

***Closterium diana***  
**(Ehrenberg ex Ralfs, 1848)**

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

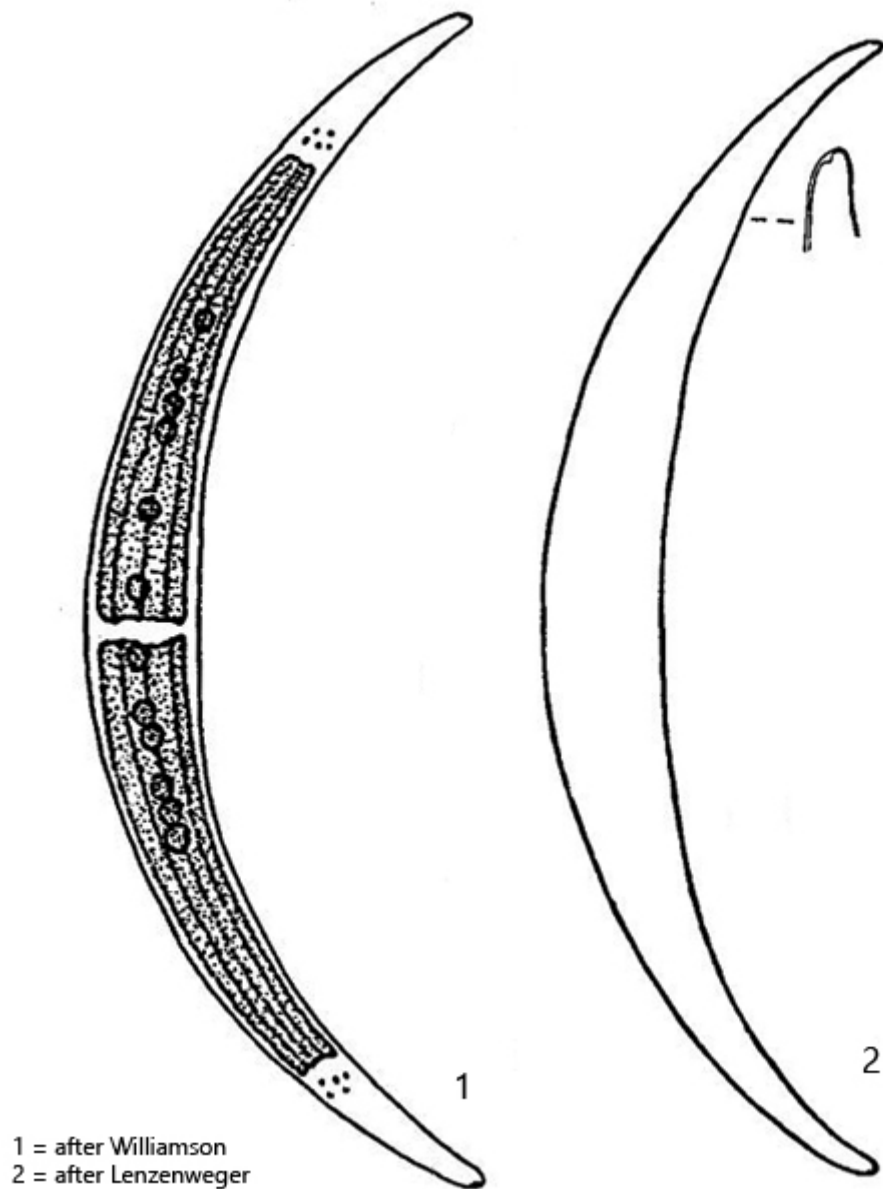
**Synonym:** n.a.

