Euastrum ventricosum Lundell, 1871

Most likely ID: n.a.

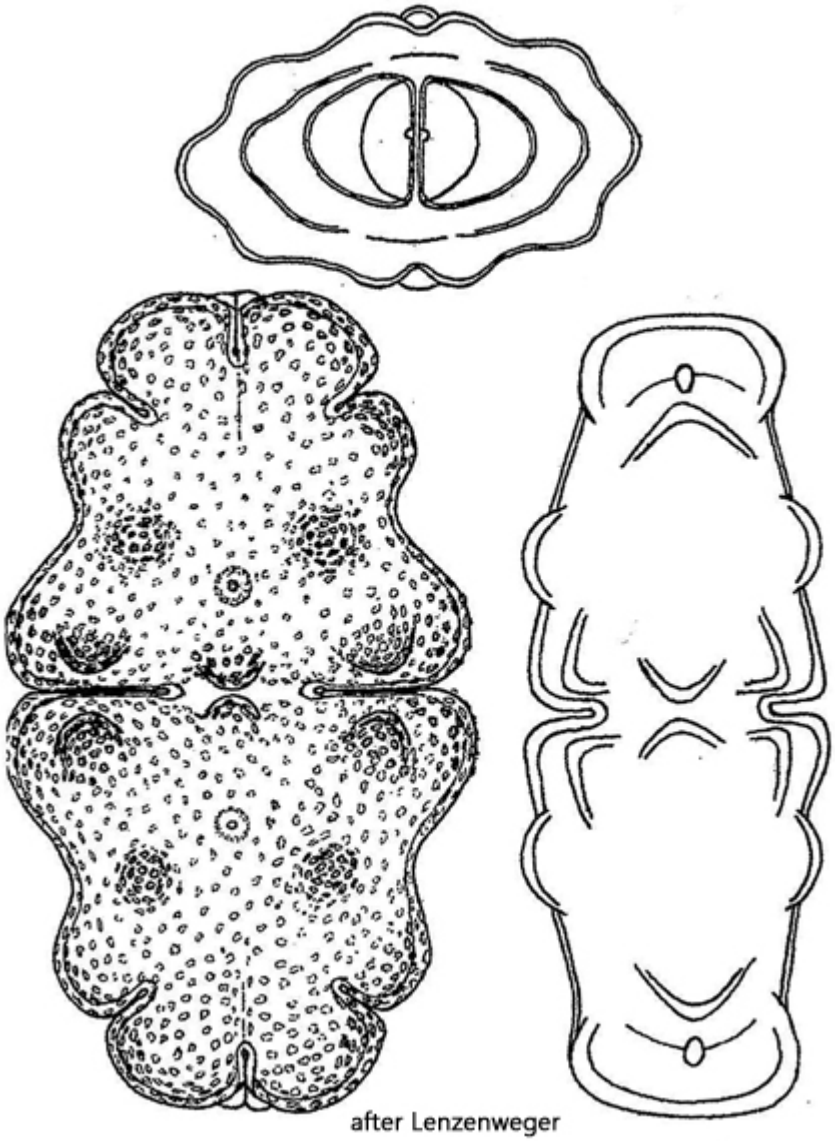
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Schwemm Moor (Austria)

Phylogenetic tree: *Euastrum ventricosum*

Diagnosis:

- semi-cells slightly 5-lobed, almost trapezoidal
- length 100–120 µm, width 55–65 µm
- deeply constricted with a narrow, linear sinus
- lateral margins concave
- apical lobe separated by deep incision
- three basal protuberances near isthmus
- two central protuberances
- one central pore in each semi-cell
- cell wall punctate
- chromatophores with several, scattered pyrenoids



Euastrum ventricosum

So far, I have only found *Euastrum ventricosum* in the Schwemm Moor (Austria). There, the species occurs in large numbers in some places.

The semi-cells of *Euastrum ventricosum* are slightly trapezoidal with 5 faint lobes. The apical lobes have a deep incision that is closed at the top. The lateral margins of the semi-cells are concave. This distinguishes *Euastrum ventricosum* from the similar species *Euastrum crassum*. In addition, the semi-cells of *Euastrum ventricosum* have three basal protuberances and two in the middle of the semi-cells (s. fig. 2 c). *Euastrum crassum* lacks these two middle protuberances. However, both species have a central pore in the middle of each semi-cell (s. fig. 2 d).

