

Rhodobacteria 9

Most likely ID: n.a.

Synonym: n.a

Sampling location: [Simmelried](#)

Phylogenetic tree: n.a.

Diagnosis:

- the cells are oblong
- length 4.6 – 5.0 µm
- slightly pink or colored in a flesh-like way
- irregularly shaped colonies of about 50 – 250 µm in diameter
- cells in the colonies are separated from each other
- no visible gelatinous sheath
- many division stages in the colonies visible
- granules in the cells are arranged in a ring-shaped manner

No drawings from previous authors available.

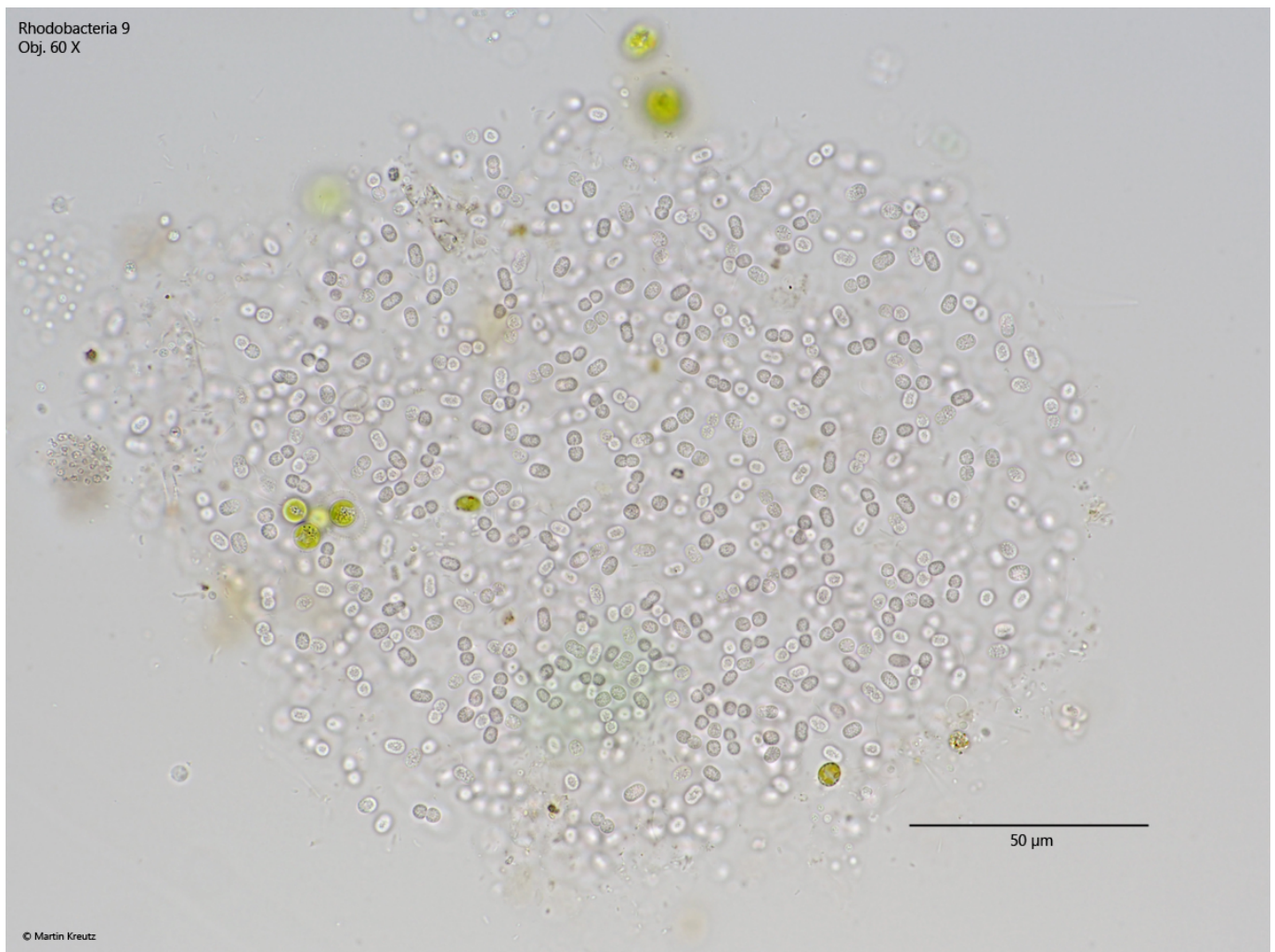


Fig. 1: *Rhodobacteria* 9. $L = 4.6 - 5.0 \mu\text{m}$. A slightly squashed colony in brightfield illumination. All cells are separated from each other. Obj. 60 X.

