Microgromia minor de Saedeleer, 1934

Most likely ID: n.a.

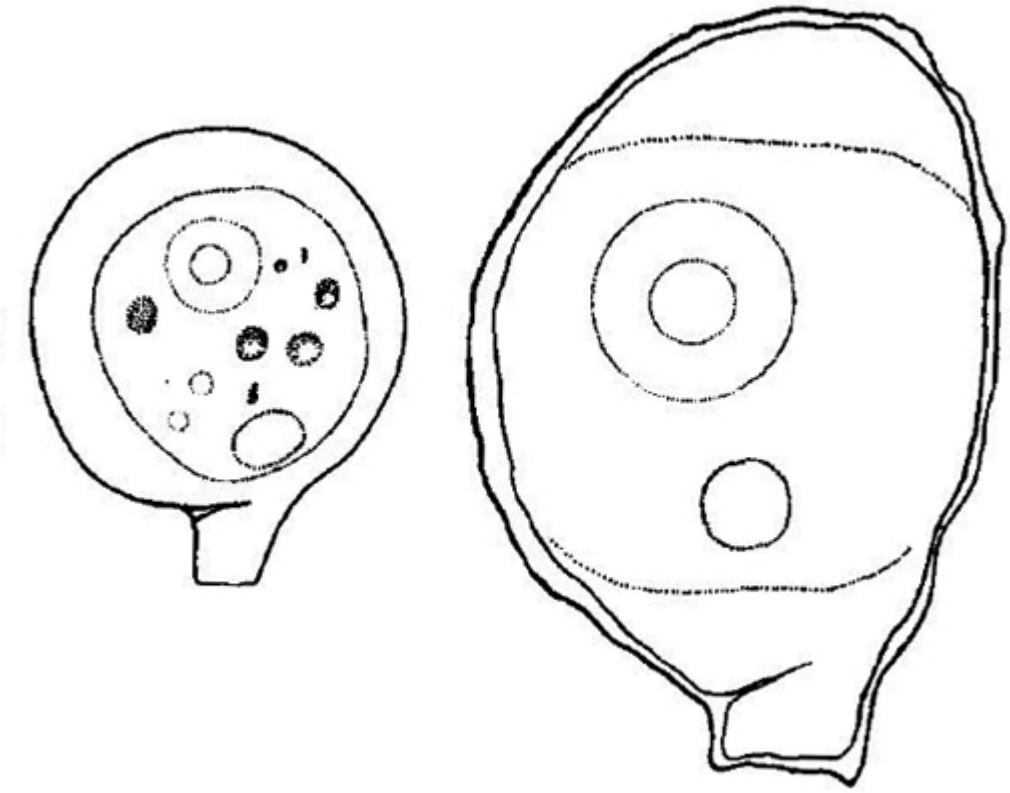
Synonym: n. a.

Sampling location: Simmelried

Phylogenetic tree: ***Microgromia minor***

Diagnosis:

- shell retort-shaped, outline circular sometimes elongated with a dorsal tip
- length of shell 14–25 µm
- shell hyaline and thin
- short neck, obliquely oriented to shell outline
- one side of the neck is a slightly concave transition of the shell outline
- neck with a septum
- nucleus central with a spherical nucleolus
- contractile vacuole near neck
- granuloreticulopodia very thin, anastomosing, arising from a peduncle



after de Saedeleer

Microgromia minor

I found *Microgromia minor* between 2005 and 2014 in the Simmelried. Mostly the specimens were found there on gelatinous colonies of cyanobacteria (probably *Aphanothece spec.*), on which it fed. I have not been able to find any more specimens after 2014.

Microgromia minor looks similar to *Microgromia haeckeliana,* but one side of the neck is an extension of the shell outline, with a slightly concave indentation (s fig. 1). In my population there were also some specimens with an elongately deformed shell, which terminated in a short tip at the dorsal margin (s. figs. 2 and 5 a-b). Otherwise the outlines of the shells were mostly circular.

Fig. 1: *Microgromia minor*. L = 17 µm. Lateral view of specimen. Note the slightly concave transition of the shell outline into the neck (arrow). Obj. 100 X.

