Saprodinium integrum Kahl, 1928

Most likely ID: n.a.

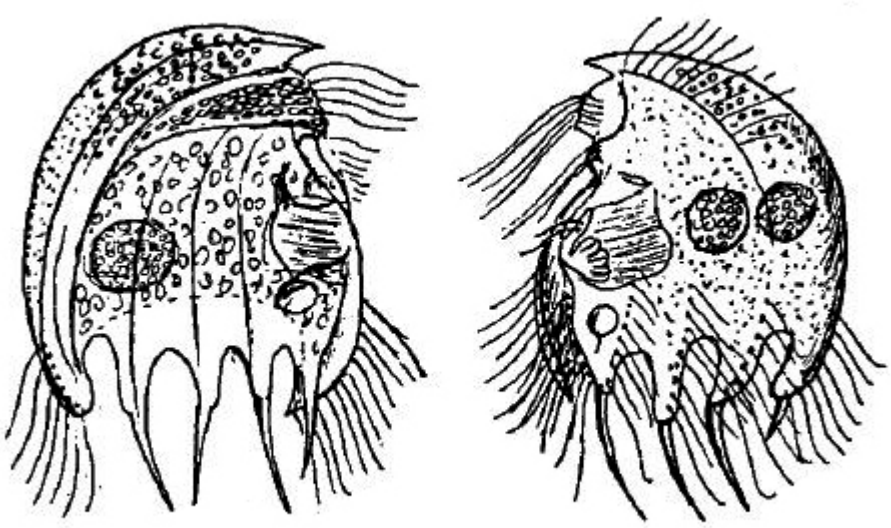
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Simmelried

Phylogenetic tree: *Saprodinium integrum*

Diagnosis:

- cell 40–55 µm long
- body discoid, laterally compressed
- right side with 4 long spines
- tooth of the right side without ciliary rows apart from the dorsal tooth
- left side with 3 long spines and one short spine on the dorsal tooth
- all tooth of the right side with ciliary rows
- one or two macronuclei
- oral opening and adorale zone of membranelles the middle of the ventral side
- contractile vacuole below adorale zone of membranelles



after Kahl

Saprodinium integrum

I have found *Saprodinium integrum* several times in Simmelried since 1993, but always only single specimens. I have no evidence from my other sites. I found the species in both summer and winter months.

The identification of *Saprodinium integrum* is not easy, because determining the exact arrangement of the spines at the posterior is not simple, since one can look at a specimen under the cover glass only from one side. A good indication that of *Saprodinium integrum* are the spines of the left side bent backwards (s. fig. 2 a-d), explicitly mentioned by Kahl. It is helpful to squash a specimen strongly to have all spines in focus at the same time (s. fig. 3).

