Prorodon brachyodon Kahl, 1927

Most likely ID: n.a.

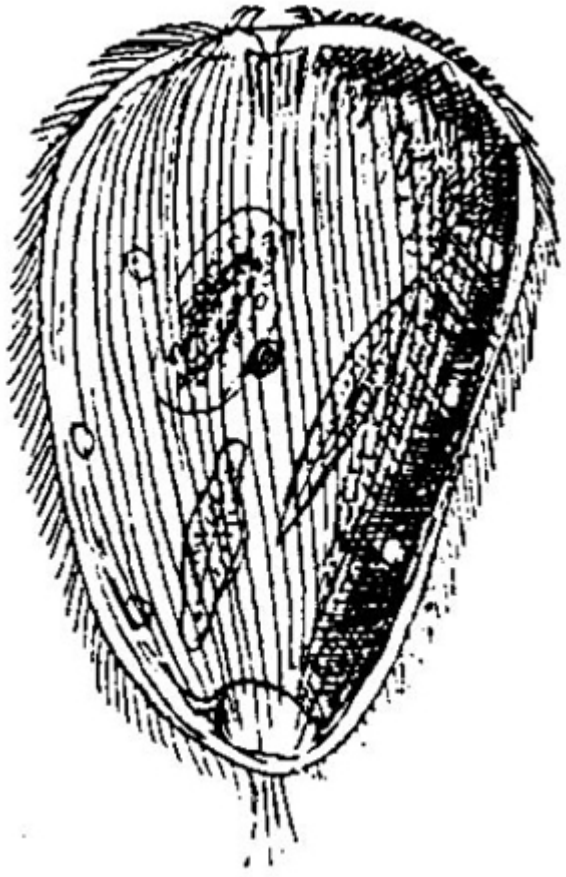
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Simmelried

Phylogenetic tree: *Prorodon brachyodon*

Diagnosis:

- body plump ovoid
- length 200–240 µm
- oral basket slightly oblique, conspicuously short
- macronucleus elongated with central nucleolus
- spherical micronucleus
- terminal contractile vacuole
- many auxiliary vacuoles scattered in body
- tuft of caudal cilia
- feeding on diatoms



after Kahl

Prorodon brachyodon

So far, I have only been able to identify a single specimen of *Prorodon brachyodon*, which I found in the Simmelried. The specimen was in an old sample with few plant parts.

The species has so far only been briefly described by Kahl. He highlights the short oral basket as a key feature, which I was also able to confirm in my specimen (s. fig. 2 a). At the posterior end, there is a tuft of caudal cilia (s. fig. 1 b). Besides the terminal contractile vacuole, many auxiliary vacuoles can be seen just beneath the pellicle, extending about to the front third of the body. I was able to determine the number of somatic kineties to be 50–60 (s. fig. 3 b). The cytopharyngeal rods of the basket are about 10–15 µm long and nail-shaped, with a thickened head (s. fig. 6). Under the pellicle, scattered very small extrusomes can be found, which are about 2 µm long and club-shaped (s. fig. 7).

The shape of my specimen differs significantly from Kahl's description and drawing (s. drawing above). He depicts them as very stocky. My specimen was slender and

had a pointed end. Due to this deviation, I checked alternative species in the genera *Holophrya* and *Prorodon*.

Due to the distinct caudal cilia of my specimen and a length of 190 µm, many species are ruled out. The common species *Holophrya teres* has a similar size and shape, but a much more distinct basket and especially 80–110 somatic kineties, which is much more than my specimen.

Prorodon platyodon has a similar size to *Prorodon brachyodon*, up to 250 µm, but lacks auxiliary vacuoles. Additionally, *Prorodon platyodon* has a fringe of strong extrusomes and about 130 somatic kineties.

Other species with a length of about 200 µm and caudal cilia were not described by Kahl. I also found no further alternatives in the literature. Therefore, I believe that based on the combination of features, this is *Prorodon brachyodon*, even though Kahl describes and illustrates the species as stocky.



Fig. 1 a-c: *Prorodon brachyodon*. L = 192 µm. A freely swimming specimen. CC tuft of caudal cilia. OB = oral basket. Obj. 40 X.



