

## ***Dinobryon divergens* (Imhof, 1887)**

**Most likely ID:** n.a.

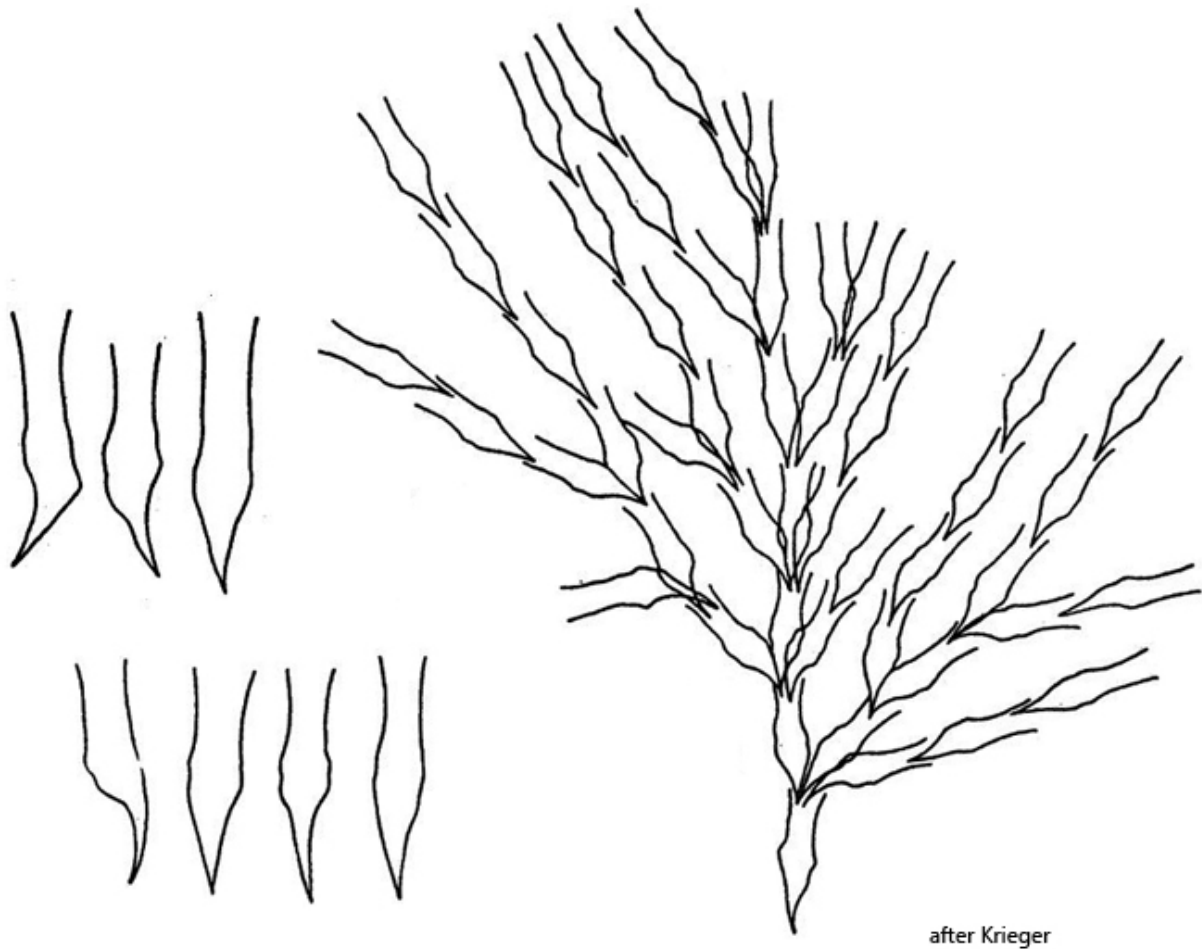
**Synonym:** n.a.

