

## ***Rhodobacteria 9***

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

**Synonym:** n.a

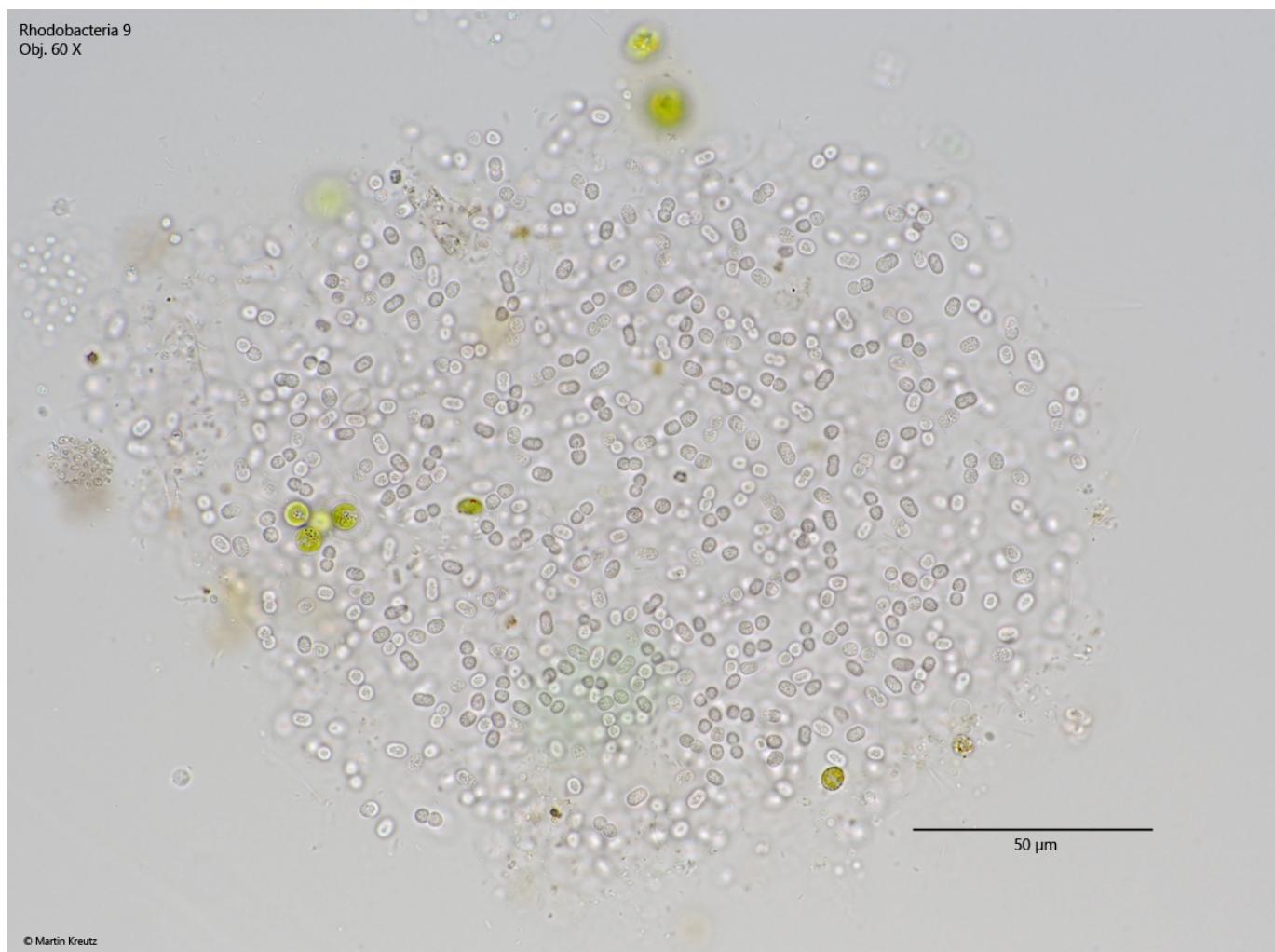
**Sampling location:** [Simmelried](#)