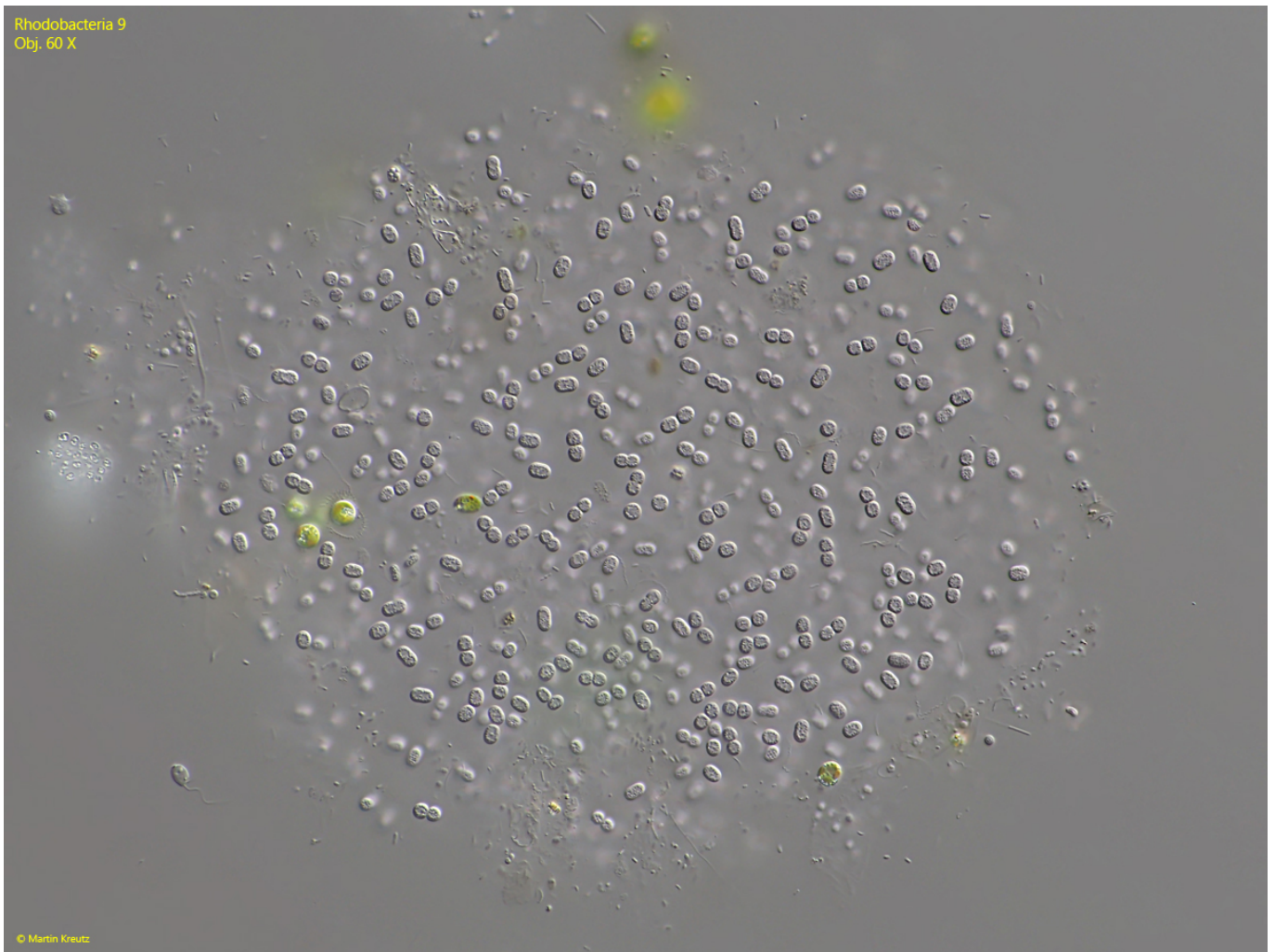


Fig. 2: *Rhodobacteria 9*. $L = 4.6 - 5.0 \mu\text{m}$. The same colony shown in fig. 1 but in DIC. Obj. 60 X.

