

***Ploesoma triacanthum* Bergendal, 1892**

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

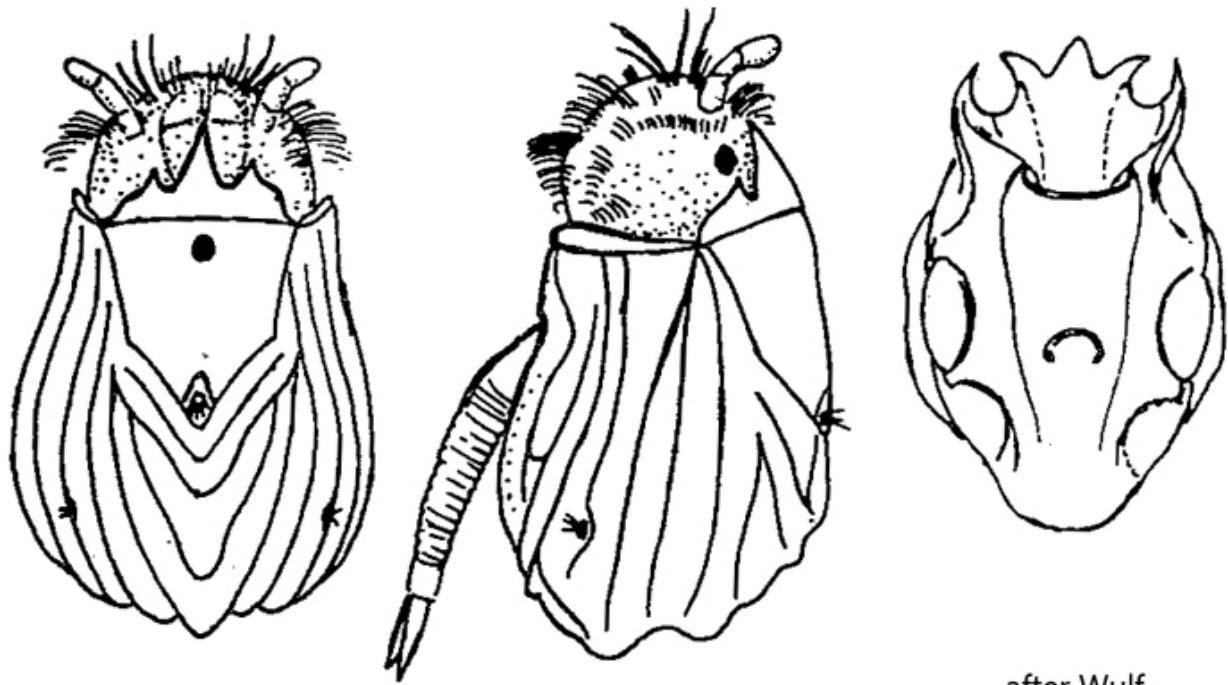
**Synonym:** *Ploesoma lynceus*

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

**Phylogenetic tree:** [\*Ploesoma triacanthum\*](#)

**Diagnosis:**

- body bag-shaped
- length 136–220 µm
- lorica of one piece, surface granulated with longitudinal ridges
- lorica ventrally open
- lorica with three anterior spines, the middle one curved downwards
- corona with a pair of frontal palps
- foot mid-ventral
- foot annulated with long pointed toes
- one eyespot



