Pseudohaplocaulus infravacuolatus

(Foissner & Brozek, 1996)

Most likely ID: n.a.

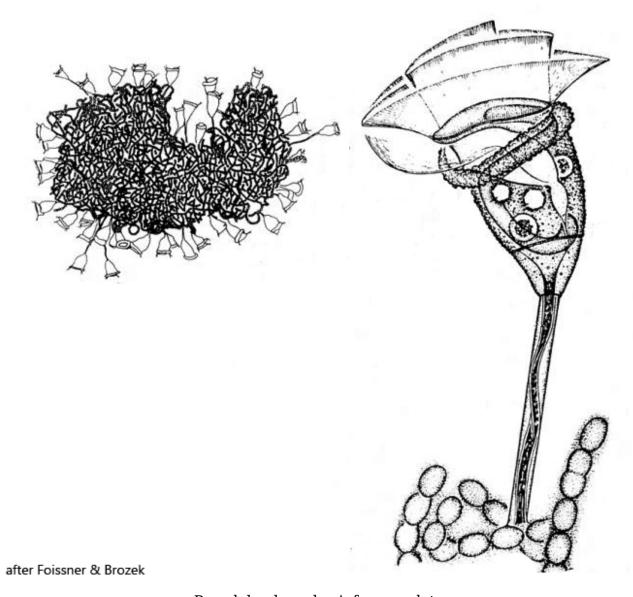
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Lake Constance

Phylogenetic tree: <u>Pseudohaplocaulus infravacuolatus</u>

Diagnosis:

- cells 40-70 µm long
- extended cells campanulate
- contracted specimens barrel-shaped or clavate
- macronucleus J-shaped
- one micronucleus near anterior end of macronucleus
- two contractile vacuoles
- pellicle with conspicuous tubercles of various size
- stalk up to 200 µm long, unbranched and smooth, contracts sinuously due to distinct myoneme
- solitary, sessile on planktonic Anabaena coenobia



Pseudohaplocaulus infravacuolatus

Pseudohaplocaulus infravacuolatus is enormously common in Lake Constance and can be found in the plankton throughout the year. However, I have never found this peritriche ciliate in other localities. One finds the pseudocolonies exclusively on floating coenobia of the cyanobacterium Anabaena (likely Anabaena flos-aquae) on which the specimens have settled. Some *Anabaena* coenobia carry up to 50 specimens. The cells in the population from Lake Constance were on average 50-60 µm in size. However, some cells reached a length of 70 μm . The species can be identified partly by its planktonic life on Anabaena spec. but also by the irregularly sized blister-shaped pellicular tubercles with which the pellicle is covered (s. fig. 7 a-d and fig. 8). Also the two contractile vacuoles are characteristic and that the stalk does not (as in Vorticella) contract in spirals, but is Sshaped.

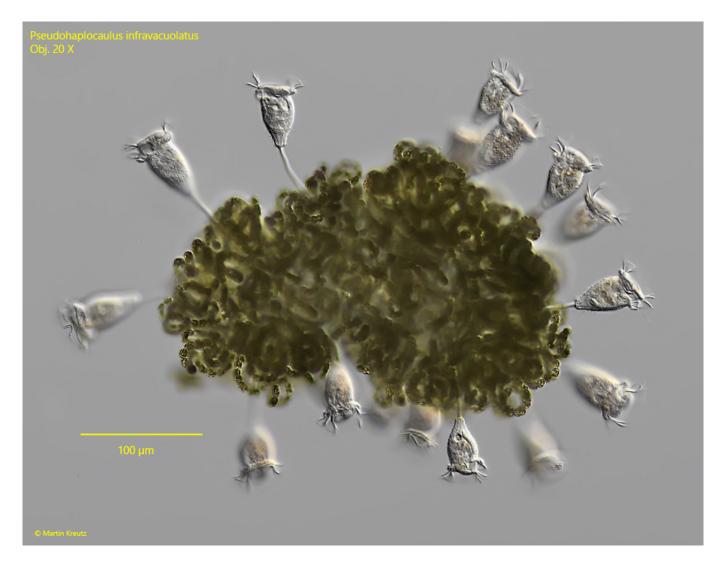


Fig. 1: Pseudohaplocaulus infravacuolatus. A pseudocolony on a freely floating Anabaenaspec. coenobium. Obj. 20 X.



Fig. 2: Pseudohaplocaulus infravacuolatus. A pseudocolony on a slighty squashed Anabaenaspec. coenobium. Obj. $40~\mathrm{X}.$

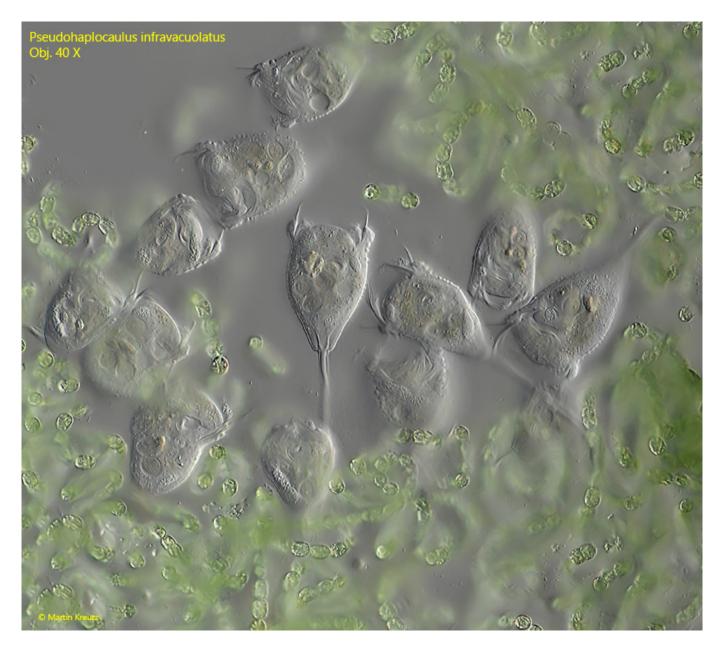


Fig. 3: Pseudohaplocaulus infravacuolatus. A second pseudocolony on a slightly squashedAnabaena spec. coenobium. Obj. 40 X.



