

***Phacus acuminatus* (A. Stokes, 1885)**

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

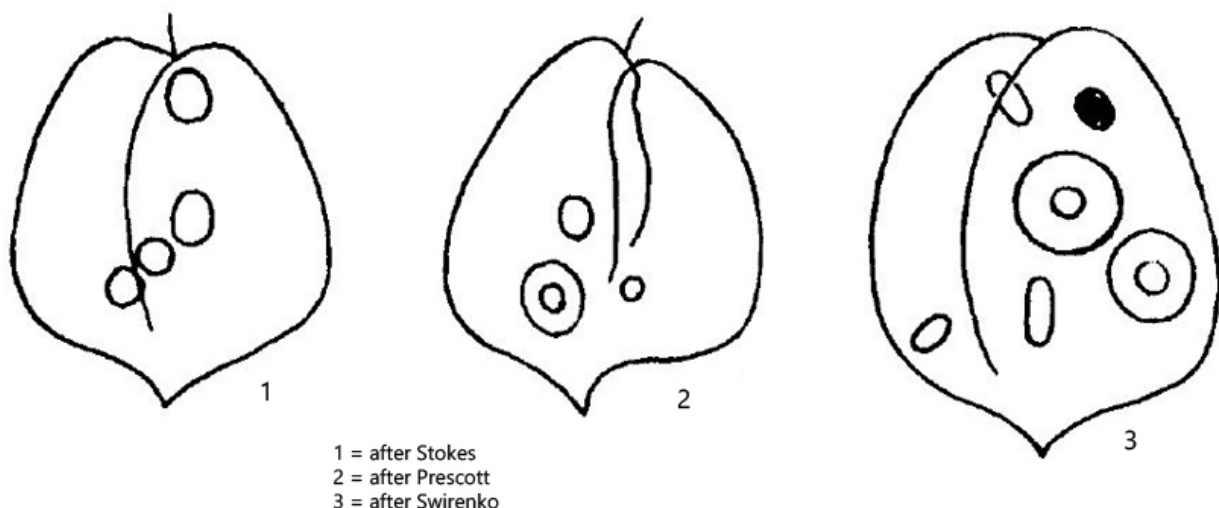
**Synonym:** *Phacus acuminata*

**Sampling location:** [Simmelried](#), [Purren pond](#), [Mainau pond](#), [Ulmisried](#)

**Phylogenetic tree:** [Phacus acuminatus](#)

**Diagnosis:**

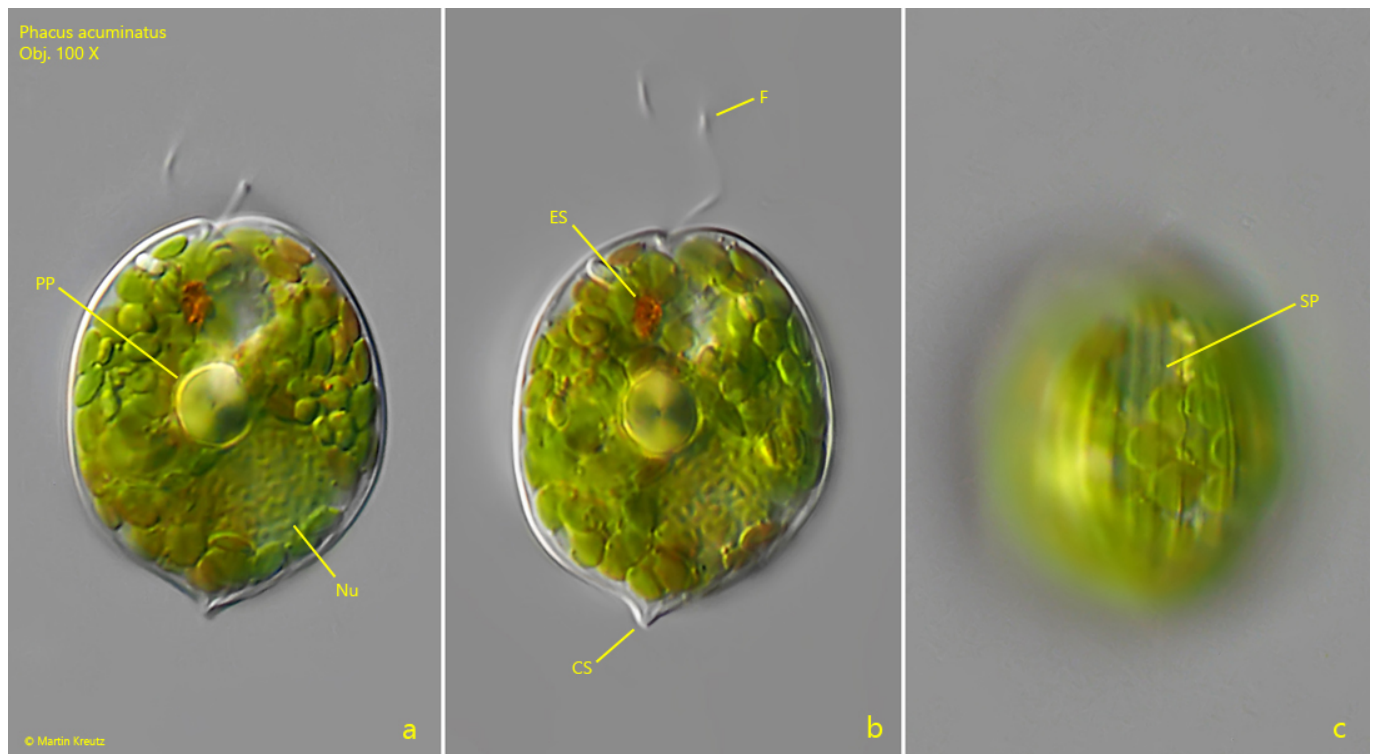
- cell broadly ovoid, strongly flattened
- length 23–40 µm, width 20–30 µm
- often 1–2 prominent paramylon bodies
- many chloroplasts, disc-shaped
- very short caudal spine, V-shaped
- one flagellum, about body length
- striation of the pellicle longitudinally