**Phylogenetic tree:** n.a.

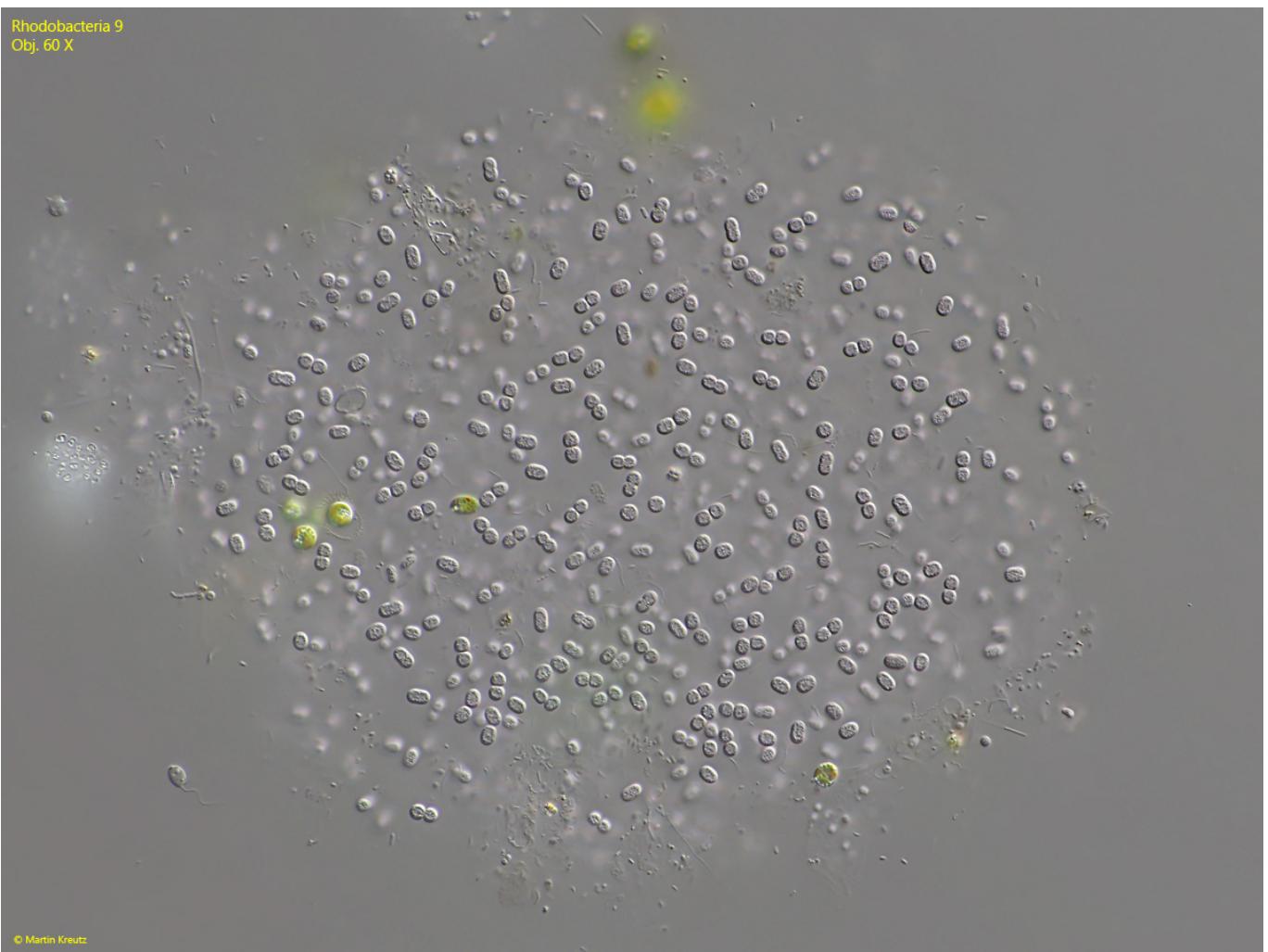
**Diagnosis:**

- the cells are oblong
- length 4.6 – 5.0  $\mu\text{m}$
- slightly pink or colored in a flesh-like way
- irregularly shaped colonies of about 50 – 250  $\mu\text{m}$  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

