

***Goniochloris tripus* Pascher, 1938**

Most likely ID: n.a.

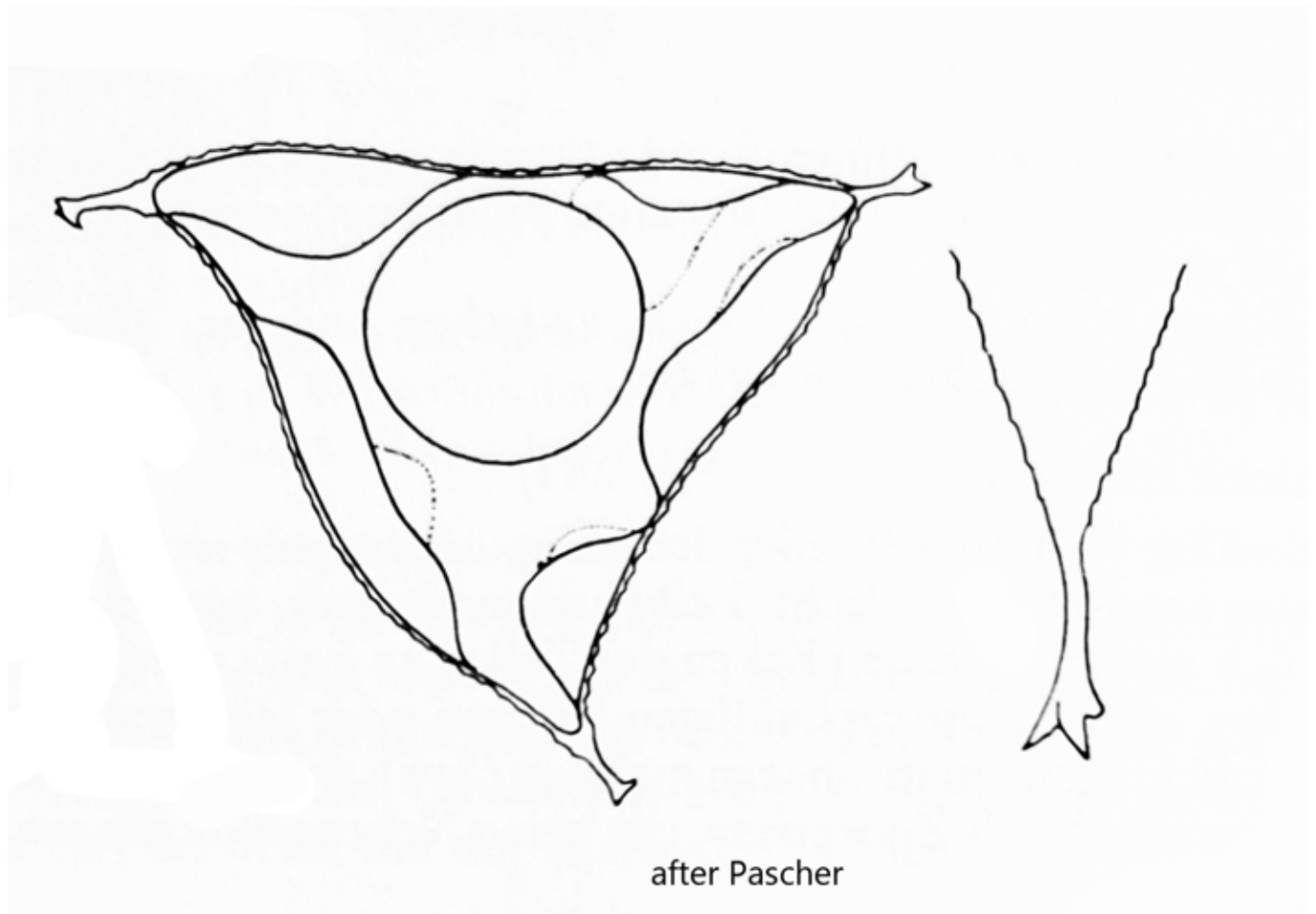
Synonym: n. a.

