## Closterium striolatum

## Ehrenberg ex Ralfs, 1848

Most likely ID: n.a.

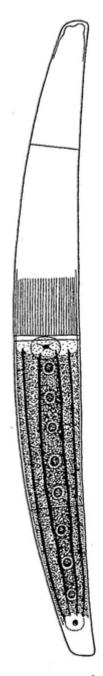
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Simmelried, bog pond Warnsdorfer spring

Phylogenetic tree: Closterium striolatum

## **Diagnosis:**

- cell crescent-shape, slightly curved, tapering evenly
- apices broad, obliquely truncated, terminal pore absent
- inner margin sometimes straight
- length 200-400 µm, width 25-40
- cell wall often brownish with 4-10 ridges per 10 µm
- two chloroplasts, each with 6-9 longitudinal ridges
- 4-15 pyrenoids per chloroplast
- girdle bands present
- apices with each one vacuole filled with a single aggregate of crystals or several crystals
- nucleus central

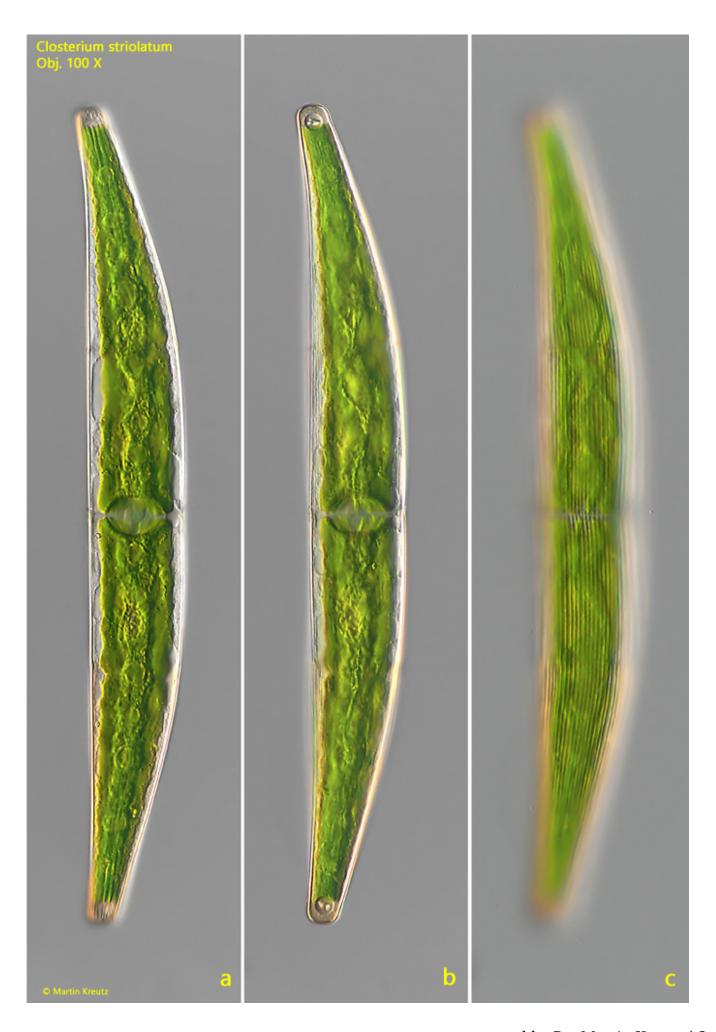


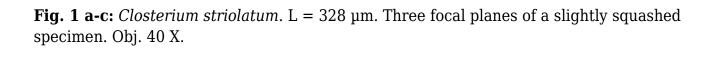
after Ralfs

## Closterium striolatum

I rarely find *Closterium striolatum* in the Simmelried. A sample from a bog pond near the Warnsdorfer spring (Tharandter Wald, Dresden) contained masses of the species in April 2024.

