

***Tabellaria flocculosa* (Roth) Kützing, 1844**

Most likely ID: n.a.

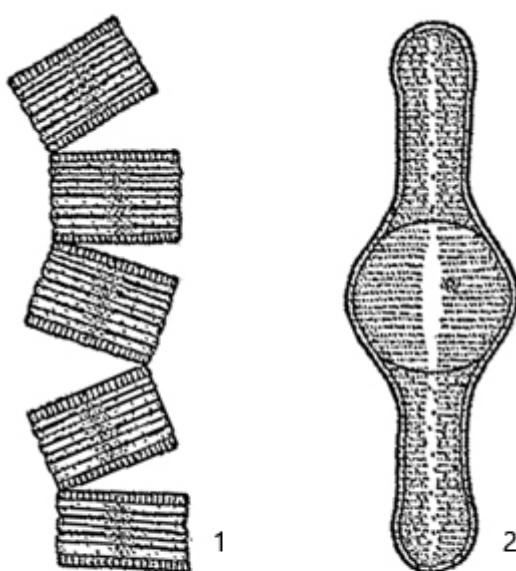
Synonym: n. a.

Sampling location: Ibmer Moor (Austria), [Simmelried](#)

Phylogenetic tree: [Tabellaria flocculosa](#)

Diagnosis:

- cells rectangular in girdle view
- size of single cells about $20 \times 30 \mu\text{m}$
- cells are connected at their corners to form zig-zag chains
- septa penetrating up to mid-region
- in valve view elongated with an inflation in the center
- chloroplasts golden brown, lying between the septa



1 = girdle view
2 = valve view
after Streble & Krauter

Tabellaria flocculosa

I have found *Tabellaria flocculosa* so far only in the Ibmer Moor in Austria and in the [Simmelried](#). In the [Simmelried](#) this diatom could only be found until 1999, because the moor character of the area has been decreasing more and more. Light microscopically mainly the rectangular or square girdle view is presented. The valve view is only visible when the tabular-shaped diatoms settle on one narrow side, which is virtually never the case when viewed under the coverslip. The cells are connected to each other via their corners to form zig-zag chains, being held together by a gelatinous mass, which is also easily seen by light microscopy (s. fig. 2 a).

Tabellaria flocculosa
Obj. 60 X

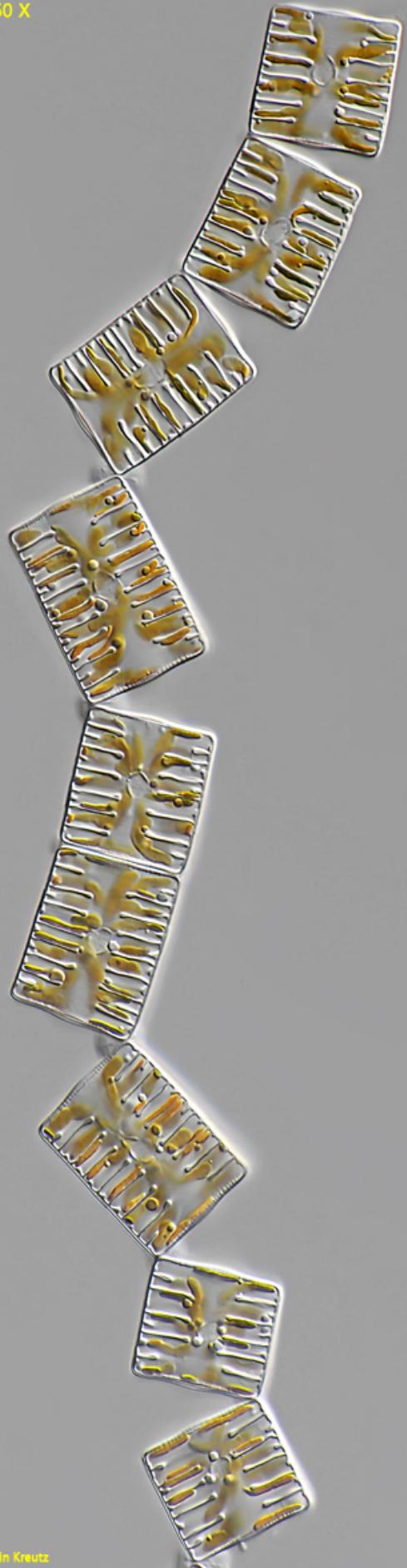


Fig. 1 a-b: *Tabellaria flocculosa*. L = 18-24 μm (of cells). Two focal planes of a zig-zag chain. Obj. 60 X.

