

## ***Microgromia 1***

**Most likely ID:** n.a.

**Synonym:** n.a

**Sampling location:** [Simmelried](#)

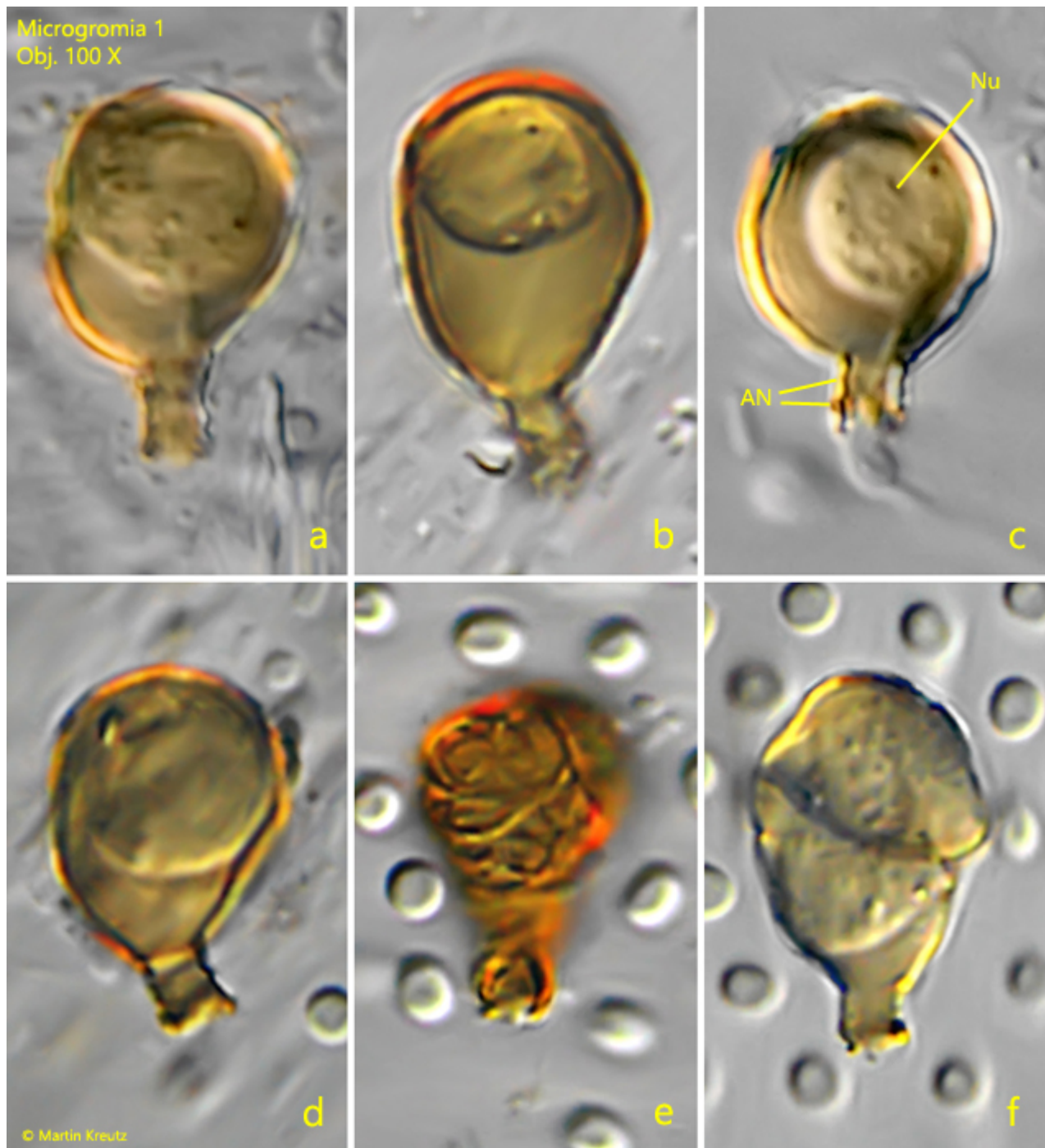
**Phylogenetic tree:** n.a.

### **Diagnosis:**

- shell retort-shaped, outline circular or pyriform
- length of shell 14 – 20 µm
- shell hyaline, colored orange-brown, without iron precipitation on older specimens
- long neck, obliquely oriented to shell outline, annulated, distal end with thickened rim
- nucleus central
- contractile vacuole near neck

No drawings from previous authors available.