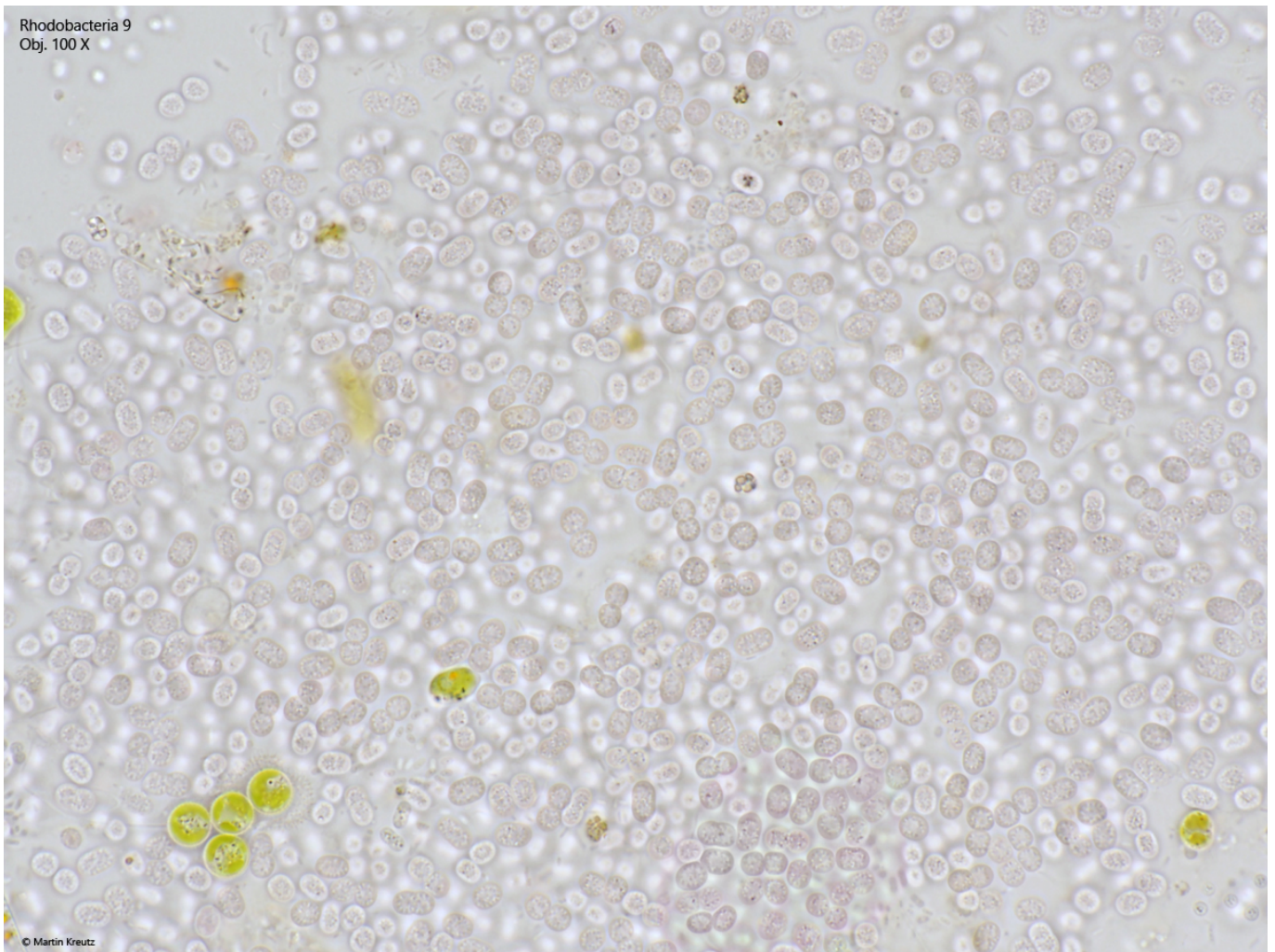


Fig. 3: *Rhodobacteria 9*. $L = 4.6 - 5.0 \mu\text{m}$. The cells in a squashed colony in brightfield illumination. The cells have a flesh-like color. Obj. 100 X.