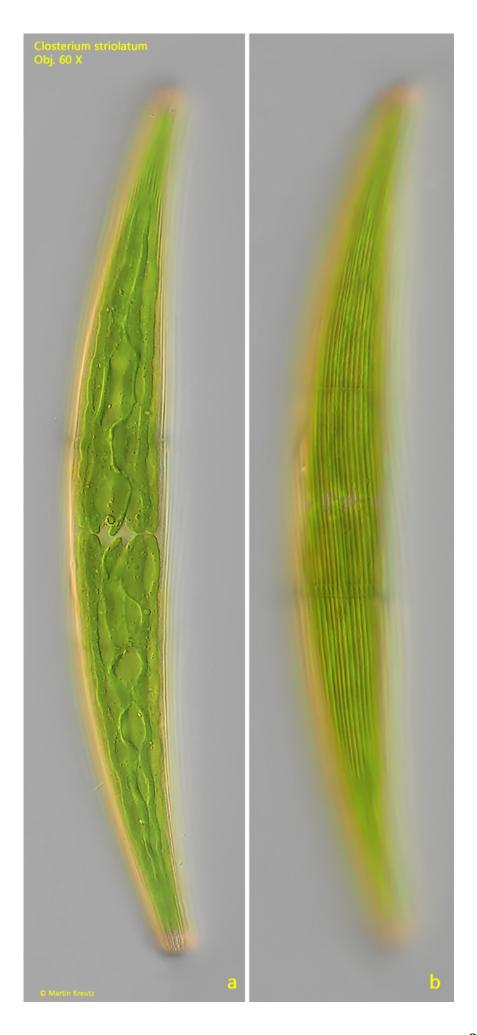
Closterium striolatum is usually longer than 300 µm and therefore stands out in the samples. The cell wall is often strongly brown in color with iron and manganese deposits. The shape of the chloroplast is striking, with longitudinal ribs (stellate type). These ribs can be connected to each other like a net (s. figs. 4 and 5). In the terminal vacuoles I found clusters of crystals partly arranged in layers (s. fig. 8 a-b).



