# ***Euastrum crassum* Ralfs, 1848**

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

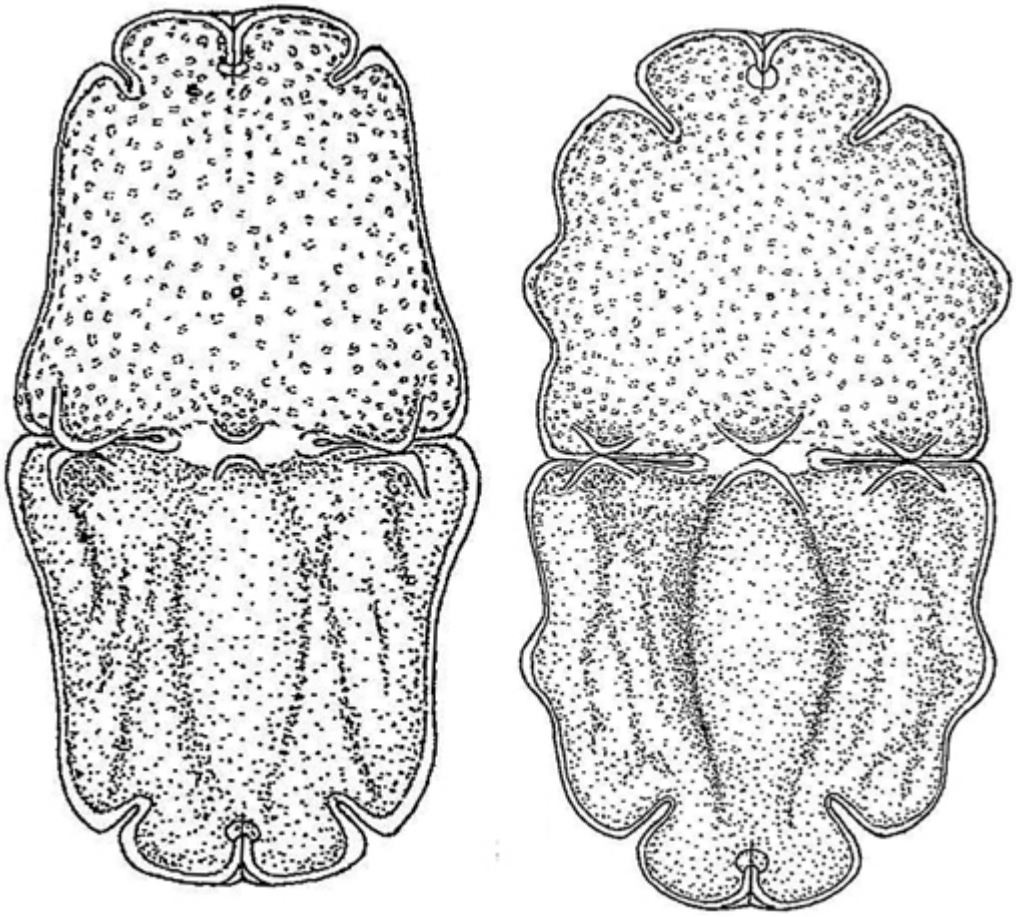
**Synonyms:** *Euastrum crassum* var. *taturnii*, *Euastrum crassum* f. *scrobiculatum*

**Sampling location:** Ibmer Moor (Austria), Schwemm Moor (Austria)

**Phylogenetic tree:** *Euastrum crassum*

**Diagnosis:**

- semi-sells almost trapezoidal or rectangula
- 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




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 µm. Thwo focal planes of a specimen in brightfield illumination. Obj. 60 X.

