

***Sorastrum spinulosum* Nägeli, 1849**

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

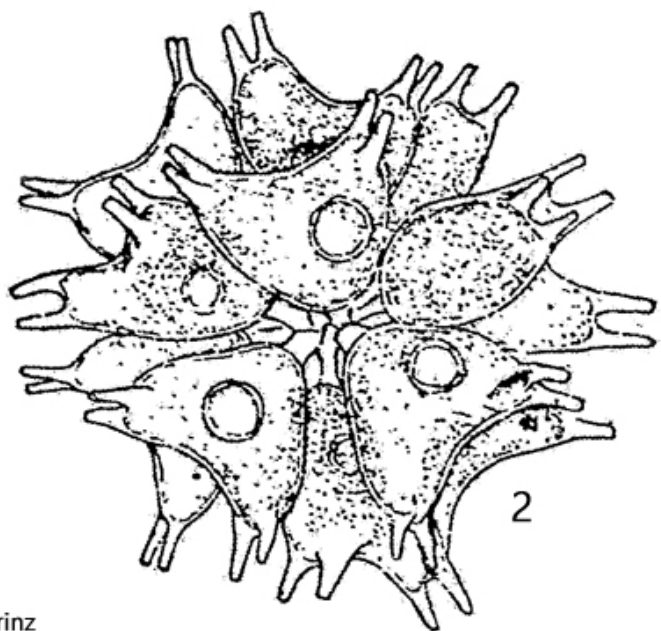
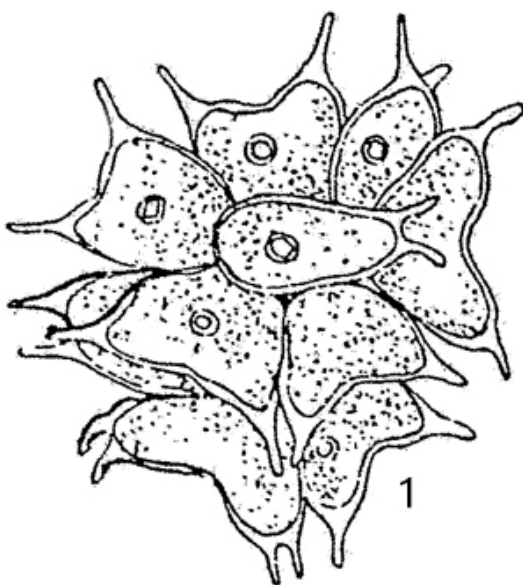
**Synonym:** n.a.

**Sampling location:** [Mühlweiher Litzelstetten](#)

**Phylogenetic tree:** [Sorastrum spinulosum](#)

**Diagnosis:**

- coenobia spherical, free floating
- coenobia of 4-8-16-32 cells
- cells rhomboidal or reniform
- cells with 1-4 outward directed spines
- cells connected in center of coenobia via gelatinous stalks
- diameter (of coenobia) 25–60  $\mu\text{m}$
- cells 6–18  $\mu\text{m}$  long, 8–20  $\mu\text{m}$  wide
- one parietal chloroplast with one pyrenoid

