Haplotaenium rectum

(Delponte) Bando, 1988

Most likely ID: n.a.

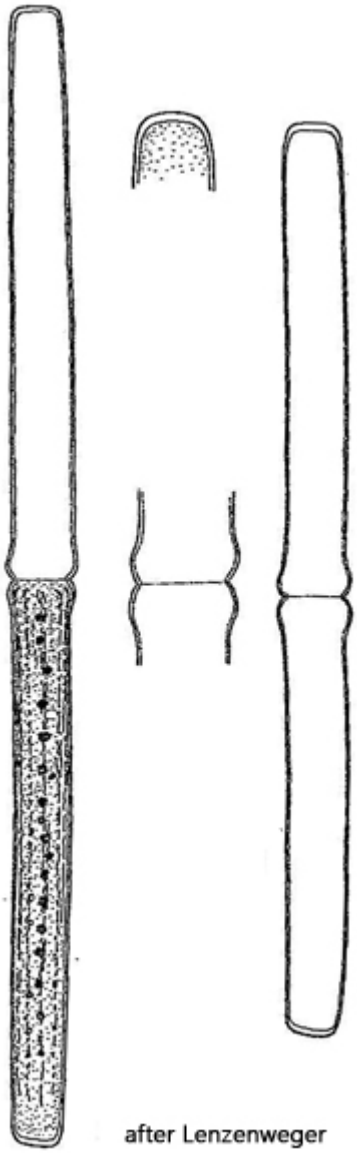
Synonym: *Pleurotaenium rectum*

Sampling location: Schwemm Moor (Austria)

Phylogenetic tree: *Haplotaenium rectum*

Diagnosis:

- semi-cells straight, subcylindrical, slightly tapered to the apices
- with distinct basal inflation
- length 200–350 µm, width 18–23 µm
- apices smooth, flatly rounded, sometimes with few warts
- chloroplasts several longitudinal ribbons
- pyrenoids scattered in chloroplasts
- cell wall smooth, very delicate punctate



Haplotaenium rectum

The genus *Haplotaenium* differs from the genus *Pleurotaenium* by the absence of a terminal vacuole, axially oriented chloroplasts and zygospores, which have conical protuberances. *Pleurotaenium rectum* was therefore transferred to the genus *Haplotaenium* by Bando (1988).

I found *Haplotaenium rectum* in the Schwemm Moor in Austria. The species is easily recognizable by its approximately cylindrical half-cells with parallel sides. Each half-cell has a basal thickening. The apices are broadly rounded and smooth. Only very rarely are a few warts found. The chloroplasts are split into longitudinal bands in which the pyrenoids are scattered.

The similar species *Pleurotaenium trabecula* is larger (350–550 µm), very often slightly

curved, and the apices have a distinct thickening.

