***Pseudogoniochloris tripus***

**(Pascher) Krienitz, E.Hegewald, Reymond**

**& Peschke, 1993**

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

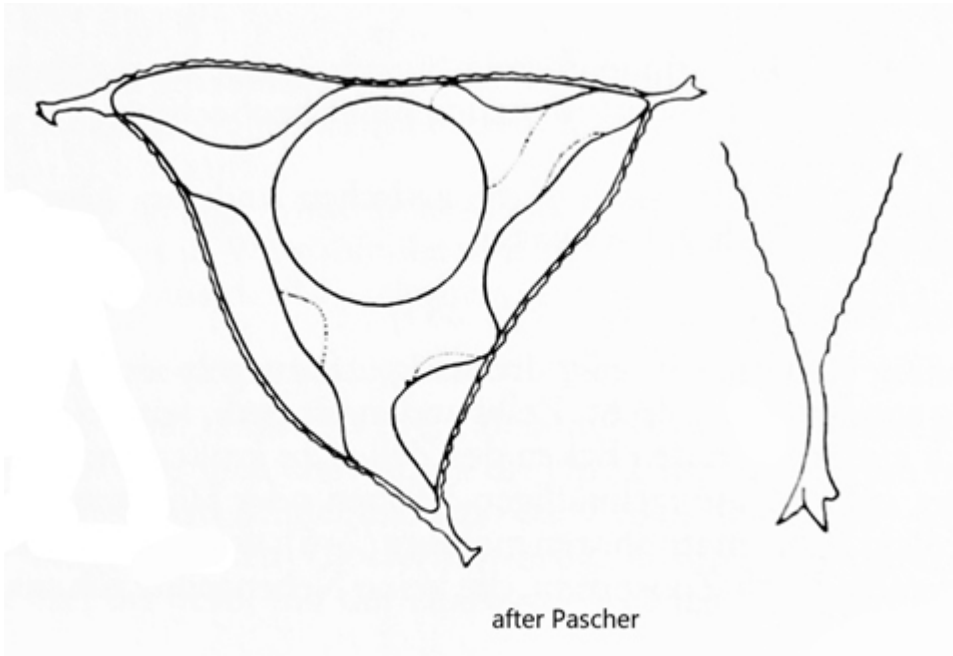
**Synonym:** *Goniochloris tripus*

**Sampling location:** Simmelried

**Phylogenetic tree:** *Pseudogoniochloris tripus*

**Diagnosis:**

- cell flat, triangular in shape, sometimes point-symmetrically rotated
- cell form
- 15–20 µm across
- three ends with 2–3 spines or tubercles
- cell wall smooth or granulated (hard to see)
- sides between the arms are concavely indented
- about 12 chloroplasts, disc-shaped
- no pyrenoids




Pseudogoniochloris tripus

I have found *Pseudogoniochloris tripus* so far only very sporadically in the Simmelried, often between decomposing plant masses or between accumulations of filamentous algae. The cells of my population were larger with a diameter of about 35 µm than the range of 15–20 µm given by Pascher. Nevertheless, all other characteristics match Pascher's description, so I assume that the larger cells are within the natural variance. This alga belongs to the yellow-green algae (Xanthophyceae). These differ from the green algae (Chlorococcales) in that they produce the reserve substance chrysolaminarin rather than starch. Under the light microscope, the chloroplasts of the yellow-green algae appear lighter and more yellowish than those of the green algae.

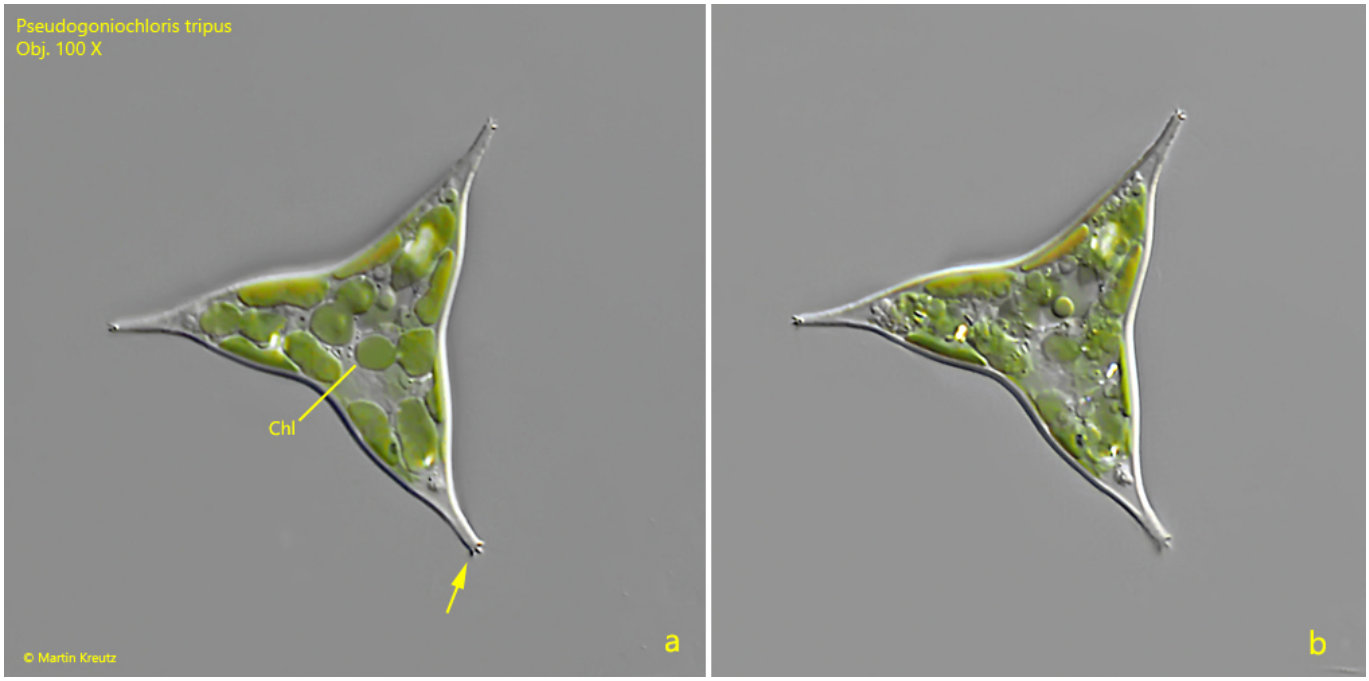



**Fig. 1 a-b:** *Pseudogoniochloris tripus*. d = 35 µm. Two focal planes of a slighty

squashed specimen. Note the tiny spines at the distal ends of the arms (arrow). Chl = disc shaped chloroplasts. Obj. 100 X.