Fig. 4: Pseudohaplocaulus infravacuolatus. $L = 55 \mu m$. A fully extended specimen in detail. The pellicle is covered with blister-shaped pellicular tubercles (PT) of different sizes. Obj. 100 X.



Fig. 5: Pseudohaplocaulus infravacuolatus. $L=56~\mu m$. An extended (a) and contracted specimen (b) attached to an Anabaena spec. coenobium. Obj. 100 X.

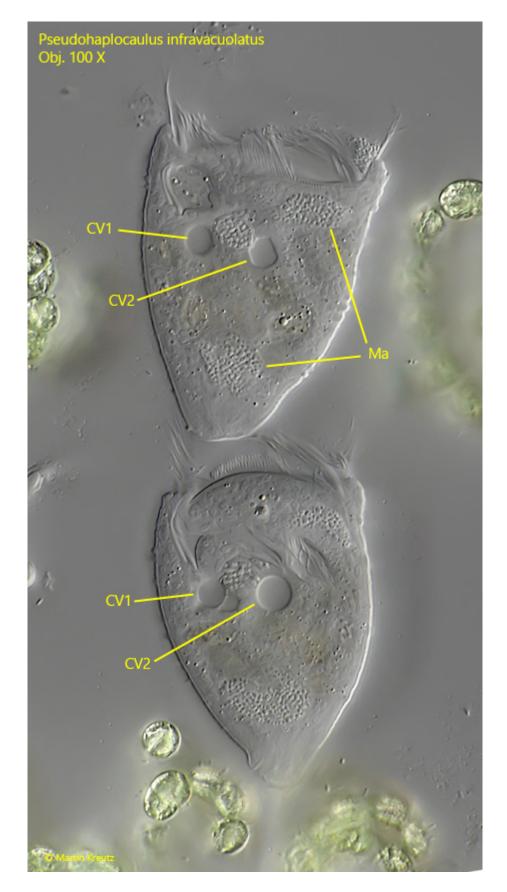


Fig. 6: Pseudohaplocaulus infravacuolatus. $L=52~\mu m$. Two specimens with the clearly visible two contractile vacuoles (CV1, CV2) in each of them. Obj. $100~\mathrm{X}$.

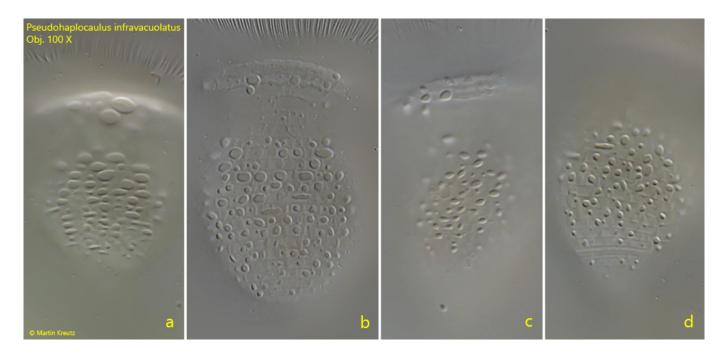


Fig. 7 a-d: Pseudohaplocaulus infravacuolatus. The different patterns of the pelliculartubercles of four specimens. Obj. 100 X.

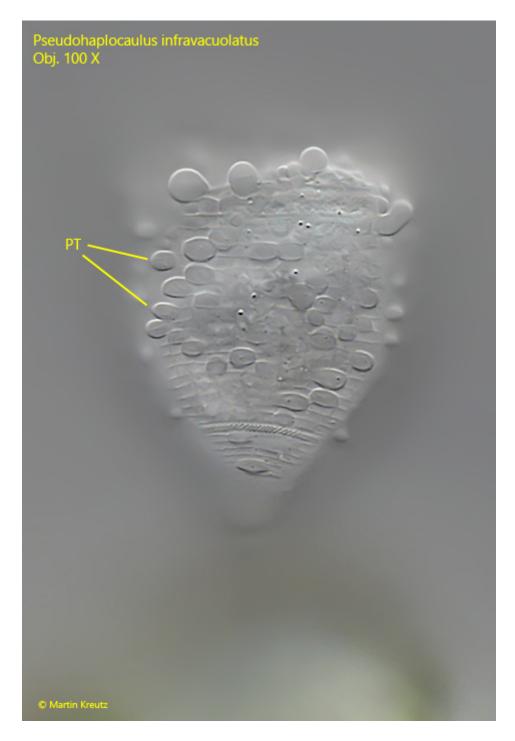


Fig. 8: Pseudohaplocaulus infravacuolatus. The pellicular tubercles (PT) of a slightly squashed specimen in detail. Obj. 100 X.