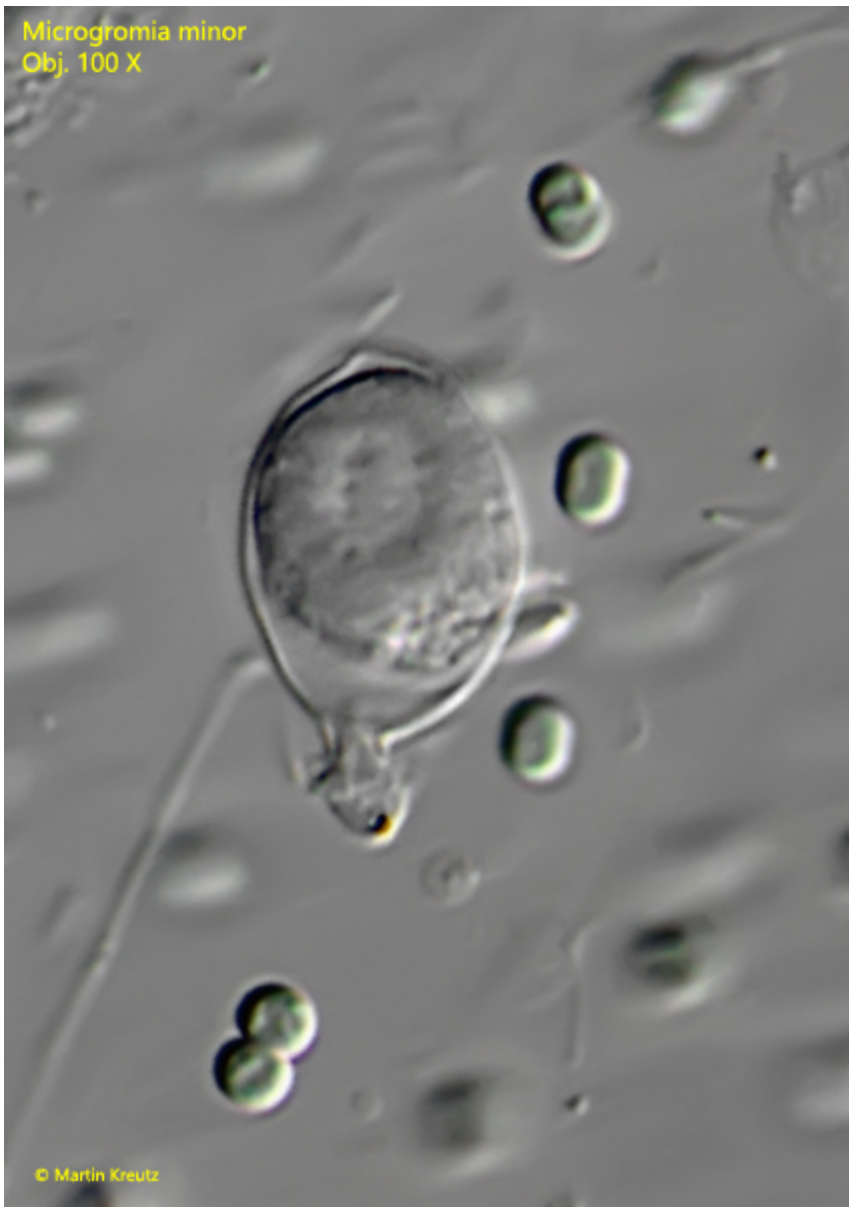


Fig. 2: *Microgromia minor*. L = 17 µm. A second specimen feeding on cyanobacteria (likely *Aphanothece* spec.). Note the dorsal tip of the shell. Obj. 100 X.

