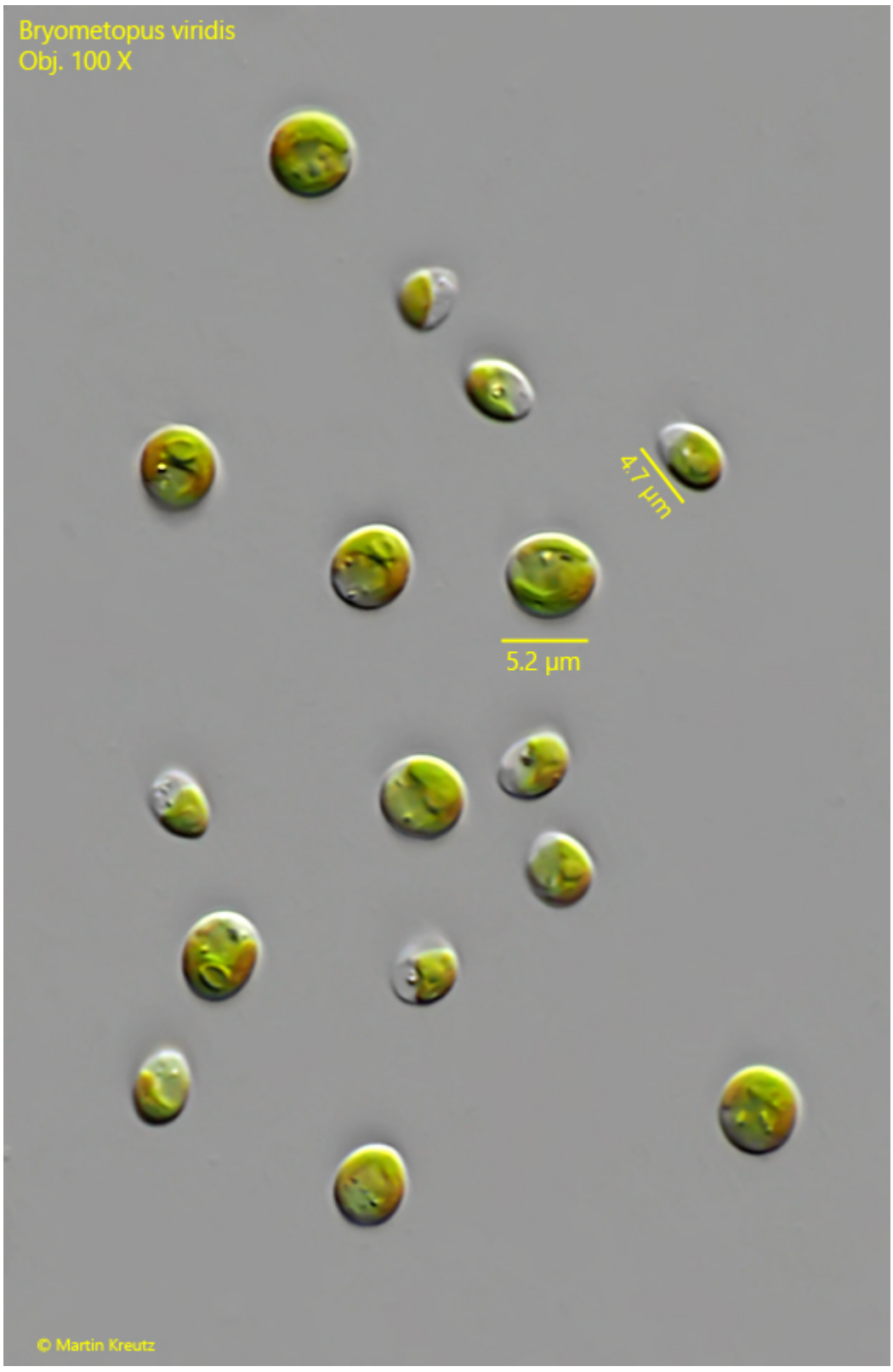


Fig. 5: *Bryometopus viridis*. The symbiotic algae in detail. Obj. 100 X.