Cyrtonia tuba Ehrenberg, 1834

Most likely ID: n.a.

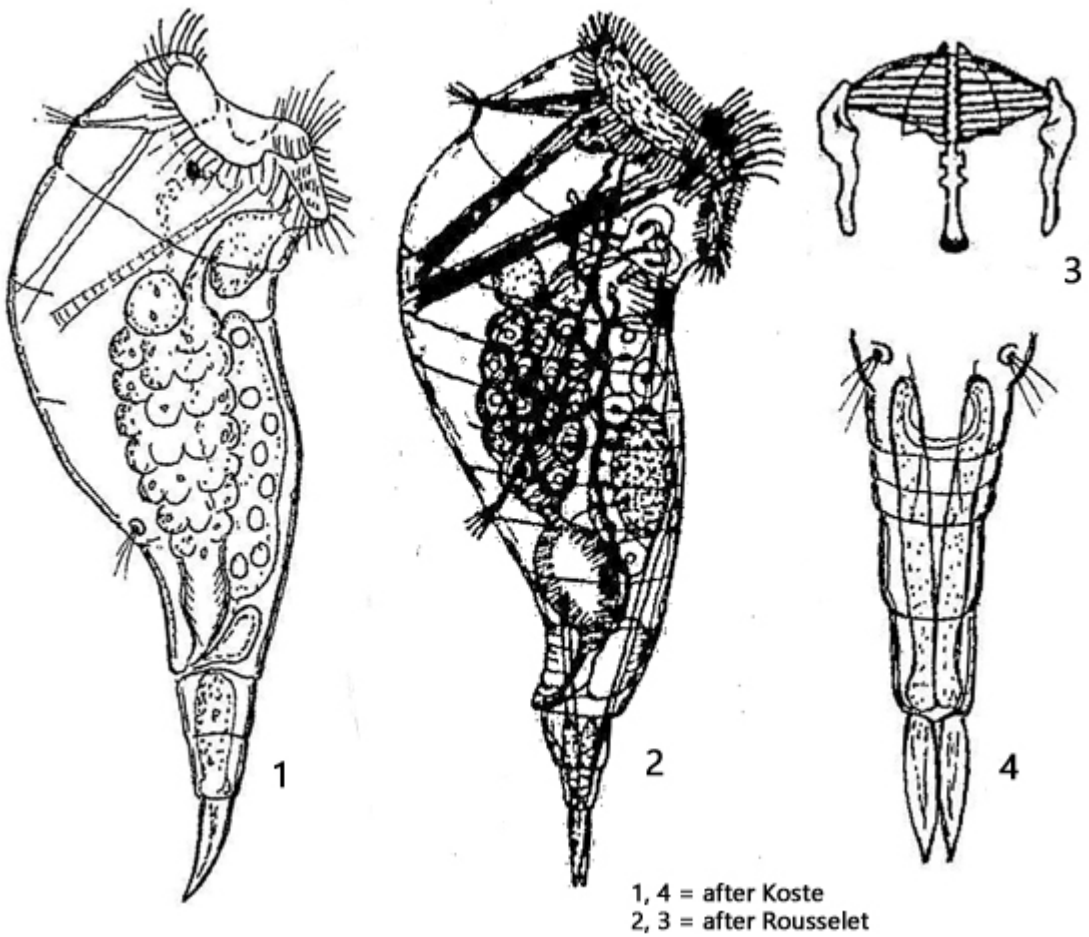
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Simmelried

Phylogenetic tree: *Cyrtonia tuba*

Diagnosis:

- body conical and sigmoid
- dorsal arched
- cuticle transparent and flexible
- length 200–363 µm
- complex corona with long cilia
- toes slender and pointed



Cyrtonia tuba

I regularly find *Cyrtonia tuba* between floating plants in the Simmelried. I have not yet found this species in my other sampling sites.

In the samples, *Cyrtonia tuba* can already be recognized at low magnification due to the typical sigmoid body shape. The transparent cuticle makes it easy to recognize and distinguish the organs (s. fig. 3). *Cyrtonia tuba* contracts quickly when the layer thickness is reduced. The corona has exceptionally long cilia and a complex structure (s. fig. 2 b). The stomach is mostly orange-brown or brown in color, but nothing is known about the diet of *Cyrtonia tuba*. I was also unable to observe any specimen feeding.

