***Chroococcus subnudus***

**(Hansgirg) Cronberg & Komárek 1994**

**Most likely ID:** n.a.

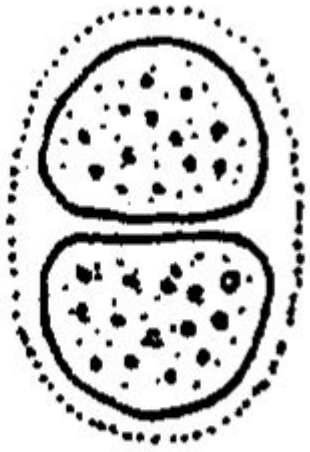
**Synonym:** *Chroococcus turgidus* var. *subnudus*

**Sampling location:** Sima Moor (Austria)

**Phylogenetic tree:** *Chroococcus subnudus*

**Diagnosis:**

- colonies usually 2–4 celled
- cells round to oval, hemispherical after division
- cells 17–25 µm in diameter
- granules in cytoplasm present
- intensely blue green or blackish in colour
- sheath unlamellate or rarely lamellate, sometimes diffluent at the margins



after Rakytovskenizne

Chroococcus subnudus

So far I have only found *Chroococcus subnudus* in the Sima Moor (Austria), where this cyanobacterium is very common. The cells are smaller than 25 µm (without envelope) and thus less than half the size of those of *Chroococcus giganteus*. In addition, the sheath of *Chroococcus subnudus* is homogeneous and not layered. The color can vary greatly. My population appeared green in brightfield illumination (s. fig. 1) and rather olive green in DIC (s. fig. 2).

