

Jenningsia glabra
(Oye) Kubín & Juráň, 2024

Most likely ID: n.a.

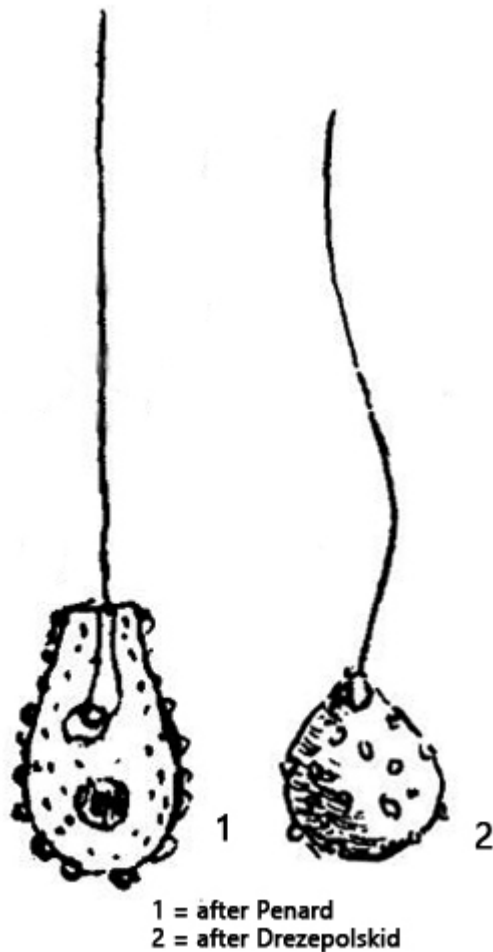
Synonyms: *Peranema glabrum*, *Peranemopsis glabra*, *Peranema granuliferum*,
Peranema macrostoma

Sampling location: [Simmelried](#)

Phylogenetic tree: [Jenningsia glabra](#)

Diagnosis:

- cell elongate oval, oval or spherical
- pellicle covered with xenosomes
- length 8–15 µm
- flagellum 1–3 times of body length
- contractile vacuole in anterior third
- reservoir large



Jenningsia glabra

I find *Jenningsia glabra* rarely, but regularly in the uppermost mud layer of the [Simmelried](#). I have not yet been able to find the species in my other sampling sites.

The pellicle of *Jenningsia glabra* is covered with xenosomes, which is a characteristic feature (s. fig. 1 d). In my population, the xenosomes were always very loosely distributed on the pellicle of the individuals. Only in rare cases was the pellicle densely covered with xenosomes (s. fig. 3 a-c).

The apical pharynx is quite large for the size of the cells. Below the pharynx the large reservoir is located in the middle of the body, from which the flagellum originated (s. fig. 1 c). The contractile vacuole is attached to the reservoir (s. fig. 1 b). The nucleus lies in the anterior third.