More images and information on *Cyrtonia tuba*: Michael Plewka – Freshwater life – *Cyrtonia tuba*

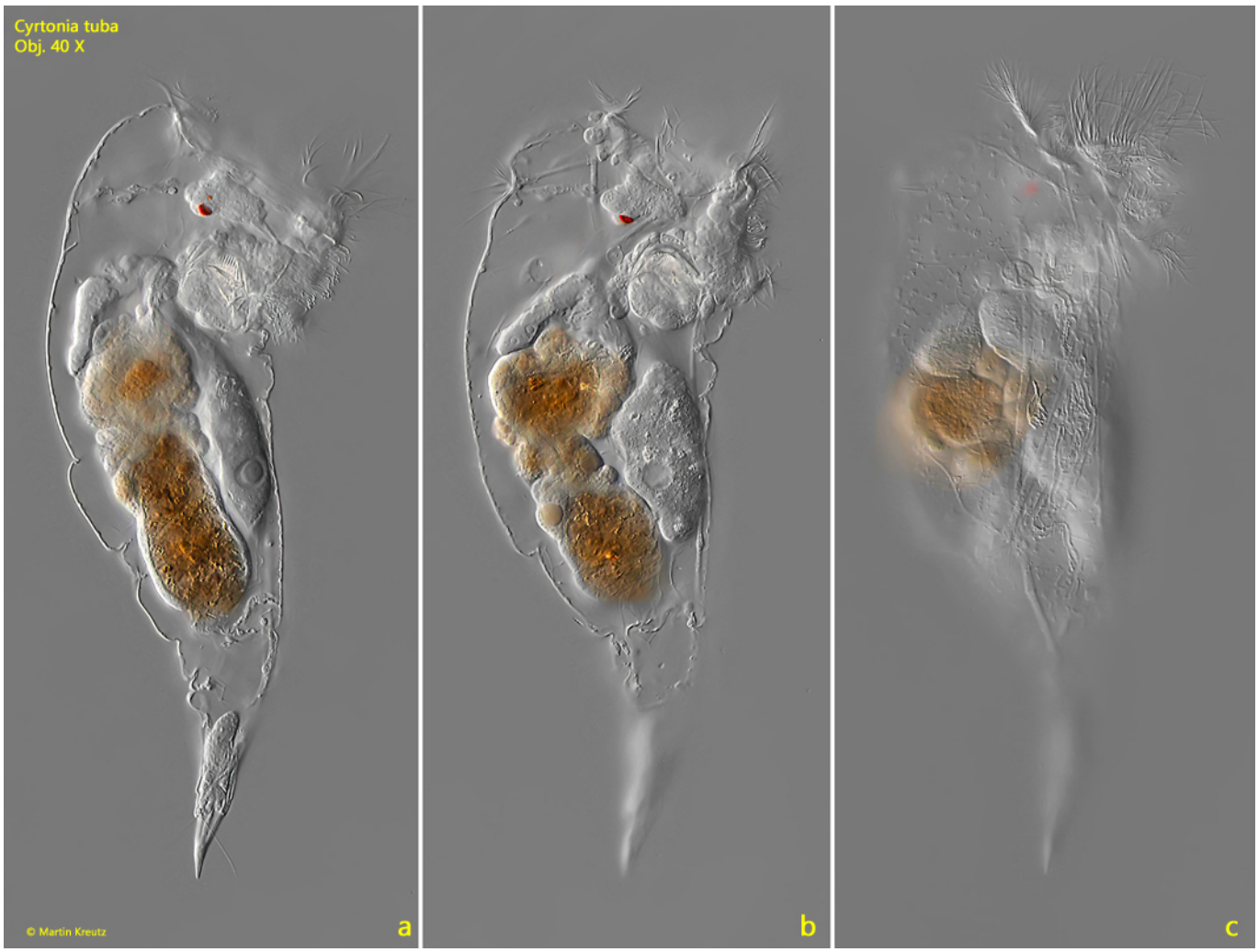


Fig. 1 a-c: *Cyrtonia tuba*. L = 292 µm. Different focal planes of a slightly squashed specimen from right. Obj. 40 X.

