Dinobryon acuminatum Ruttner, 1913

Most likely ID: n.a.

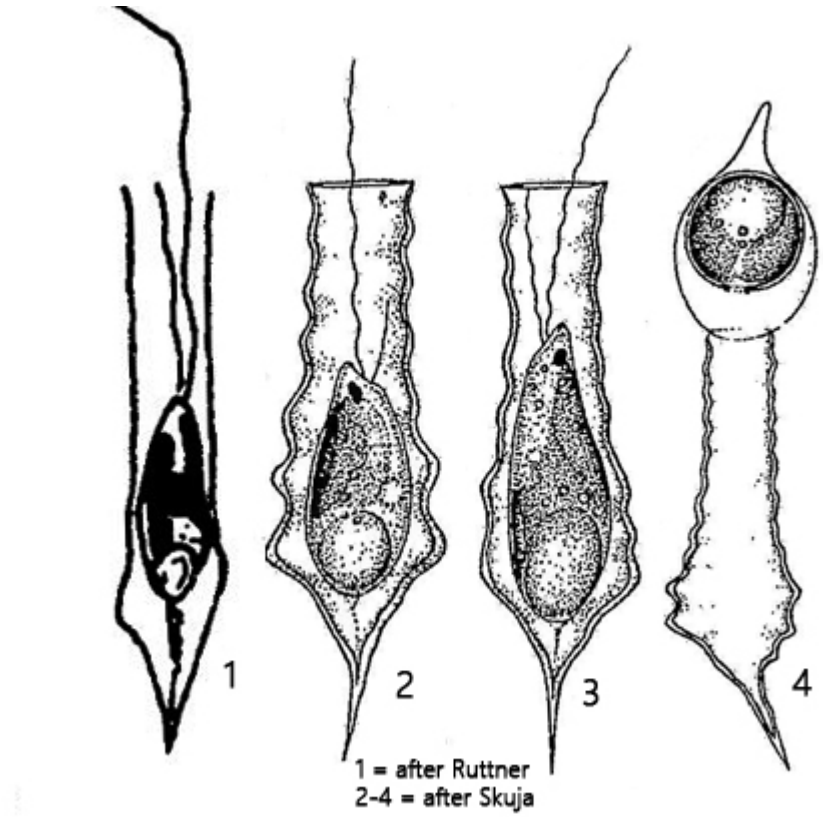
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Simmelried

Phylogenetic tree: *Dinobryon acuminatum*

Diagnosis:

- individuals solitarily
  lorica vase-shaped with tapered stalk, 30–38 µm long
  upper half of lorica cylindrically, slightly wavy
- lower part of lorica slightly widened and wavy
- two flagella of different lengths
- two contractile vacuoles in midbody
- 1–2 golden brown colored chloroplasts
- apical eyespot present
- one spherical nucleus between chloroplasts
- below chloroplasts a crysolaminarin body



Dinobryon acuminatum

Dinobryon acuminatum is a solitary species of the genus. So far I have only found a few specimens in the Simmelried. Huber-Pestalozzi (1941) mentions that *Dinobryon acuminatum* is a spring form with a vegetation period of only 6 weeks. The optimum temperature for this species appears to be 8 °C. Skuja (1955) mentions that he found the specimens swimming freely (plankton?).

The lorical of *Dinobryon acuminatum* can be easily recognized by its cylindrical upper half. The opening of the lorica is not funnel-shaped widened. Below the cylindrical part, the lorica widens and then turns into a tapering stalk.

The number of chloroplasts is given differently by the earlier authors. According to Huber-Pestalozzi (1941) there should be two, while Skuja (1955) mentions only one chloroplast. According to my observations, it is only one chloroplast that surrounds the nucleus.



Fig. 1 a-b: *Dinobryon acuminatum*. L = 42 µm (of lorica). Two focal planes of a specimen attached to a detritus flake. Note the cylindrical upper part of the lorica. The aperture is not widened. CV = contractile vacuole; F1, F2 = flagella, Nu = nucleus. Obj. 100 X.