

***Phacus elegans* Pochmann 1942**

Most likely ID: n.a.

Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: [Simmelried](#)

Phylogenetic tree: [Phacus elegans](#)

Diagnosis:

- longitudinally obvoid in outline, slightly asymmetric
- length 127-147 µm, width 38-40 µm
- anterior “lips” overlapping
- one „lip“ protrudes over the other
- posterior end narrowed to a long spine, 40-50 µm
- pellicle longitudinally striated
- red eyespot prominent
- chloroplasts disc shaped
- paramylon bodies small
- flagellum shorter than cell



after Zakrys & Walne

Phacus elegans

I regularly find *Phacus elegans* in the [Simmelried](#). I have not yet been able to find this species in my other sampling sites.

Phacus elegans has a somewhat asymmetrical body shape. The right half protrudes slightly over the left half. This can be seen in the right lip, which protrudes slightly. On the other hand, the left half is slightly shifted backwards and merges into the spine with a stronger curvature. The right half, on the other hand, merges into the spine with a slight, flat curve.

At 100-120 μm , the specimens in my population were somewhat smaller than indicated by Huber-Pestalozzi (1955). Differentiation from the similar species [Phacus lismorensis](#) is not easy. *Phacus elegans* appears somewhat plumper and the right lip is not as head-shaped as in [Phacus lismorensis](#). Otherwise the two species are very similar.

More images and information on *Phacus elegans*: [Michael Plewka-Freshwater life-Phacus elegans](#)