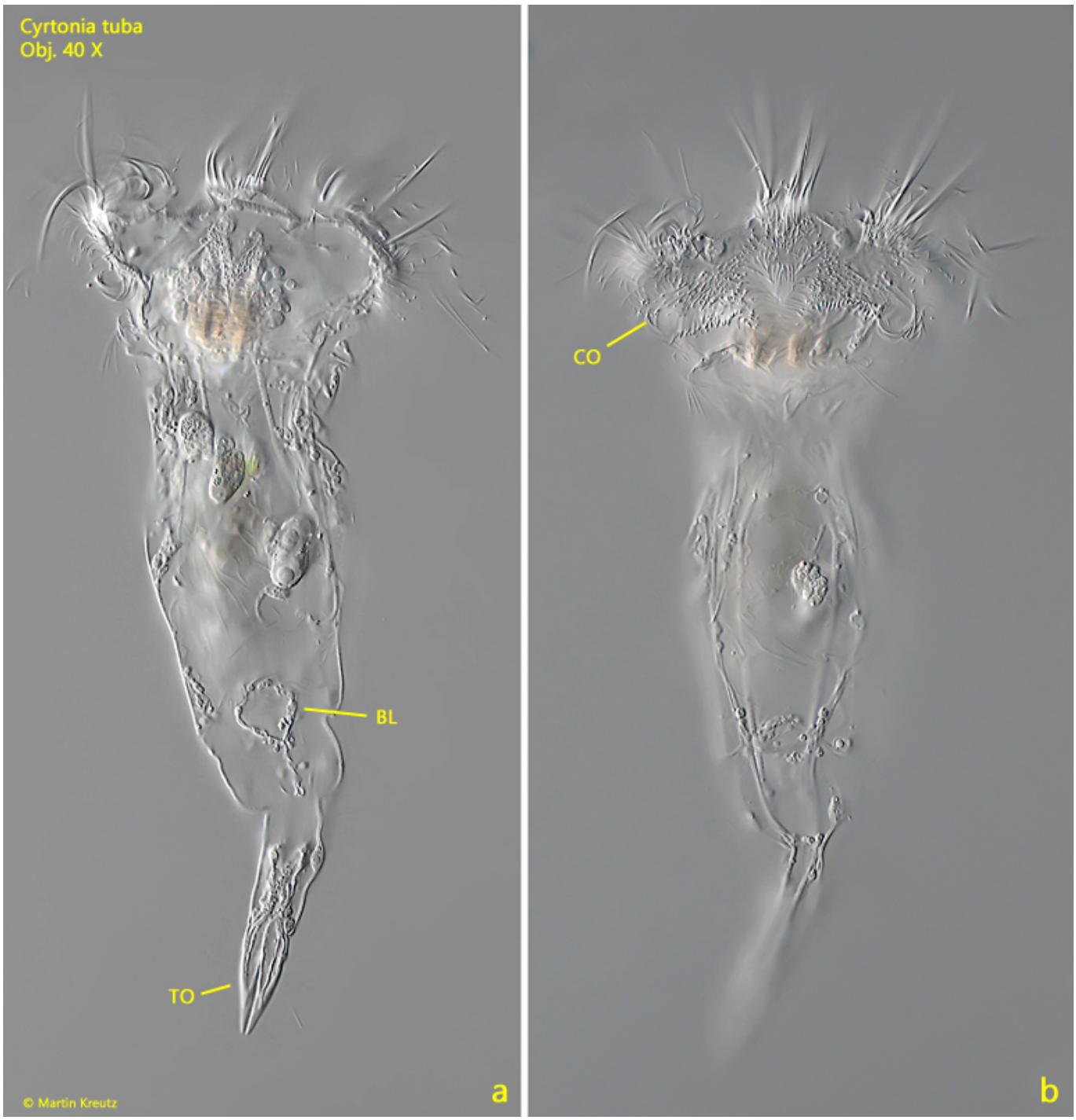


Fig. 2 a-b: *Cyrtonia tuba*. L = 273 µm. A freely swimming, transparent specimen from ventral. Note the corona (CO) with the long cilia and the pointed toes (TO). BL = bladder. Obj. 40 X.