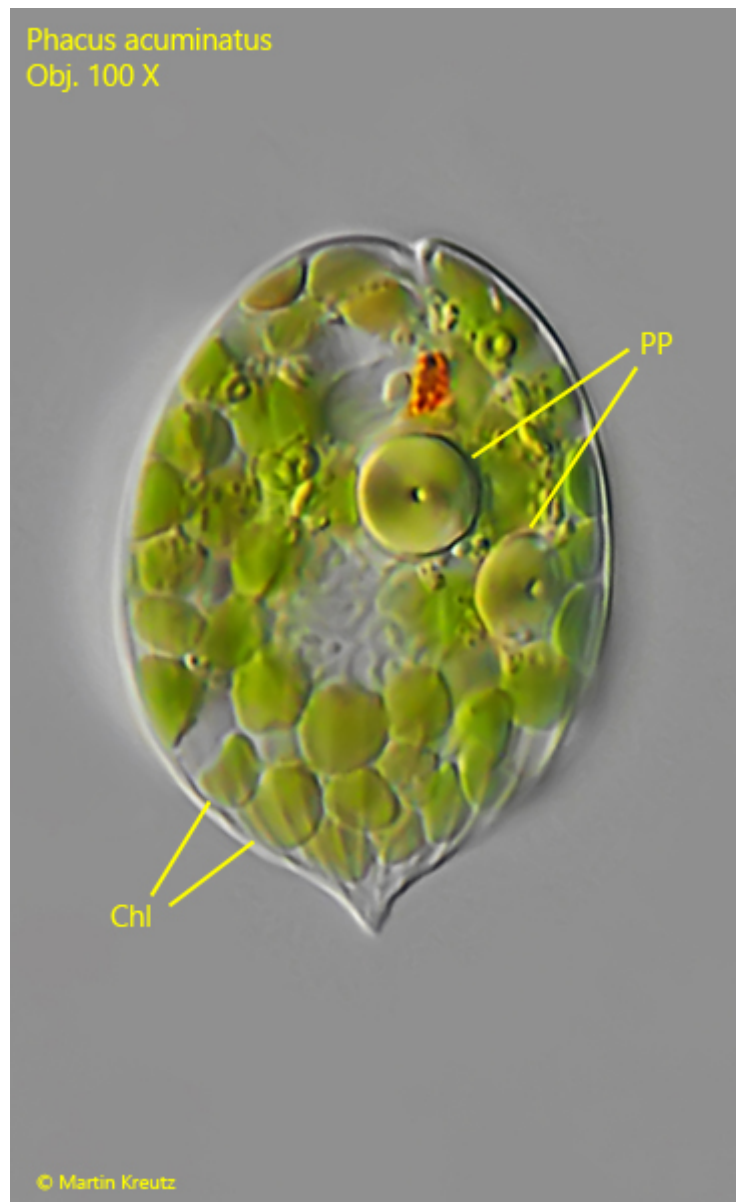
*Phacus acuminatus*

*Phacus acuminatus* can be a very common species and I find it in different sites. The species can be recognized by its broad oval shape and the very short, V-shaped spine (s. fig. 1b).

Usually 1-2 large, disc-shaped paramylon bodies are present in the cell, sometimes with a central hole or even ring-shaped. The specimens in my population were mostly 30  $\mu\text{m}$  long. Because of the small size the species is often overlooked.



**Fig. 1 a-c:** *Phacus acuminatus*. L = 30  $\mu\text{m}$ . Different focal planes of a slightly squashed specimen. CS = caudal spine, ES = eyespot, F = flagellum, Nu = nucleus, PP = prominent paramylon body, SP = striation of pellicle. Obj. 100 X.



**Fig. 2:** *Phacus acuminatus*. L = 32  $\mu\text{m}$ . A second, strongly squashed specimen with two prominent paramylon bodies (PP). Chl = disc-shaped chloroplasts. Obj. 100 X.