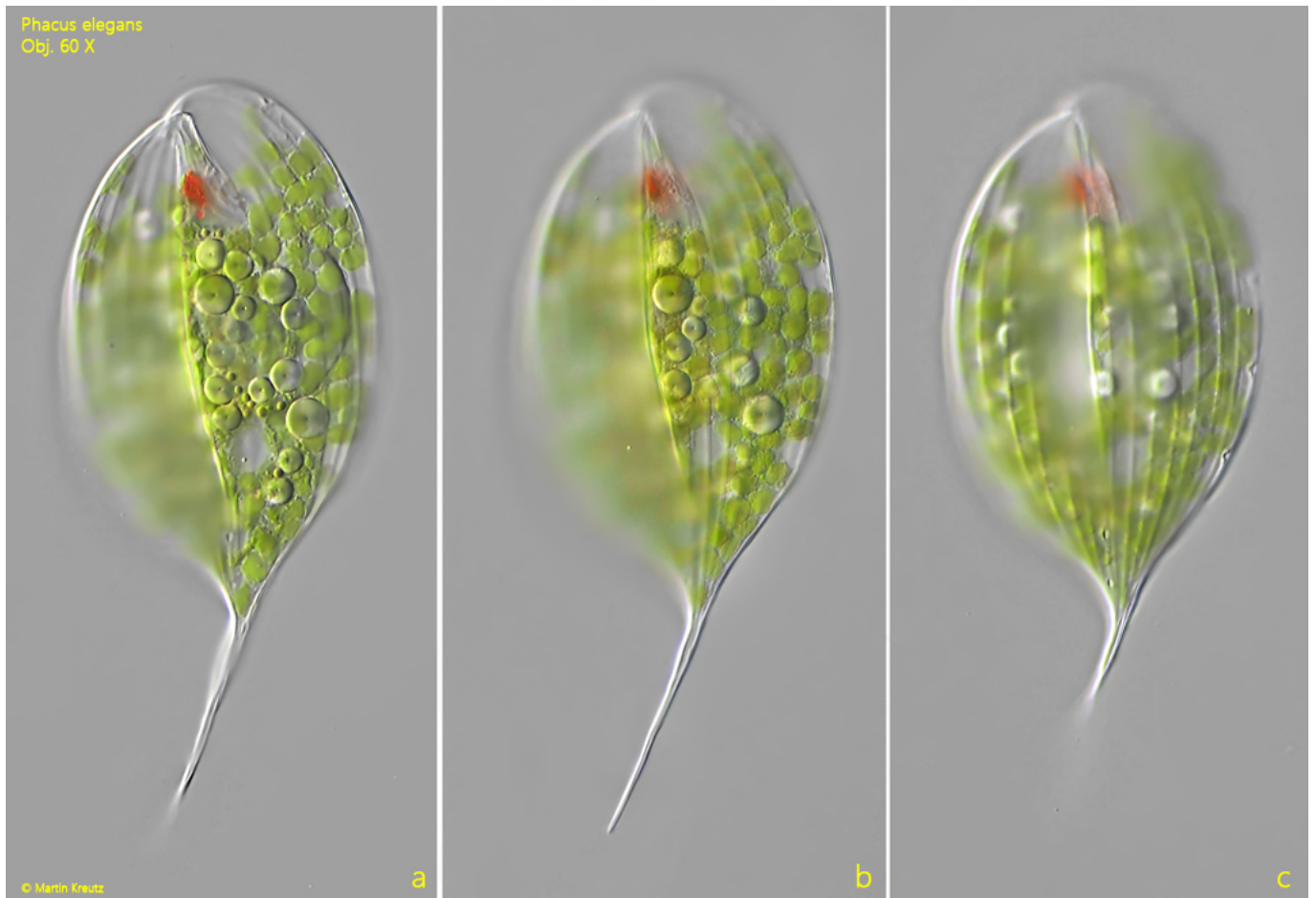


Fig. 1 a-c: *Phacus elegans*. L = 110 μ m. A slightly squashed specimen from dorsal. Obj. 60 X.

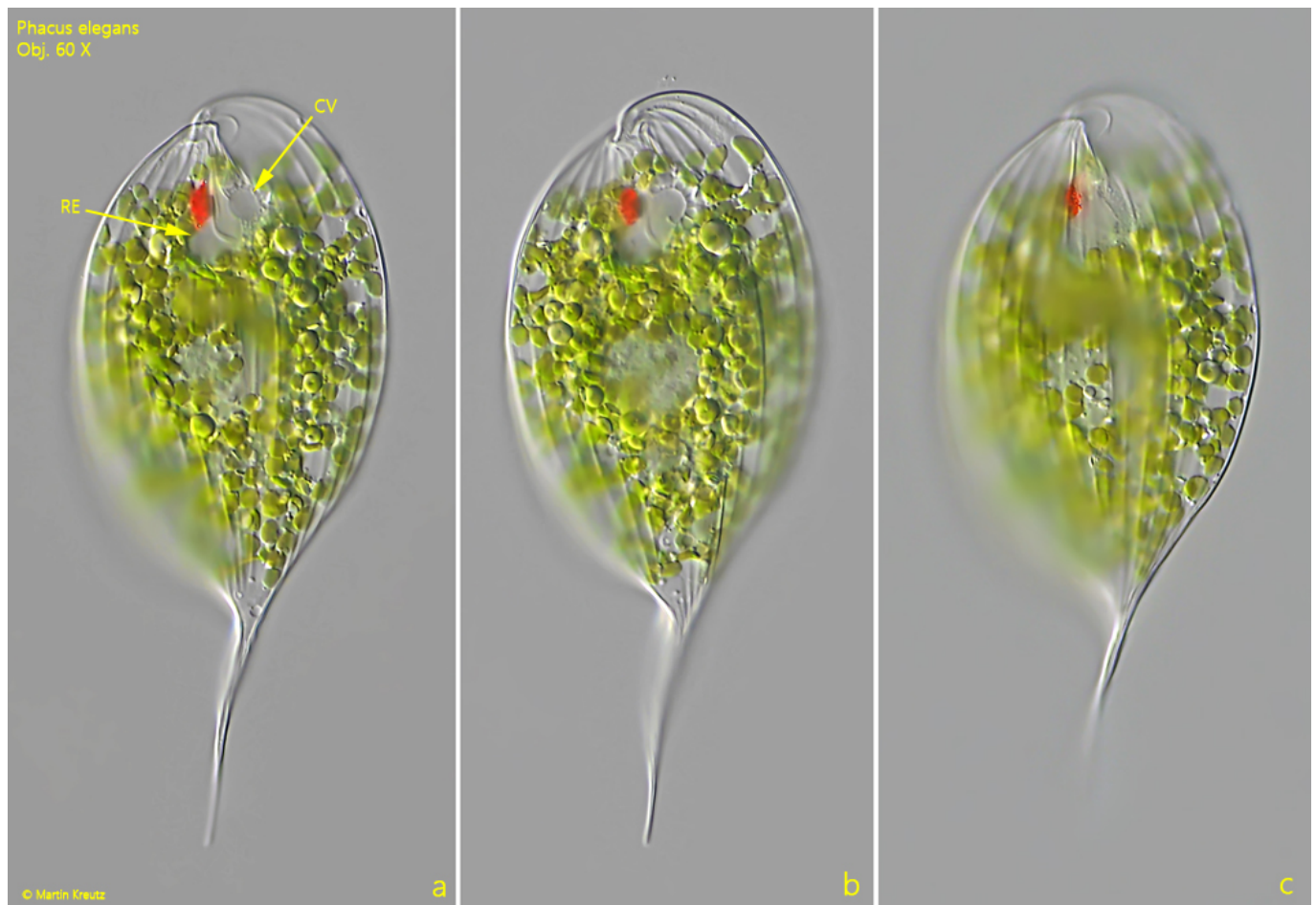


Fig. 2 a-c: *Phacus elegans*. L = 118 μm . A second slightly squashed specimen from dorsal. CV = contractile vacuole, RE = reservoir. Obj. 60 X.