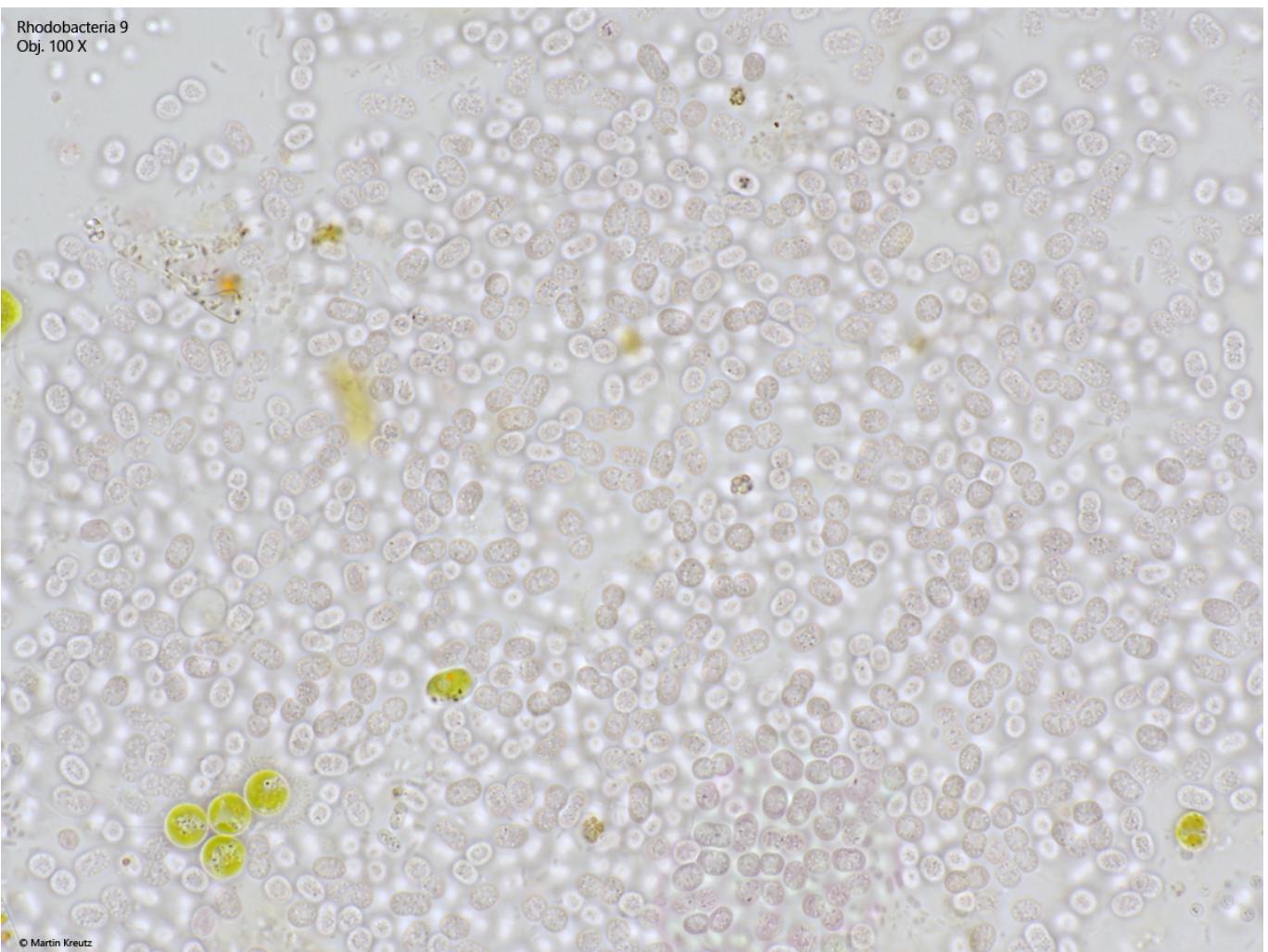
No drawings from previous authors available.



