Squatinella rostrum (Schmarda, 1846)

Most likely ID: n.a.

Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: <u>Simmelried</u>

Phylogenetic tree: <u>Squatinella rostrum</u>

Diagnosis:

- lorica oval with three distinct dorsal spines
- head shield smmoth and circular
- length 150-217 μm
- ventral shield present
- foot with three segments
- a spine on the third foot segment, directed dorsally
- equal pair of slender, pointed toes



Squatinella rostrum

So far I have only found *Squatinella rostrum* in the Simmelried, mainly between floating and decomposing plant masses. The species is easy to recognize in the samples due to the typical three spines on the dorsal side (s. figs. 1 d and 2). Specimens are also frequently found on the <u>floating coverslip</u>, which can then be observed from the ventral side.

Squatinella rostrum can be confused with the similar species Squatinella tridentata. Squatinella tridentata, however, has no spine on the third segment of the foot (s. fig. 3).

Further images and information on *Squatinella rostrum*: <u>Michael Plewka-Freshwater life</u><u>Squatinella rostrum</u>



Fig. 1 a-d: Squatinella rostrum. L = 190 μ m. Different focal planes of a freely swimming specimen from dorsal. Obj. 40 X.



Fig. 2: *Squatinella rostrum*. $L = 190 \mu m$. The slightly squashed specimen as shown in fig. 1 a-d. Note the three distinct dorsal spines (DS). ES = eyespot with lense, TO = toes, TR = trophi. Obj. 60 X



Fig. 3: *Squatinella rostrum*. L = 206 μ m. Lateral viel of a freely swimming specimen. Note the spine (FS) on the third segment of the tripartite foot (1–3). DS = dorsal spines, HS = head shield, TO = toes, VS = ventral shield. Obj. 40 X.



Fig. 4: Squatinella rostrum. L = $182 \mu m$. Ventral view of a slightly squashed specimen. Obj. 100 X.



Fig. 5: *Squatinella rostrum.* Focal plane on the eyespots (ES) with lenses (LE) from ventral. Obj. 100 X.



Fig. 6: *Squatinella rostrum*. Two focal planes of the trophi in a strongly squashed specimen. Obj. 100 X.