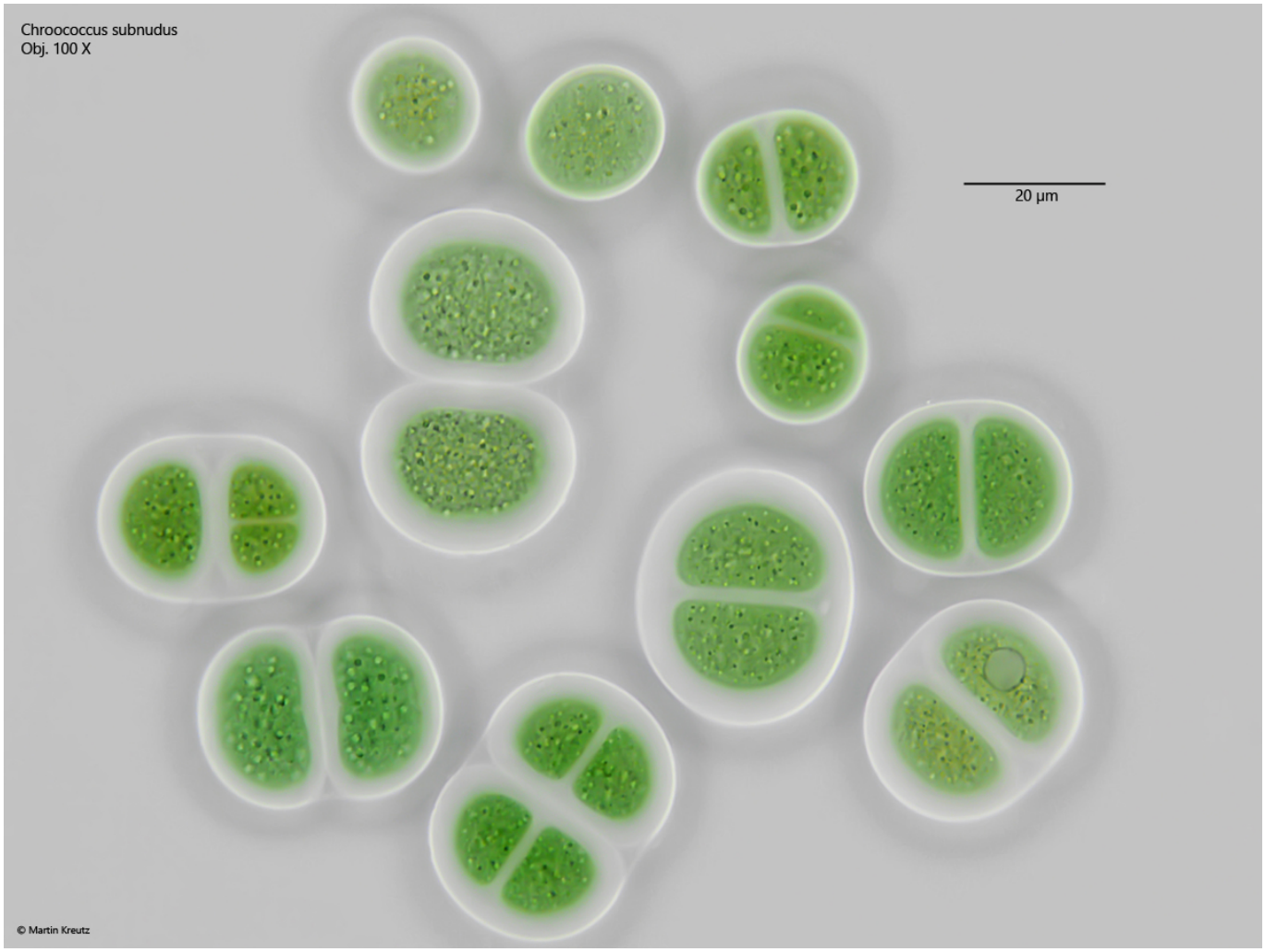



**Fig. 1:** *Chroococcus subnudus*. D = 14–21 µm (without sheat). A group of specimens in brightfield illumination. Obj. 100 X.

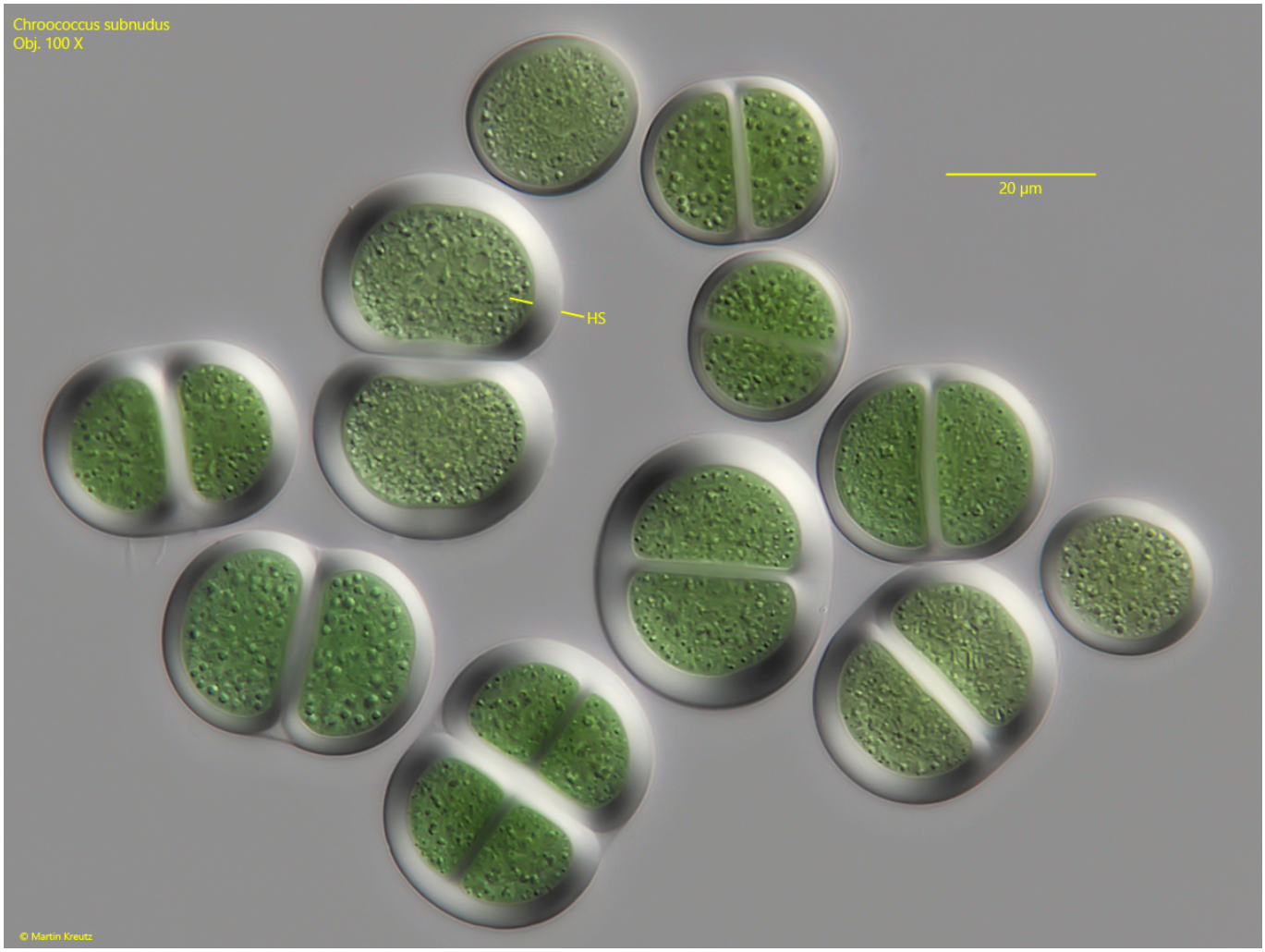



**Fig. 2:** *Chroococcus subnudus*. D = 14–21 µm (without sheat). The same specimens as shown in fig. 1 in DIC. Note the homogenous, not layered sheat of the cells (HS). Obj. 100 X.