Fig. 2 a-b: *Prorodon brachyodon*. L = 192 µm. Two focal planes of the slighty squashed specimen. The oral basket (OB) is short and inconspicuous. DB = dorsal brush, Ma = macronucleus. Obj. 40 X.

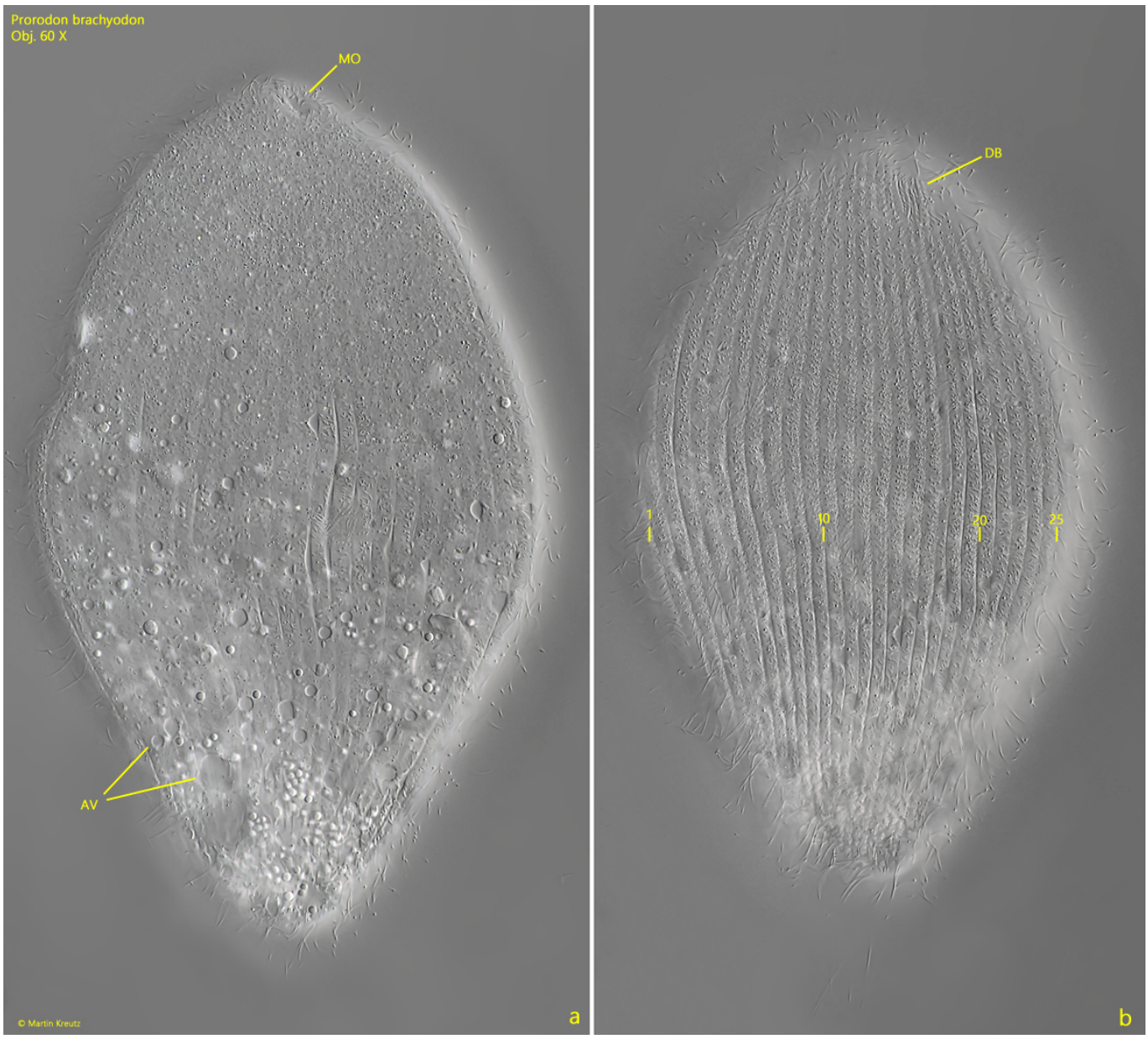


Fig. 3 a-b: *Prorodon brachyodon*. Two focal planes on the pellicle. Several auxiliary contractile vacuoles (AC) are scattered over the body. The number of somatic kineties on this side of the body is 26–27. The dorsal brush is short and inconspicuous. Obj. 50 X.

