

***Rhabdogloea linearis***  
**(Geitler) Komárek, 1983**

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

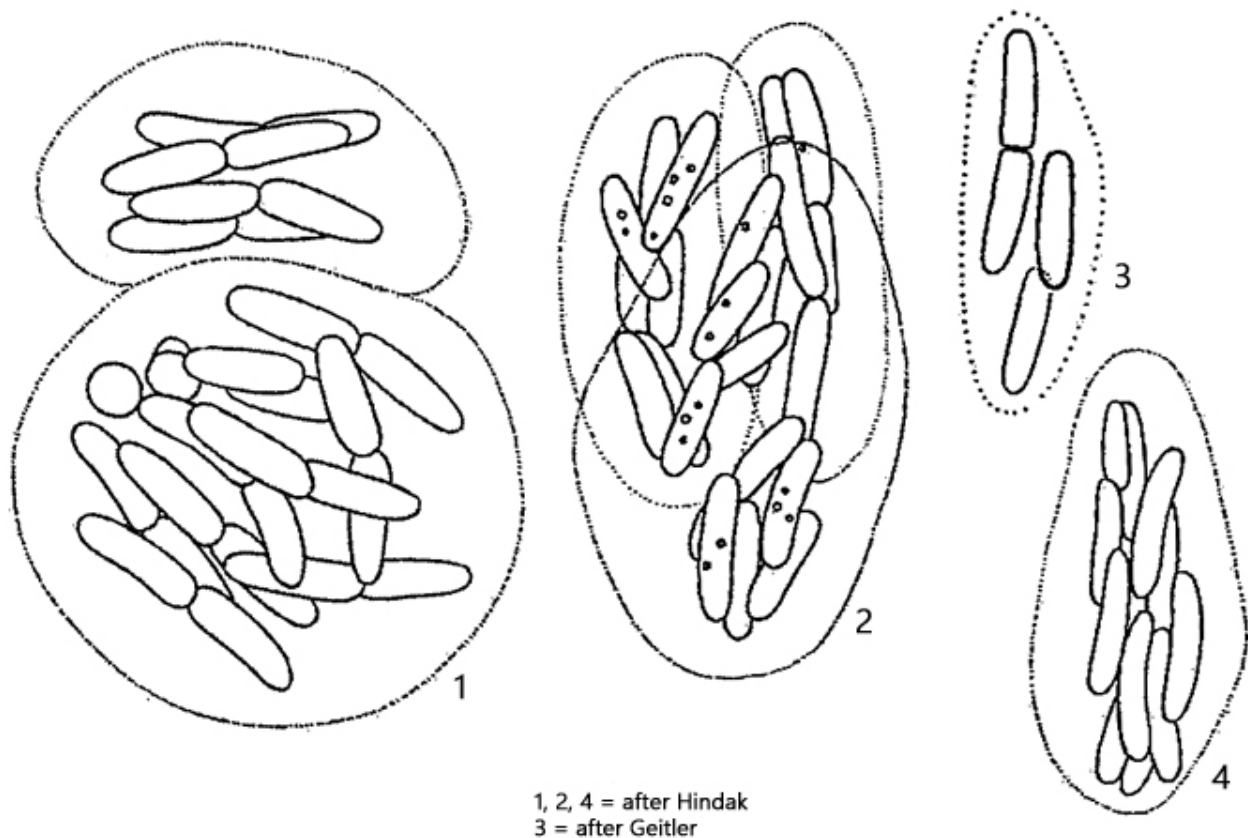
**Synonym:** *Dactylococcopsis linearis*

**Sampling location:** [Schwemm Moor \(Austria\)](#)

**Phylogenetic tree:** [Rhabdogloea linearis](#)

**Diagnosis:**

- colonies elliptical, oval or irregular
- 4-16 cells per colony
- cells oriented more or less parallel
- cells rod-shaped, straight or slightly bent
- apices rounded
- length (of cells) 6-12 µm, width 2.5-6 µm
- blue-green or olive-green



### *Rhabdogloea linearis*

I found *Rhabdogloea linearis* in samples from the [Schwemm Moor](#) in Austria, which were several weeks old. I found a few colonies on the walls of the sample containers.

The colonies in my population consisted of 4-10 cells. The mucous sheath was clearly visible and weakly layered around the cells. The rod-shaped cells were slightly larger than those described by Komarek & Anagnostidis (1999), measuring 8-15  $\mu\text{m}$  in length, but otherwise corresponded to the description. The cells were faint blue-green. I could see very small orange vesicles, especially near the cell ends (s. fig. 1).