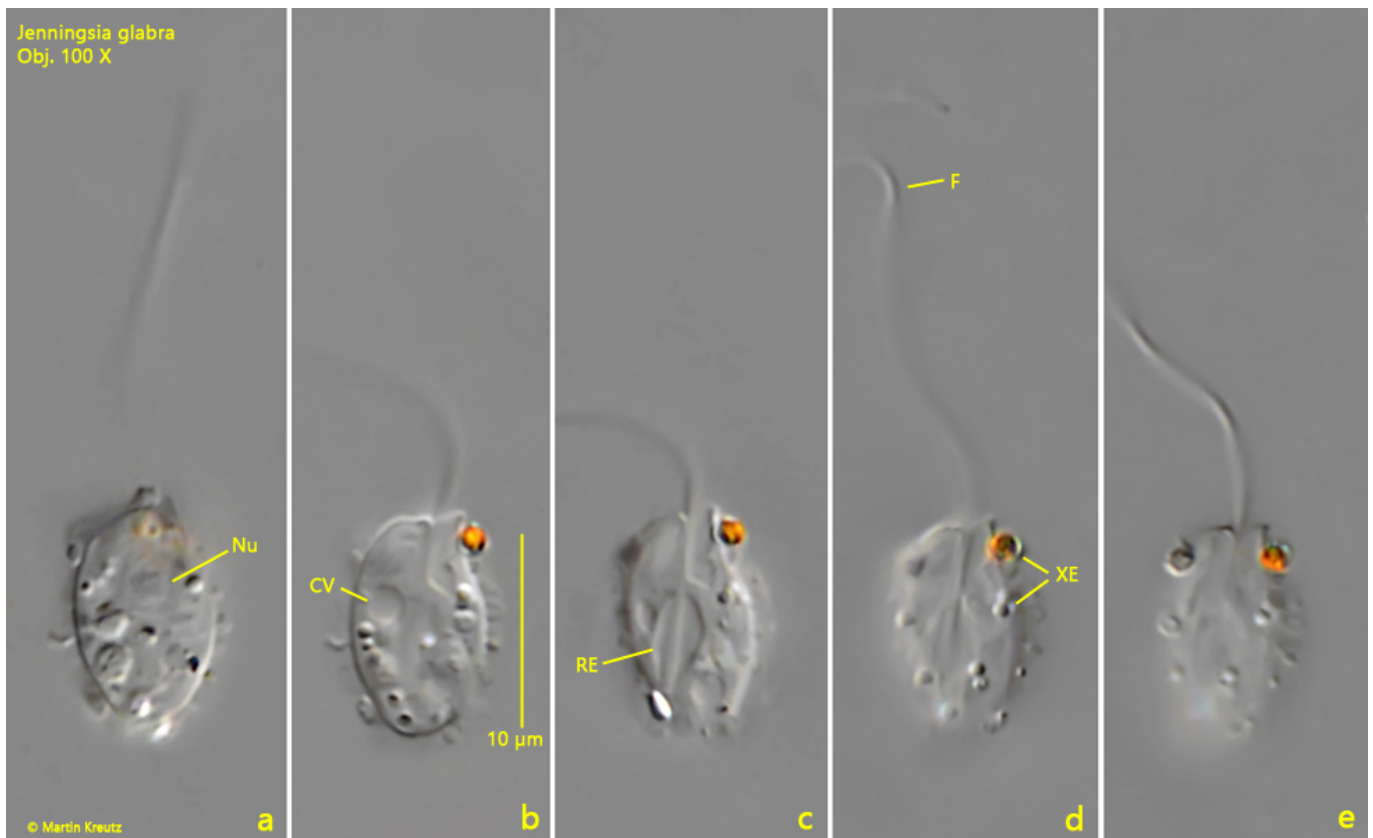


Fig. 1 a-e: *Jenningsia glabra*. L = 11.0 µm. A freely swimming specimen. Note the scattered xenosomes (XE) attached to the pellicle. CV = contractile vacuole, F = flagellum, Nu = nucleus, RE = reservoir. Obj. 100 X.