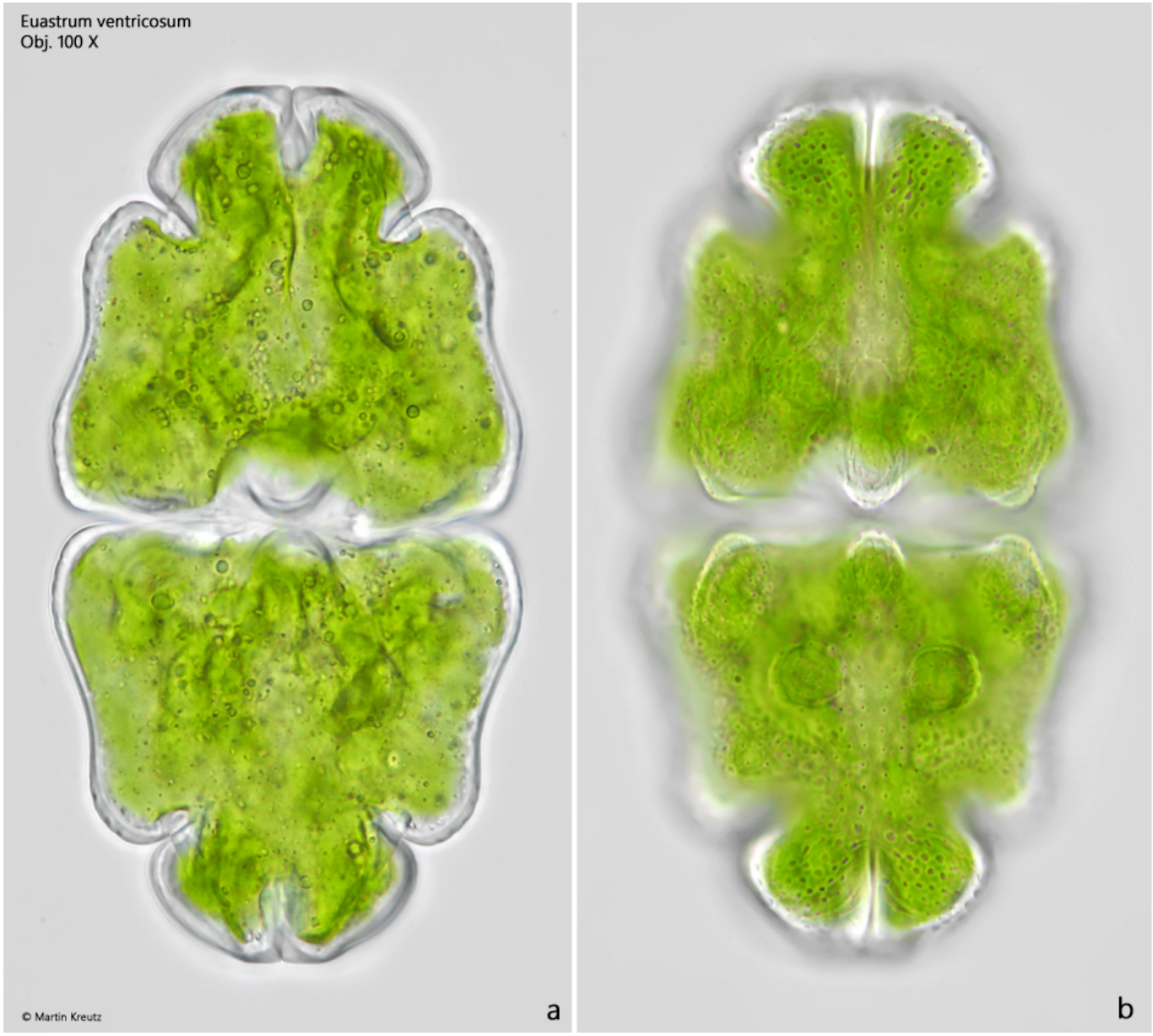
