Rhabdomonas intermedia Christen, 1962

Most likely ID: n.a.

Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Simmelried

Phylogenetic tree: *Rhabdomonas intermedia*

Diagnosis:

- cell cylindrical, not flattened, rigid
- pellicle longitudinal ridged, slighty clockwise
- anterior end slightly obliquely truncated, posterior end rounded
- length 20–24 µm
- canal opening apical
- one flagellum, almost body length
- spherical nucleus below middle
- larger paramylon granules often in anterior half



after Christen

Rhabdomonas intermedia

So far I have only found a few specimens of *Rhabdomonas intermedia* in an old sample from May 2024 from the Simmelried. It was a sample from the top layer of the bottom mud. After about two weeks, a brown-green fringe rich in small flagellates and euglenids formed on the vessel wall just below the water surface.

I was able to recognize *Rhabdomonas intermedia* mainly by its cylindrical and compact body with distinct longitudinal furrows. This distinguishes the species from *Rhabdomonas costata*, whose body is always slightly curved and more slender. The longitudinal furrows of *Rhabdomonas intermedia* run almost straight to the posterior end. I could only detect a very slight clockwise rotation. In addition, the furrows seem to widen slightly towards the posterior end (s. figs. 1 c and 2 d). The nucleus was always below the middle of the body (s. fig. 1 a) and most of the paramylon grains were found in the front half of the body (s. figs. 1 a and 1 b). The specimens in my population had a fairly constant length of 20–22 µm.



Fig. 1 a-d: *Rhabdomonas intermedia*. L = 21 µm. Different focal planes of a freely swimming specimen. F = flagellum, Nu = nucleus, PG = paramylon grains. Obj. 100 X.



Fig. 2 a-d: *Rhabdomonas intermedia*. L = 20 µm. Different focal planes of second a freely swimming specimen. CV ? = probably the contractile vacuole. Obj. 100 X.