Desmodesmus brasiliensis

(Bohlin) Hegewald, 2000

Most likely ID: n.a.

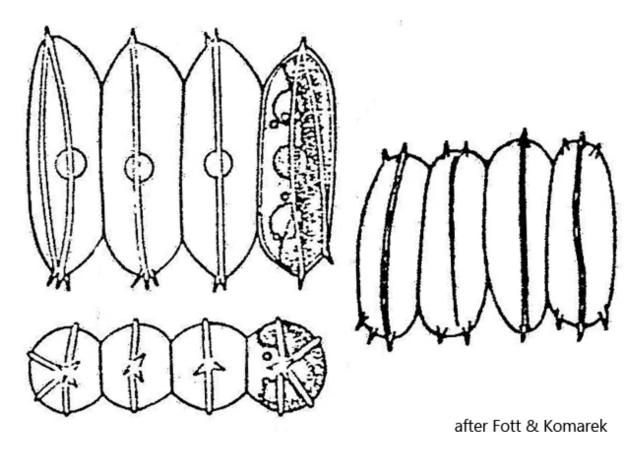
Synonym: Scenedesmus brasiliensis

Sampling location: Lake Constance

Phylogenetic tree: <u>Desmodesmus brasiliensis</u>

Diagnosis:

- coenobia of (2)-4-(8), linearly arranged cells
- cells elongated oval to cylindrical
- length of cells 9-28 μm, width 2-8.5 μm
- (1)-2-4 longitudinal, continuos ridges per cell (sometimes absent)
- inner and outer cells with short teeth at the apices
- margins of the outer cells smooth
- one pyrenoid per cell



Desmodesmus brasiliensis

Desmodesmus brasiliensis was originally described by Bohlin (1897) as Scenedesmus brasiliensis, but was transferred to the genus Desmodesmus by Hegewald in 2000.

I have found Desmodesmus brasiliensis in the plankton of Lake Constance in July 1994. The main characteristics of *Desmodesmus brasiliensis* are the short teeth at the apices (s. fig. 1 a) and the continuous ridges along the lateral sides of the cells (s. fig. 1 b).

The very similar species *Desmodesmus lefevrei* (synonym = *Scenedesmus lefevrei*) can be distinguished from Desmodesmus brasiliensis by a fringe of small teeth at the margins of the outer cells (s. Michael Plewka-Freshwater life-Scenedesmus lefevrei).

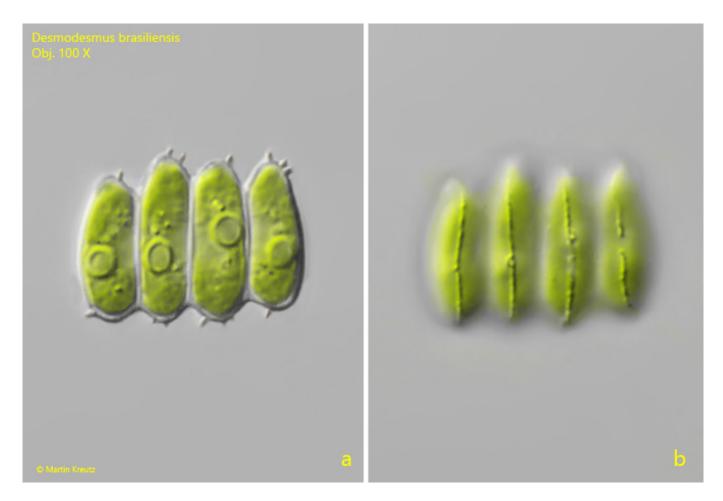


Fig. 1 a-b: Desmodesmus brasiliensis. $L = 19 \mu m$ (of coenobium). Two focal planes of a coenobium of 4 cells. Note the short teeth at the apices of the cells (a) and the continuous ridges on the sides of the cells (b). Obj. 100 X.