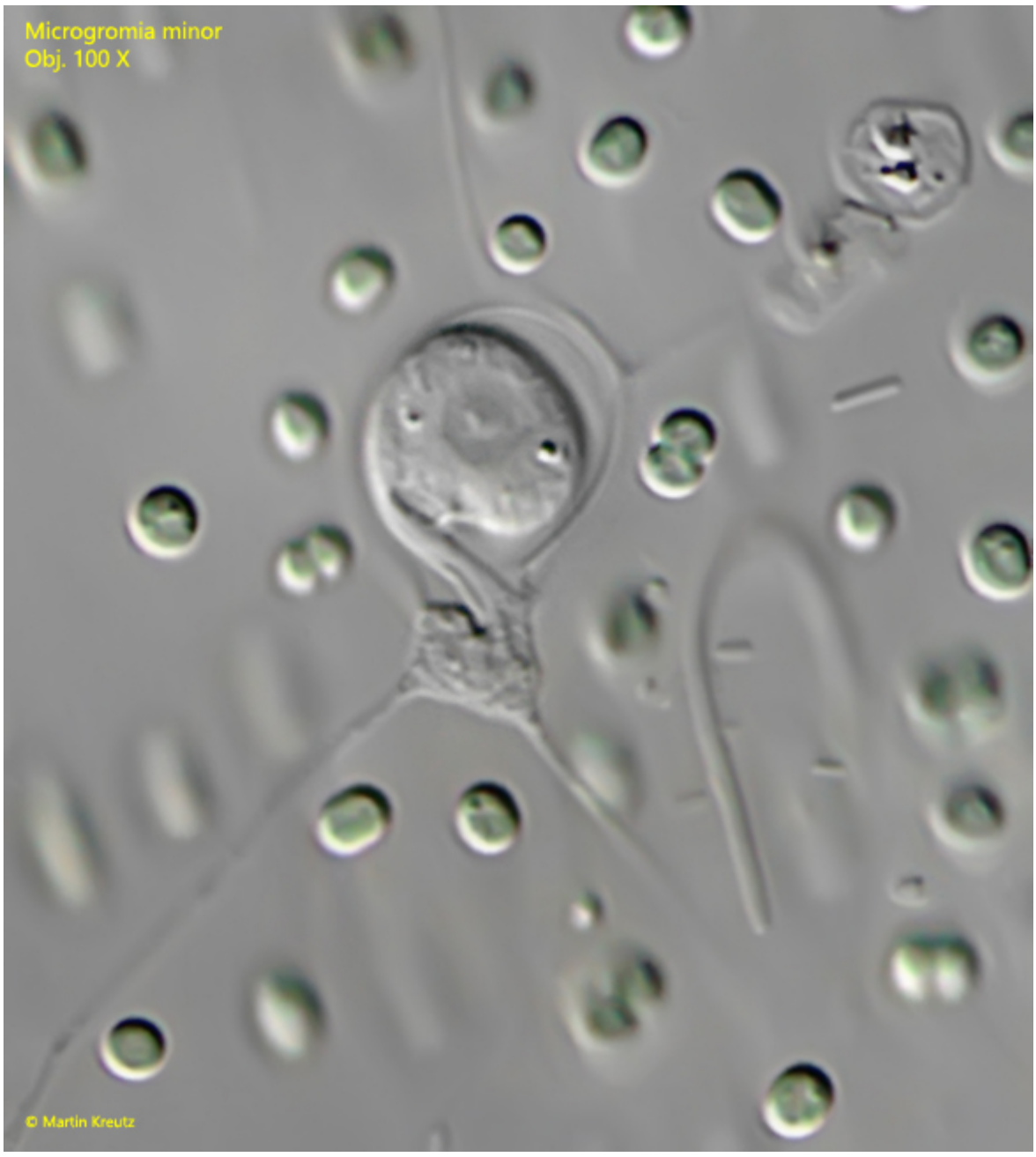


Fig. 3: *Microgromia minor*. L = 14 µm. A third specimen feeding on cyanobacteria. Obj. 100 X.