**Sampling location:** [Pond of the disposal company Constance](#), [Mühlweiher Liztelstetten](#), [Hagstaffel pond](#), [Mühlenhalden pond](#)

**Phylogenetic tree:** [Dinobryon divergens](#)

### **Diagnosis:**

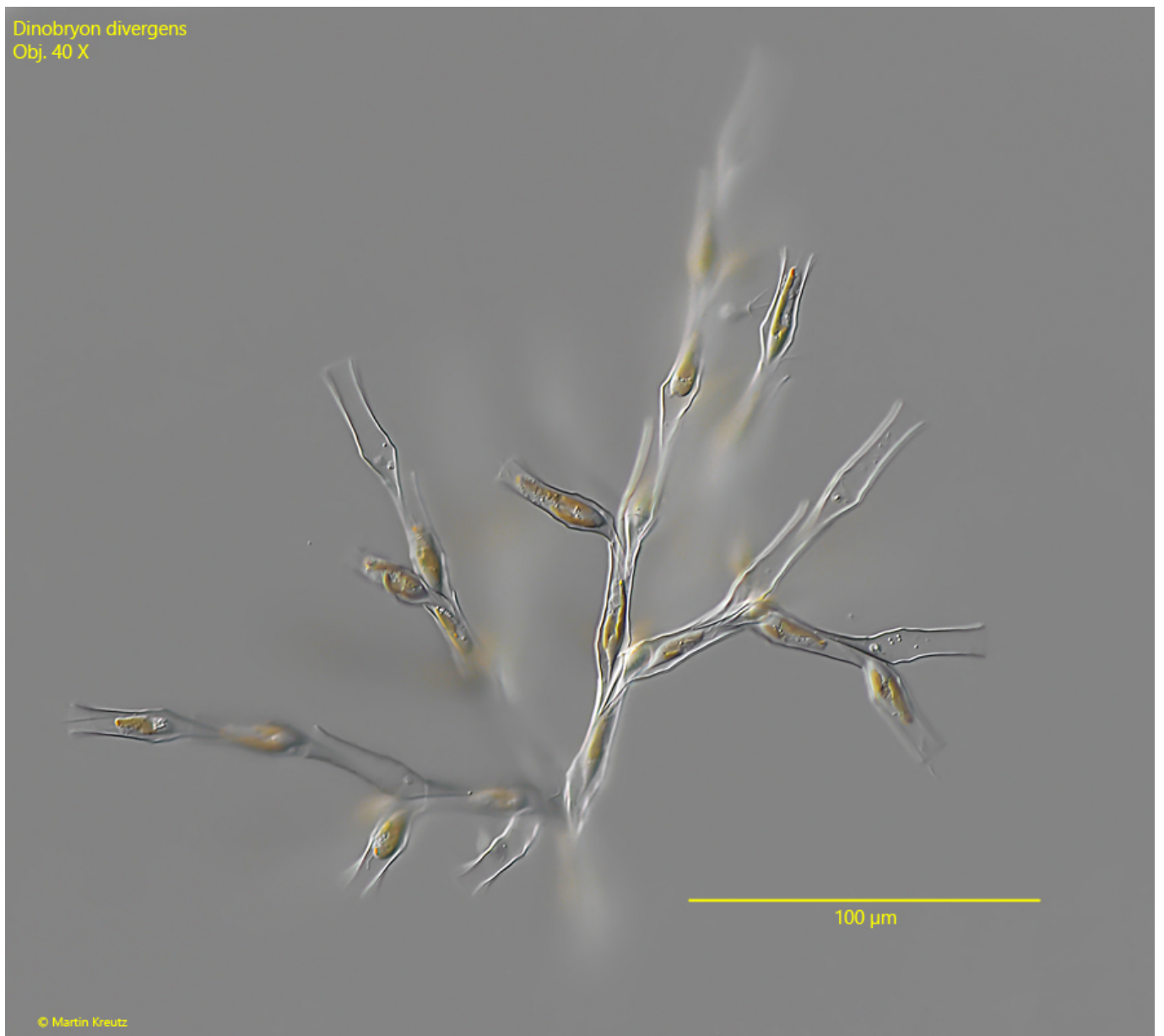
- cells spindle-shaped in a vase-shaped lorica
- cells attached with a tapered stalk of cytoplasm to the posterior part of the lorica
- two golden brown colored chloroplasts
- the anterior chloroplast with an eyespot
- two flagella of different lengths
- one spherical nucleus between chloroplasts
- two contractile vacuoles in midbody
- length of lorica 30-65 µm
- lorica with a distinctly widened in median part, often with 1-2 undulations
- cells forming a branched colony
- angle between branches of the colony large



