

***Euastrum crassum* Ralfs, 1848**

Most likely ID: n.a.

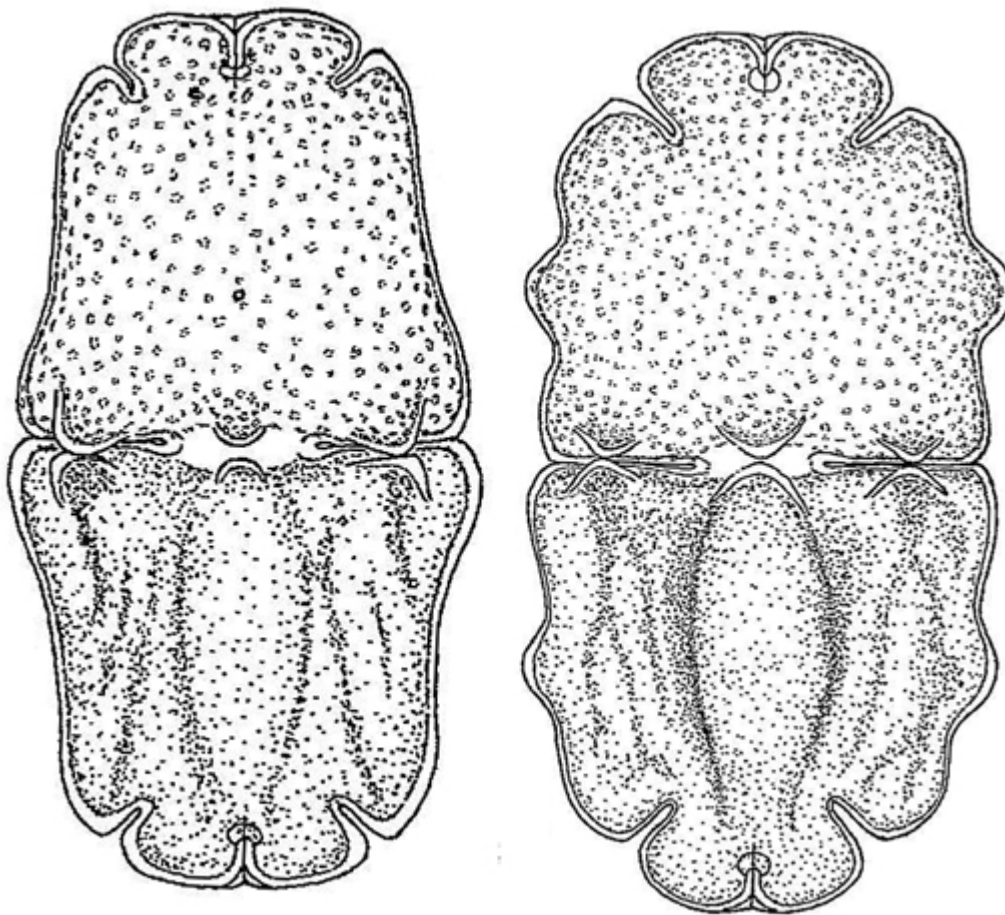
Synonyms: *Euastrum crassum* var. *taturnii*, *Euastrum crassum* f. *scrobiculatum*

Sampling location: Ibmer Moor (Austria), [Schwemm Moor \(Austria\)](#)

Phylogenetic tree: [Euastrum crassum](#)

Diagnosis:

- semi-sells almost trapezoidal or rectangular
- length 140–200 µm, width 75–90 µm
- apical lobe separated by deep incision
- sometimes two lateral lobes per semi-cell
- semi-cells with each 3 basal protuberances
- one central pore in each semi-cell
- deep, linear sinus
- chloroplasts with several, scattered pyrenoids
- cell wall punctate



after Lenzenweger

Euastrum crassum

So far, I have only found *Euastrum crassum* in the Ibmer Moor (Austria) and in the [Schwemm Moor \(Austria\)](#). In these locations, the species occurs in large numbers in some places.

Euastrum crassum is easily recognizable by its more or less trapezoidal semi-cells. The apical lobe is divided by a deep incision, which is closed at the top. The cell wall is clearly thickened at all protuberances. Each half-cell has three basal protuberances near the isthmus, which can sometimes touch at the cell equator. Approximately in the middle of each semi-cell there is a large pore that is clearly visible (s. fig. 2). Otherwise, the cell wall appears finely granulated due to many smaller pores. The chloroplasts in the semi-cells each contain a few scattered pyrenoids.



Fig. 1 a-b: *Euastrum crassum*. L = 150 μ m. Two focal planes of a specimen in brightfield illumination. Obj. 60 X.

Euastrum crassum
Obj. 100 X

CP 1 →

BP

CP 2 →

Fig. 1 a-b: *Euastrum crassum*. L = 144 μm . A second specimen with focal plane on the central pores (CP 1, CP 2) of the semi-cells. The middle of the three basal protuberances (BP) is also in focus. Obj. 100 X.