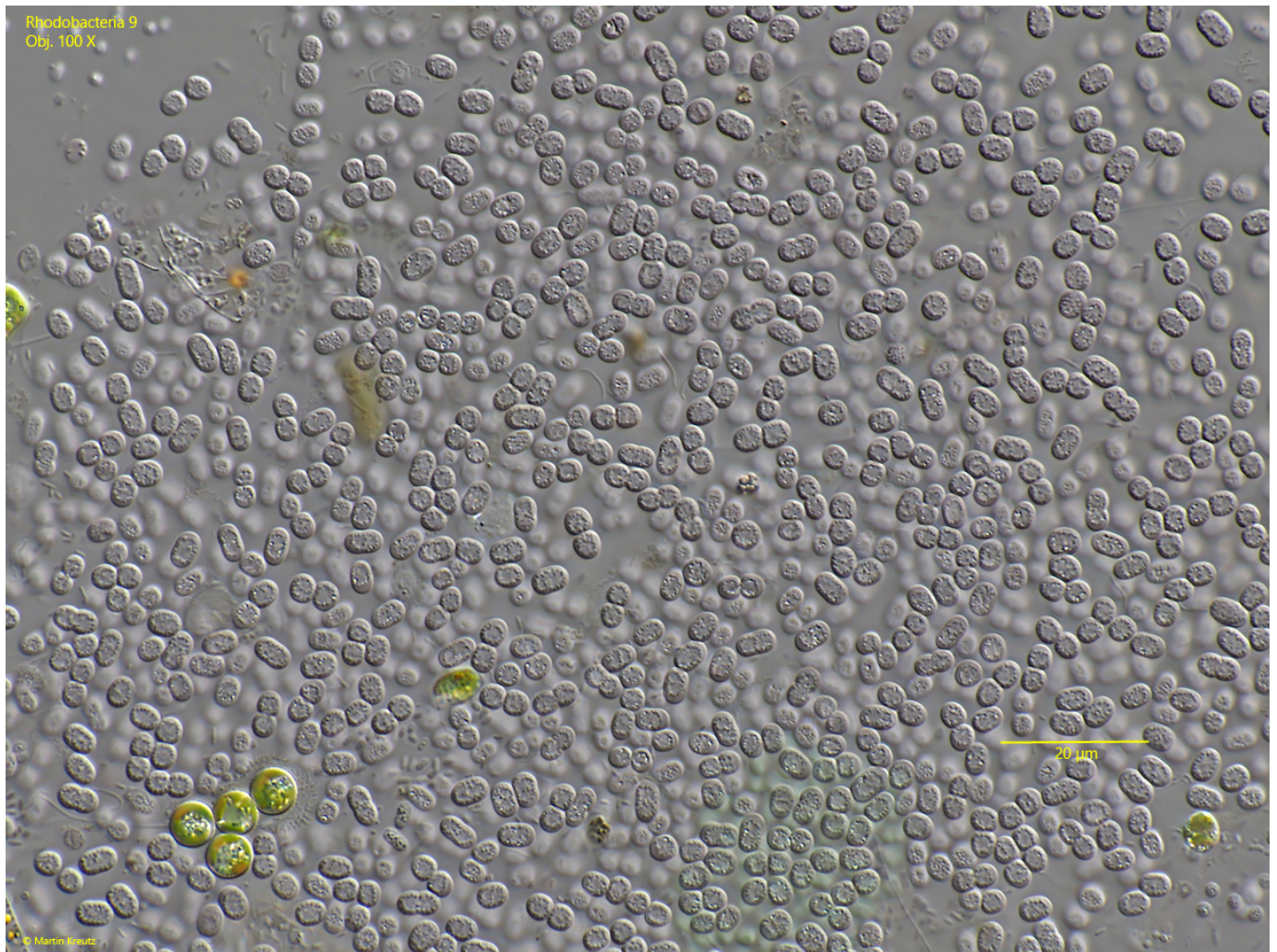


Fig. 4: *Rhodobacteria 9*. $L = 4.6 - 5.0 \mu\text{m}$. The same field of view as shown in fig. 3 but in DIC. Note the high number of cells in the state of cell division (= "paired" cells). Obj. 100 X.

