Chroococcus subnudus

(Hansgirg) Cronberg & Komárek 1994

Most likely ID: n.a.

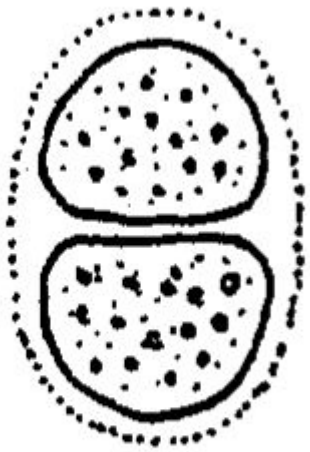
Synonym: *Chroococcus turgidus* var. *subnudus*

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

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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).

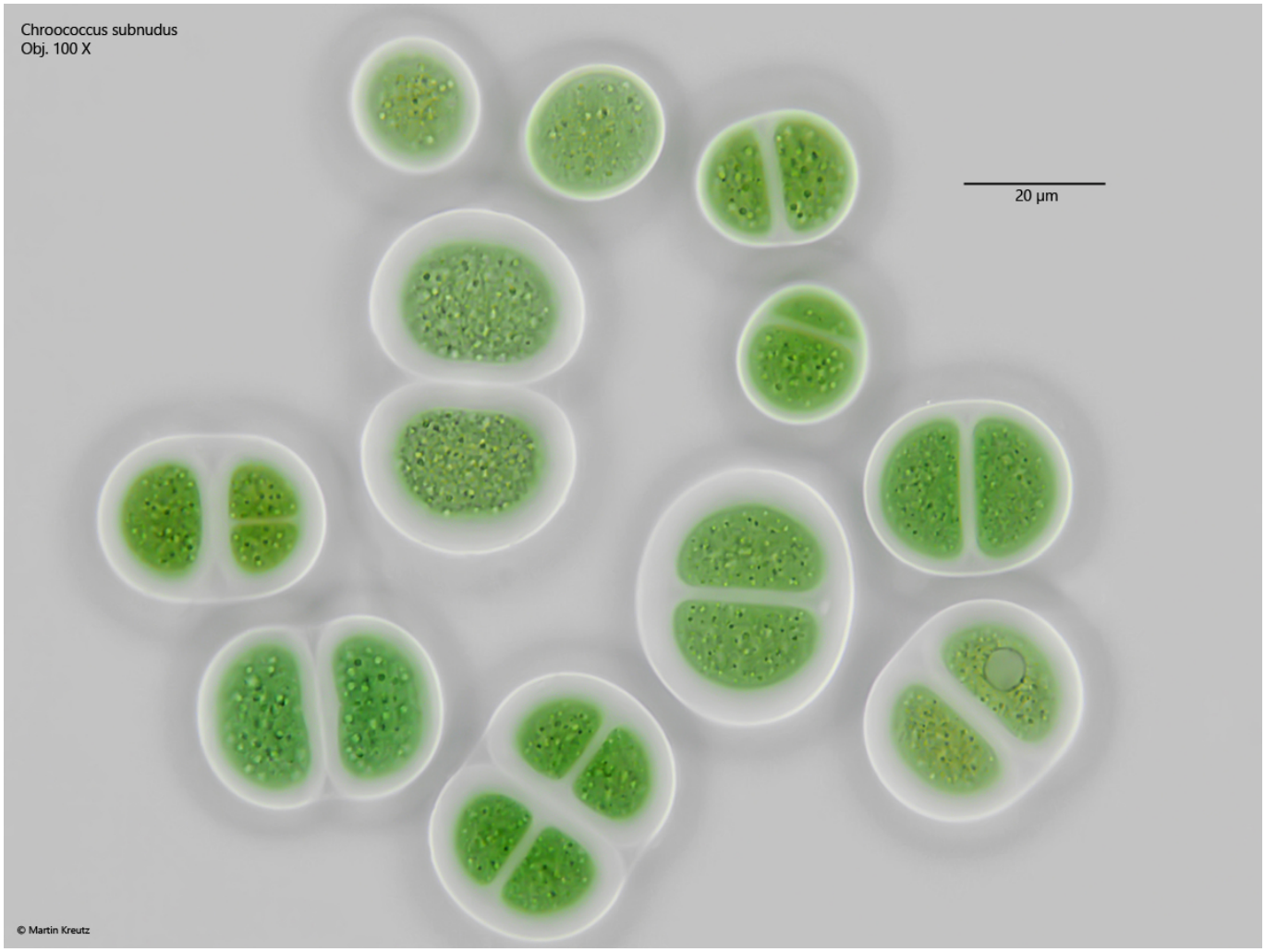

Fig. 1: *Chroococcus subnudus*. D = 14–21 µm (without sheat). A group of specimens in brightfield illumination. Obj. 100 X.

