

## ***Rhodobacteria 10***

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

**Synonym:** n.a

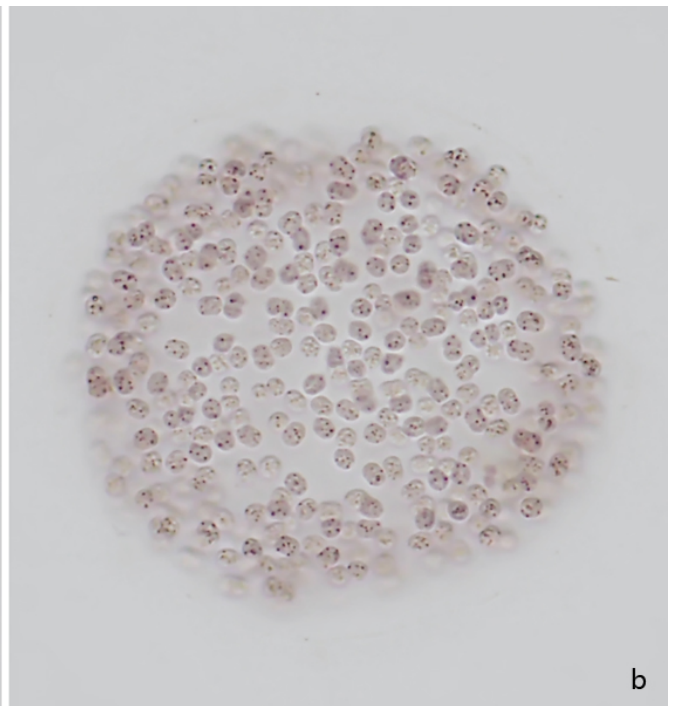
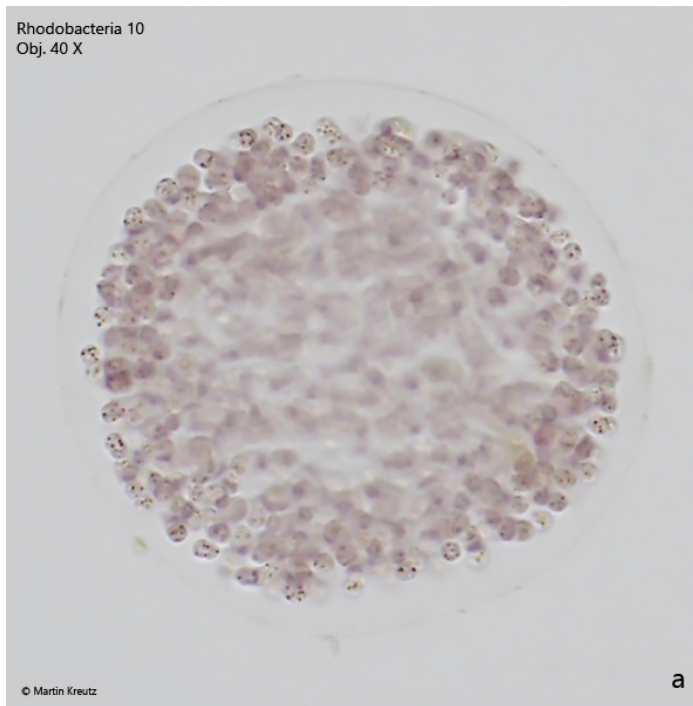
**Sampling location:** [Simmelried](#)