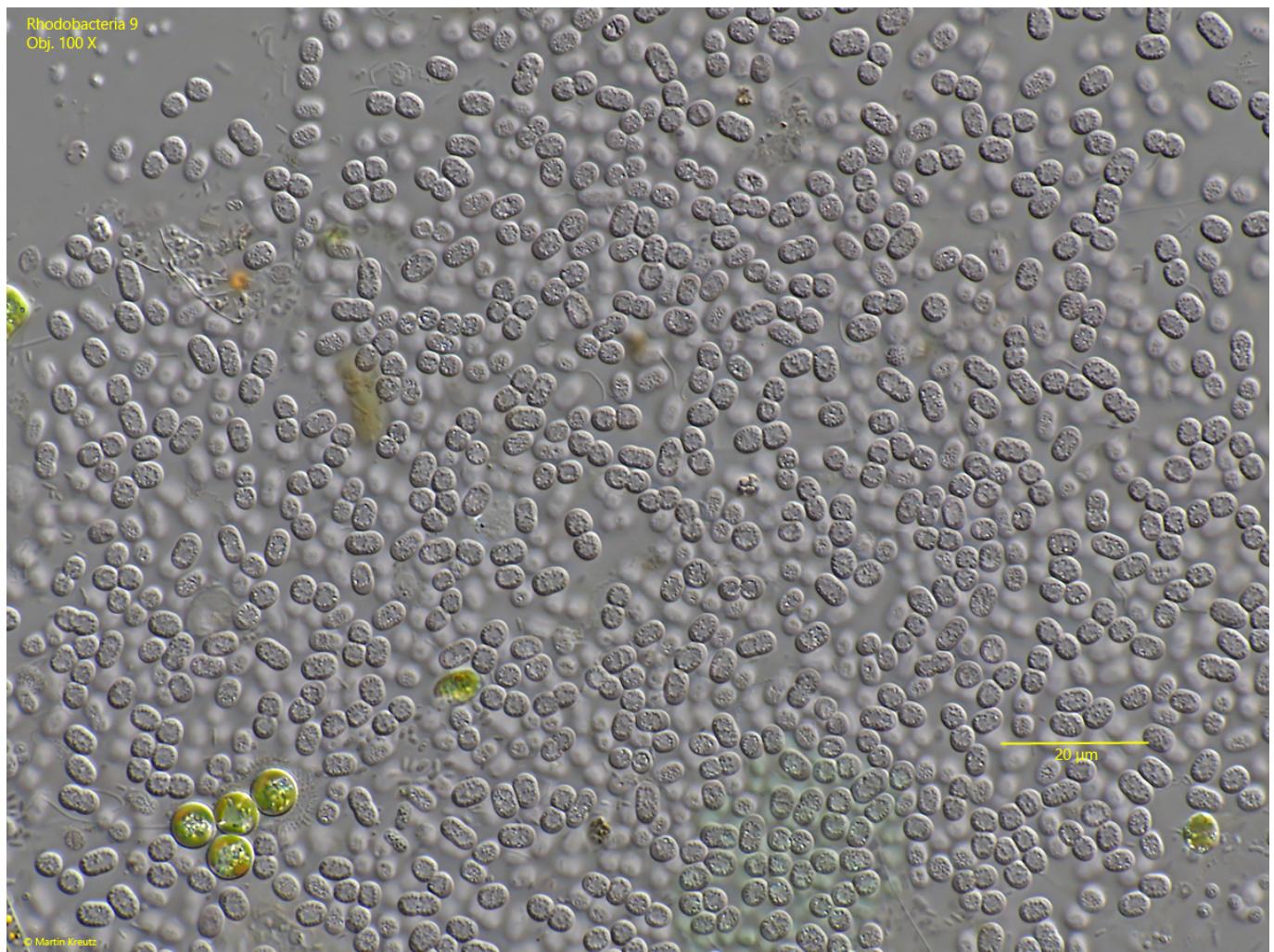
**Fig. 1:** *Rhodobacteria 9*. L = 4.6 – 5.0  $\mu$ m. A slightly squashed colony in brightfield illumination. All cells are separated from each other. Obj. 60 X.