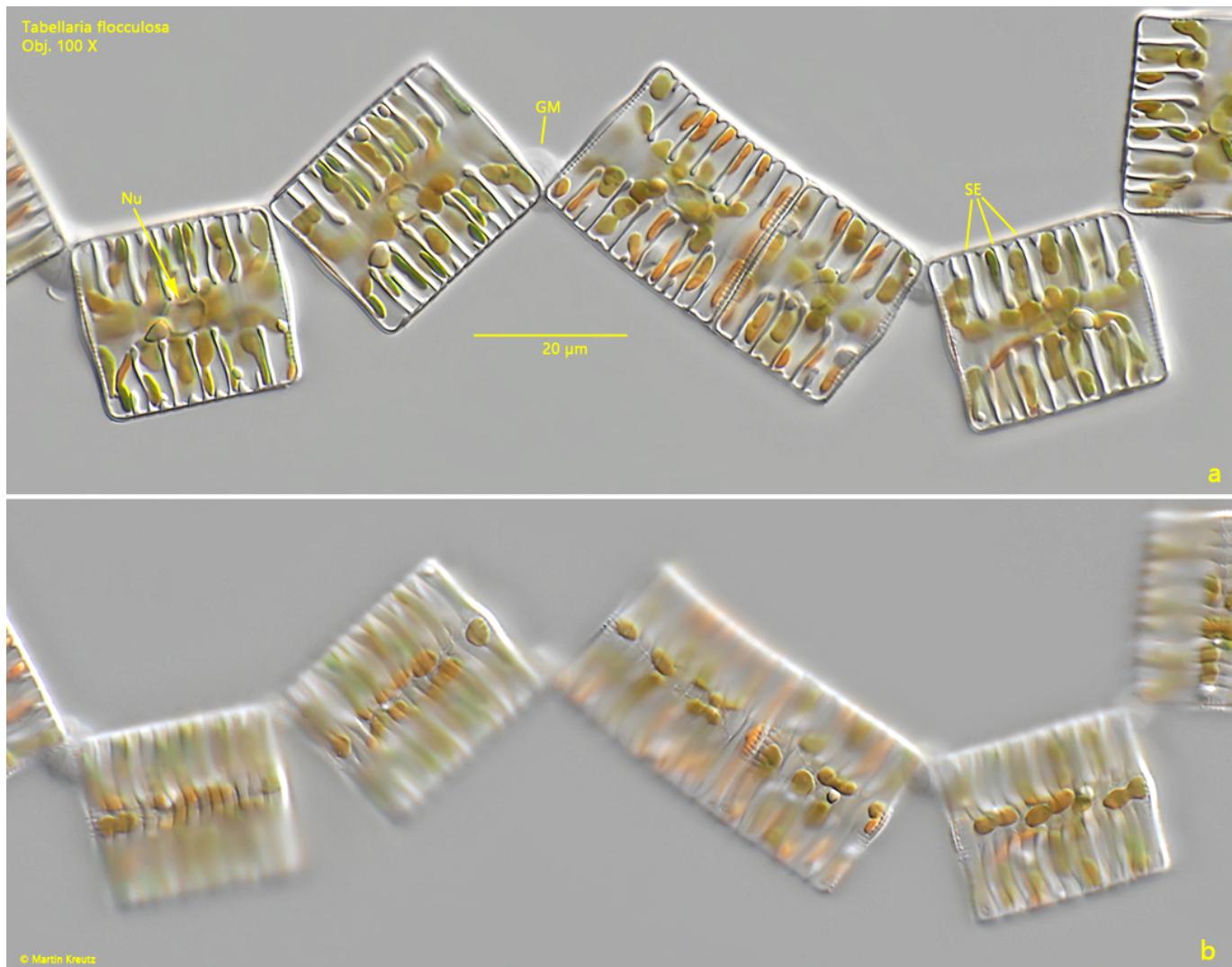


Fig. 2 a-b: *Tabellaria flocculosa*. L = 18-24 μm . Four cells from a zig-zag shaped chain. The cells are connected at the corners via a gelatinous mass (GM). The cell volume is subdivided by septa (SE) reaching up to the mid-region. Between the septa the greenish and golden-brown chloroplasts are arranged. Nu = nucleus. Obj. 100 X.