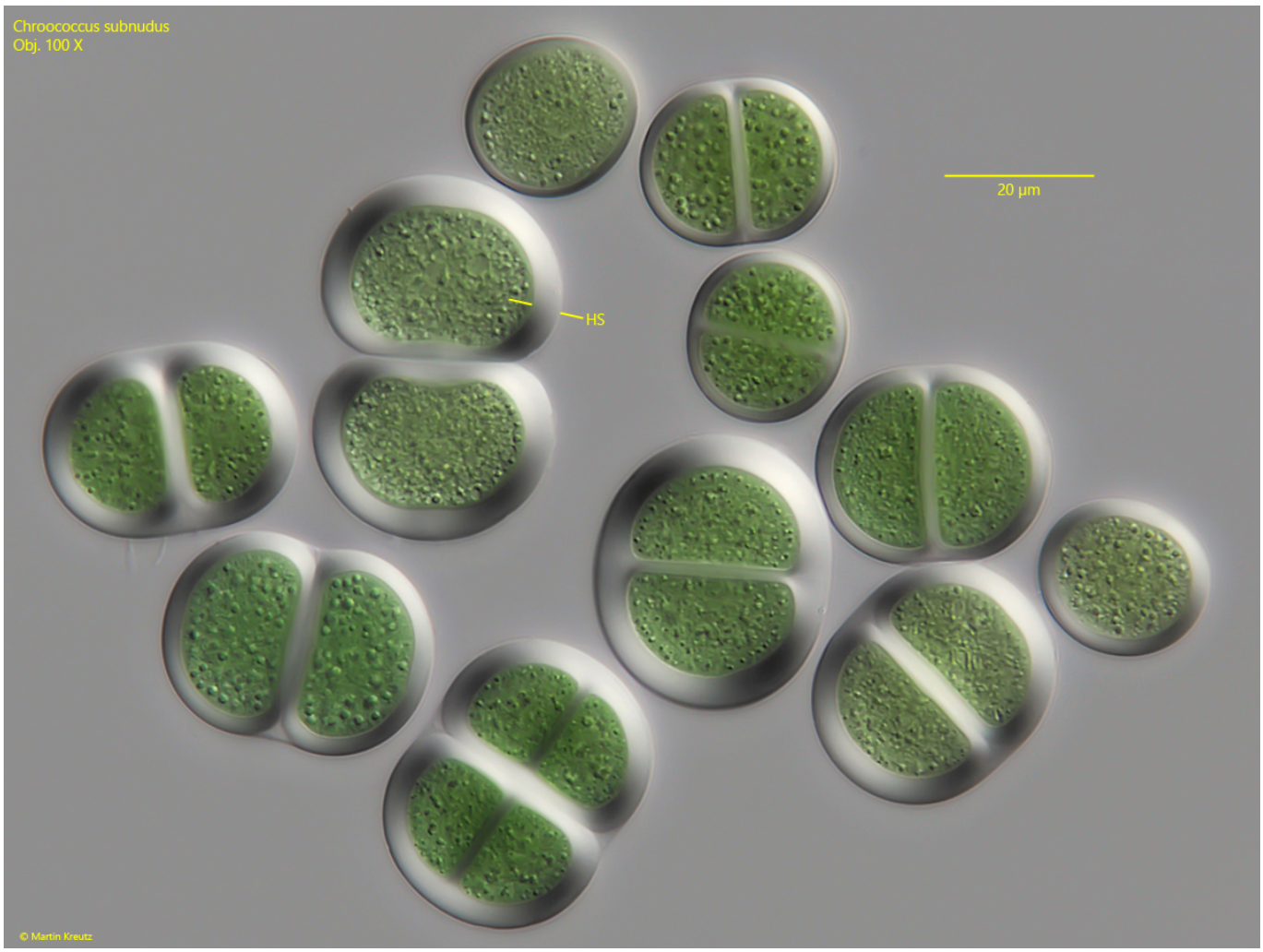

Fig. 2: *Chroococcus subnudus*. D = 14–21 µm (without sheat). The same specimens as shown in fig. 1 in DIC. Note the homogenous, not layered sheat of the cells (HS). Obj. 100 X.