**Phylogenetic tree:** n.a.

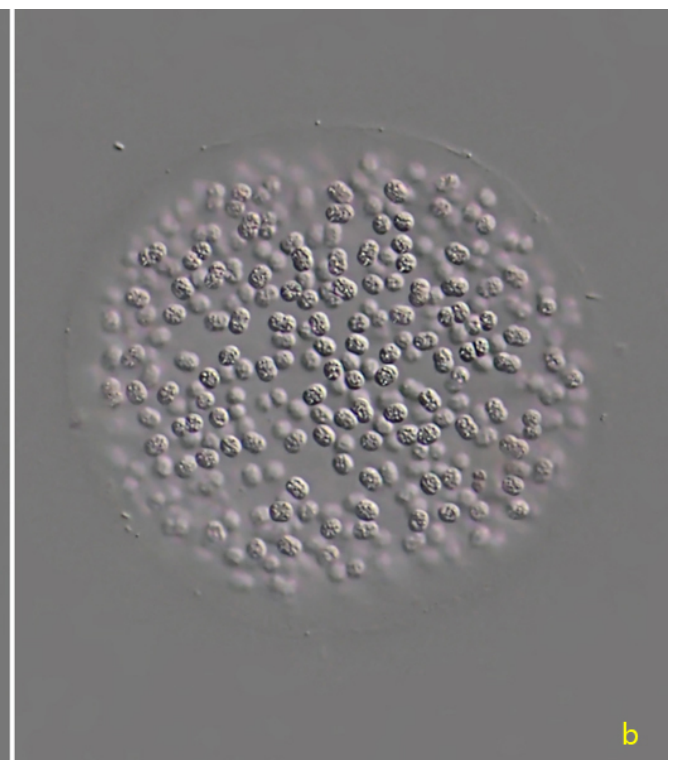
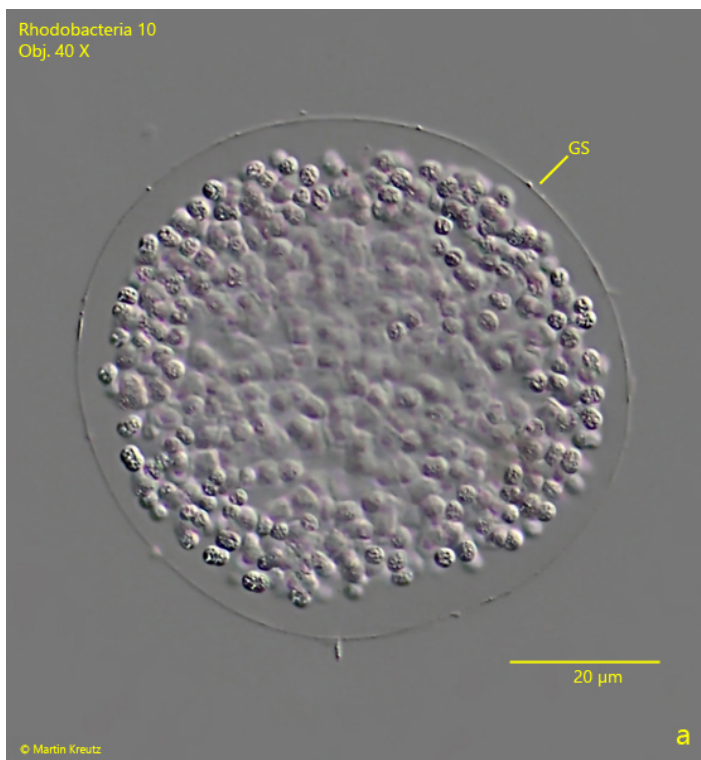
### **Diagnosis:**

- the cells are ovoid or broad oblong
- length 3.4 - 3.9  $\mu\text{m}$
- slightly pink or flesh-like colored
- spherical shaped colonies, 50 - 100  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter
- colonies are covered by a sharply defined gelatinuous sheat
- cells in the colonies are separated from each other
- higly refractive spherules scattered in the cells

No drawings from previous authors available.