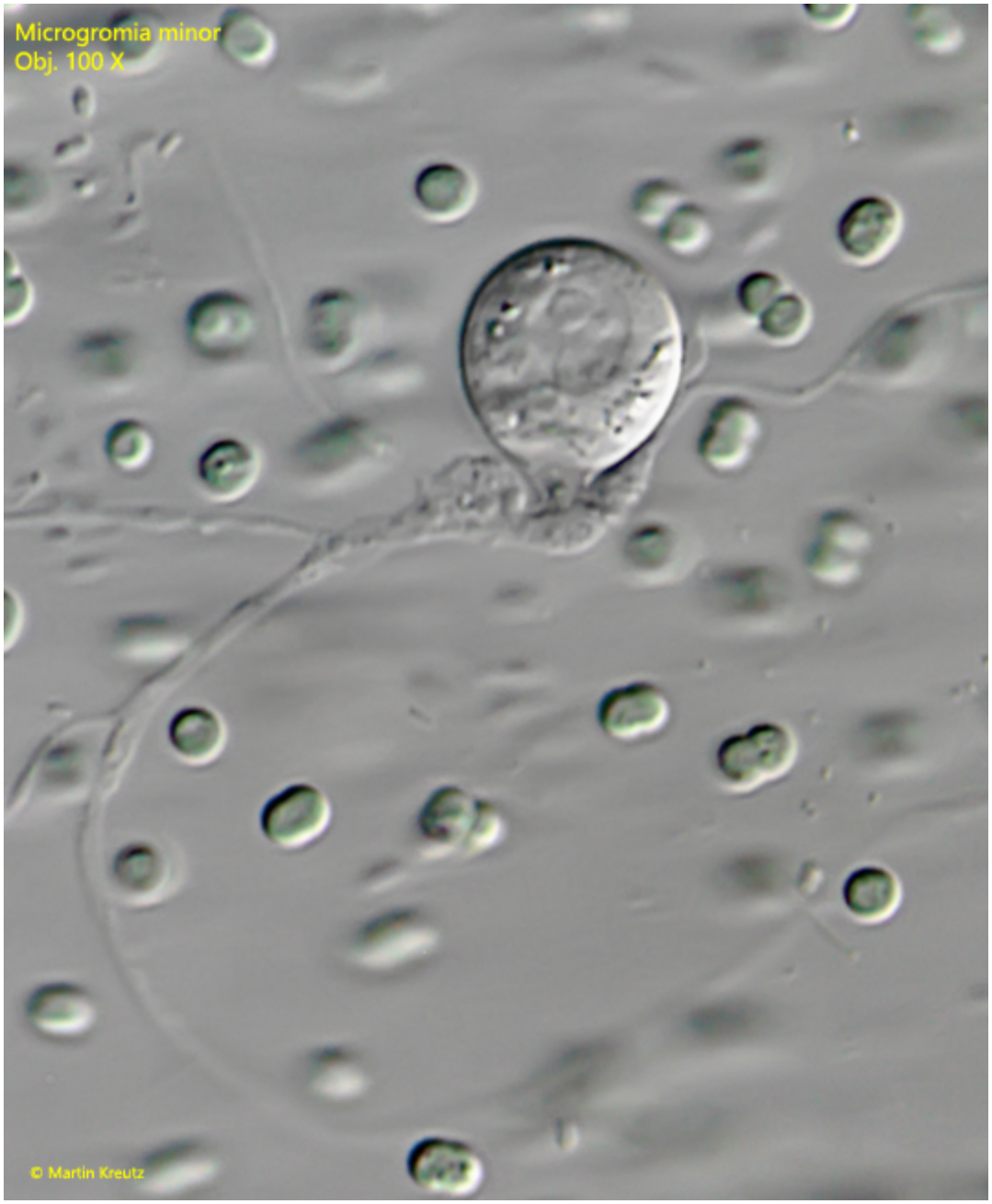


Fig. 4: *Microgromia minor*. L = 13 µm. A fourth specimen feeding on cyanobacteria. Obj. 100 X.

