

***Enchelyodon monilatus* (Kahl, 1930)**

Most likely ID: n.a.

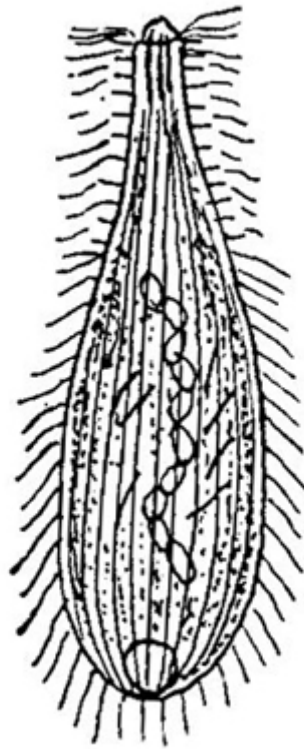
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: [Simmelried](#)

Phylogenetic tree: [Enchelyodon monilatus](#)

Diagnosis:

- body elongated oval or flask-shaped, contractile
- length about 120-170 µm
- narrow hemispherical oral bulge
- pharynx with a bundle of rod-shaped extrusomes, 13-15 µm long
- also individual extrusomes in cytoplasm
- 12 rows of cilia per body side
- contractile vacuole terminal
- macronucleus moniliform, 5-10 nodules
- ciliation soft and widely spaced



after Kahl

Enchelyodon monilatus

So far I have only been able to record *Enchelyodon monilatus* exclusively in the [Simmelried](#), where I find it very rarely. Within 20 years I found only 5 specimens. I usually find the specimens in floating detritus flakes in old samples.

The elongated specimens in my population were 77–120 μm long, which is at the lower limit of the range of 120–170 μm given by Kahl. However, it also shows the high variability of the body length. The macronucleus is moniliform and consist in my specimens of 6–9 nodules. The micronuclei are not mentioned in Kahl's decription, but in one of my examined specimens I could detect 2–3 of them (s. figs. 3 b and 5). Kahl describes the extrusomes as rod-shaped with a length of 13–15 μm . In my specimens they were slightly curved and 14–21 μm long. One end is clearly tapered, giving them a tusk-like appearance (s. figs. 3 c and 5). Kahl gives the number of cilia rows on one side of the body with 12, which agrees exactly with my observations.

As there are no further findings and descriptions of *Enchelyodon monilatus* after Kahl, it is difficult to assess whether the characteristics of the specimens in my population are covered by Kahl's brief description. A similar species *Enchelyodon lageniformis* was described by Vuxanovici in 1963, which is 80–120 μm long and has also a moniliform macronucleus consisting of 6 nodules. However, this species is not sufficiently characterized and possibly

synonymous with *Enchelyodon monilatus*. Therefore I keep the classification *Enchelyodon monilatus* for the time being.