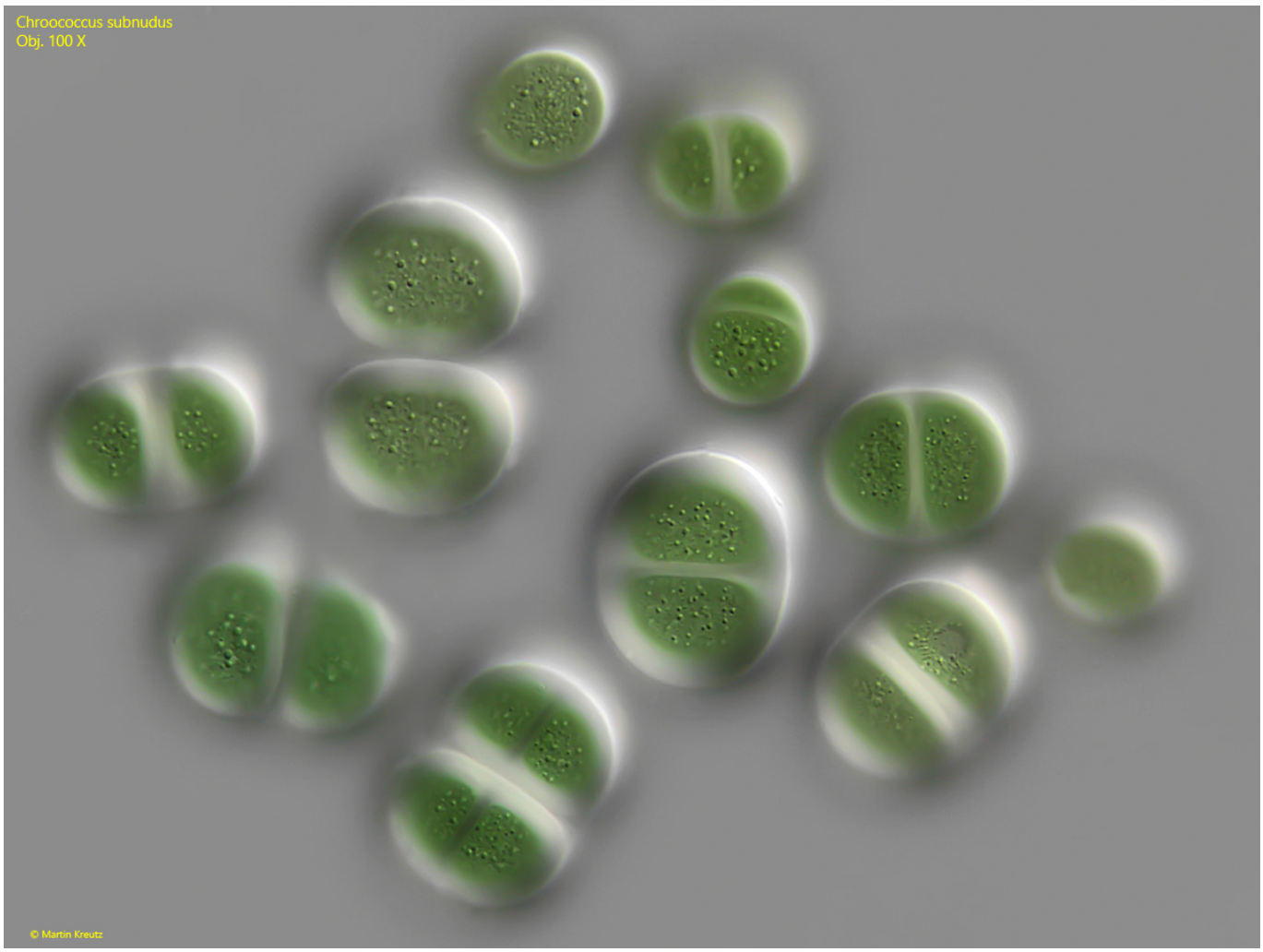



**Fig. 3:** *Chroococcus subnudus*. D = 14–21 µm (without sheat). The same specimens as shown in fig. 2 with focal plane on the cell surfaces. Obj. 100 X.