**Sampling location:** Ibmer Moor (Austria), [Ulmisried](#), [Simmelried](#)

**Phylogenetic tree:** [Closterium diana](#)

**Diagnosis:**

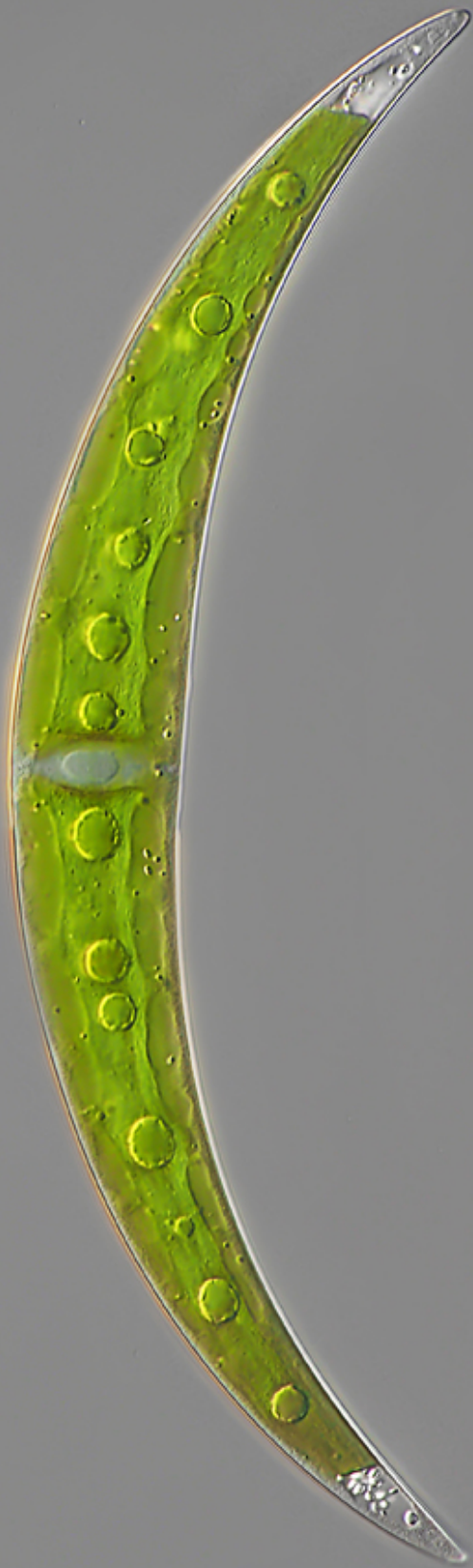
- cell crescent-shape 20 times longer than wide
- apices obliquely truncated with a terminal pore
- inner margin sometimes straight or slightly convex in mid-region
- length 180–300 µm, width 20–30
- cell wall smooth without striation
- two chloroplasts, each with 3–5 longitudinal ridges
- several pyrenoids arranged along cell axis
- girdle bands absent, sometimes pseudo-girdle bands
- apices with each one vacuole filled with crystals
- nucleus central



*Closterium dianaе*

I have only rarely found *Closterium dianaе* so far. The cells are slender and quite evenly curved. Essential features for identification are the pores at the apices (s. fig. 2), the smooth cell wall without striations (s. fig. 3) and the pyrenoids arranged along the longitudinal axis (s. figs. 1 a and 2).