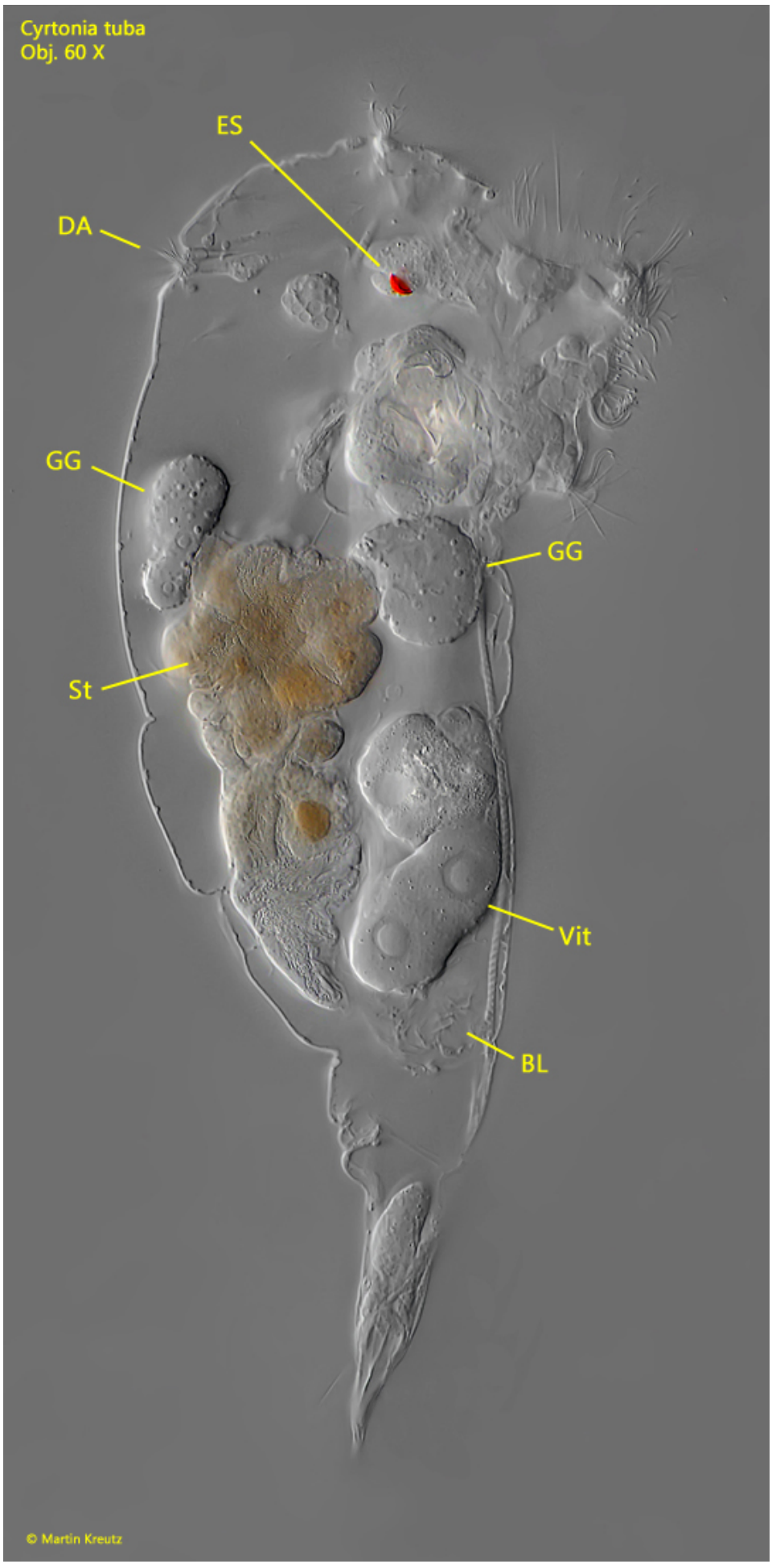

Cyrtonia tuba
Obj. 60 X
ES
DA
GG
GG
St
Vit
BL
© Martin Kreutz

Fig. 3: *Cyrtonia tuba*. L = 292 µm. The specimen as shwon in fig. 1 a-c in detail. BL = bladder, DA = dorsal antenna, ES = eyespot, GG = gastric glands, St = stomach, Vit = vitellarium. Obj. 60 X.

Fig. 4: *Cyrtonia tuba*. The trophi in a strongly squashed specimen. Obj. 100 X.