Rhabdomonas incurva Fresenius, 1858

Most likely ID: n.a.

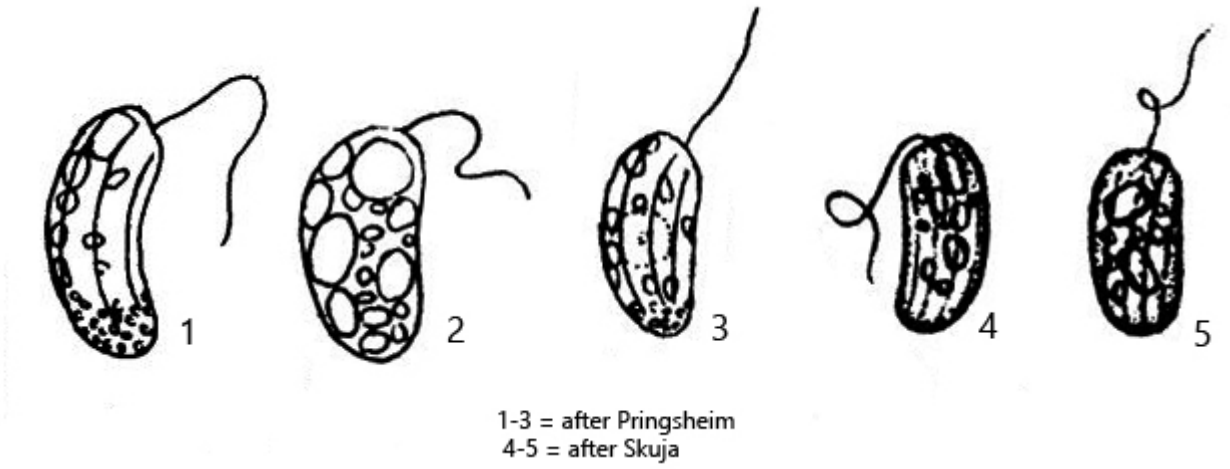
Synonym: n. a.

Sampling location: Simmelried

Phylogenetic tree: ***Rhabdomonas incurva***

Diagnosis:

- cell short, bean-shaped
- anterior end rounded or obliquely truncate, posterior end rounded
- Ventral side weakly concave, dorsal side curved
- length 13–25 µm
- one flagellum, about body length
- furrows of the pellicle widely spaced, only slightly twisted
- several paramylon grains, often 2–3 larger grains
- nucleus at posterior end



Rhabdomonas incurva

I have found *Rhabdomonas incurva* only rarely in the Simmelried. *Rhabdomonas incurva* belongs to the euglenoids and is easily recognized by its slightly bean-shaped appearance. The furrows on the pellicle are sometimes difficult to see when the cell is filled with many paramylon grains. *Rhabdomonas* differs from the genus

Menoidium in the shape of the cell in cross-section. While the cells of *Rhabdomonas* are almost circular in cross-section, members of the genus *Menoidium* are strongly laterally flattened.

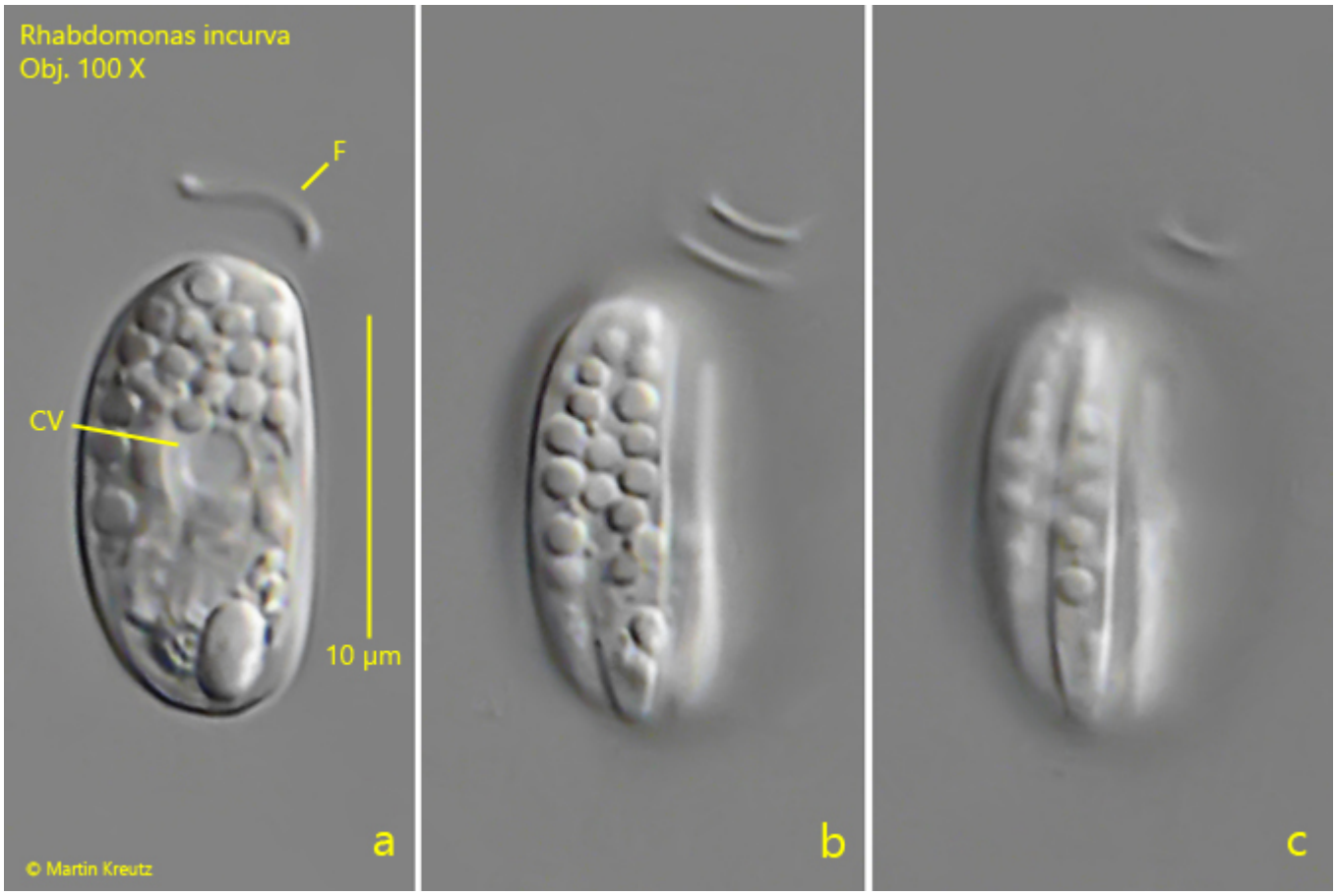


Fig. 1 a-c: *Rhabdomonas incurva*. L = 14 µm. Three focal planes of a freely swimming specimen. Note the slightly twisted furrows of the pellicle (b, c). CV = contractile vacuole, F = flagellum. Obj. 100 X.



Fig. 2 a-b: *Rhabdomonas incurva*. L = 15 µm. Two focal planes of an almost straight specimen. Obj. 100 X.



Fig. 3 a-b: *Rhabdomonas incurva*. L = 12 µm. A specimen with tighter arranged

furrows of the pellicle. Obj. 100 X.