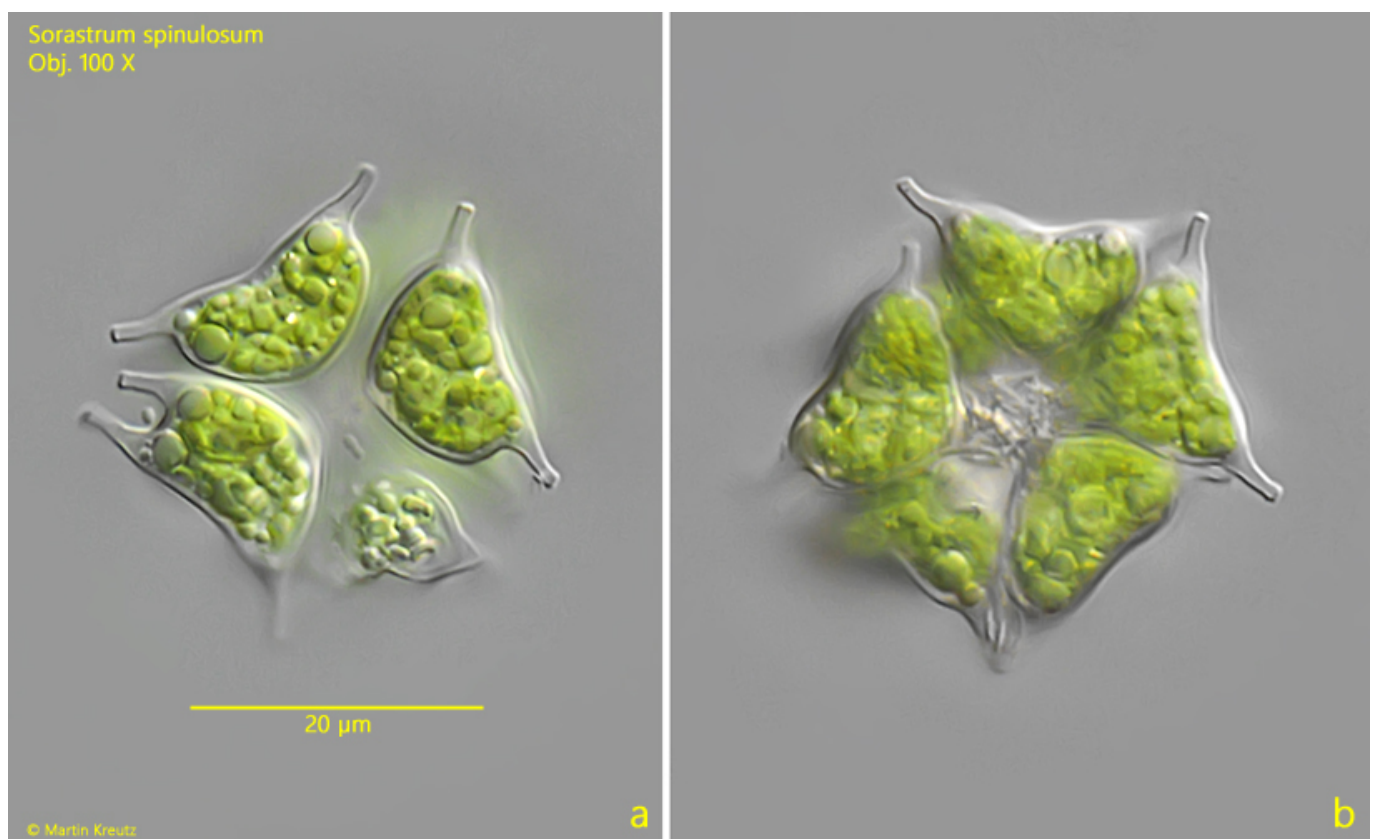


1 = after Prinz  
2 = after Korsikov

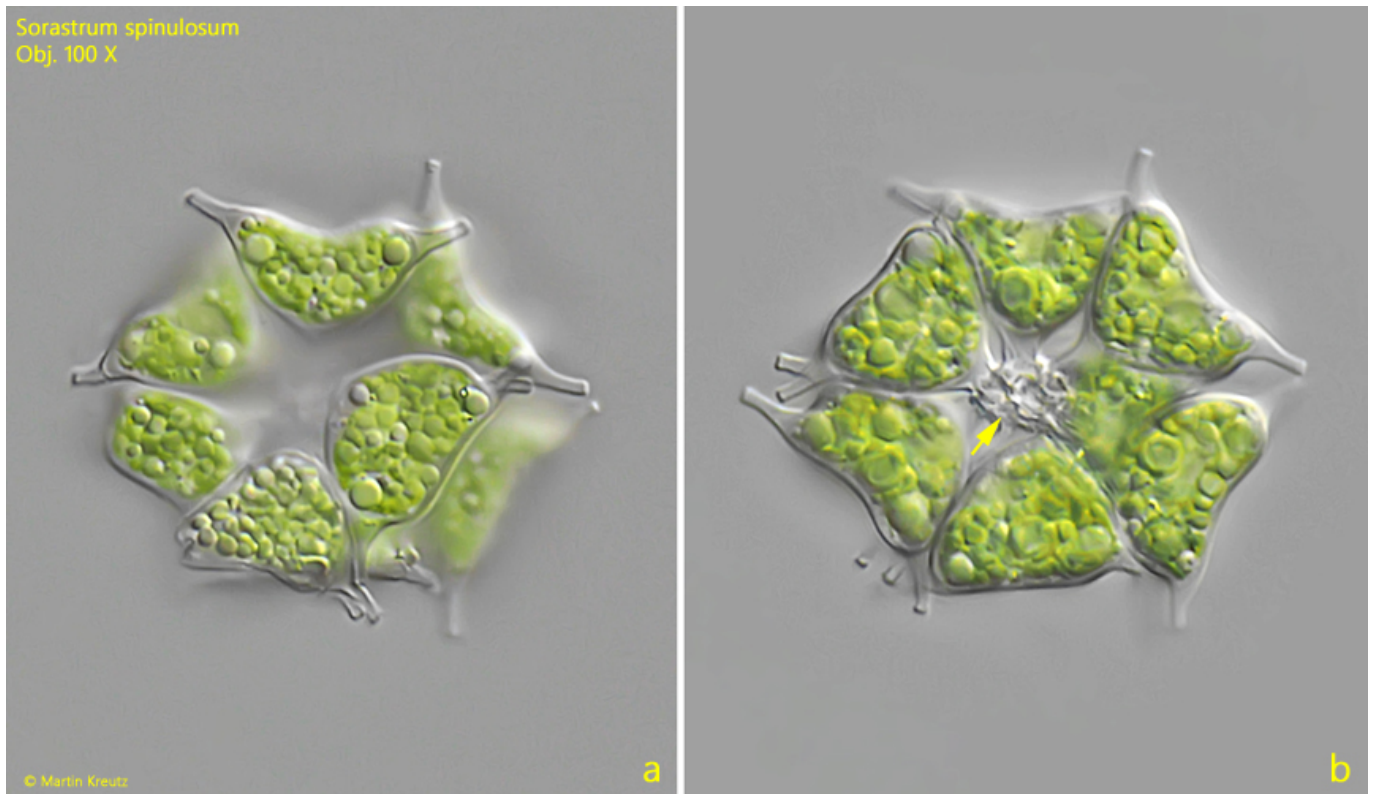
*Sorastrum spinulosum*

*Sorastrum spinulosum* is said to be a widespread alga with a characteristic appearance, but so far I have only found one specimen, which comes from the [Mühlweiher Litzelstetten](#).

The coenobia of *Sorastrum spinulosum* are spherical and often drift in the plankton. I found my specimen among floating plants. The cells are more or less kidney-shaped and have a concave indentation on the outward-facing side and 1–4 spines at the apical ends. In my specimen, there were mostly two spines. At the inward-facing end, the cells have a short gelatinous stalk, with which they are connected to the other cells. However, this can only be seen in strongly squashed specimens (s. fig. 2 b). With a diameter of 33  $\mu\text{m}$ , my specimen was at the lower end of the range of 25–60  $\mu\text{m}$  given by Streble & Krauter.



**Fig. 1 a-b:** *Sorastrum spinulosum*.  $D = 33 \mu\text{m}$  (of coenobium). Two focal planes of a slightly squashed specimen. Obj. 100 X.



**Fig. 2 a-b:** *Sorastrum spinulosum*.  $D = 33\ \mu\text{m}$  (of coenobium). The same coenobium as shown in fig. 1 a-b but stronger squashed. Note the center of the coenobium, where the gelatinous stalks of the cells are connected (arrow). Obj. 100 X.