

***Glaucoma chaetophorae* Penard, 1922**

Most likely ID: n.a.

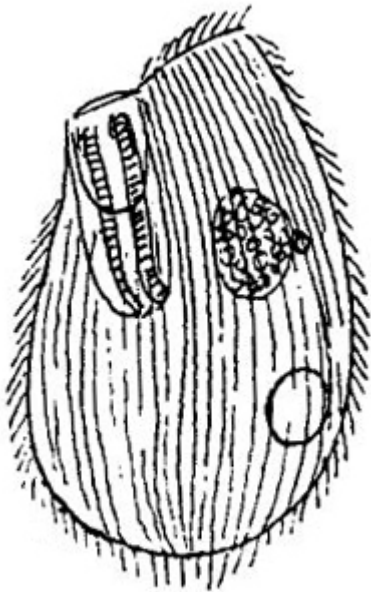
Synonym: n.a.

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

Phylogenetic tree: n.a.

Diagnosis:

- body ovoid, sack-shaped
- anterior end truncated
- length 28–33 µm
- oral cavity one third of body length
- oral apparatus *Glaucoma* type, undulating membrane right
- dense longitudinal rows of cilia
- cilia short
- contractile vacuole in posterior third
- spherical macronucleus central
- life style between *Chaetophora* algae



after Kahl

Glaucoma chaetophorae

Glaucoma chaetophorae was first described as *Balantiophorus chaetophorae* by Penard (1922). Later Kahl (1931) combined the species with *Glaucoma*.

I found only one specimen of *Glaucoma chaetophorae* in July 2025 in samples from the Schwemm Moor. Due to its small size, this species is easy to overlook.

At first glance, the ciliate does not immediately resemble *Glaucoma* because the mouth opening is apical and laterally shifted. In addition, the oral apparatus is very large, occupying about one-third of the body length. However, in the freely swimming specimen, one can recognize the fan-like movement of the membranelle in the oral cavity, which is typical for *Glaucoma*.

My specimen contained a large number of food vacuoles, which made it difficult to see the central macronucleus (s. fig. 1 c). The contractile vacuole is located in the posterior third, as described by Kahl (s. fig. 1 c). I counted approximately 22-26 longitudinal rows of cilia. The defecation pore is located in the posterior third on the ventral side (s. fig. 2 a-b).