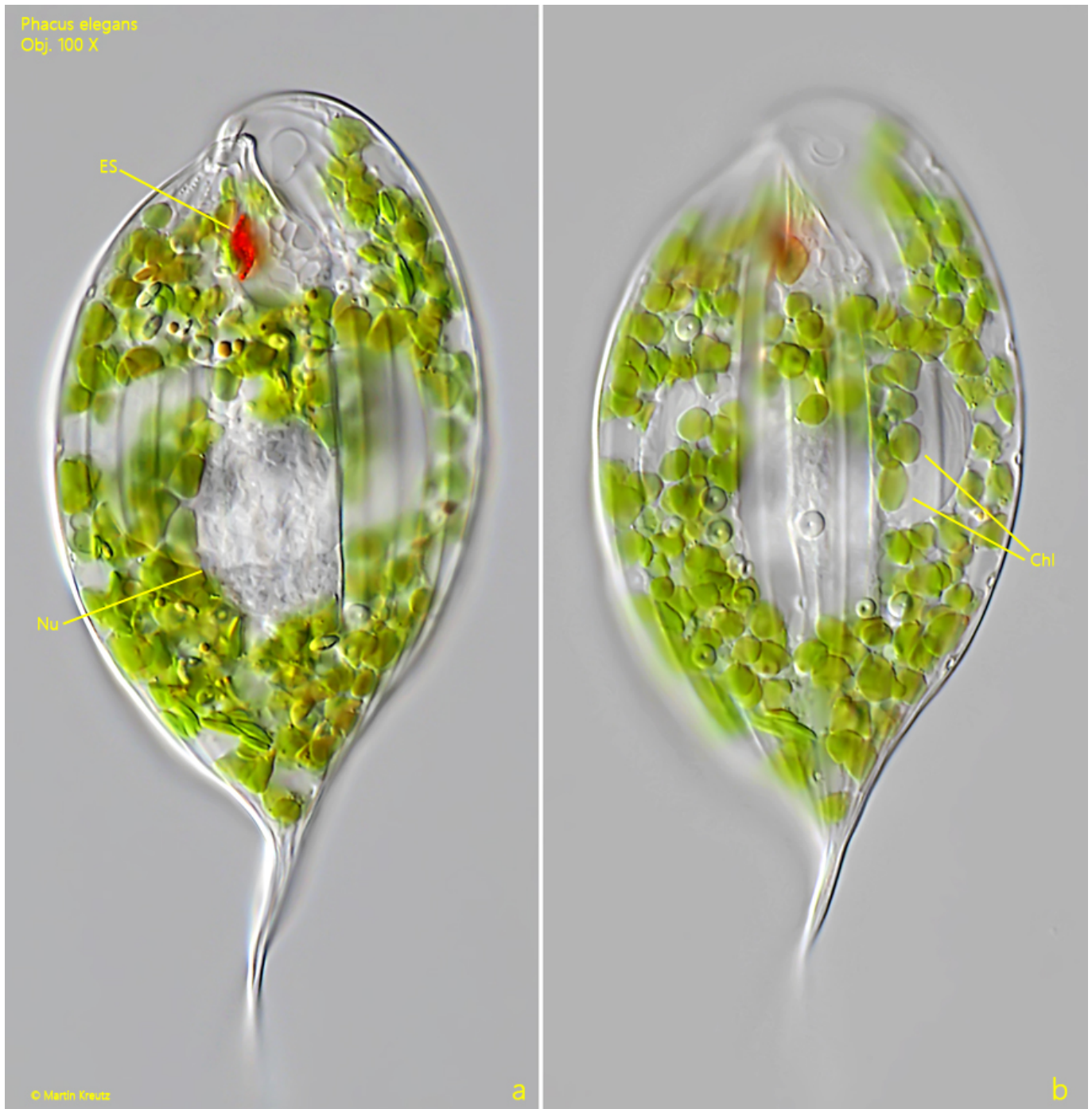


Fig. 3 a-b: *Phacus elegans*. L = 115 μ m. A squashed specimen from dorsal. Chl = disc-shaped chloroplasts, ES = exespot, Nu = nucleus. Obj. 100 X.