*Dinobryon divergens*

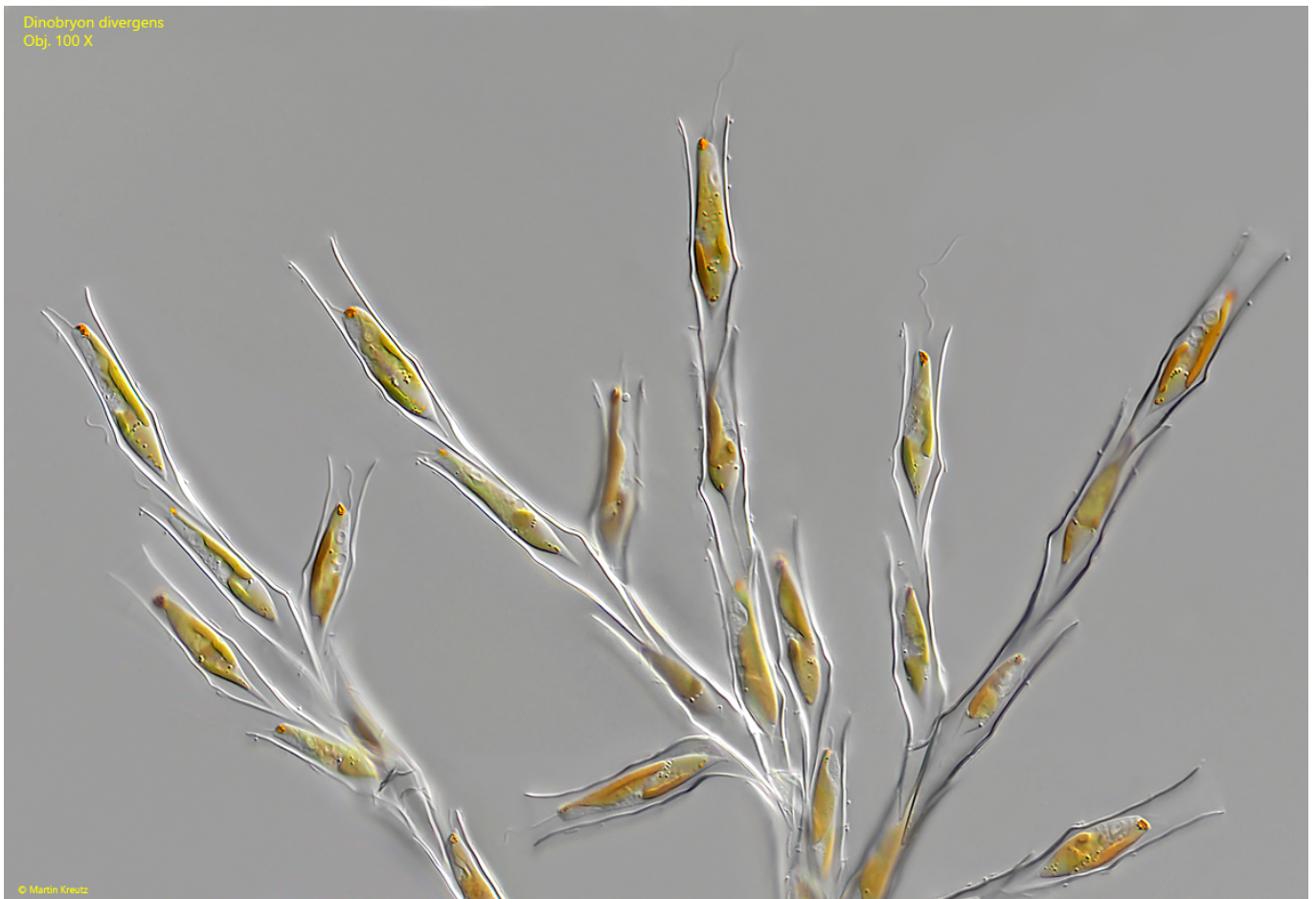
I find *Dinobryon divergens* in the plankton of most of my sampling sites. The colonies can grow up to 500  $\mu\text{m}$  in size. Even at low magnifications they are conspicuous by their widely spread and loose structure. The angle between the branches of the colonies is much larger than in the similar species *Dinobryon sertularia* (s. fig. 2). Another important characteristic of *Dinobryon divergens* is the distinct widening in the middle part of the lorica (s. fig. 3). This broadening also shows often 1-2 undulations. This is a major distinguishing feature from *Dinobryon sertularia*, whose lorica is smooth and somewhat bulbous in the middle.

Dinobryon divergens  
Obj. 40 X



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**Fig. 1:** *Dinobryon divergens*. A freely floating colony. Obj. 40 X.