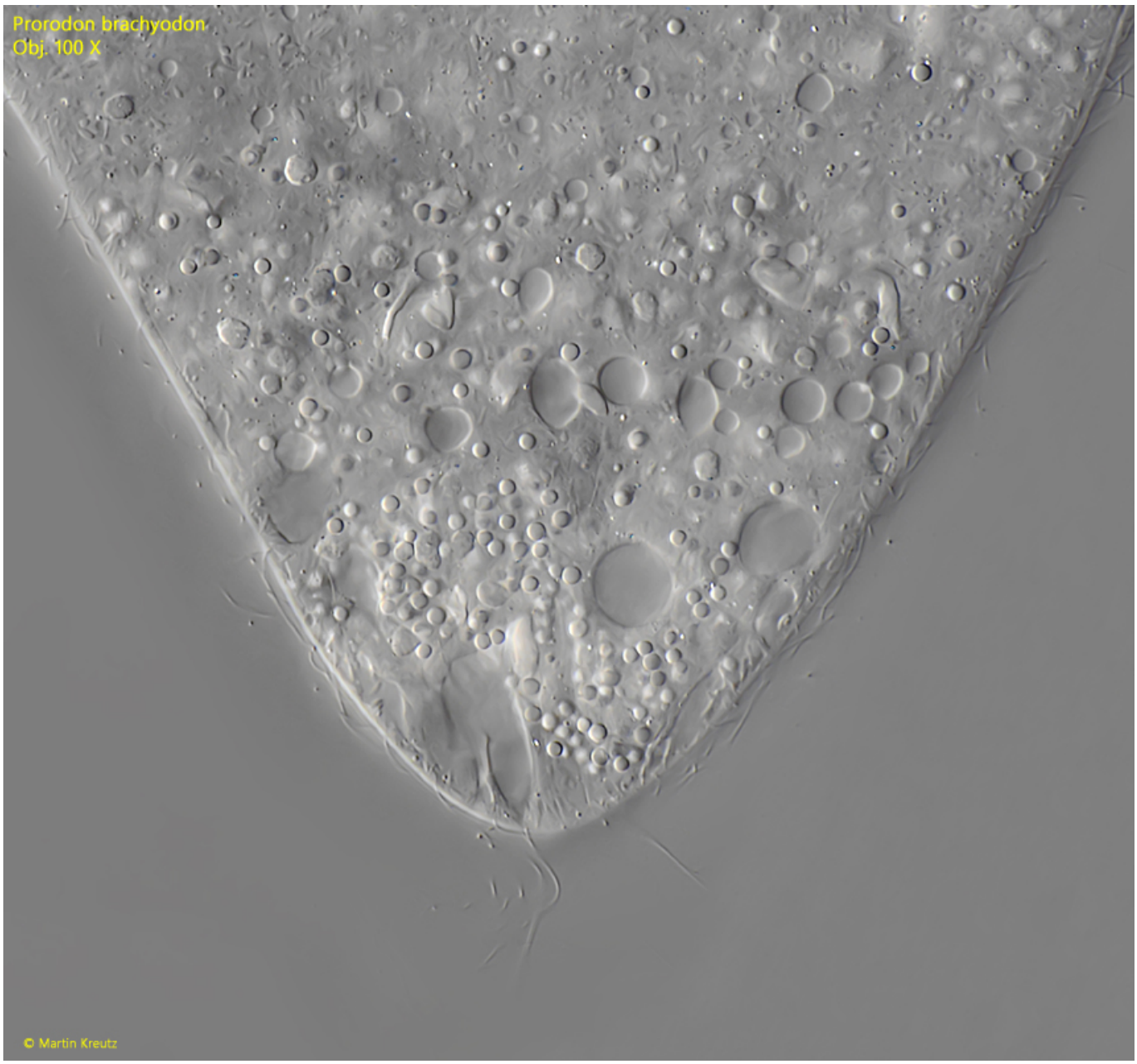


Fig. 4: *Prorodon brachyodon*. The posterior end with the contractile vacuole and the auxiliary vacuoles in detail. Obj. 100 X.