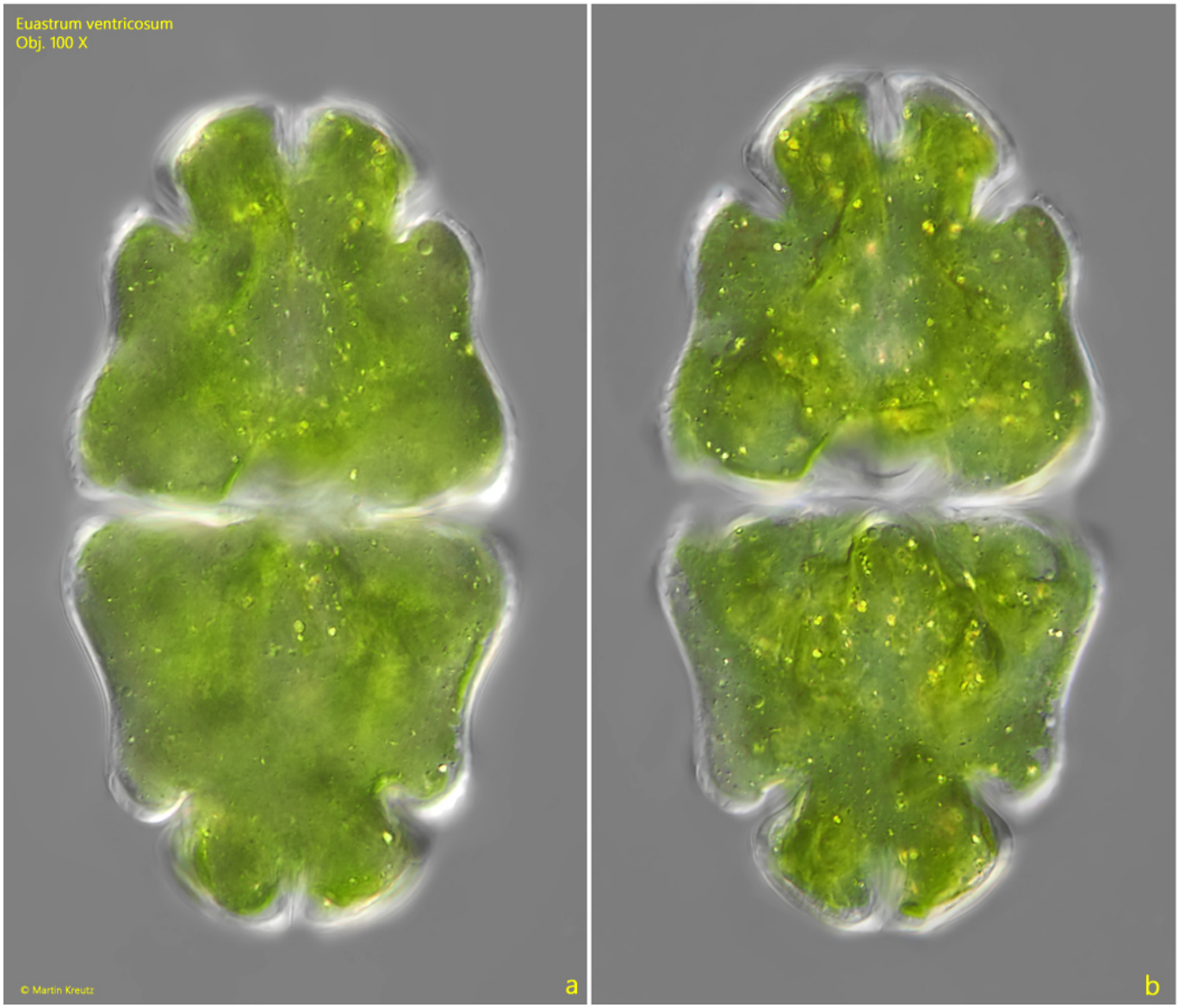