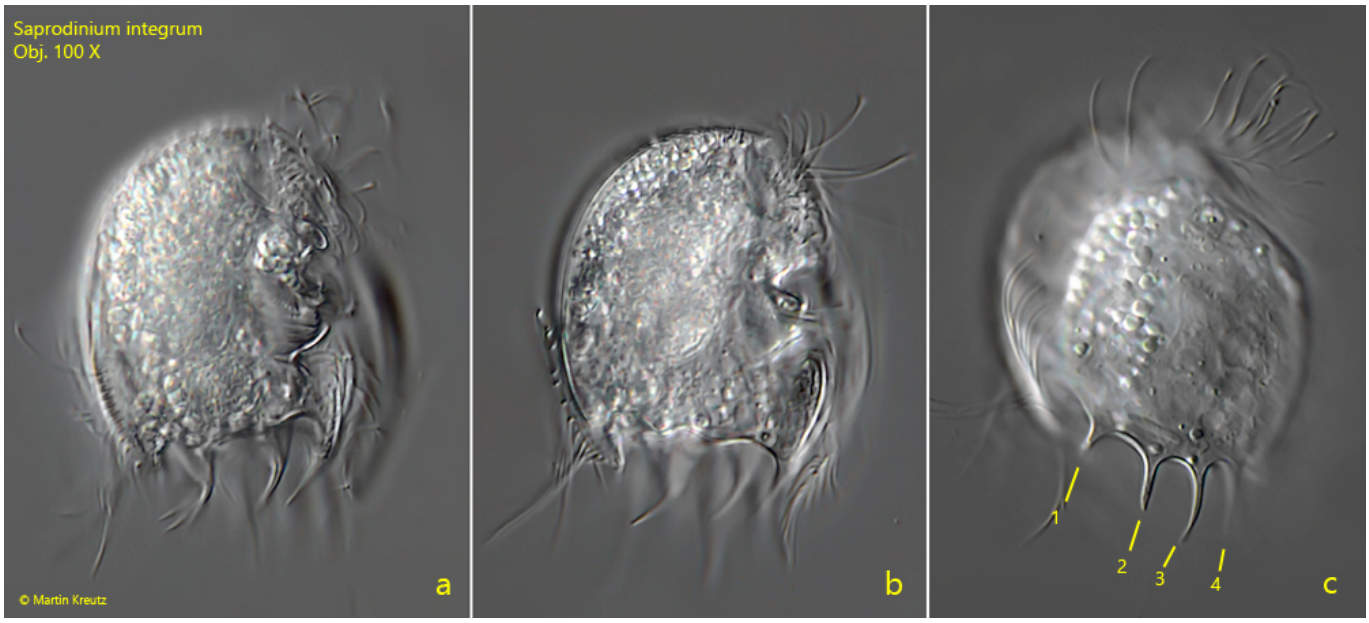


Fig. 1 a-c: *Saprodinium integrum.* L = 46 µm. A freely swimming specimen from the right side. The 4 long spines of the right side are visible in fig. c (1-4). The blurry spines in figs. a and b are the bent spines of the left side. Obj. 100 X.

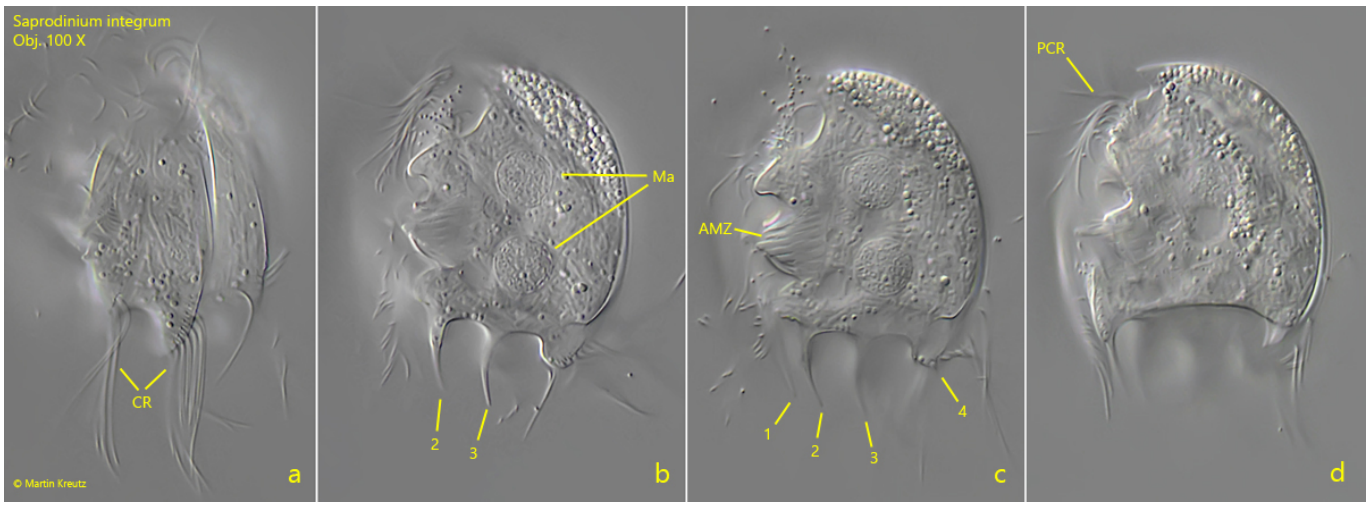


Fig. 2 a-d: *Saprodinium integrum.* L = 44 µm. A freely swimming specimen from the left side. On the left side 3 long spines (1–3) are visible and a short spine at the dorsal tooth (4). Note that all spines of the left side are bent backwards. AZM = adorale zone of membranelles, CR = ciliary rows of the tooth, Ma = macronuclei, PCR = perizonal ciliary row. Obj. 100 X

