

***Petalomonas platyrhyncha* (Skuja, 1948)**

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

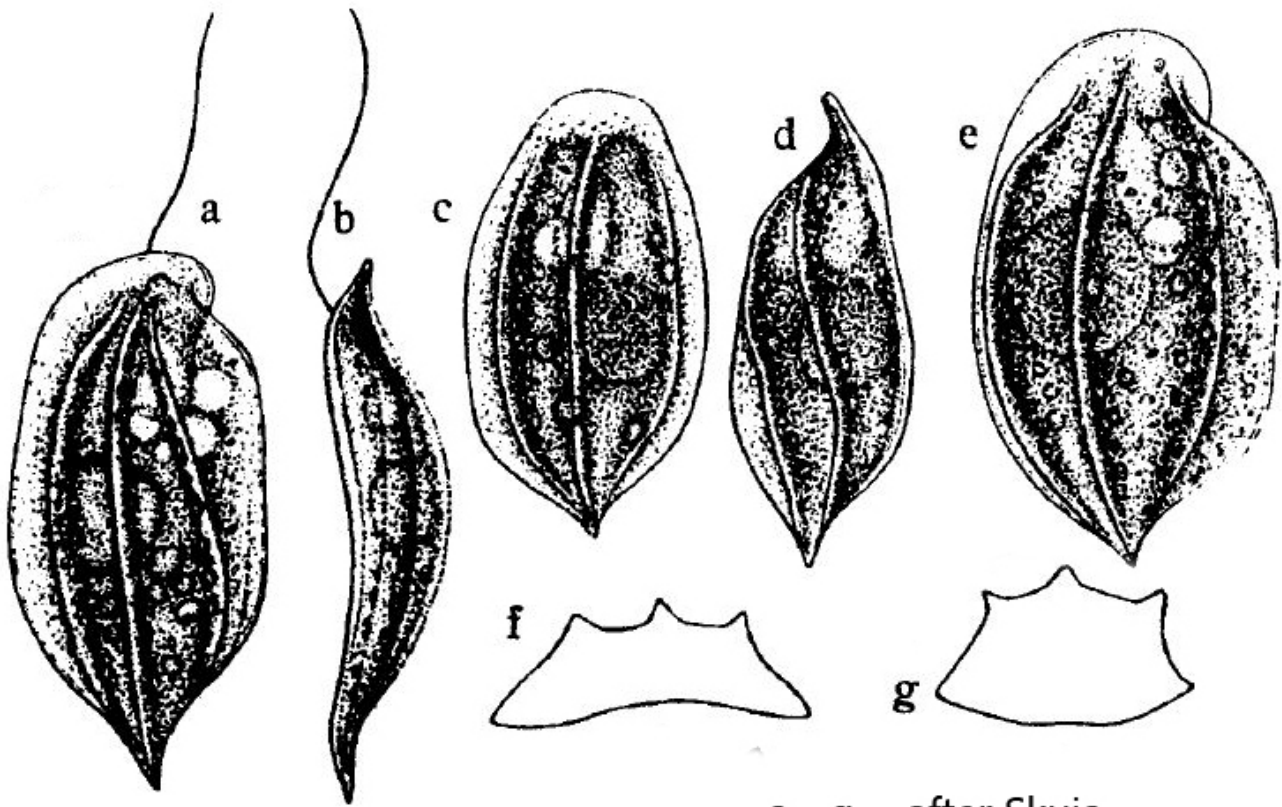
**Synonym:** n.a.

