

Euastrum insigne

Hassall ex Ralfs 1848

Most likely ID: n.a.

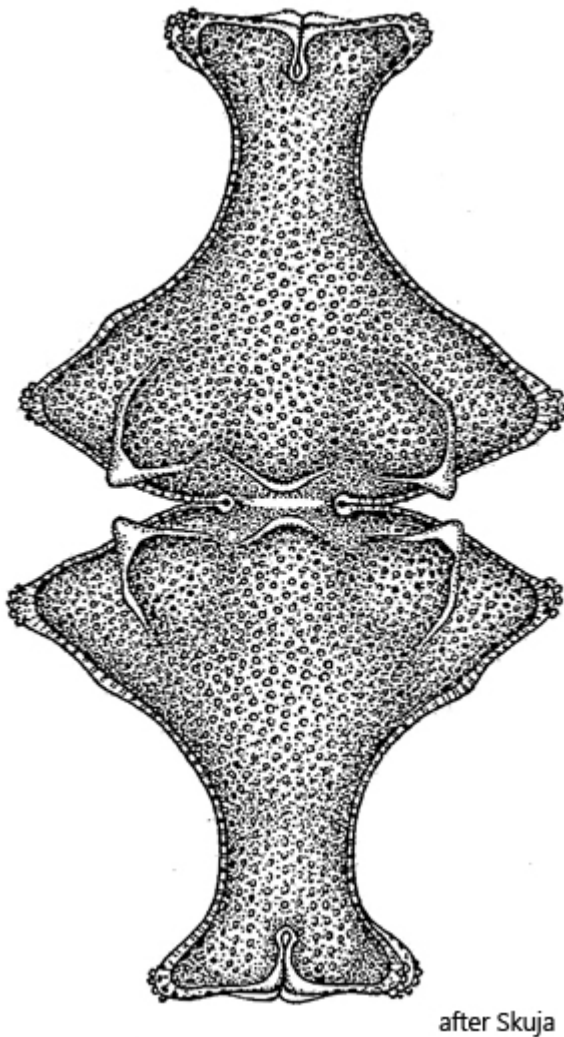
Synonym: n.a.

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

Phylogenetic tree: [Euastrum insigne](#)

Diagnosis:

- semi-cells broad at base
- with distinct neck in middle
- apices anvil-shaped with lateral lobes
- length 100–130 µm, width 50–65 µm
- sinus deep, wide open
- isthmus narrow (12–18 µm)
- cell wall covered with warts and pores



Euastrum insigne

So far I have found *Euastrum insigne* only in samples from the [Schwemm](#) in Austria. In June 2025, however, I found only a few specimens in the samples. The species is described by Lenzenweger (1996) as widespread, sometimes occurring in masses.

Euastrum insigne can easily be recognized by the strongly constricted semi-cells, which are elongated in a neck-like manner. The apices are broadened in an anvil shape with lateral lobes. The cell wall is ornamented with warts. These are particularly pronounced on the lateral margins of the lobes, but also in the center of the semi-cells.

At the base of the semi-cells there are two swellings that are nose-shaped and extend to the sinus. As a result, these swellings from both semi-cells almost touch each other in the middle of the cells (s. figs. 1 c and 2 b). Skuja drew horn-like thickenings of the cell wall on these swellings, which I was not able to observe.

