Micrasterias fimbriata Ralfs, 1848

Most likely ID: n.a.

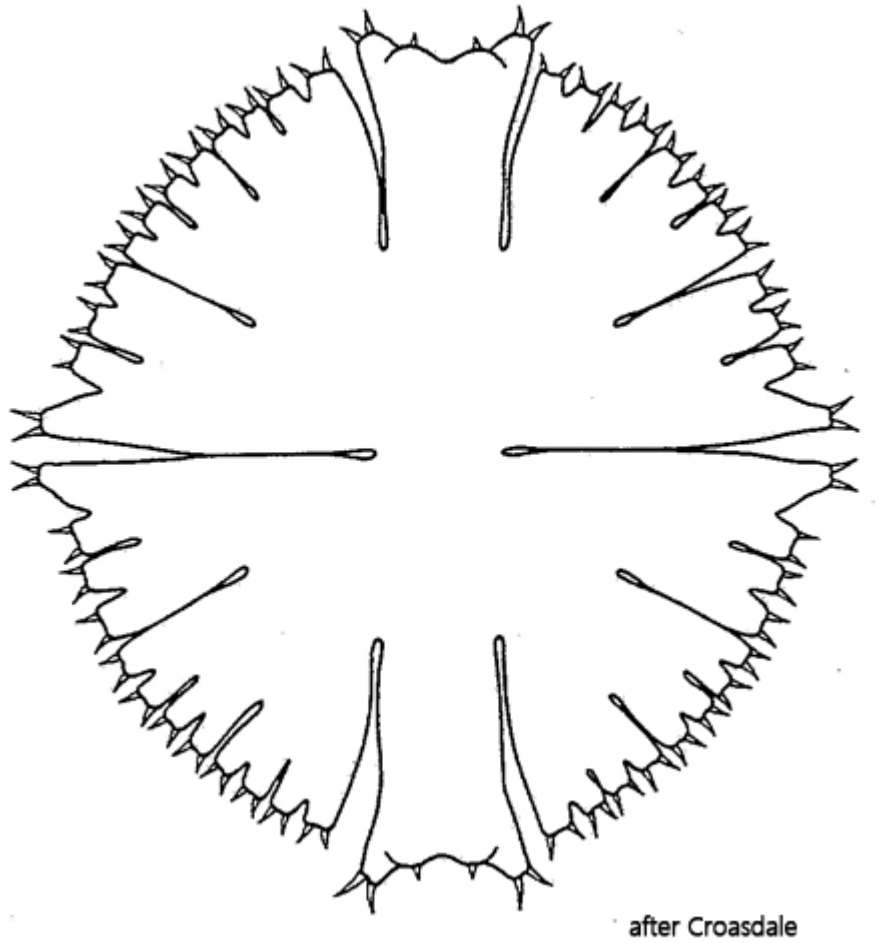
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Schwemm Moor (Austria)

Phylogenetic tree: *Micrasterias fimbriata*

Diagnosis:

- cells subelliptical, deeply constricted
- length 200–280 µm
- sinus open towards
- semi-cell 5 lobed
- polar lobes slightly elongated with each 6 spines
- lateral lobes near sinus elongated with 2 curved spines
- all secondary lobes with each 2 spines
- cell wall with several spines of different length



Micrasterias fimbriata

I first found *Micrasteria fimbriata* exclucively in samples from the Schwemm Moor near Walchsee in Austria.

The main characteristics of *Micrasterias fimbriata* are the slightly elongated apical lobes and the lobes that are directly adjacent to the sinus. These elongated lobes have slightly curved spines at the distal ends. The apical lobes also have two small spines in the concave apex, but these are difficult to recognize. All other lobes also have spines, but these are somewhat shorter (s. fig. 1). The cell wall is covered with a few scattered spines, which can vary in length (s. fig. 2). These are not only located along the constrictions between the lobes, as is the case with *Micrasteria papillifera*.



Fig. 1 a-b: *Micrasteria fimbriata*. L = 240 µm. A slightly squashed specimen found in June 2025 in the Schwemm Moor. Obj. 60 X.