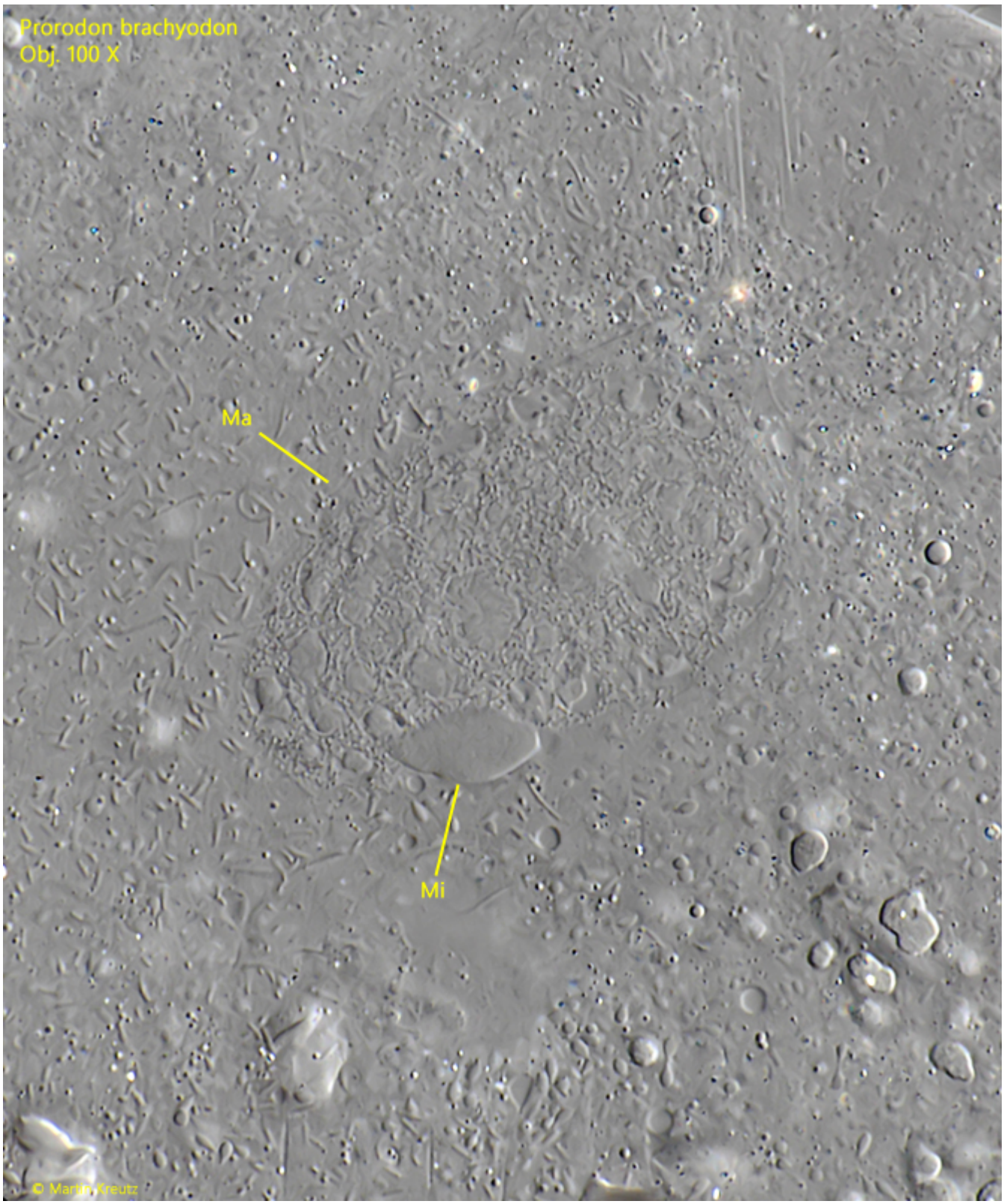


Fig. 5: *Prorodon brachyodon*. The macronucleus (Ma) with the adjacent micronucleus (Mi) in a squashed specimen. Obj. 100 X.