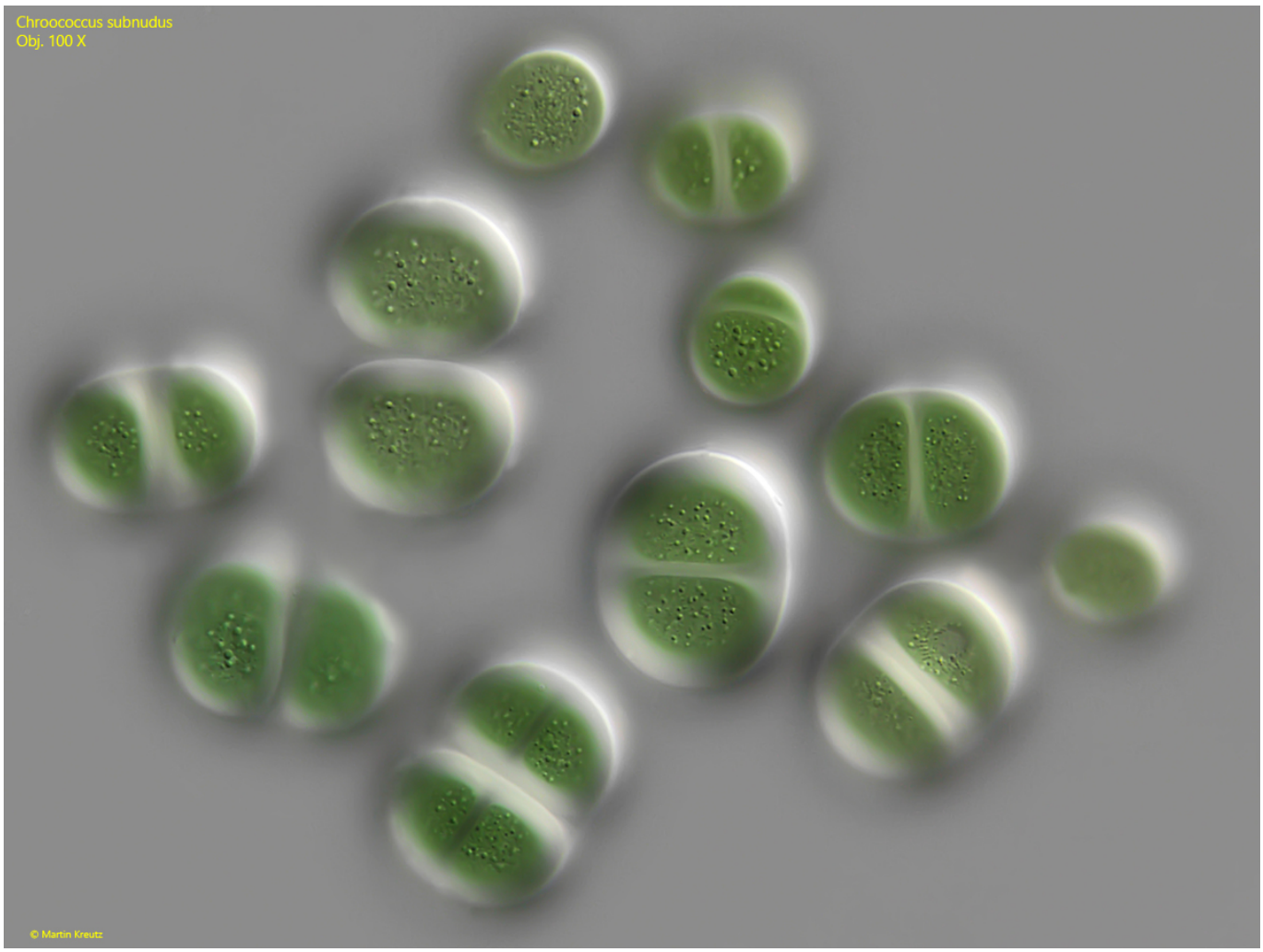

Fig. 3: *Chroococcus subnudus*. D = 14–21 µm (without sheat). The same specimens as shown in fig. 2 with focal plane on the cell surfaces. Obj. 100 X.