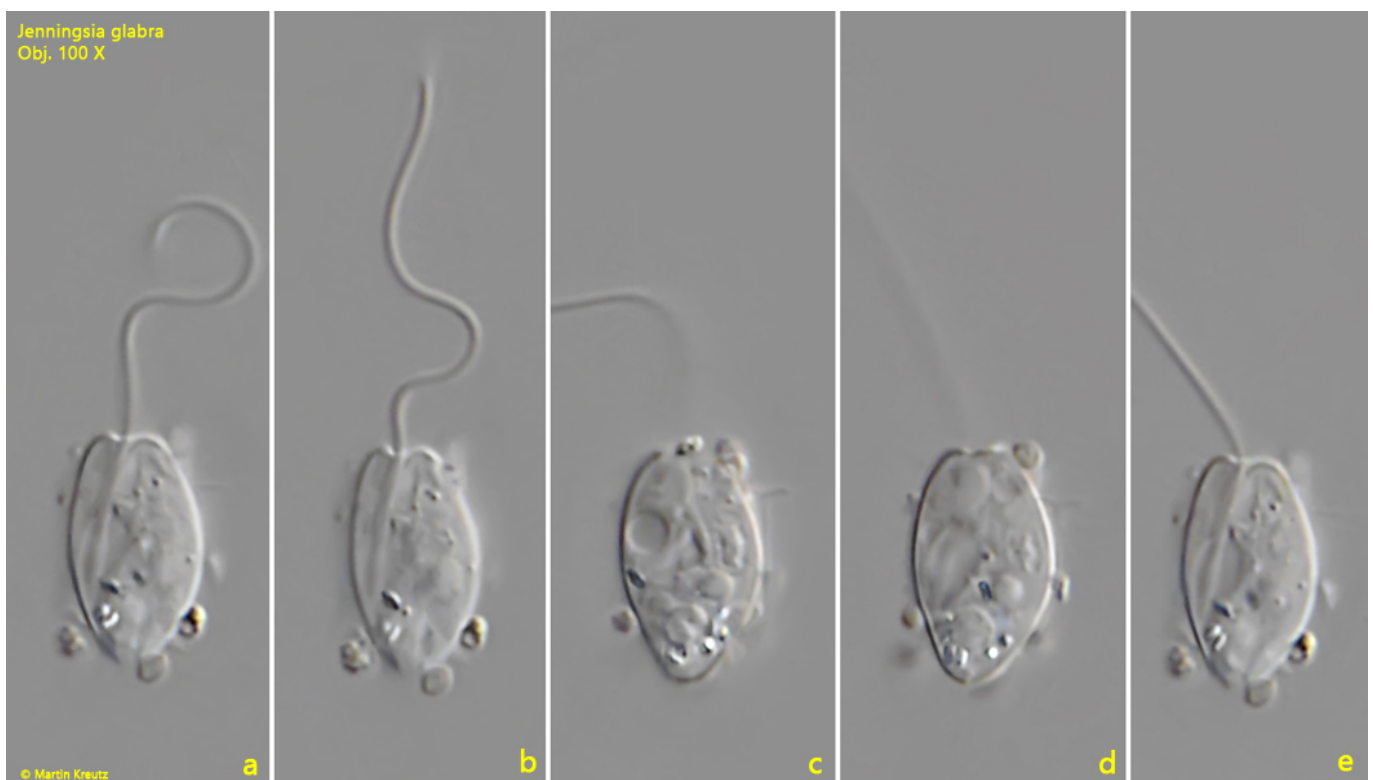


Fig. 2 a-e: *Jenningsia glabra*. L = 11.4 µm. A second freely swimming specimen. Obj. 100 X.

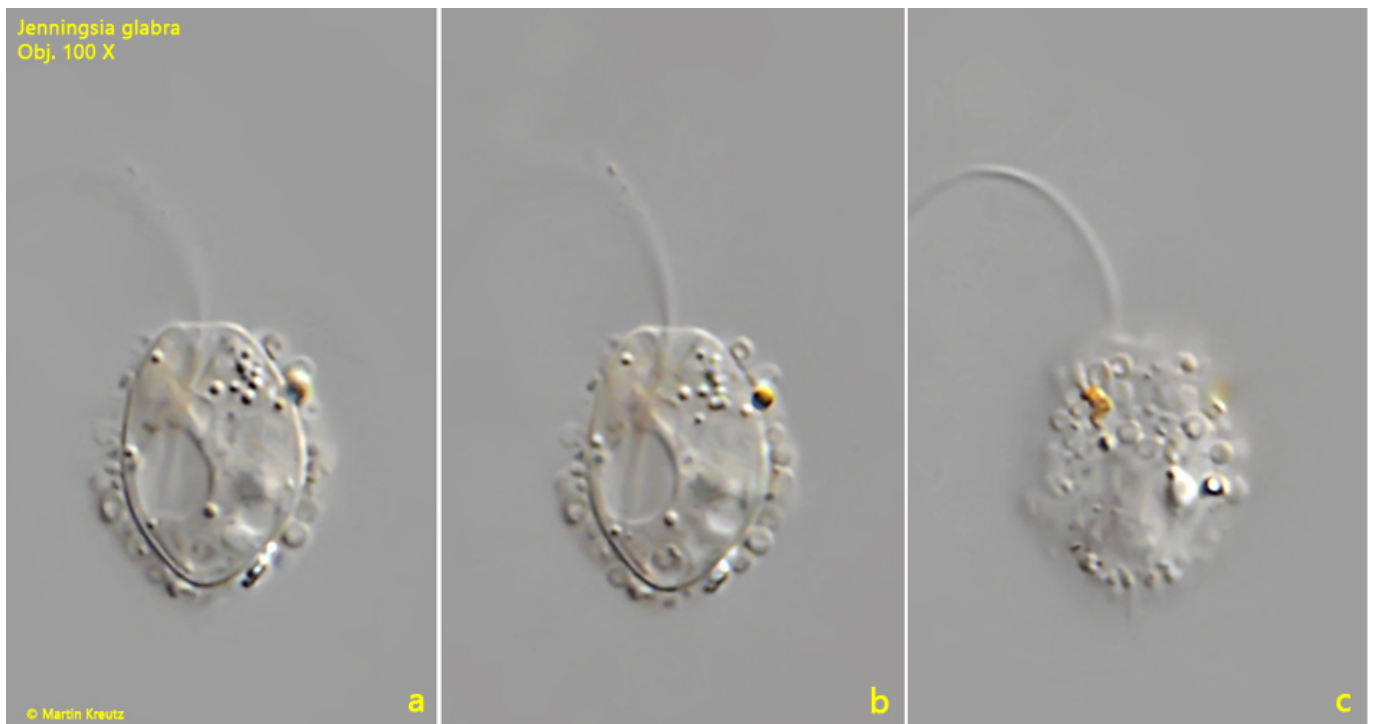


Fig. 3 a-c: *Jenningsia glabra*. L = 13.3 μm . A third, freely swimming specimen covered with more xenosomes. Obj. 100 X.