Fig. 6: *Prorodon brachyodon*. The nail-shaped cytopharyngeal rods (CR) of the oral basket in the strongly squashed specimen. Obj. 100 X.

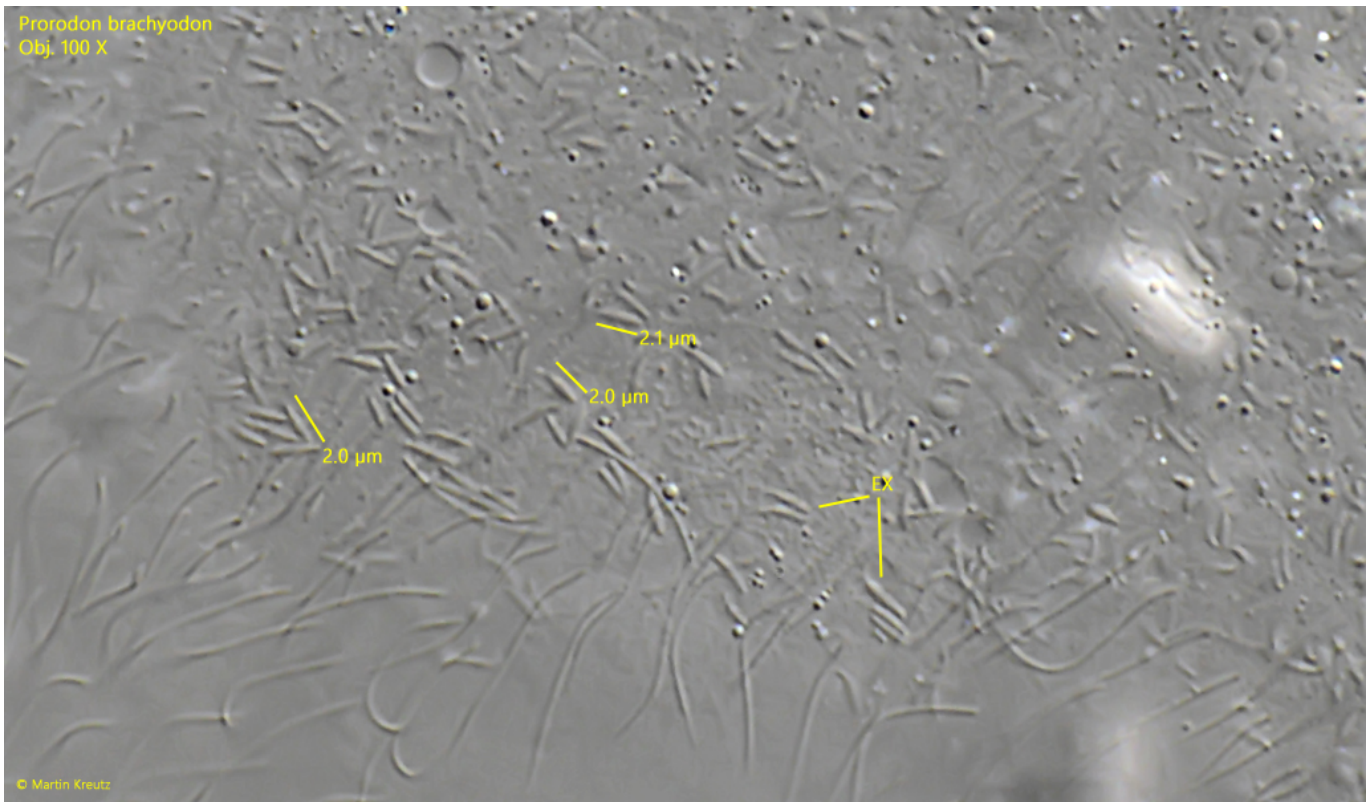


Fig. 7: *Prorodon brachyodon*. The extrusomes (EX) located beneath the pellicle are club-shaped and 2.0–2.1 µm long. Obj. 100 X.