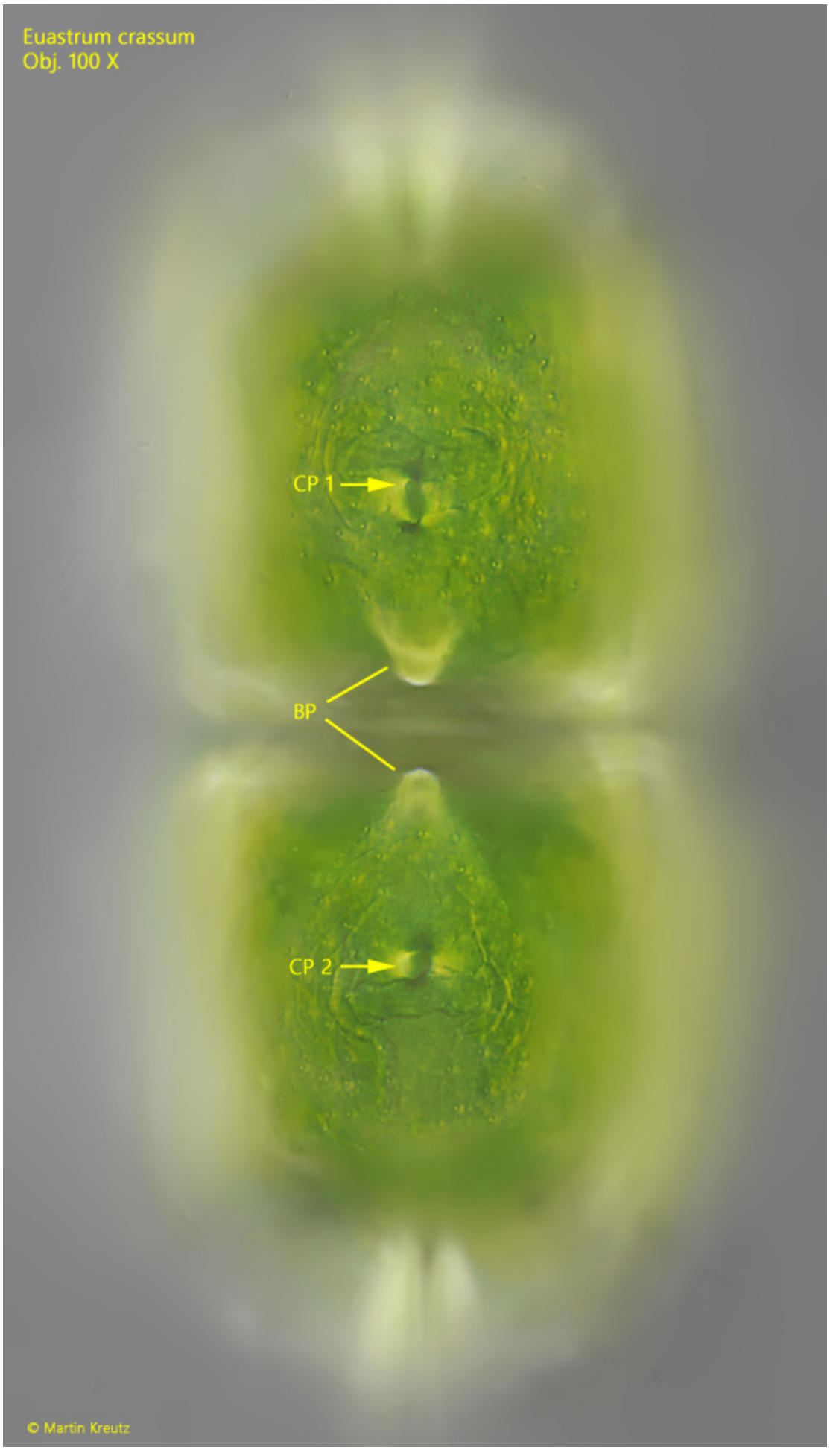

Euastrum crassum
Obj. 100 X
CP 1
BP
CP 2
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**Fig. 1 a-b:** *Euastrum crassum*. L = 144 µm. A second specimen with focal plane on the central pores (CP 1, CP 2) of the semi-cells. The middle of the three basal protuberances (BP) is also in focus. Obj.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