Fig. 1 a-b: *Euastrum ventricosum*. L = 118 µm. Two focal planes of a specimen in brightfield illumination. Obj. 100 X.


Euastrum ventricosum
Obj. 100 X
© Martin Kreutz
a
b

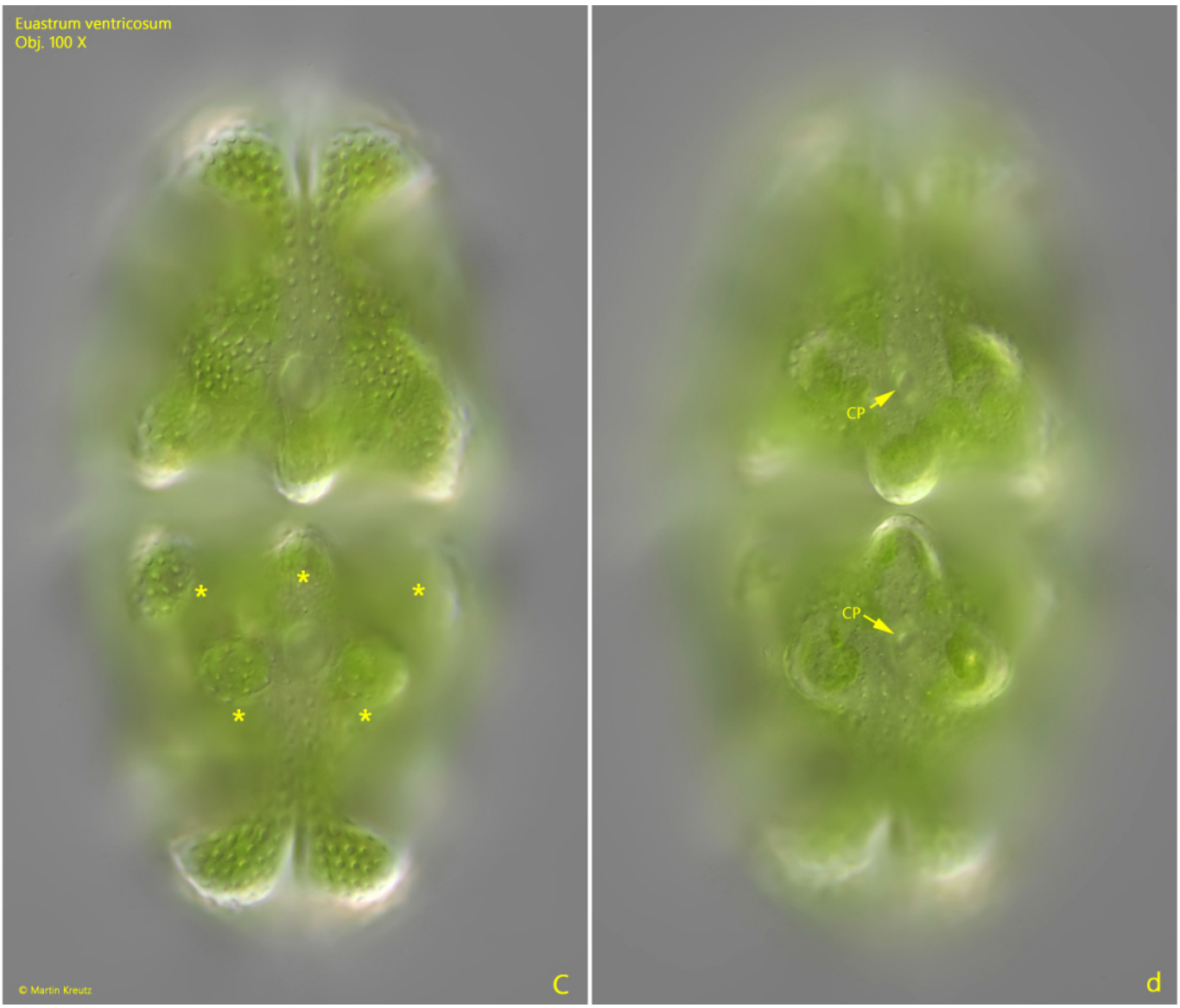


Fig. 2 a-d: *Euastrum ventricosum*. L = 118 µm. Different focal planes of the same specimen as shown in fig. 1 a-b in DIC. Note the 5 protuberances (*) and the central pores (CP) of the semi-cells. Obj. 100 X.