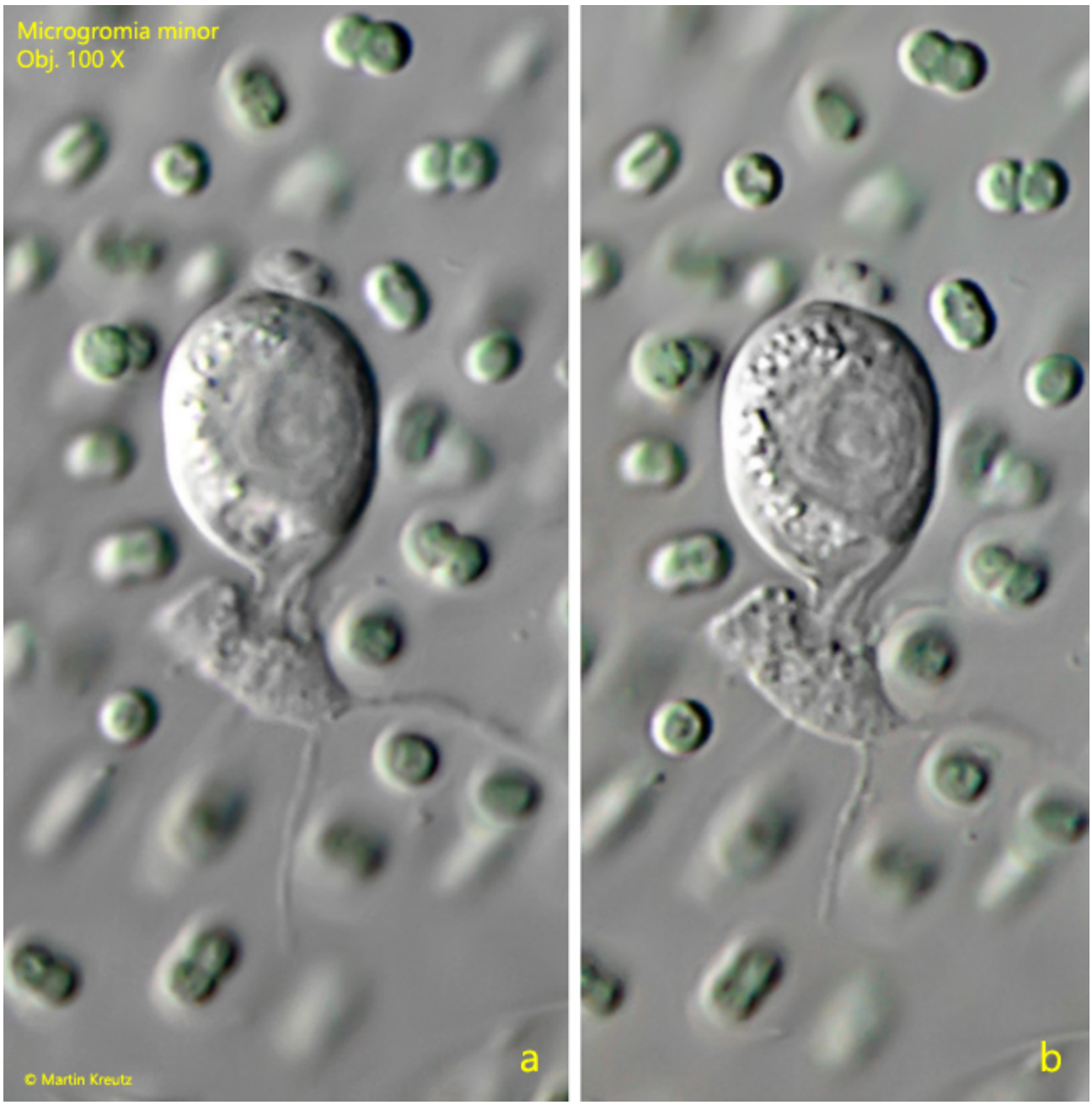


Fig. 5 a-b: *Microgromia minor*. L = 15 µm. Two focal planes of a specimen feeding on cyanobacteria. Obj. 100 X.

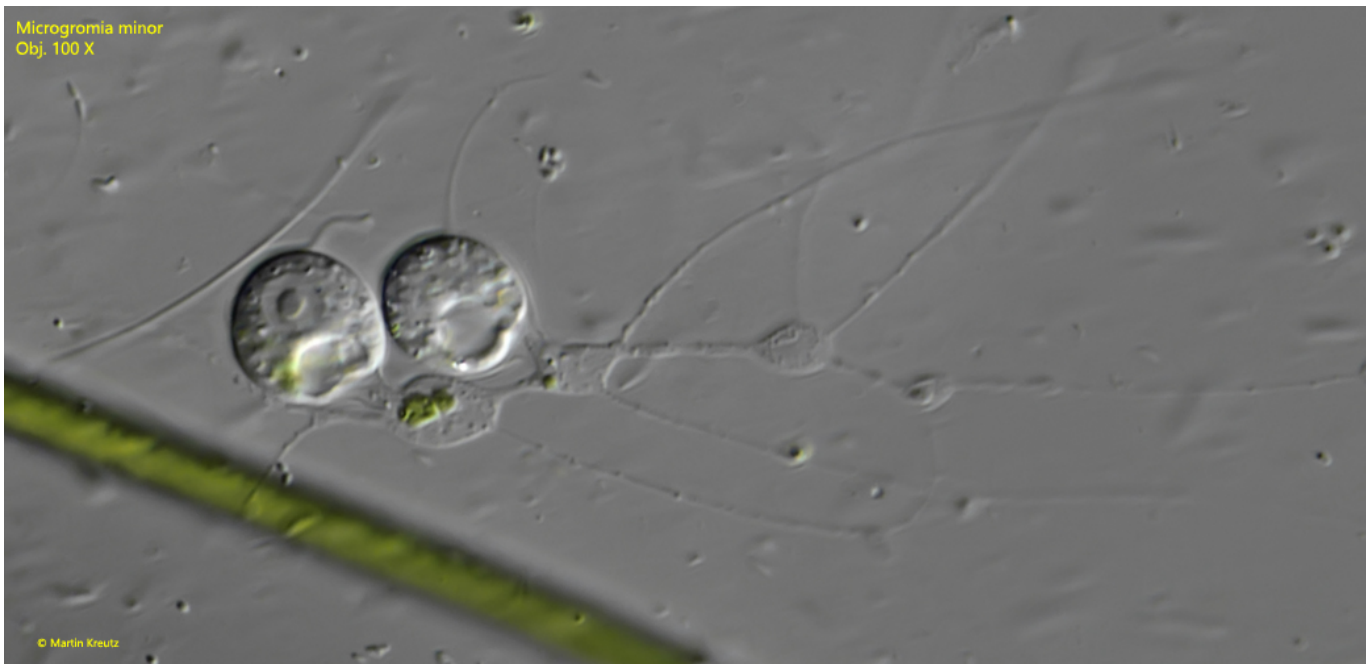


Fig. 6: *Microgromia minor*. L = 16 µm. Two specimens in a feeding community. Obj. 100 X.