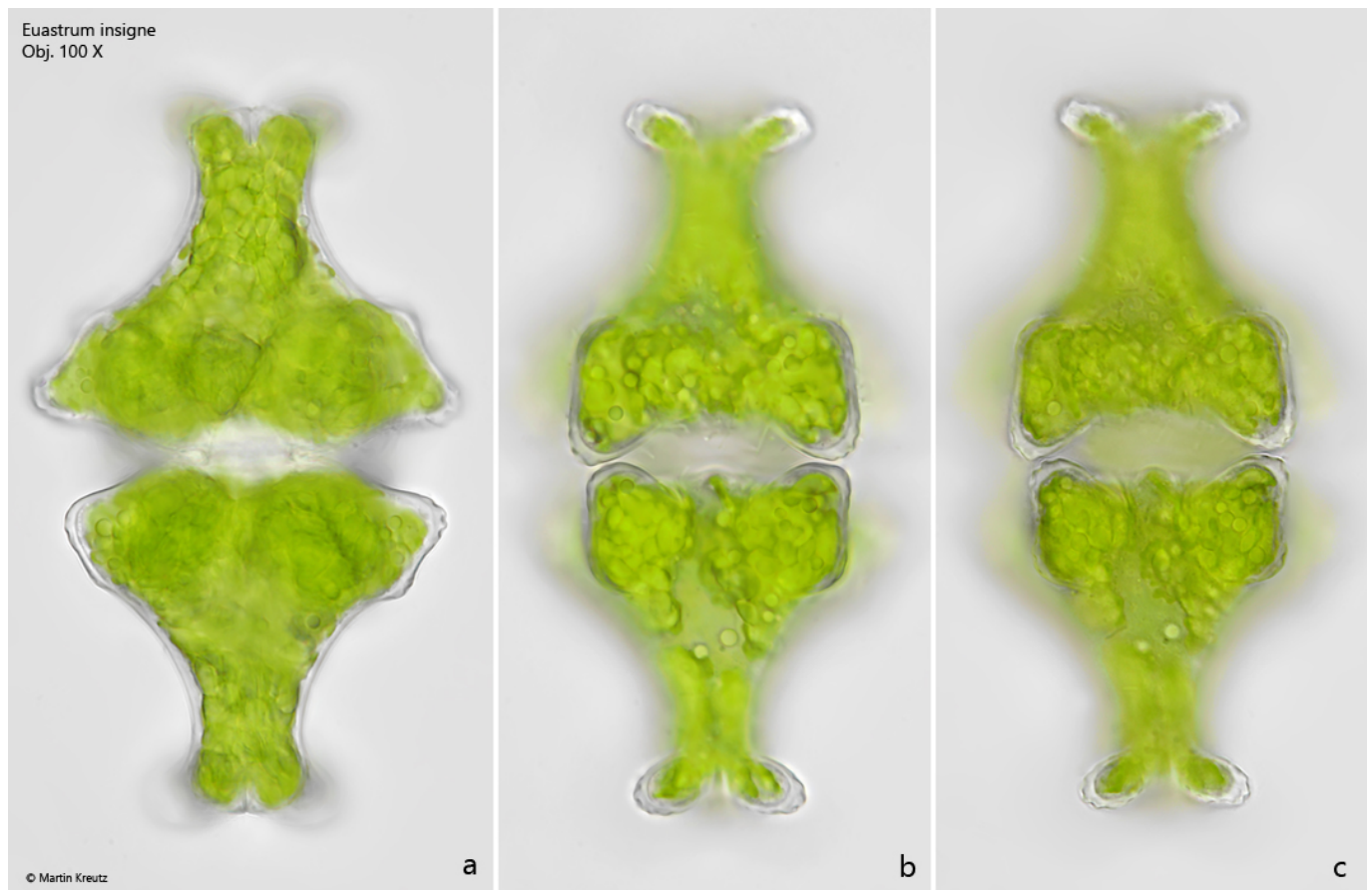


Fig. 1 a-c: *Euastrum insigne*. L = 106 μ m. Three focal planes of a specimen in brightfield illumination. Obj. 100 X.

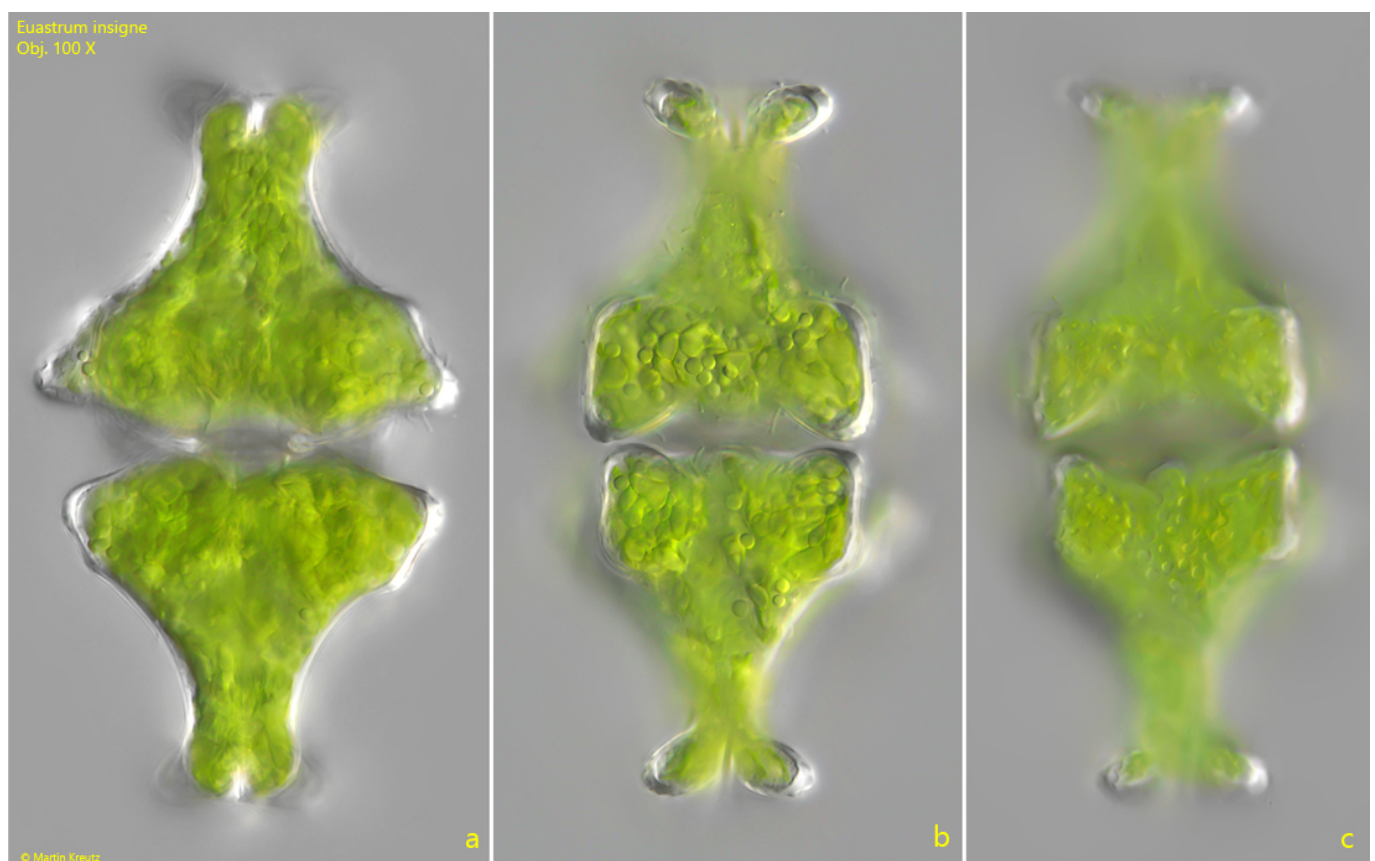


Fig. 2 a-c: *Euastrum insigne*. L = 106 μm . The same specimen as shown in fig. 1 a-c in DIC. Obj. 100 X.