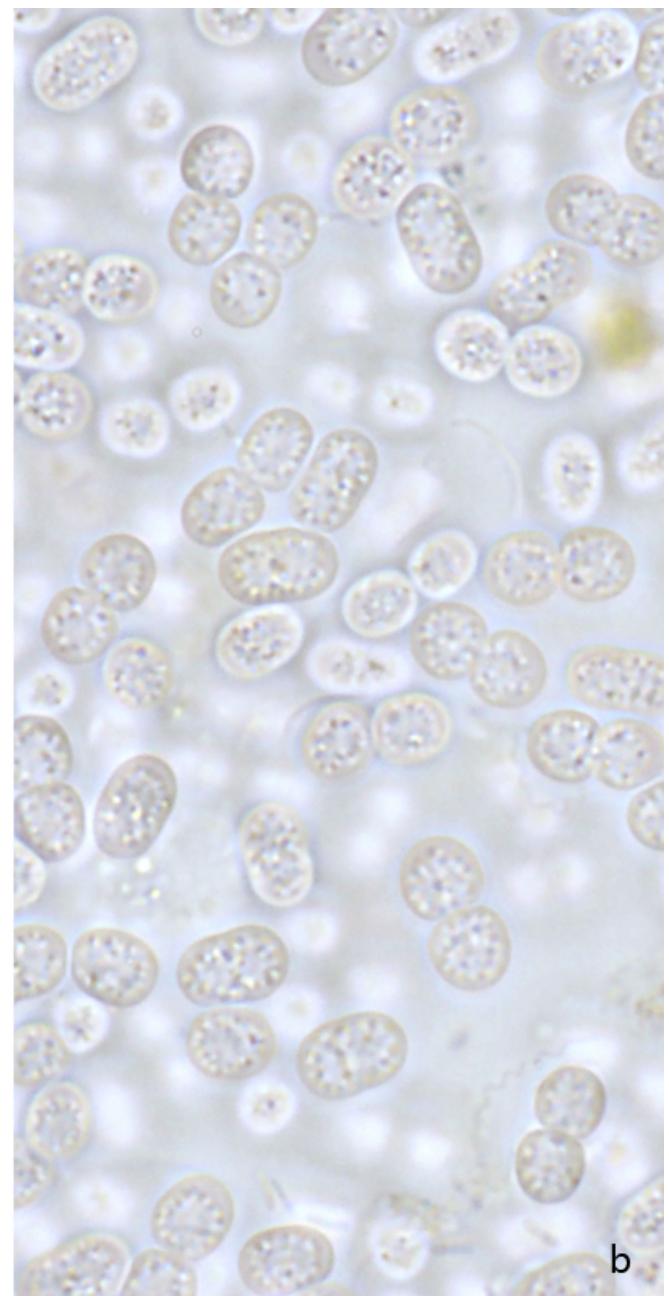
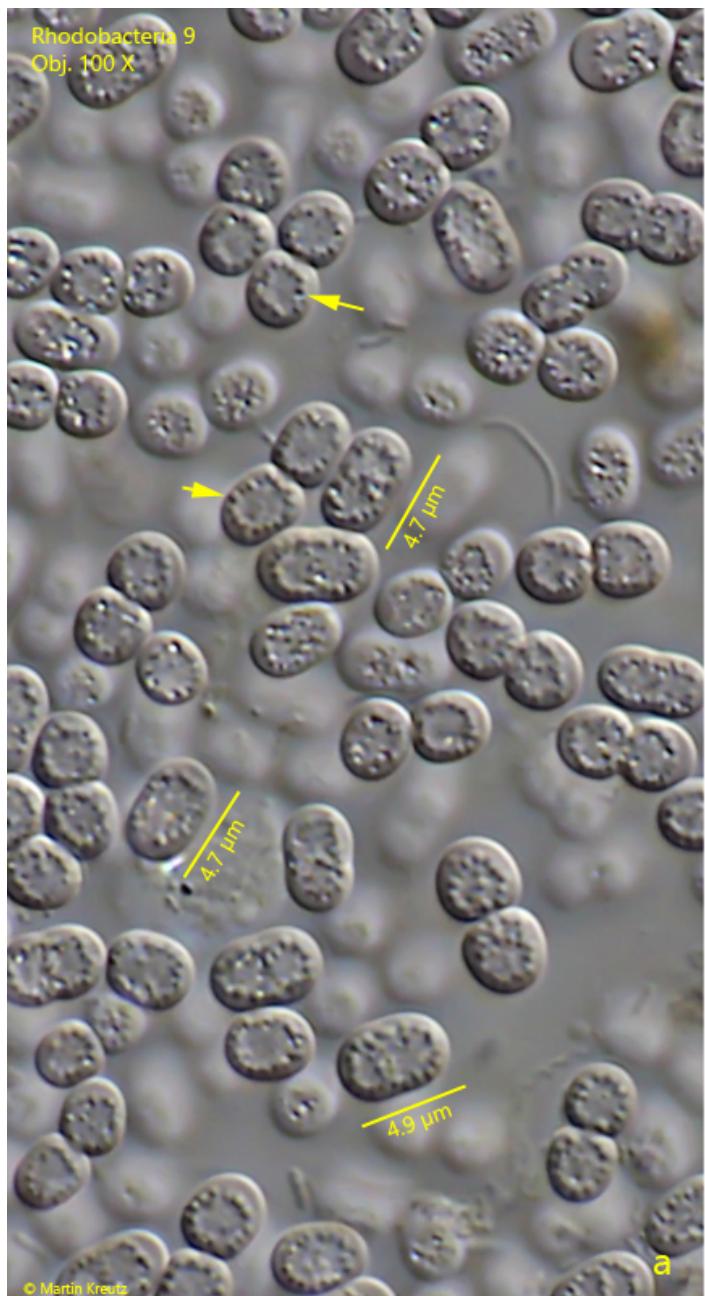
**Fig. 2:** *Rhodobacteria 9*. L = 4.6 – 5.0  $\mu\text{m}$ . The same colony shown in fig. 1 but in DIC. Obj. 60 X.



**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  $\mu$ 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:** *Rhodobacteria 9*. L = 4.6 – 5.0 µm. 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.