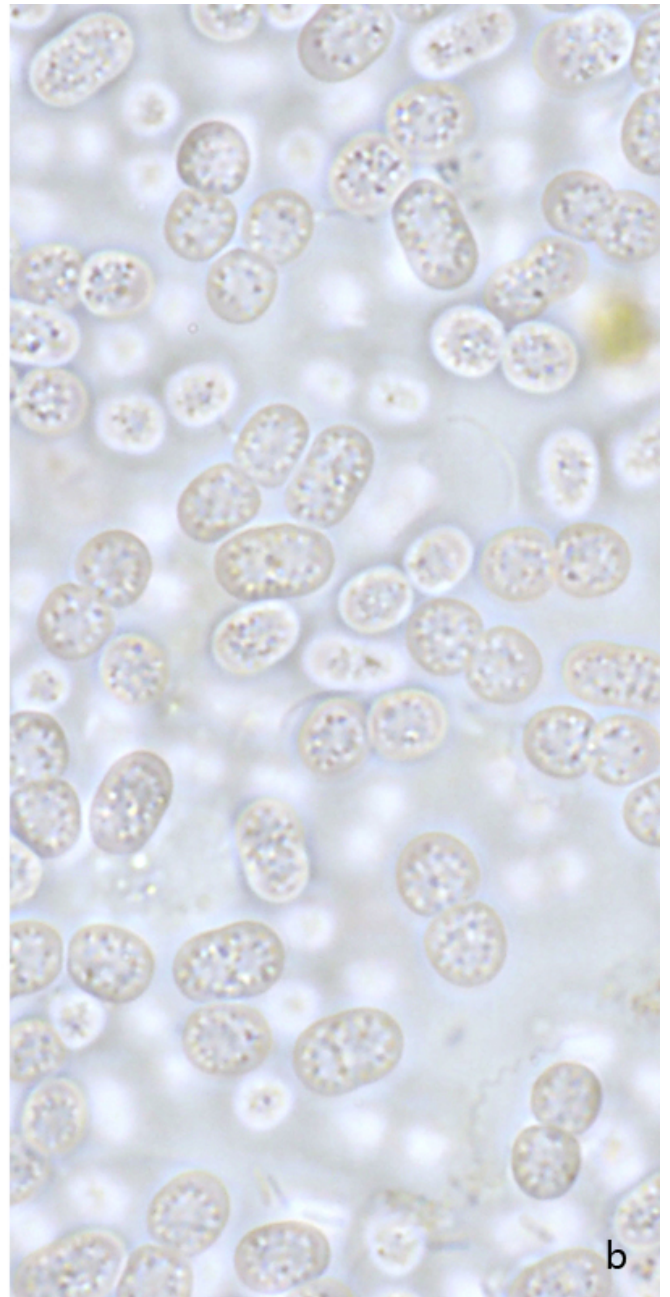
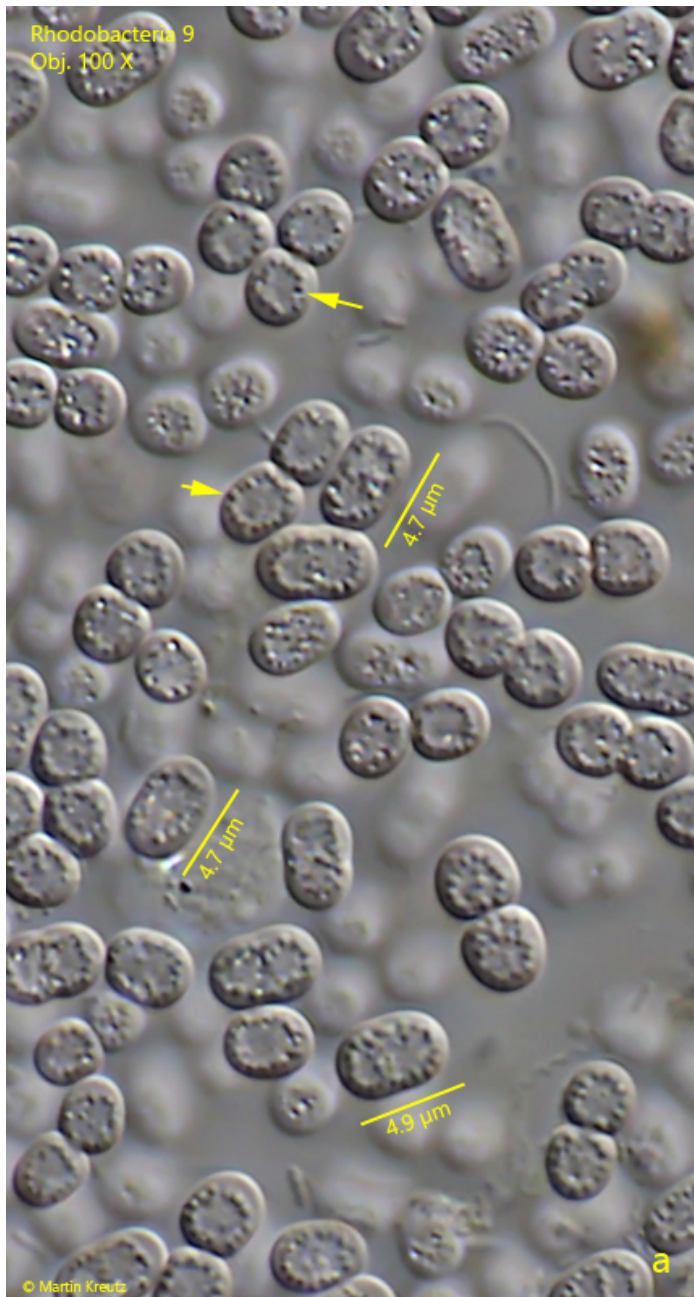


Fig. 5 a-b: *Rhodobacter 9*. $L = 4.6 - 5.0 \mu\text{m}$. The cells in a squashed colony in DIC (a) and brightfield illumination (b). Note the granules arranged in a ring (arrows) while the center of the cells is almost free of granules. Obj. 100 X.