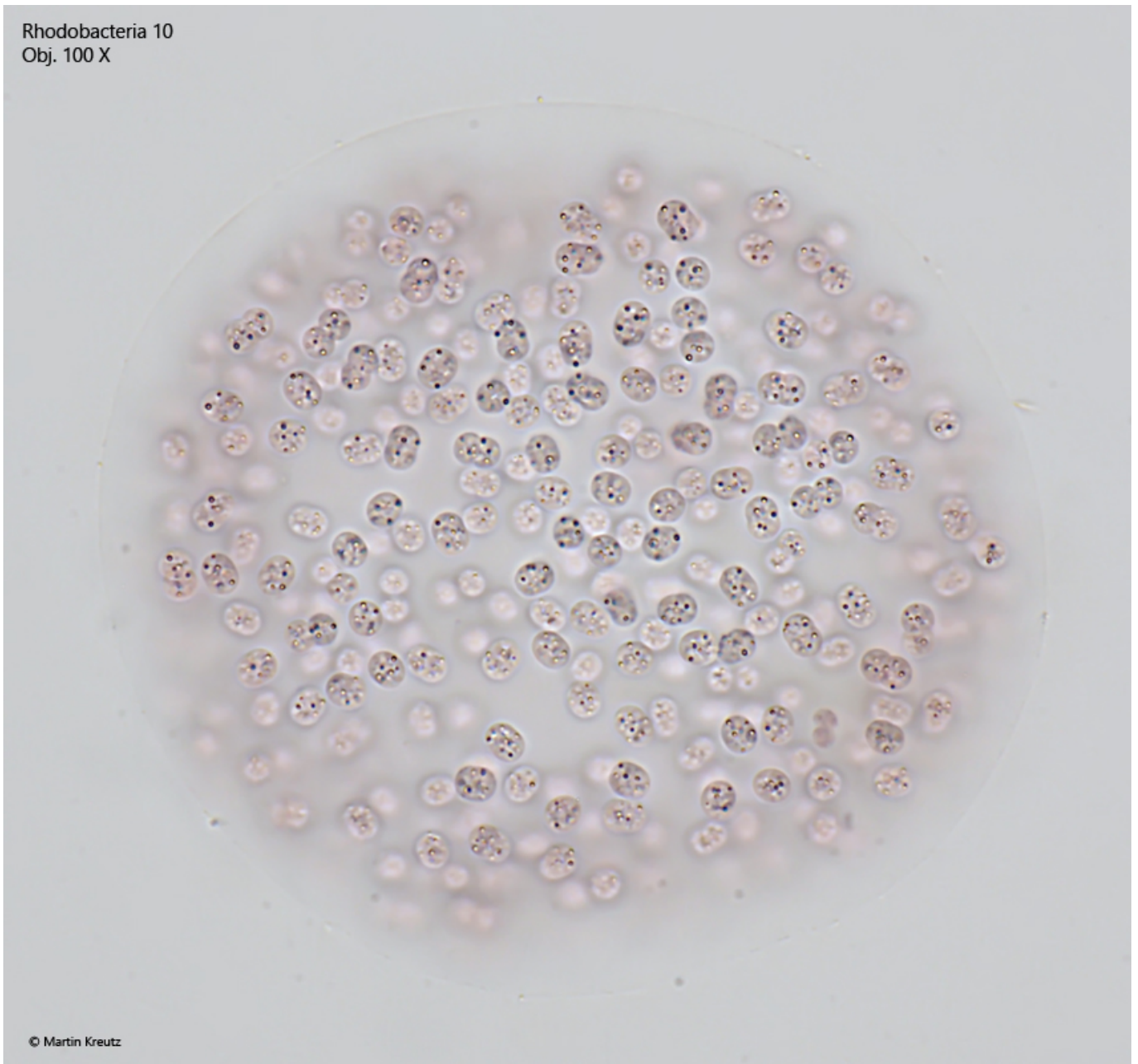


**Fig. 1:** *Rhodobacteria 10*.  $L = 3.4 - 3.9 \mu\text{m}$ . A slightly squashed colony in brightfield illumination. All cells are separated from each other. Obj. 40 X.



**Fig. 2:** *Rhodobacteria 10*.  $L = 3.4 - 3.9 \mu\text{m}$ . The same colony shown in fig. 1 but in DIC. Not the sharply defined gelatinous sheath (GS). Obj. 40 X.