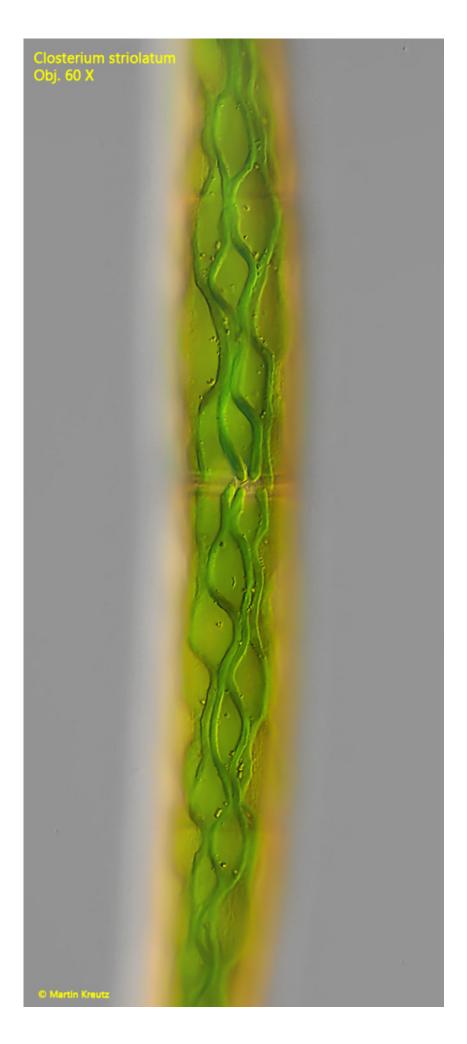


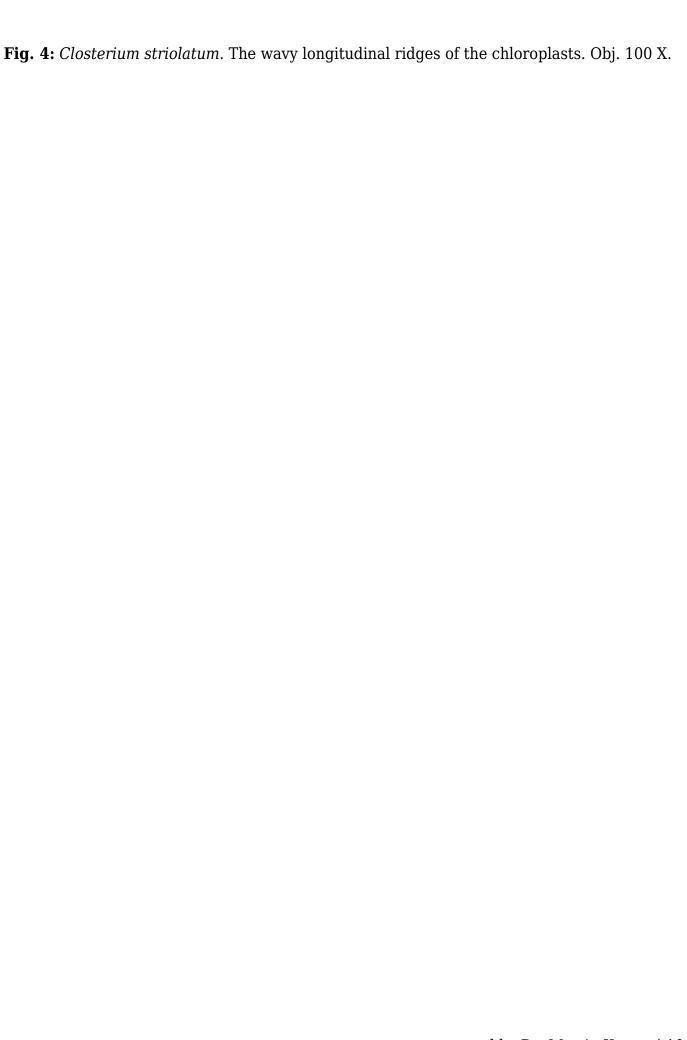




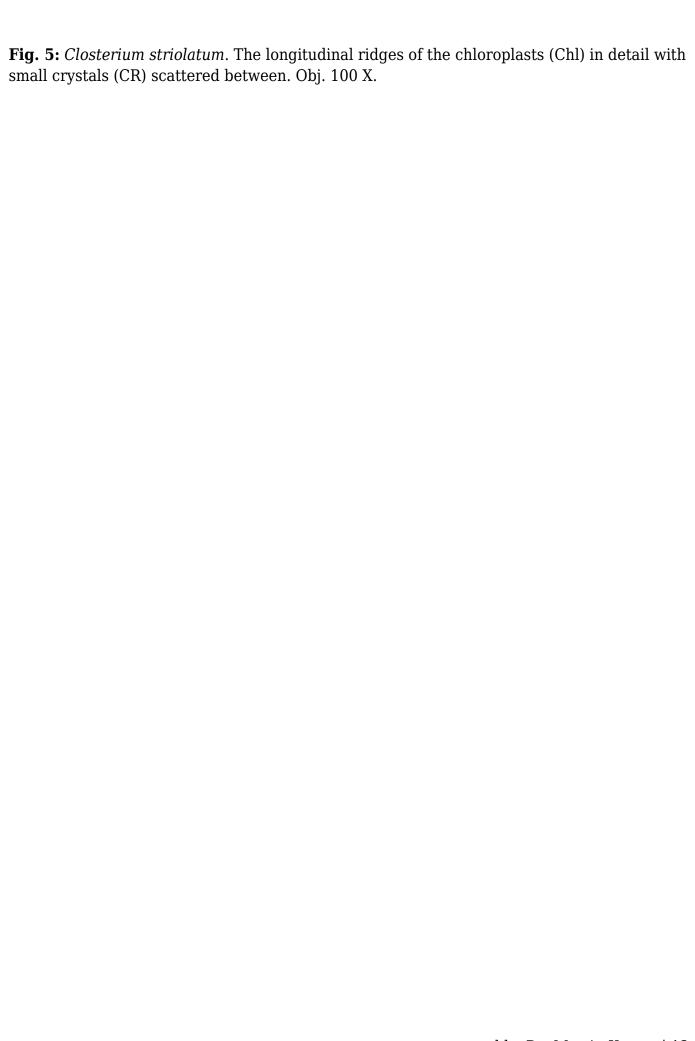












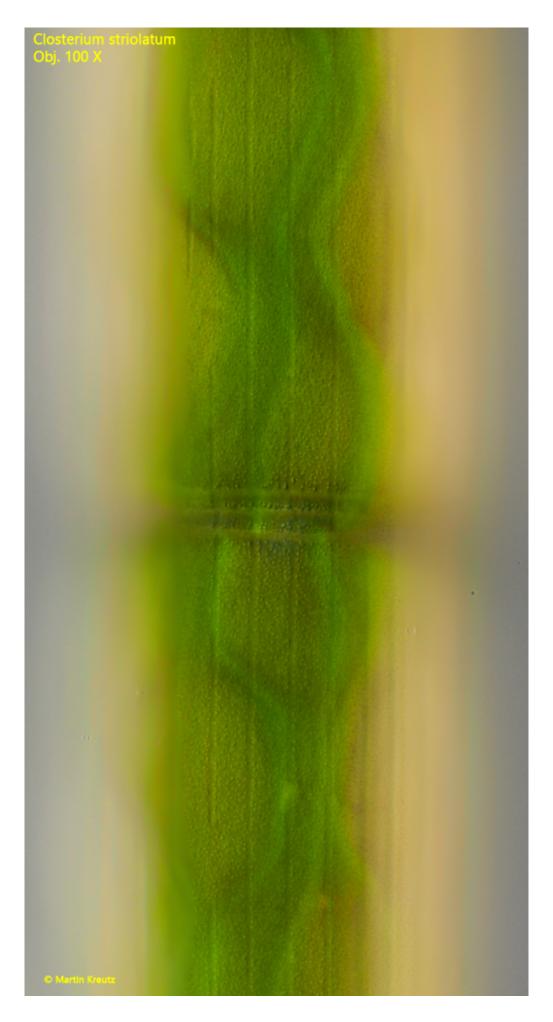






Fig. 7: Closterium striolatum. Details of the cell wall of a second