

***Closterium praelongum* Brébisson, 1856**

Most likely ID: n.a.

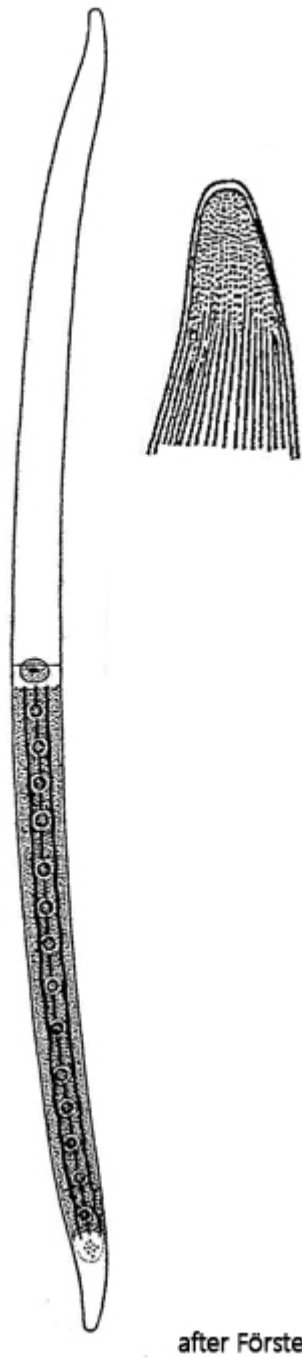
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Mindelsee, [Simmelried](#)

Phylogenetic tree: [Closterium praelongum](#)

Diagnosis:

- cell long, slender, near apices slightly curved, middle almost straight
- apices slightly bent backwards
- length 380-950 µm, width 25-40 µm
- two chloroplasts, each with 3-5 longitudinal ridges
- 7-25 pyrenoids per cell
- girdle bands absent, sometime pseudogirdle bands
- cell wall smooth or with fine striation
- near apices striation change to punctate
- apices without porus



after Förster

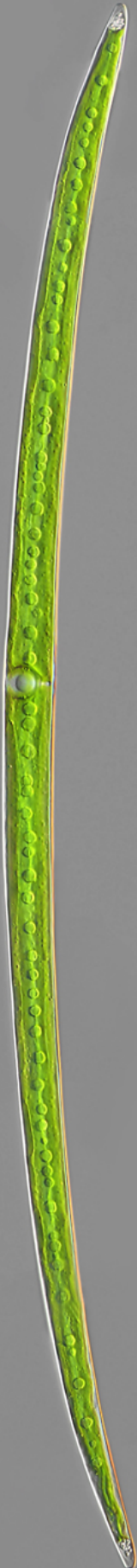
Closterium praelongum

So far I have only found *Closterium praelongum* in the shore area of the Mindelsee and in the Simmelried. In both locations, however, *Closterium praelongum* is not very common.

Closterium praelongum is a very large species within the genus and is usually around 500 µm long. The cells are very slender and only curved at the cell ends. The middle part is parallel-sided and straight. The apices are characteristically slightly bent backwards. I was able to recognize a delicate and narrow striation on the cell wall, which was sometimes interrupted (s. fig. 3). At the apices this delicate

striation turns into a punctation, which is typical for the species (s. fig. 4). In each half cell there are very many pyrenoids, which are all arranged along the longitudinal midline (s. fig. 1 a).

Closterium praelongum
Obj. 40 X



a



b

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Fig. 1 a-b: *Closterium praelongum*. L = 570 μ m. Two focal planes of a specimen found in the [Simmelried](#). Obj. 40 X.



Fig. 2: *Closterium praelongum*. The apices are slightly curved backwards. A terminal porus is absent. Obj. 100 X.



Fig. 3: *Closterium praelongum*. The delicate striation of the cell wall. Sometimes the stripes are interrupted. Obj. 100 X.