Sampling location: [Simmelried](#)

Phylogenetic tree: [Goniochloris tripus](#)

Diagnosis:

- cell flat, triangular in shape, sometimes point-symmetrically rotated
- cell form
- 15 – 20 µm across
- three ends with 2-3 spines or tubercles
- cell wall smooth or granulated (hard to see)
- sides between the arms are concavely indented
- about 12 chloroplasts, disc-shaped
- no pyrenoids



Goniocloris tripus

I have found *Goniocloris tripus* so far only very sporadically in the Simmelried, often between decomposing plant masses or between accumulations of filamentous algae. The cells of my population were larger with a diameter of about 35 μm than the range of 15 – 20 μm given by Pascher. Nevertheless, all other characteristics match Pascher's description, so I assume that the larger cells are within the natural variance. This alga belongs to the yellow-green algae (Xanthophyceae). These differ from the green algae (Chlorococcales) in that they produce the reserve substance chrysolaminarin rather than starch. Under the light microscope, the chloroplasts of the yellow-green algae appear lighter and more yellowish than those of the green algae.

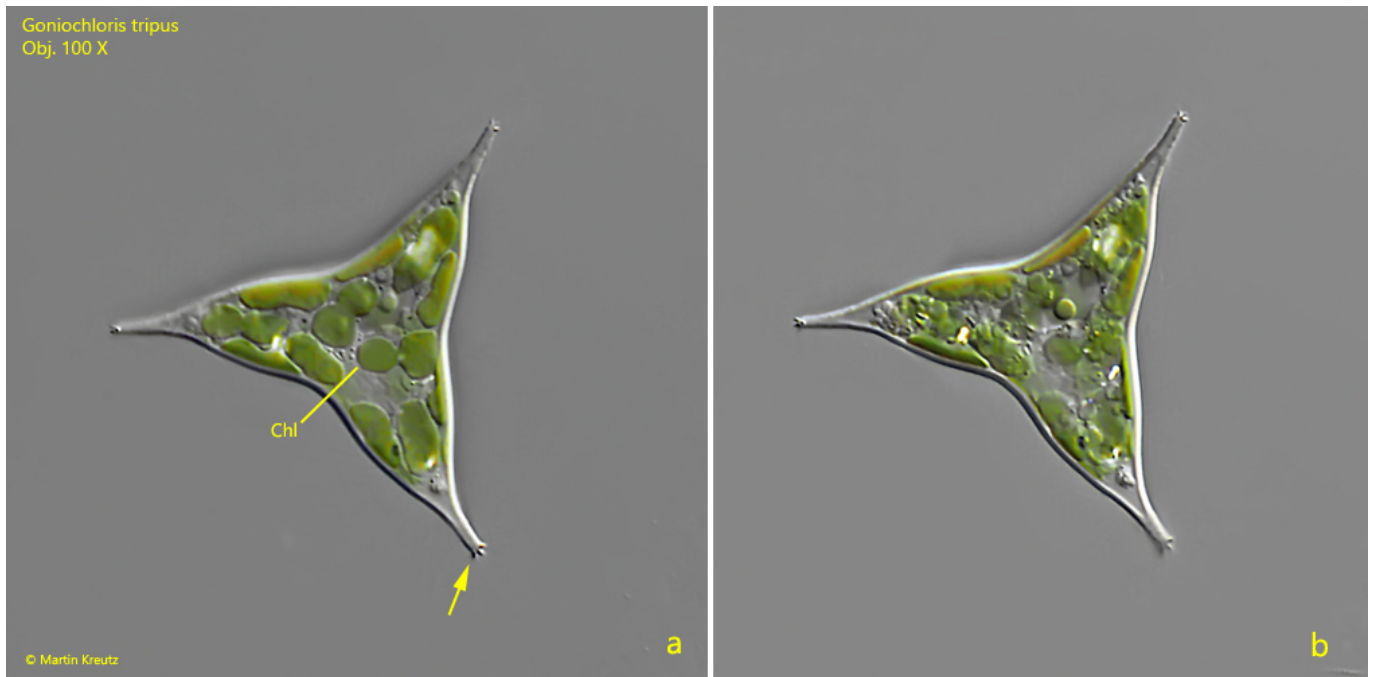


Fig. 1 a-b: *Goniochloris tripus*. $d = 35\ \mu\text{m}$. Two focal planes of a slightly squashed specimen. Note the tiny spines at the distal ends of the arms (arrow). Chl = disc shaped chloroplasts. Obj. 100 X.