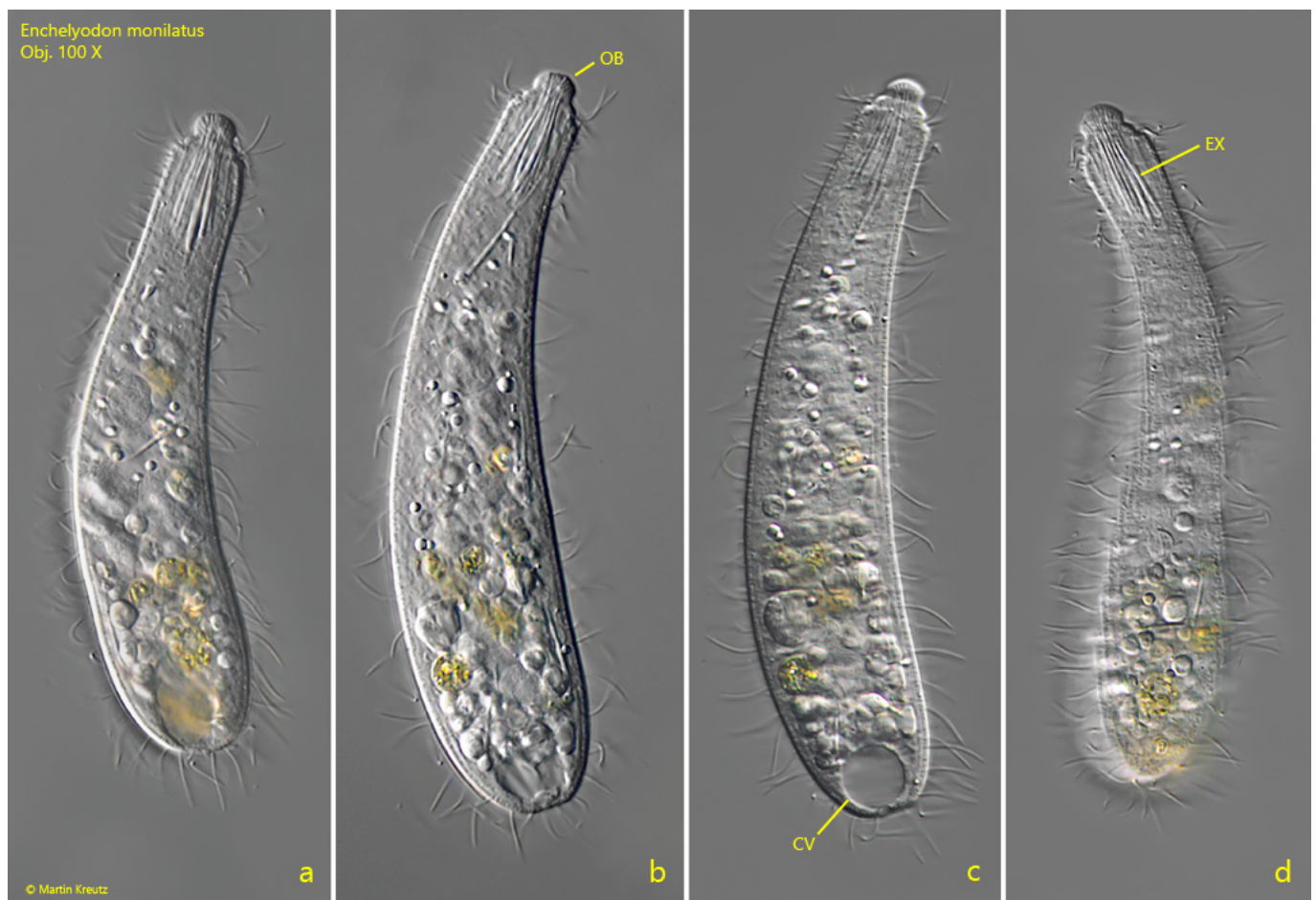


Fig. 1 a-d: *Enchelyodon monilatus*. L = 120 μ m (of elongated specimen). Different focal planes of a freely swimming specimen. Note the narrow, hemispherical oral bulge (OB) and the bundle of extrusomes (EX) in the pharynx. CV = contractile vacuole. Obj. 100 X.



Fig. 2 a-c: *Enchelyodon monilatus*. L = 92 μm (of elongated specimen). A second freely swimming specimen. Note the nodules of the moniliform macronucleus (Ma) with the adjacent micronuclei (Mi). EX = extrusomes. Obj. 100 X.



Fig. 3 a-c: *Enchelyodon monilatus*. L = 101 μ m. A third, fully elongated specimen. Note the two visible micronuclei (Mi) adjacent to the moniliform macronucleus. The slightly curved extrusomes (EX) of this specimen are 21 μ m long. Obj. 100 X.

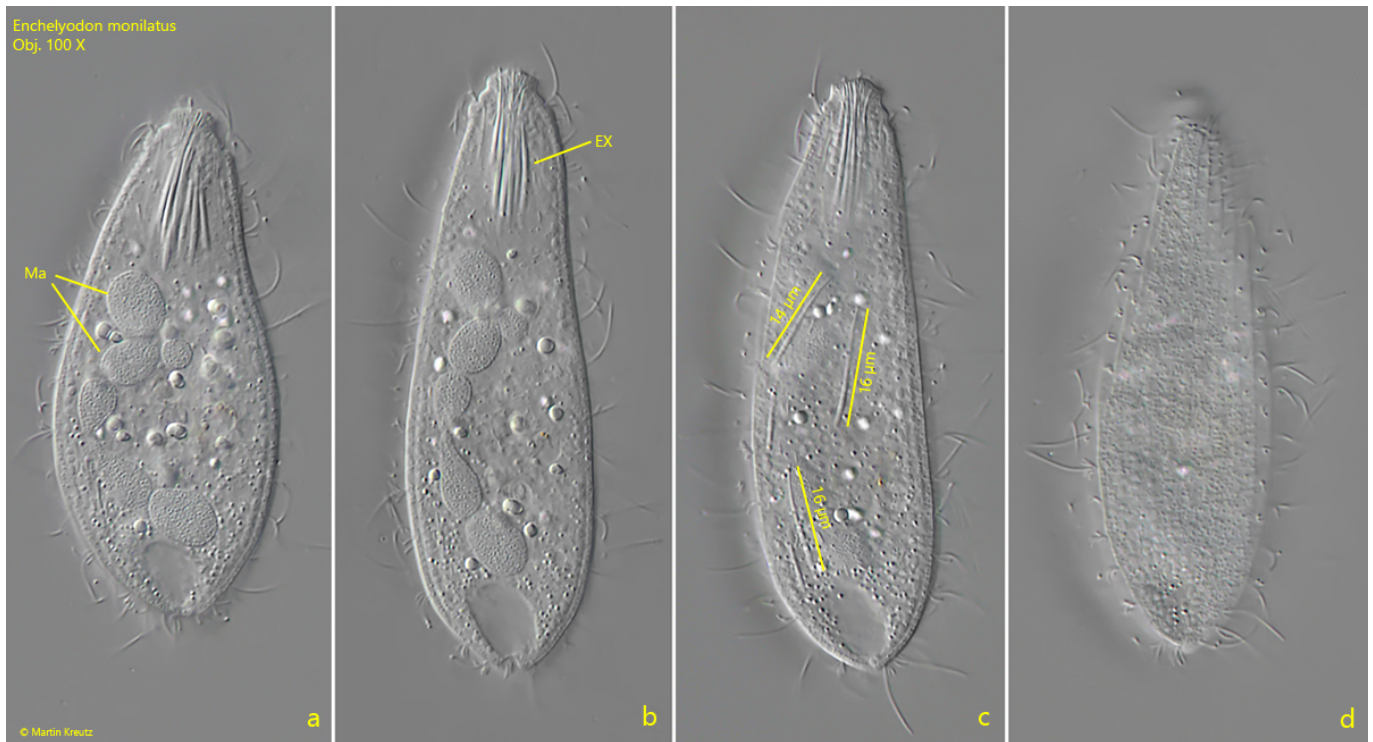


Fig. 4 a-d: *Enchelyodon monilatus*. L = 77 μm (of elongated specimen). A fourth, freely swimming specimen with 6 macronuclear nodules (Ma). The slightly curved and tusk-shaped extrusomes (EX) are 14–16 μm long. Obj. 100 X.



Fig. 5: *Enchelyodon monilatus*. A slightly squashed specimen found in July 2003. In this specimen the 9 nodules of the moniliform macronucleus (Ma) are visible as well as three,

spherical macronuclei (Mi). The extrusomes are 18 μm long. Obj. 100 X.