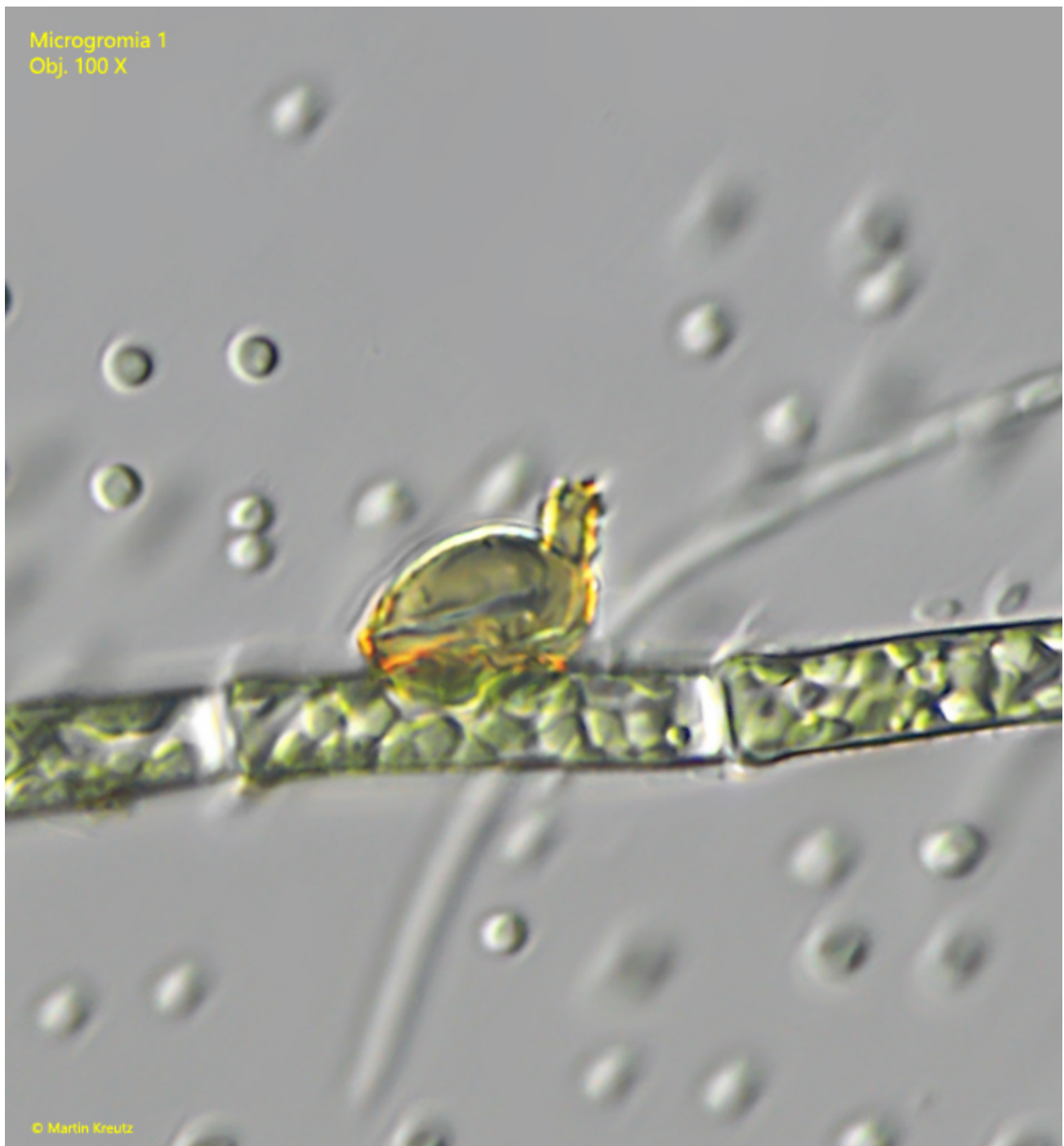
*Microgromia 1* I have found exclusively in the Simmelried and this only until 2007. After that I have found no more specimens. This species is clearly different from the *Microgromia* species described by de Saedeleer. The shell of this species is always orange-brown colored, but without obvious iron deposits as in [Microgromia haeckeliana](#). The neck is clearly angled. Its length is about a quarter of the shell length. It is also distinctly annulated, giving it a wavy appearance in optical section. The cell is often placed at the dorsal end of the shell and a long cytoplasm peduncle leads to the neck. I could not definitively detect a septum, as I only had a dry condenser in 2007, which prevented me from achieving the necessary resolution for detection. However, the described characteristics suggest this species to be a representative of the genus *Microgromia*.



**Fig. 1:** *Microgromia 1*. L = 14-20  $\mu\text{m}$ . Six different specimens. All of them are colored orange-brown. Note the annulated neck (AN) of this species. Nu = nucleus. Obj. 100 X.



**Fig. 2:** *Microgromia 1*. L = 17  $\mu$ m. This specimen tries to ingest a small alga caught with a thin granuloreticulopodium. Obj. 100 X.



**Fig. 3:** *Microgromia 1*. L = 14  $\mu\text{m}$ . A specimen attached to an alga filament. Note the almost vertically angled neck of the sessile specimen. Obj. 100 X.