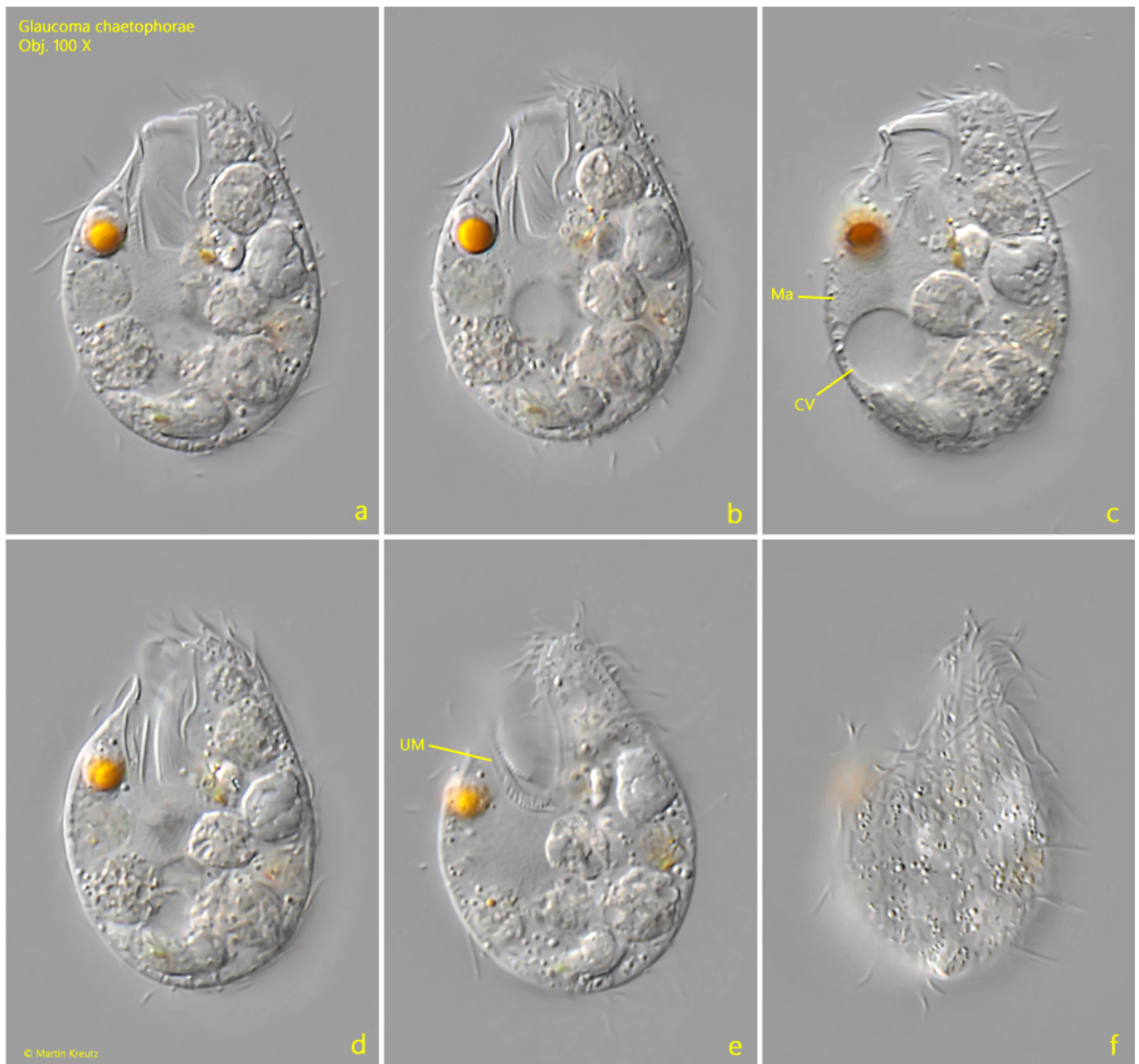


Fig. 1 a-f: *Glaucoma chaetophorae*. L = 30 μ m. Different focal planes of a freely swimming specimen from ventral (a-e) and from dorsal (f). CV = contractile vacuole, Ma = macronucleus, UM = undulating membrane. Obj. 100 X.

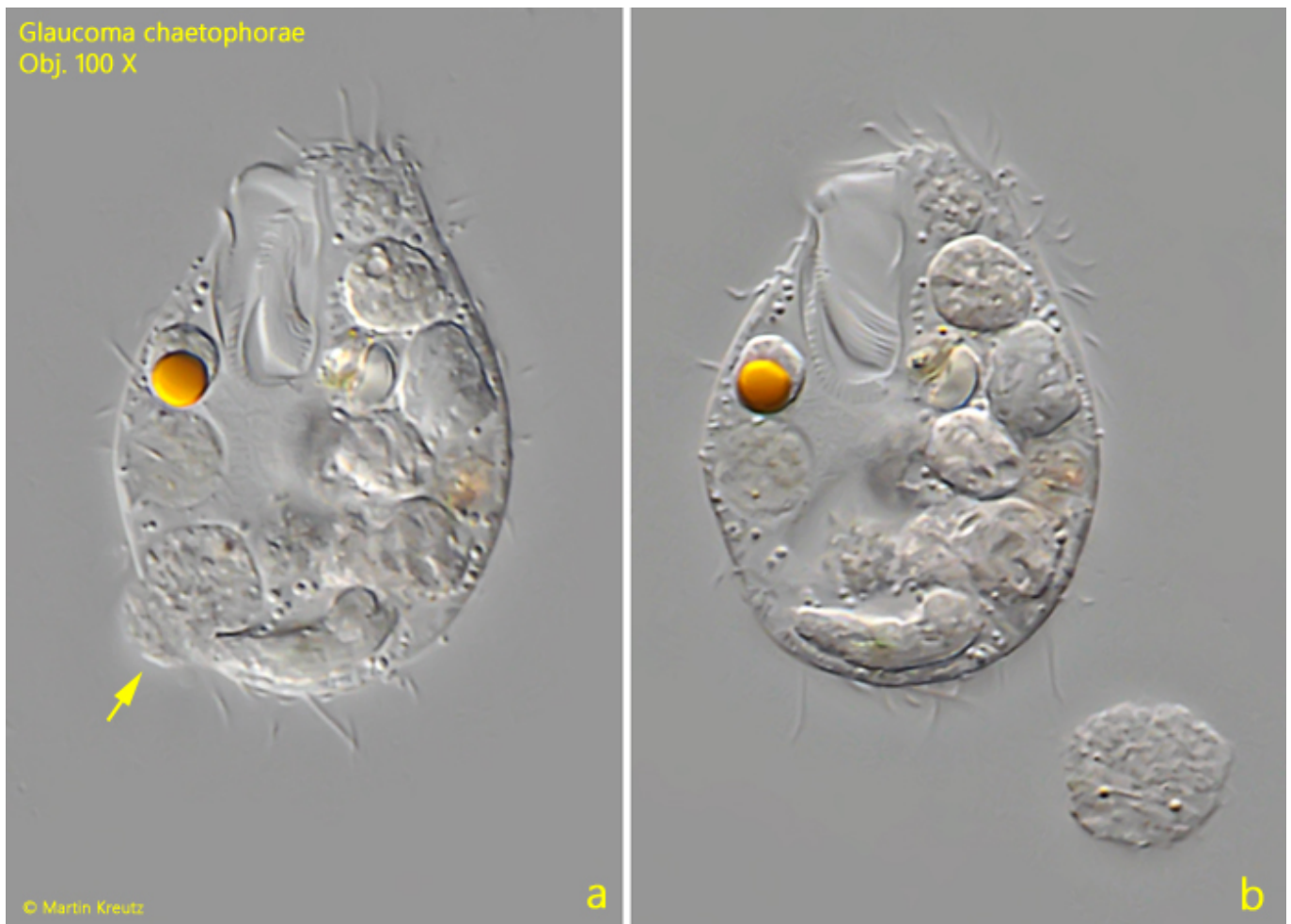


Fig. 2 a-b: *Glaucoma chaetophorae*. L = 30 μ m. The same specimen as shown in fig. 1 a-f during the process of defecation (arrow). Obj. 100 X.