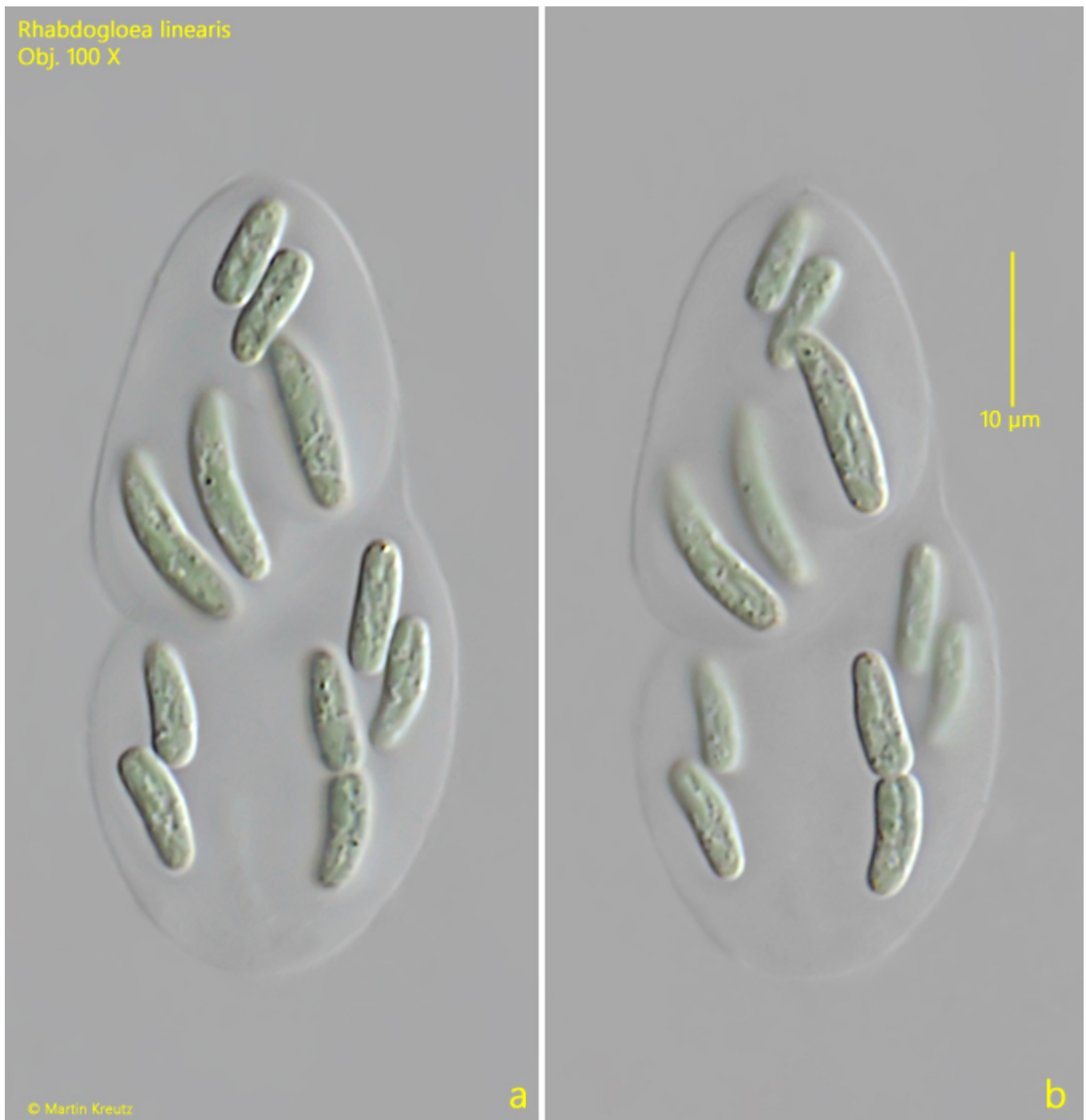
The similar species *Rhabdogloea smithii* has spindle-shaped cells with distinctly pointed ends.

*Rhabdogloea linearis*  
Obj. 100 X



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**Fig. 1:** *Rhabdogloea linearis*. L = 11.5–14.5  $\mu\text{m}$  (of cells). Two colonies of each six cells. Obj. 100 X.



**Fig. 2 a-b:** *Rhabdogloea linearis*. L = 8.3-12.9 µm (of cells). Two focal planes of a colony with 10 cells. One cell is in the process of cell division. Obj. 100 X.