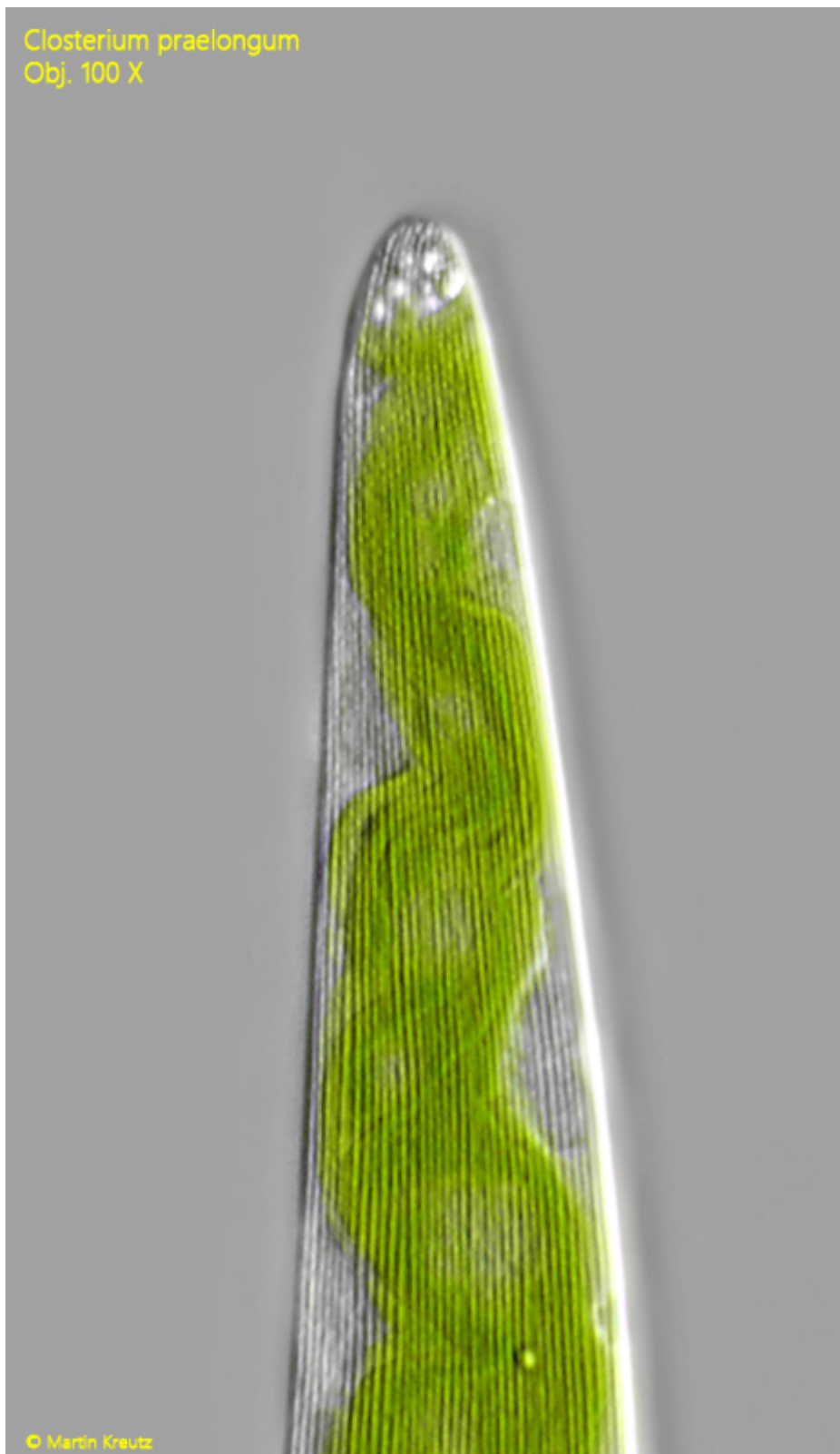


Fig. 4: *Closterium praelongum*. Near the apices the striation change to punctate. Obj. 100 X.