*Closterium diana*  
Obj. 60 X



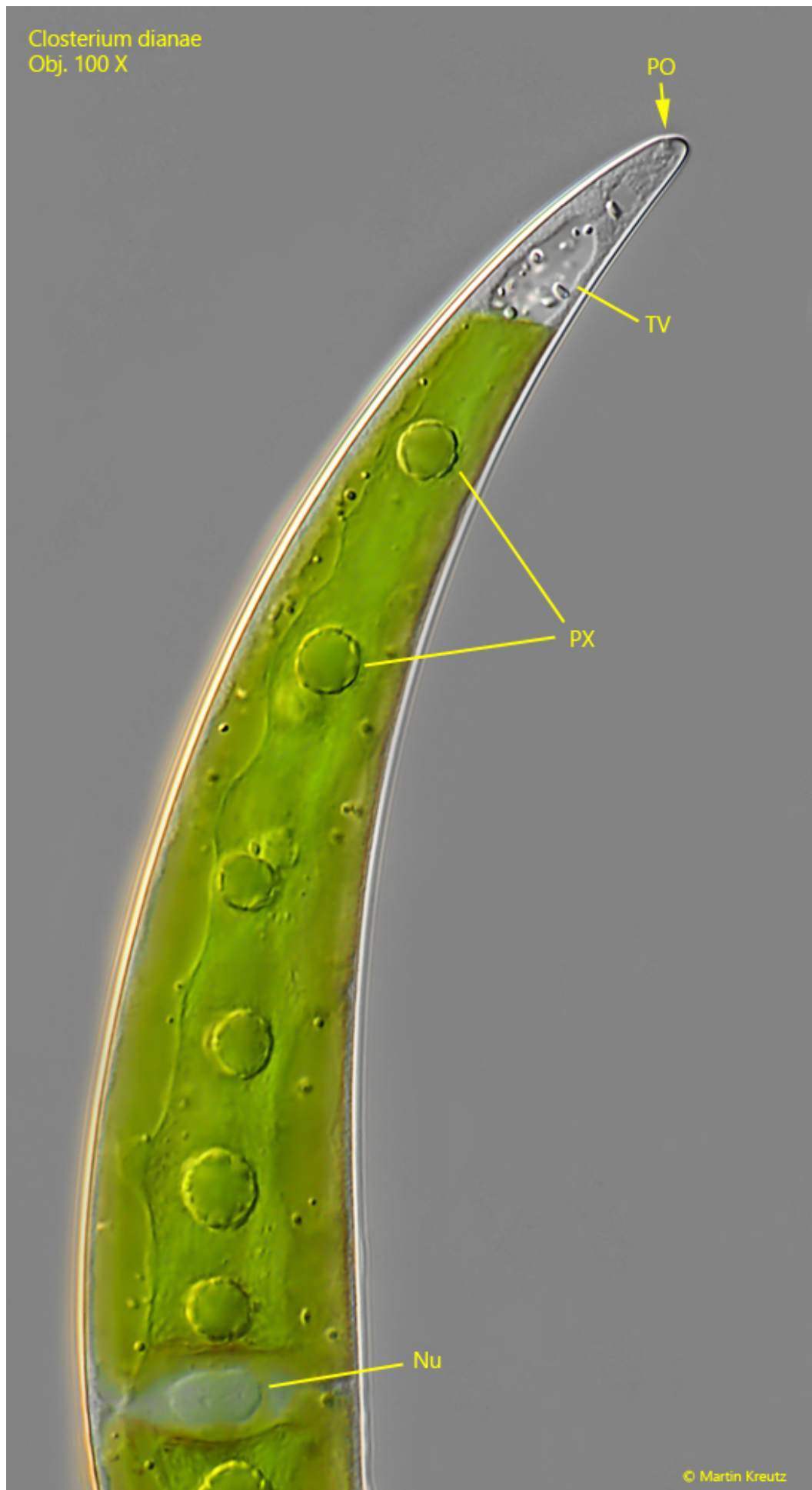
a

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b

**Fig. 1 a-b:** *Closterium diana*. L = 220 µm. Two focal planes of a young specimen with a transparent cell wall. Obj. 60 X.



**Fig. 2:** *Closterium diana*. Focal plane on one of the apices with the terminal vacuole (TV) filled with bariumsulfate crystals and the porus (PO). Nu = nucleus, PY = pyrenoids. Obj. 100 X.



*Closterium diana*  
Obj. 100 X



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**Fig. 3:** *Closterium diana*. The cell wall is smooth without a striation. Obj. 100 X.



**Fig. 4:** *Closterium diana*. The porus (PO) in the apex of a second specimen. Obj. 100 X.





**Fig. 5:** *Closterium dianaе*. The granulated cell wall of a second specimen. Obj. 100 X.