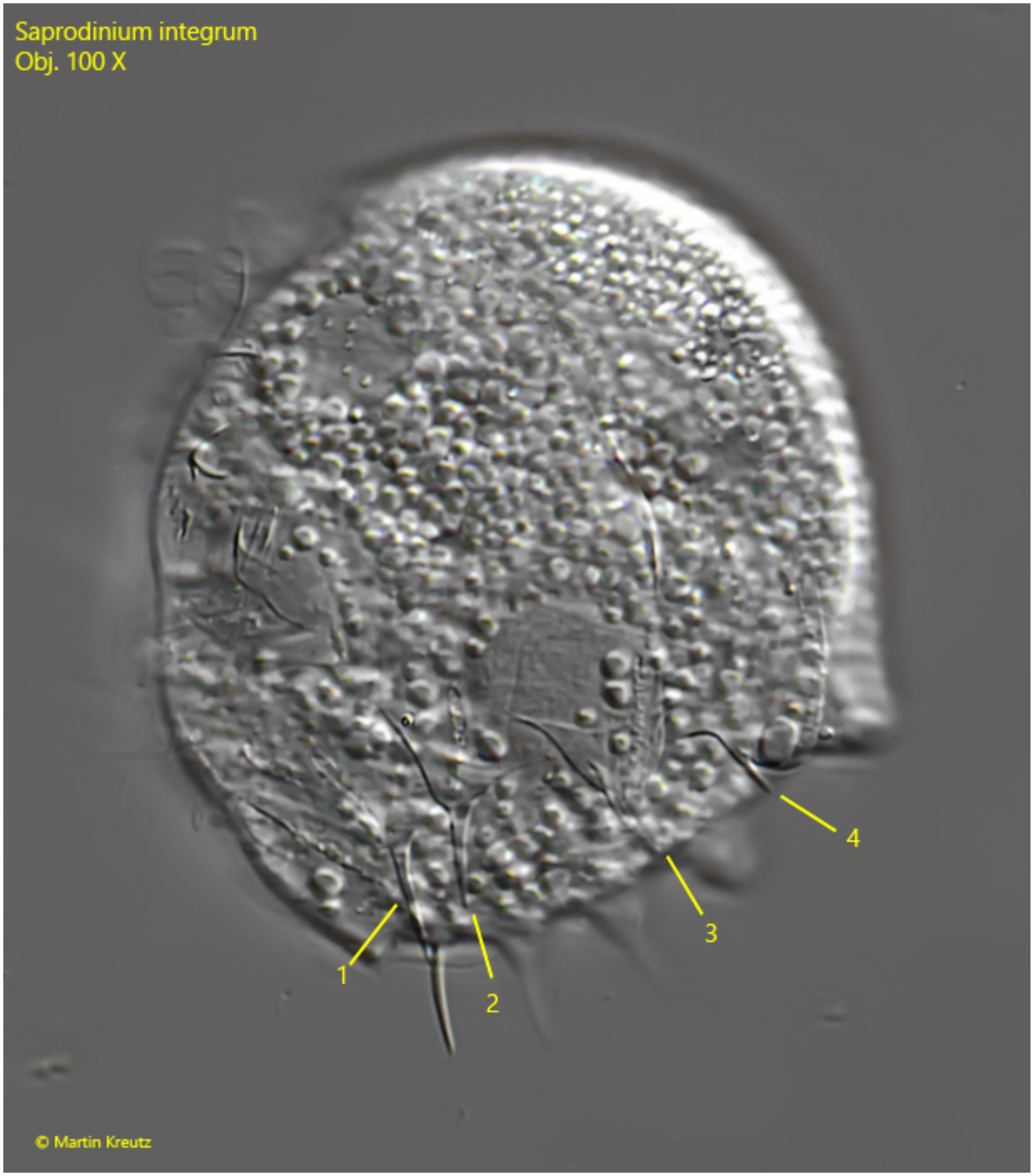


Fig. 3: *Saprodinium integrum.* A squashed specimen from the left side. The long spines are visible (1-3) and the short spine (4) of the dorsal tooth. Obj. 100 X