

Closterium navicula

(Brébisson) Lütkemüller, 1905

Most likely ID: n.a.

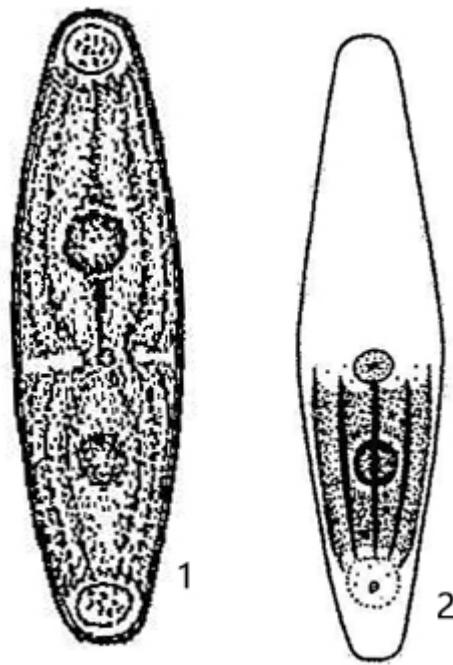
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: [Schwemm Moor \(Austria\)](#)

Phylogenetic tree: [Closterium navicula](#)

Diagnosis:

- cell straight, spindle-shaped or boat-shaped apices
- length 25–50 µm, width 10–15 µm
- cell wall smooth, colorless
- two chloroplasts with 3–5 longitudinal ridges
- one pyrenoid per semi-cell
- girdle bands absent
- terminal vacuoles with single or few small crystals



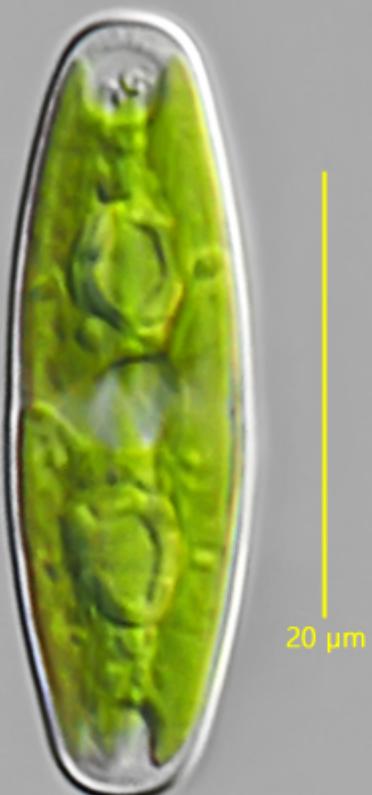
1 = after Lenzenweger
2 = after Förster

Closterium navicula

So far, I have only found *Closterium navicula* in the [Schwemm Moor](#) in Austria. However, only very few specimens were found in the samples.

Closterium navicula is one of the smallest species of the genus. Due to its spindle-shaped form and small size, it is not immediately recognizable as a *Closterium* species, as most other species are distinctly curved. Upon closer inspection, however, the two terminal vacuoles typical of *Closterium* can be seen. The chloroplasts show distinct longitudinal ridges, as found in most other *Closterium* species.

Closterium navicula
Obj. 100 X



a



b

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Fig. 1 a-b: *Closterium navicula*. L = 34 μ m. Two focal planes of a specimen in DIC.
Obj. 100 X.

Closterium navicula
Obj. 100 X



a



b

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Fig. 2 a-b: *Closterium navicula*. L = 34 μ m. The same specimen as shown in fig. 1 a-b in brightfield illumination. Obj. 100 X.