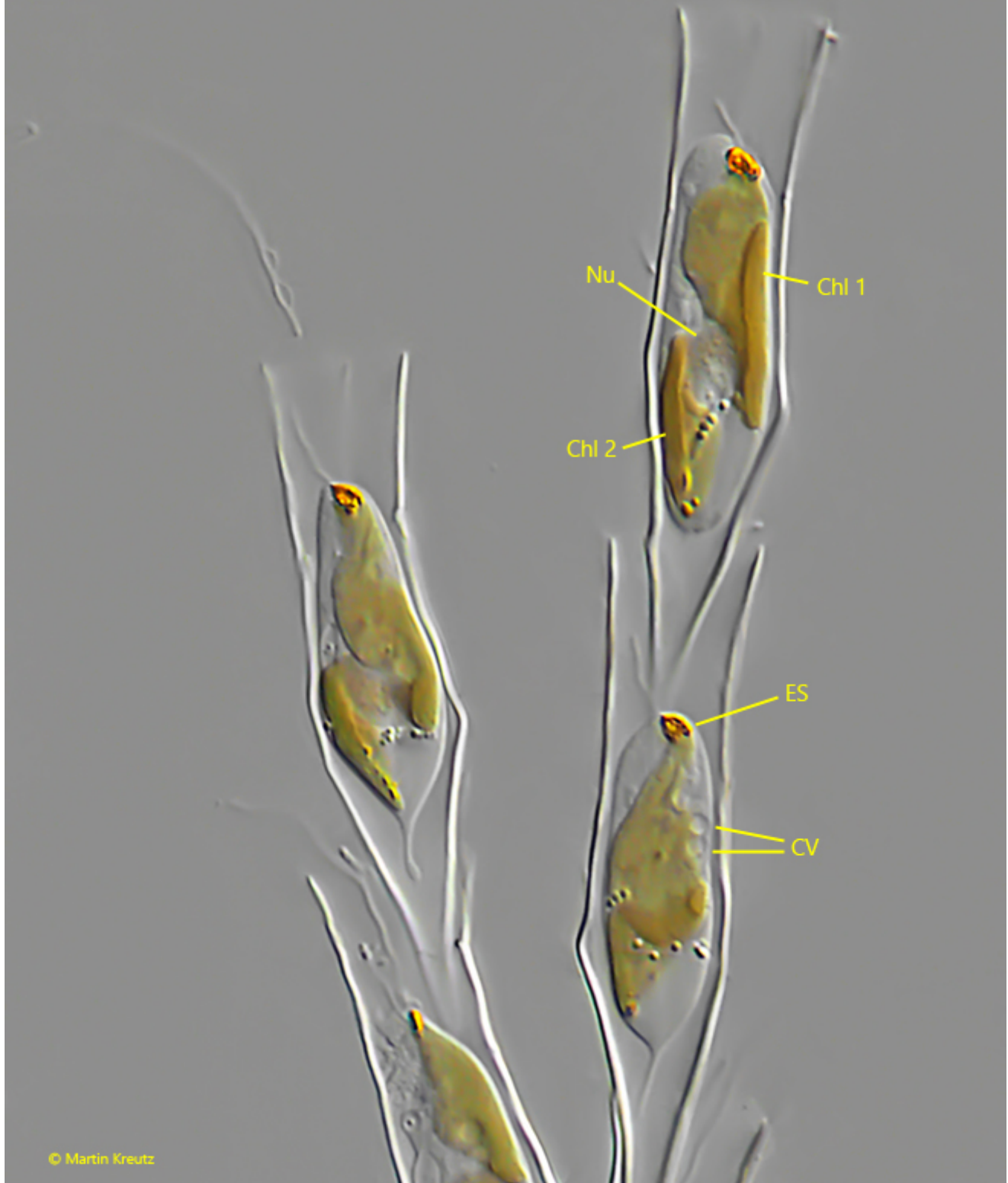
**Fig. 2:** *Dinobryon divergens*. A part of a slightly squashed colony. Note the large angles between the branches of the colony. Obj. 100 X.



**Fig. 3:** *Dinobryon divergens*. L = 52 µm (of lorica). The median part of the loricae are distinctly widened (WL) or undulated (UL). Obj. 100 X.



Dinobryon divergens  
Obj. 100 X



**Fig. 4:** *Dinobryon divergens*. Some squashed specimens of a colony. Chl 1-2 = chloroplasts, CV = contractile vacuoles, ES = eyespot, Nu = nucleus. Obj. 100 X.