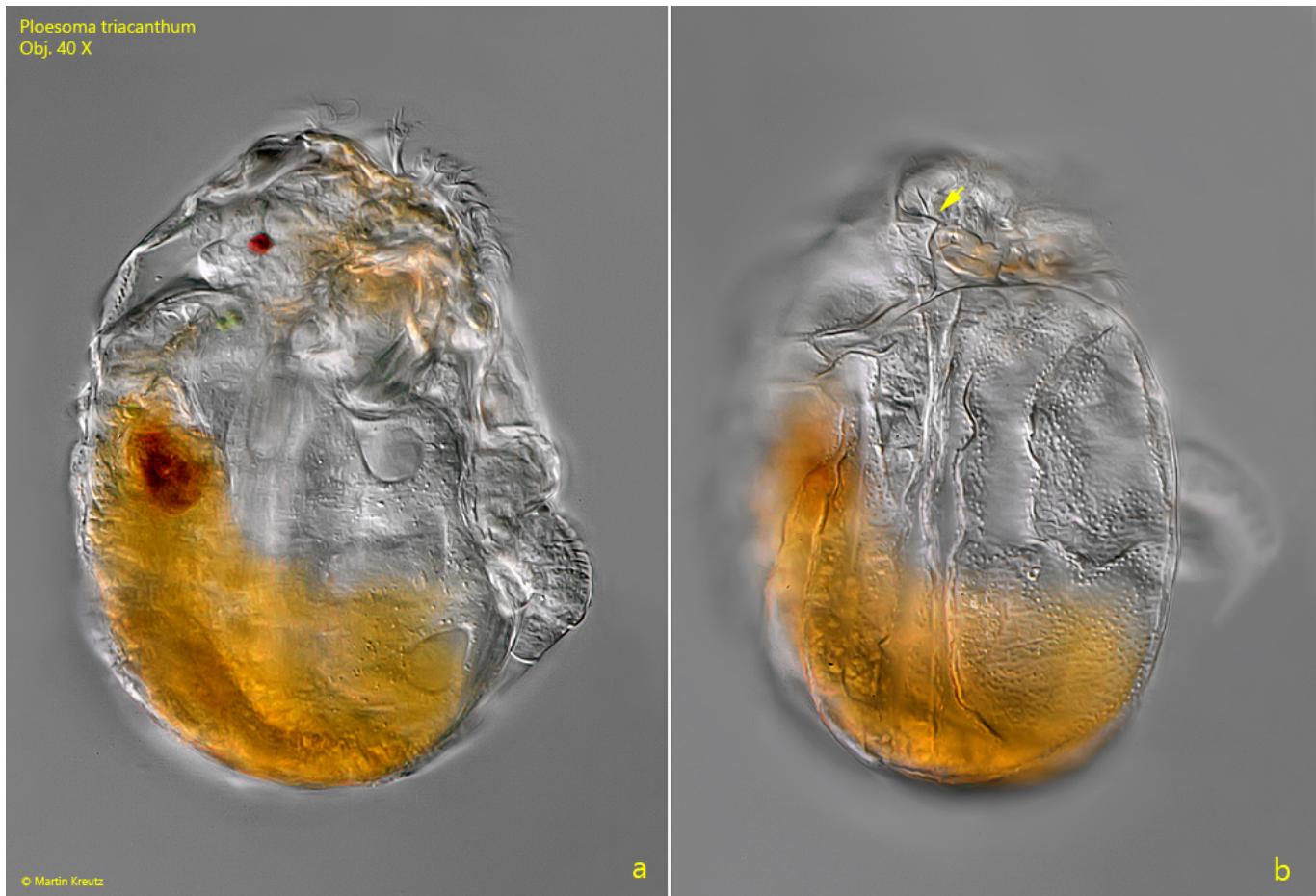
after Wulf

### *Ploesoma triacanthum*

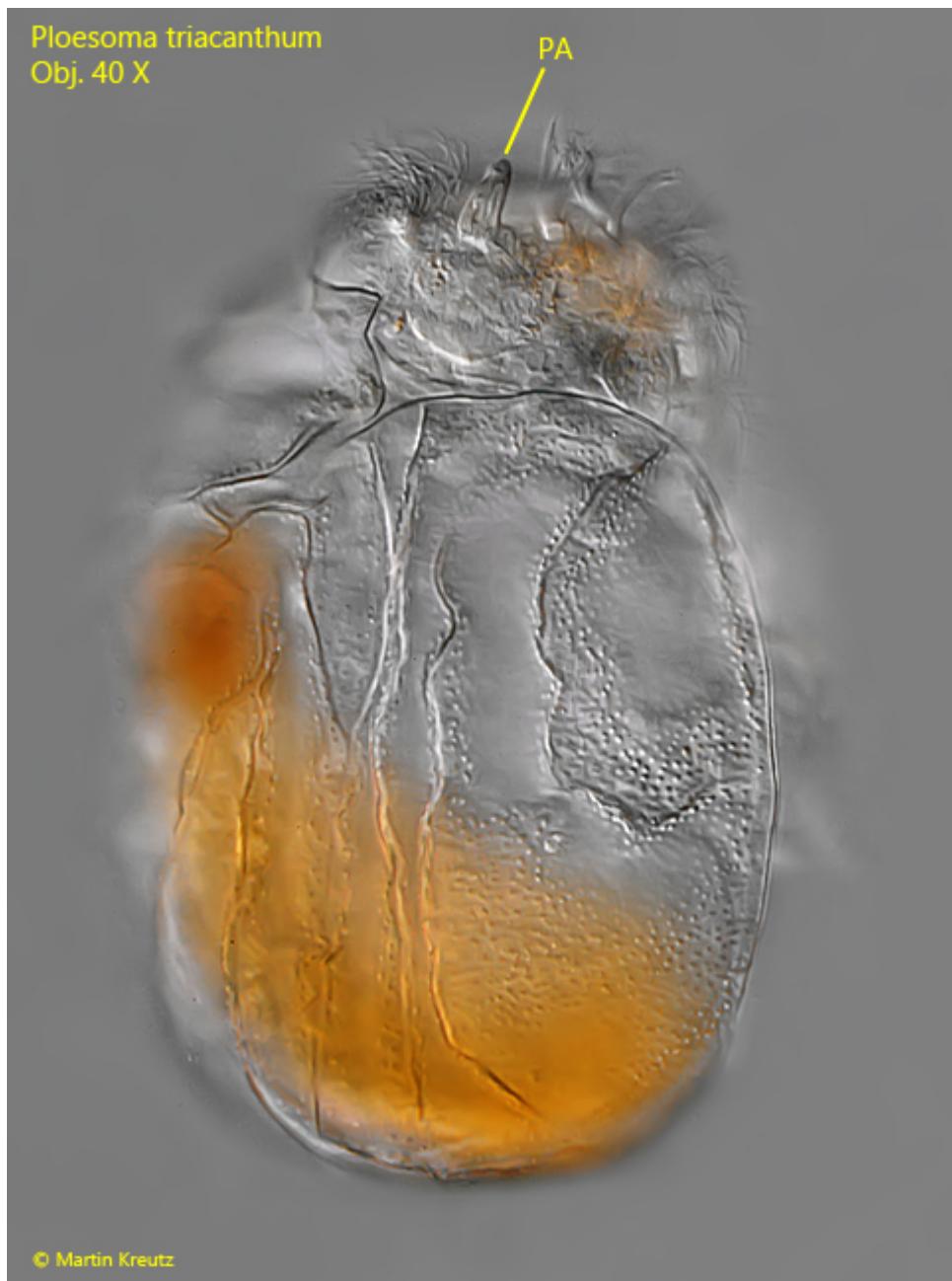
So far I have found *Ploesoma triacanthum* exclusively in [Simmelried](#) between floating plant masses. I have had no evidence also of a planktonic lifestyle from my other sites. The findings are limited to May 2004, July, 2005 and August 2005. Before and after I could not detect the species. With the foot on the ventral side and the 3 apical spines *Ploesoma triacanthum* is comparatively easy to identify and to distinguish from the other *Ploesoma* species.

More images and information of *Ploesoma triacanthum*: [Michael Plewka-Freshwater life-Ploesoma triacanthum](#)

Ploesoma triacanthum  
Obj. 40 X



**Fig. 1 a-b:** *Ploesoma triacanthum*. L = 190  $\mu$ m. Lateral view of a slightly squashed specimen from right. One of the apical spines is visible (arrow). Obj. 40 X.