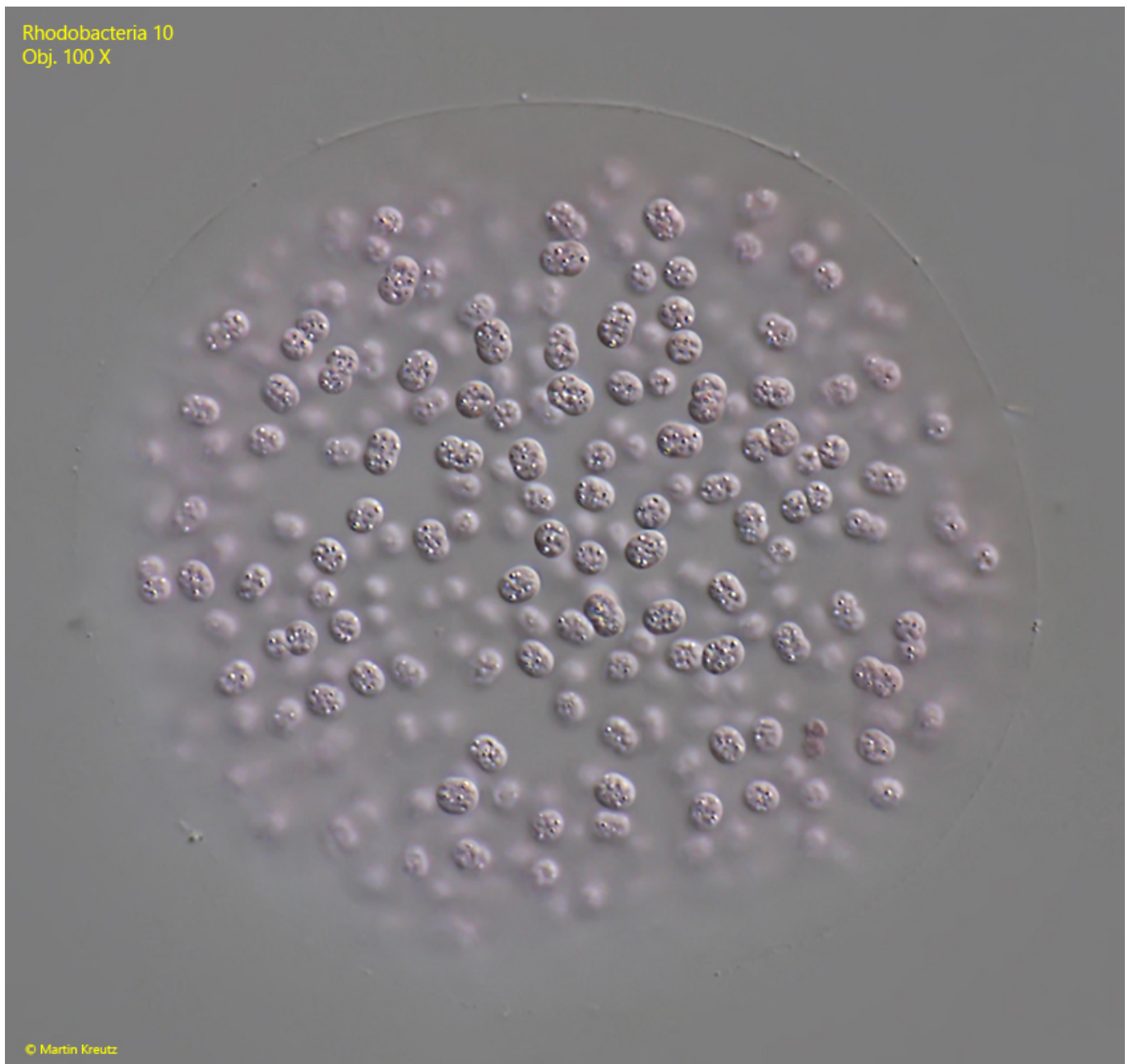
Rhodobacteria 10  
Obj. 100 X



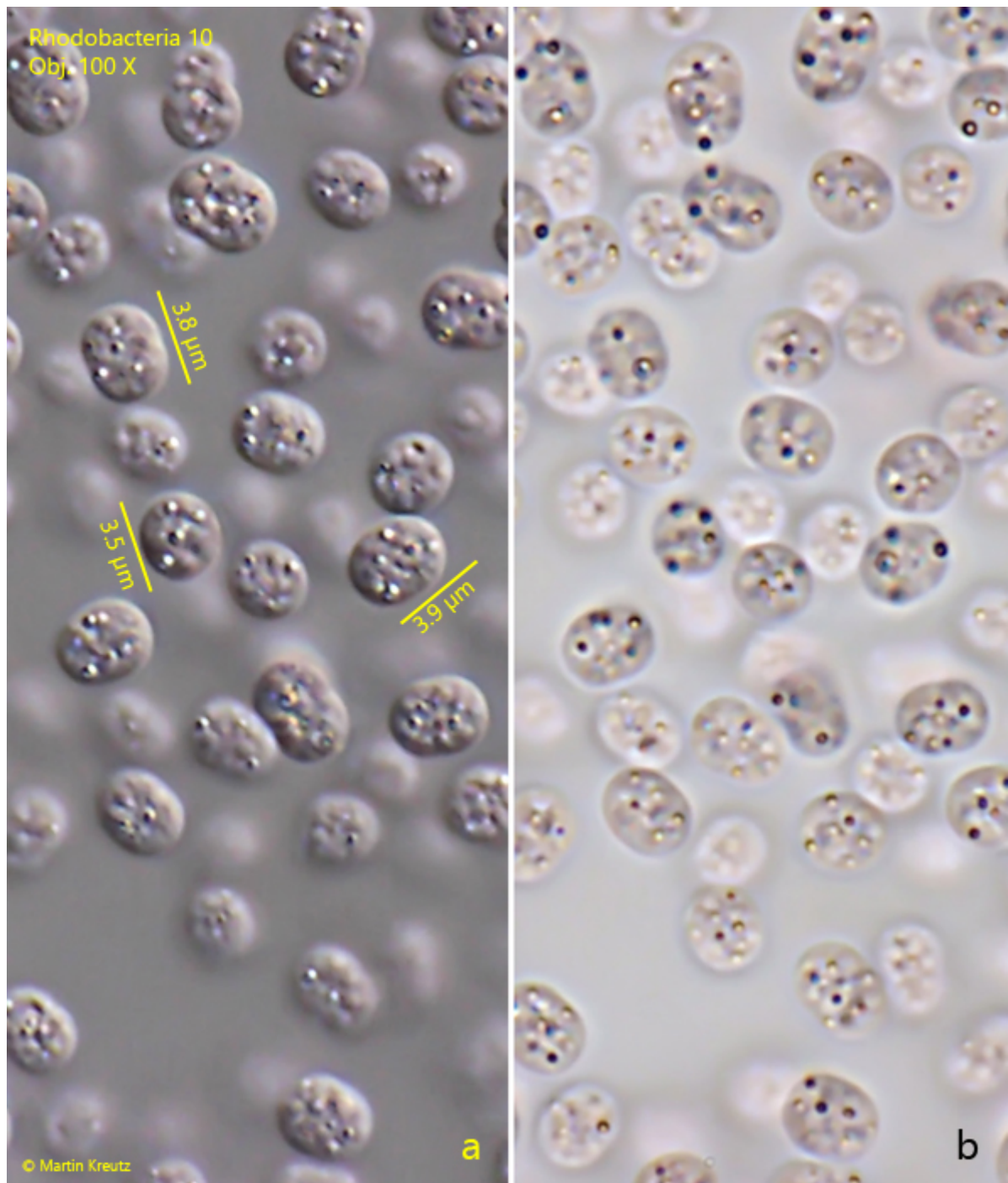
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**Fig. 3:** *Rhodobacteria 10*.  $L = 3.4 - 3.9 \mu\text{m}$ . The cells in a squashed colony in brightfield illumination. The cells are slightly pink colored. Obj. 100 X.





**Fig. 4:** *Rhodobacteria 10*.  $L = 3.4 - 3.9 \mu\text{m}$ . The same colony shown in fig. 3 but in DIC. Obj. 100 X.



**Fig. 5 a-b:** *Rhodobacteria 10*.  $L = 3.4 - 3.9 \mu\text{m}$ . The cells in a squashed colony in DIC (a) and brightfield illumination (b). Note the highly refractive spherules scattered in the cells. Obj. 100 X.