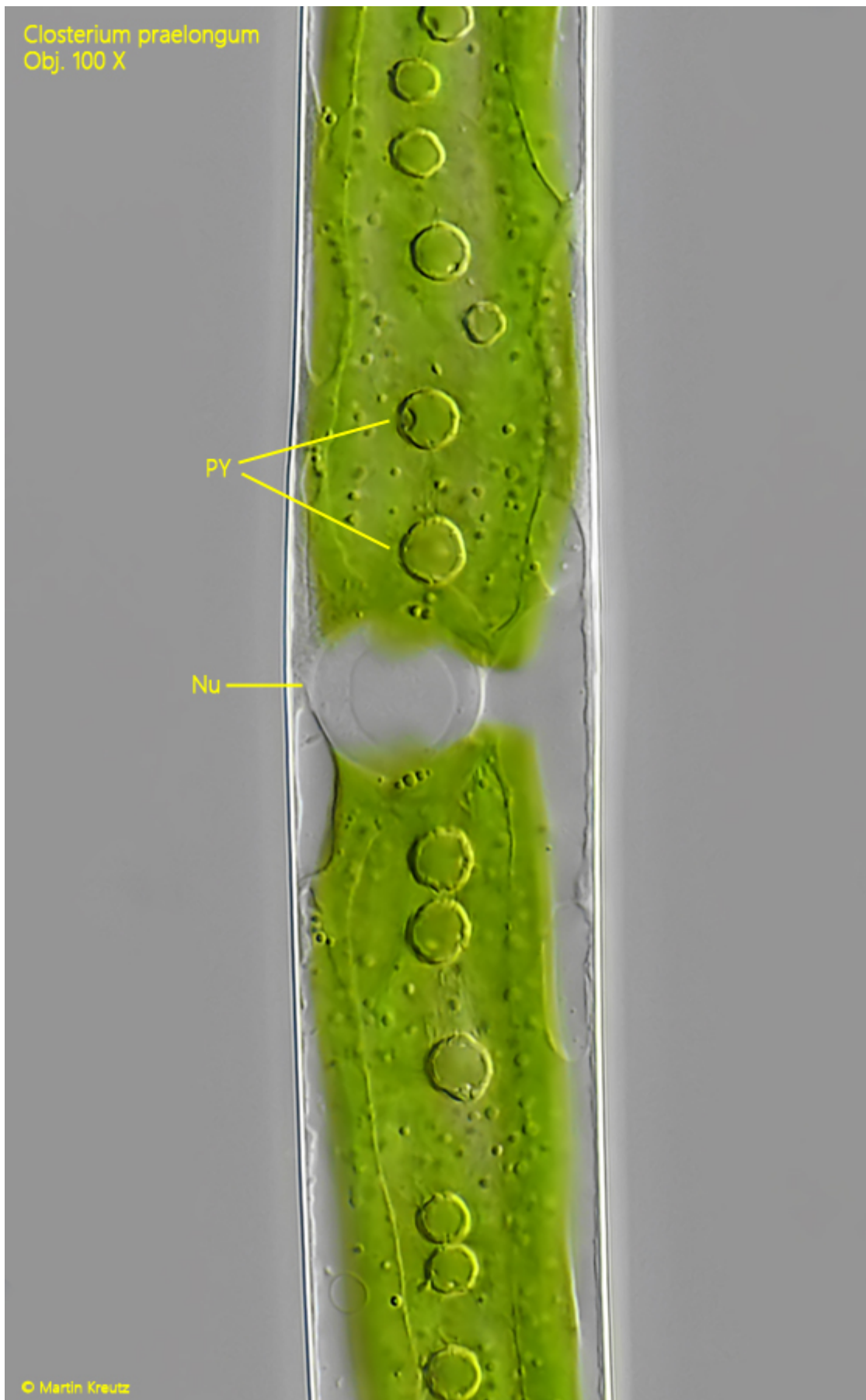


Fig. 5: *Closterium praelongum*. The nucleus (Nu) and the pyrenoids (PY) in a slightly squashed specimen. Obj. 100 X.