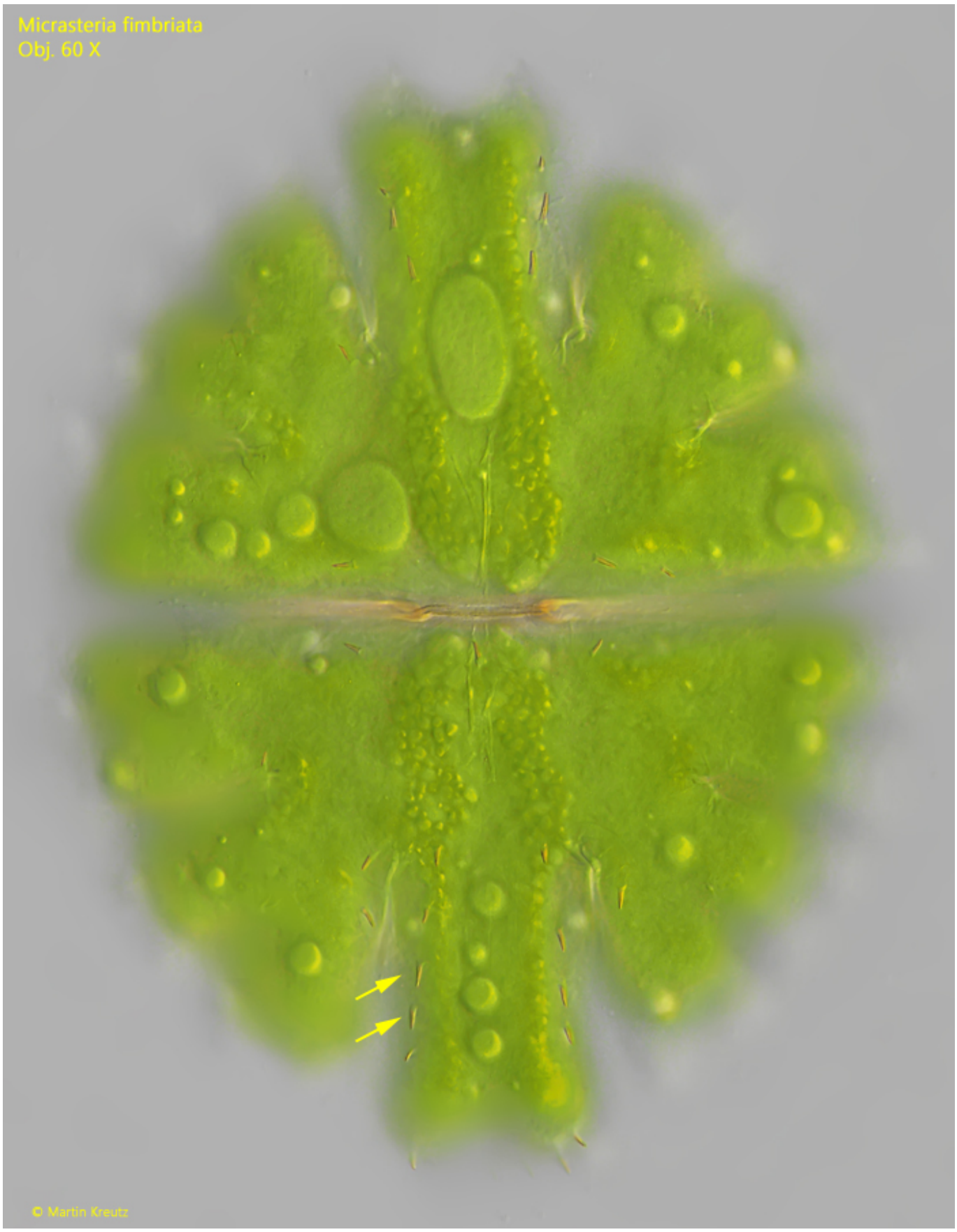


Fig. 2: *Micrasteria fimbriata*. Focal plane on the cell wall covered with several short spines (arrows). Obj. 100 X.