specimen with suture bands (SB) and girdle bands (GB). Obj. 100 X.

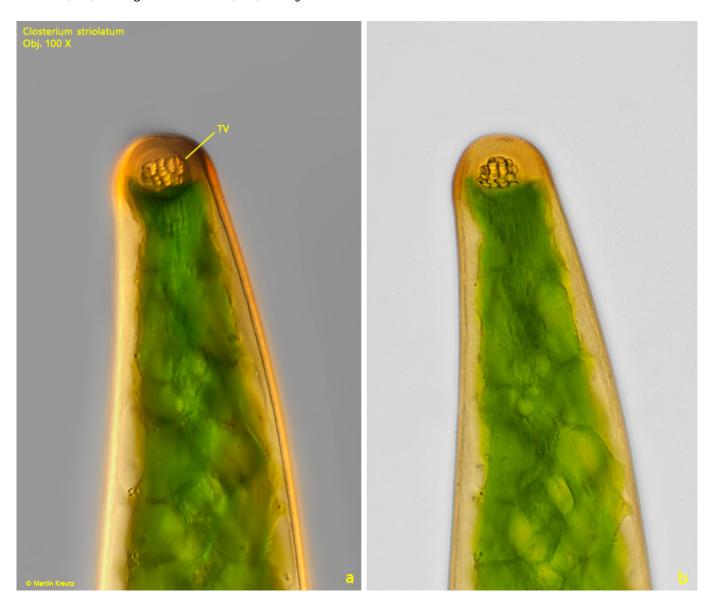


Fig. 8 a-b: Closterium striolatum. The terminal vacuole (TV) with a cluster of crystals in DIC (a) and in brightfield illumination. Obj. 100 X.