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

**Phylogenetic tree:** [Petalomonas platyrhyncha](#)

**Diagnosis:**

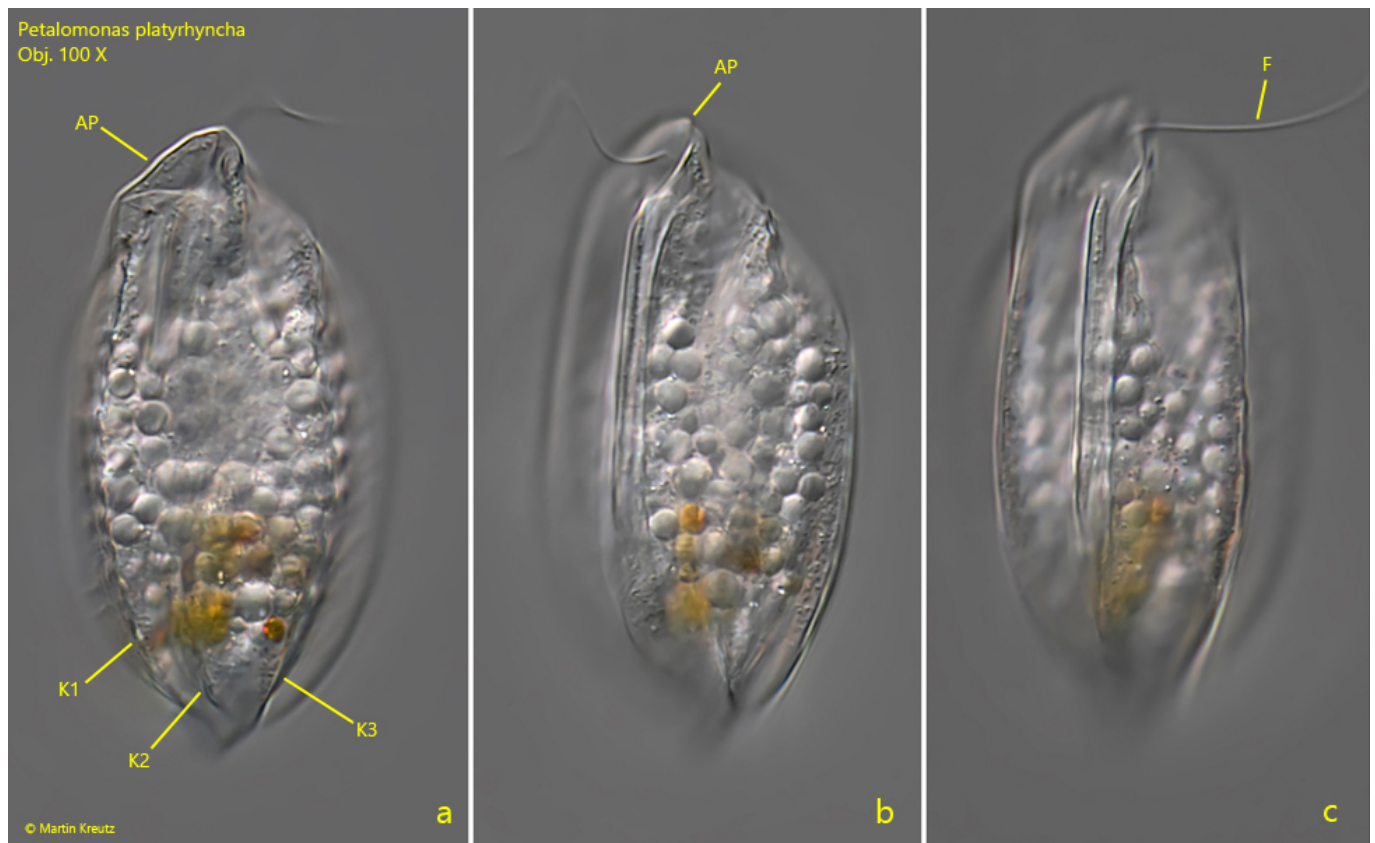
- length 35 - 48 µm, width 19 - 26 µm, thickness 10-20 µm
- body broadly ovoid
- tapered posteriorly end
- anteriorly a round, snout-shaped apex
- dorso-ventrally flattened
- one flagellum
- three dorsal keels
- the keels converge anteriorly and posteriorly
- ventrally no keels, flat or concave shaped



a - g = after Skuja

#### *Petalomonas platyrhyncha*

*Petalomonas platyrhyncha* is a very common species in the Simmelried. Almost every sample contains specimens. The population in Simmelried seems to be larger than the one described by Skuja from Swedish Lapland. He gives a maximum length of 48  $\mu\text{m}$ . However, I could also find specimens with more than 80  $\mu\text{m}$  length. Thus, *Petalomonas platyrhyncha* belongs to one of the largest *Petalomonas* species. The cells are mostly filled with colorless, highly refractive spheres. The nucleus is large and centrally located. The species has a round, snout-shaped apex, which reliably distinguishes it from the similar species *Petalomonas praegnans*, which is symmetrically pointed at the anterior end.



**Fig. 1:** *Petalomonas platyrhyncha*. L = 85  $\mu\text{m}$ . a) dorsal view. b, c) lateral view from left. AP = apex, F = flagellum, K1 -K3 = dorsal keels. Obj. 100 X.



**Fig. 2:** *Petalomonas platyrhyncha*. L = 52  $\mu\text{m}$ . Lateral view of a specimen during cell division. Obj. 40 X.