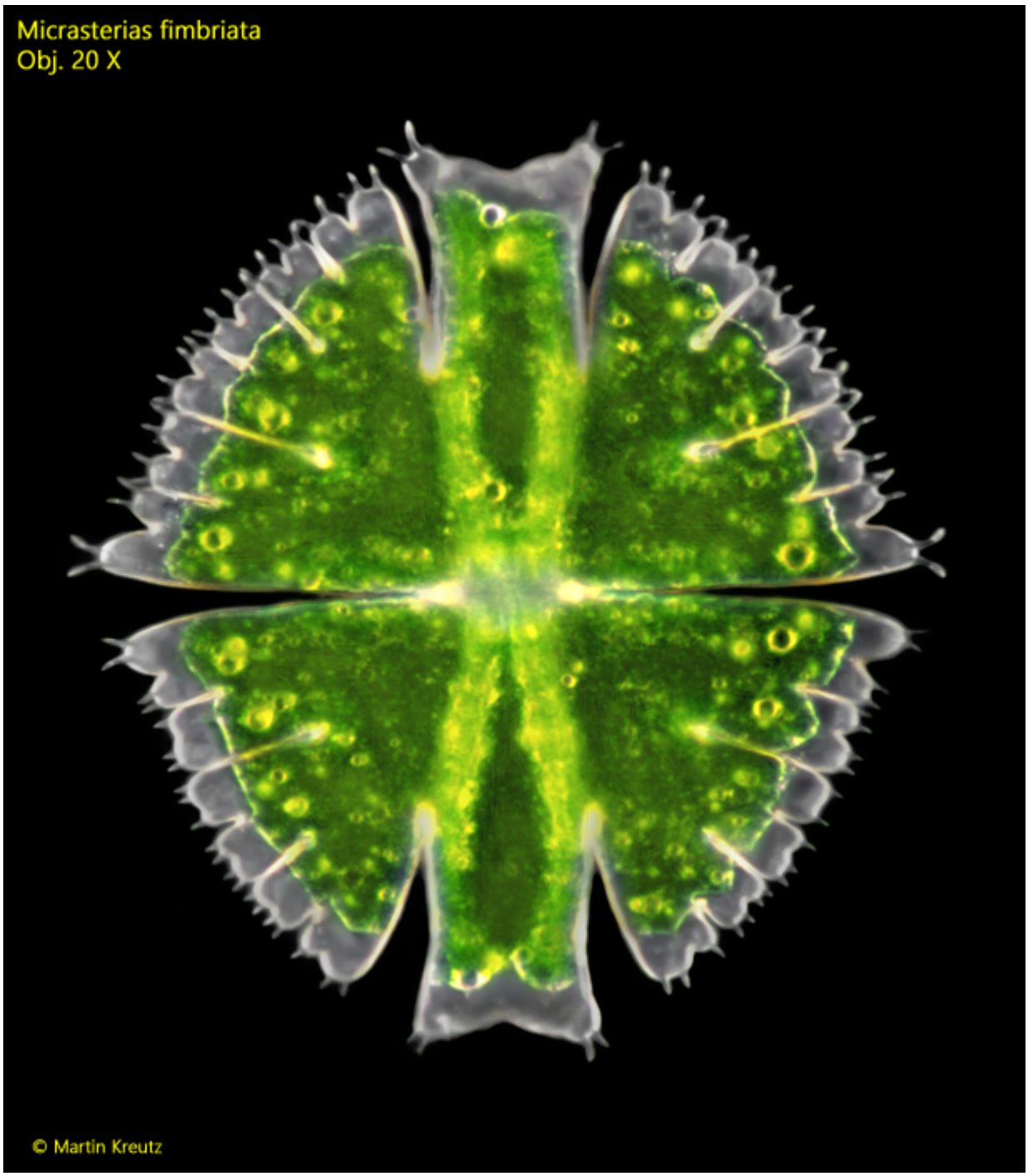


Fig. 3: *Micrasteria fimbriata*. L = 242 µm. A specimen in dark field illumination. Obj. 20 X.