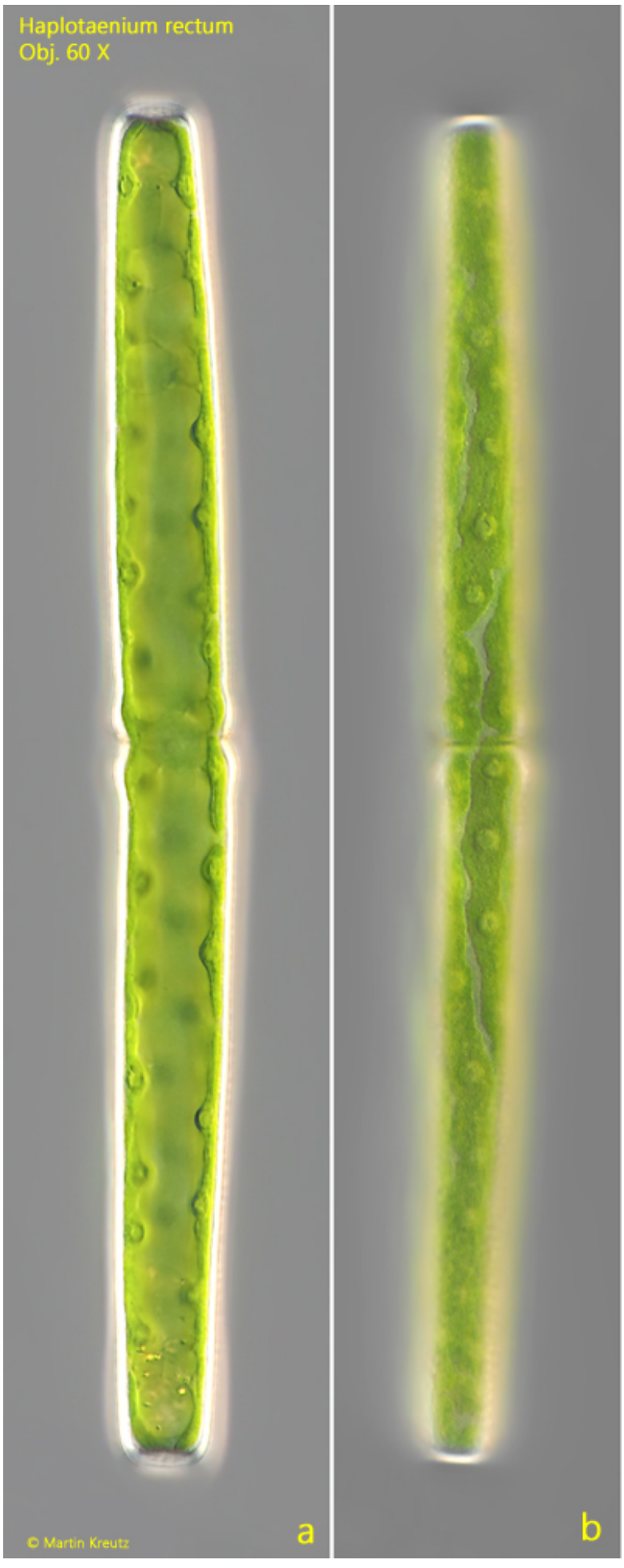

Haplotaenium rectum
Obj. 60 X
© Martin Kreutz
a
b

Fig. 1 a-b: *Haplotaenium rectum*. L = 255 µm. Two focal planes f a specimen in DIC. Obj. 60 X.


Haplotaenium rectum
Obj. 60 X
© Martin Kreutz
a
b

Fig. 2 a-b: *Haplotaenium rectum*. L = 255 µm. The same specimen as shown in fig. 1 a-b in brightfield illumination. Obj. 60 X.

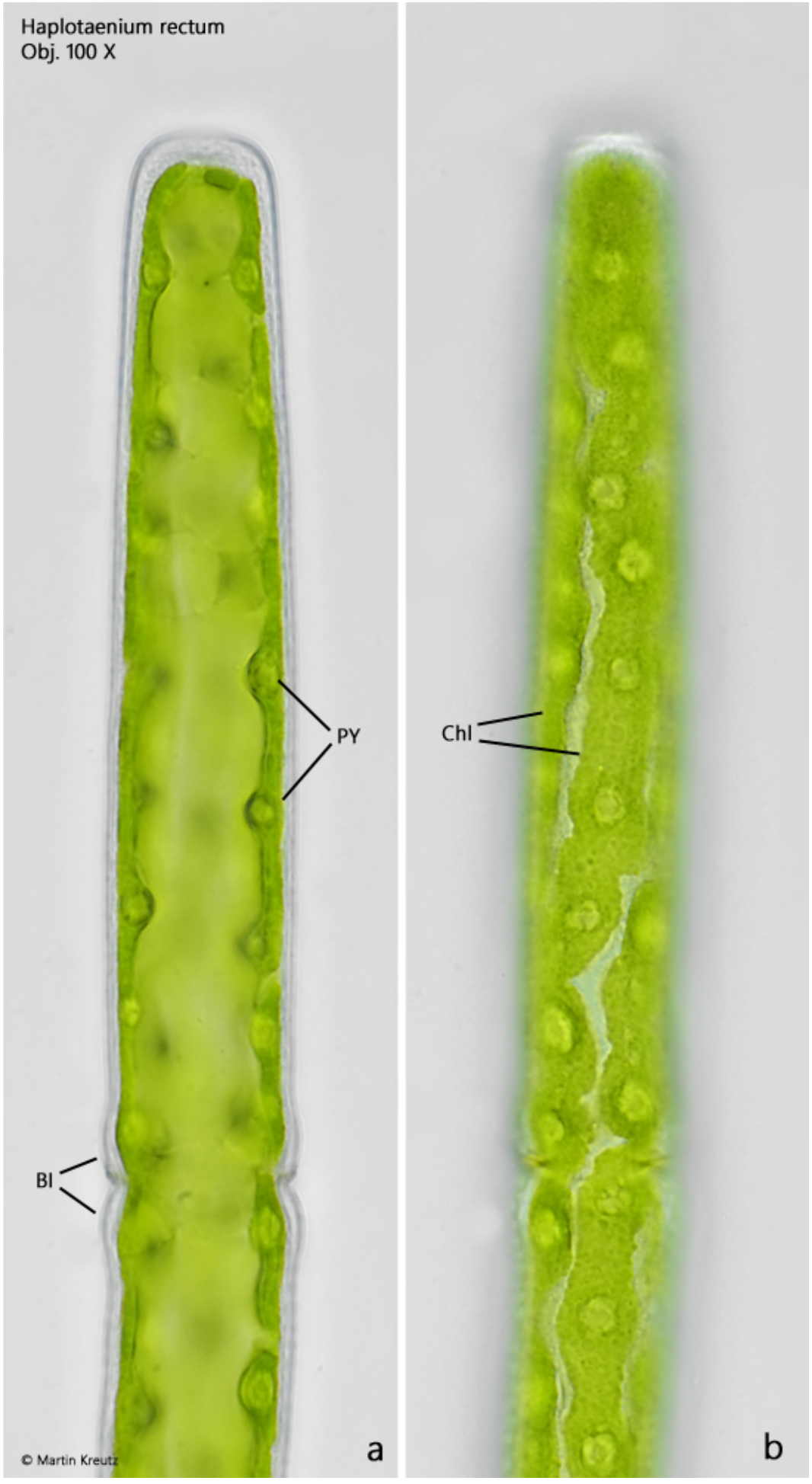

Haplotaenium rectum
Obj. 100 X
PY
Bl
© Martin Kreutz
a
Chl
b

Fig. 3 a-b: *Haplotaenium rectum*. A semi-cell in detail. BI = basal inflation, Chl= ribbon-shaped chloroplasts, PY = pyrenoids. Obj. 100 X.