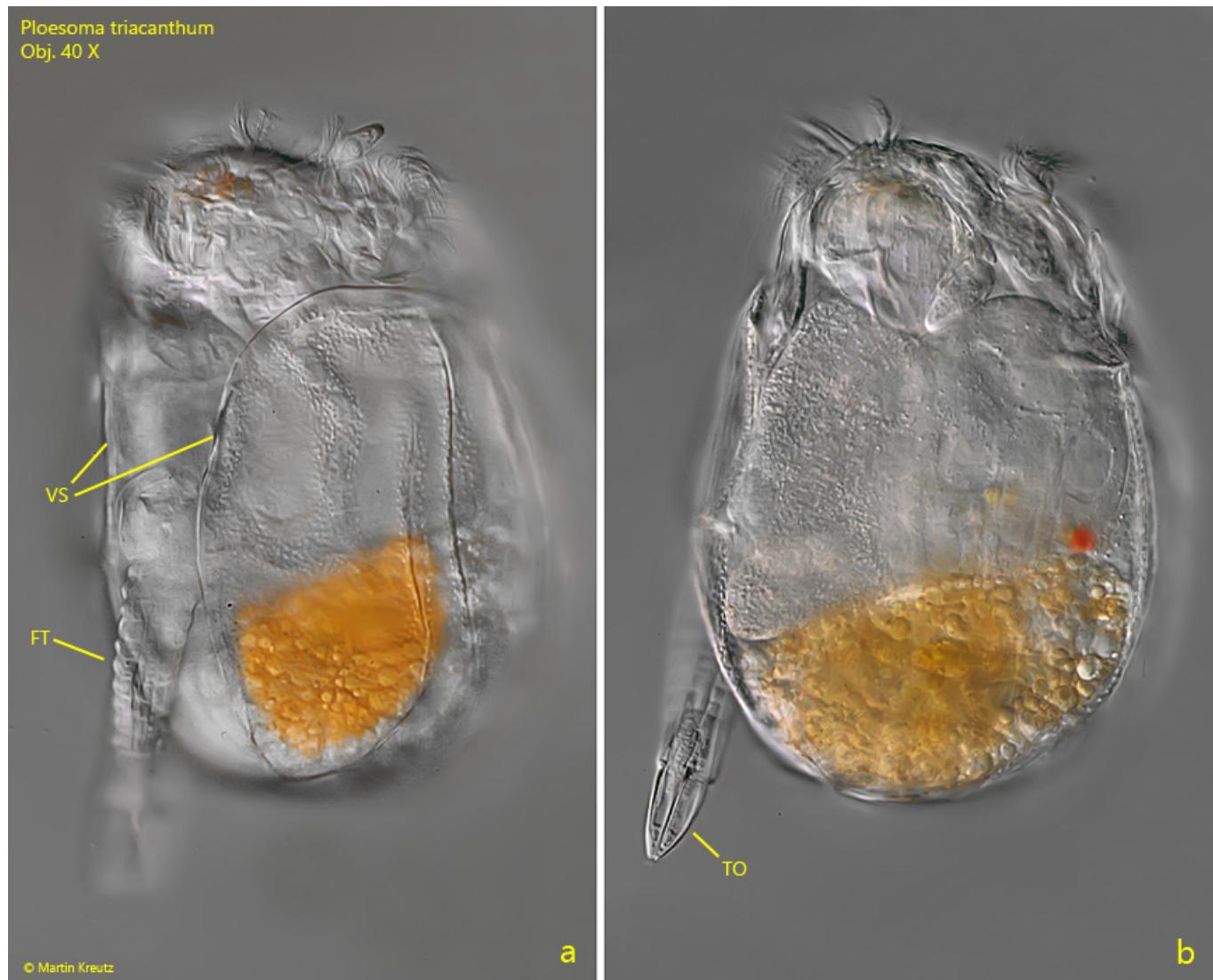


**Fig. 2:** *Ploesoma triacanthum*. L = 190  $\mu\text{m}$ . Focus on one of the two apical palps (PA). Obj. 40 X.



**Fig. 3:** *Ploesoma triacanthum*. Detail of the lateral structure of the lorica. Three longitudinal ridges run along the lateral midline. Apically two of the three tooth-

sphated spines (TS) on the dorsal side are visible. D = dorsal side, V = ventral side.  
Obj. 100 X.



**Fig. 4 a-b:** *Ploesoma triacanthum*. L = 194 (with foot). A freely swimming specimen subventrally (a) and from the left. Note the ventral slit (VS). FT = foot, TO = toes.  
Obj. 40 X.