Tetmemorus brebissonii

Meneghini ex Ralfs, 1848

Most likely ID: n.a.

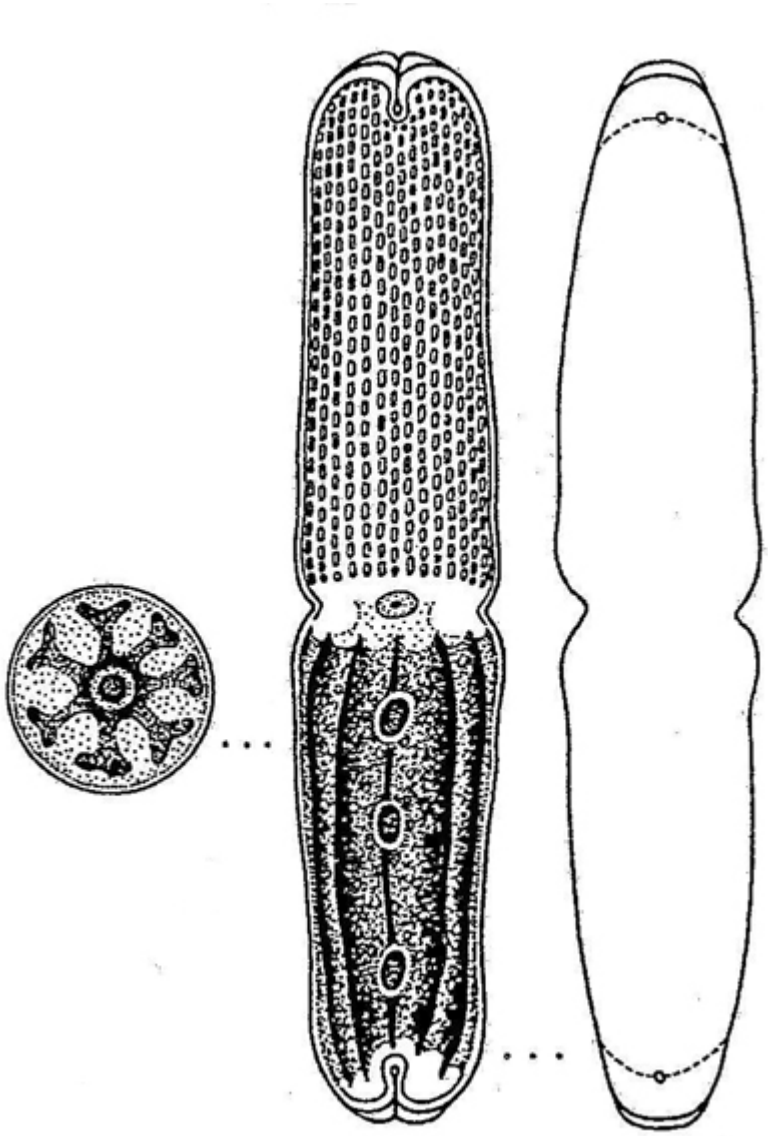
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Sima Moor (Austria), Ibmer Moor (Austria)

Phylogenetic tree: *Tetmemorus brebissonii*

Diagnosis:

- cells cylindrical or subcylindrical, tapering slightly to apices
- in transversal section circular
- apices truncate with deep incision
- length 100–240 µm
- chloroplasts stellate with 5-6 longitudinal ridges
- 3–5 pyrenoids per semi-cell
- cell wall covered with longitudinal rows of pores



Tetmemorus brebissonii

So far I have only found *Tetmemorus brebissonii* in Austrian moors. The species is extremely common in the Ibmer Moor as well as in the Sima Moor.

The genus *Tetmemorus* can easily be recognized by the apical incisions, whereby the cells are round in transverse section. The genus *Euastrum* also has apical incisions, but the cells are flattened.

Characteristic of *Tetmemorus brebissonii* is the almost cylindrical, elongated cell shape and the longitudinal rows of pores that can be seen on the cell surface of the semi-cells (s. fig. 1 c).

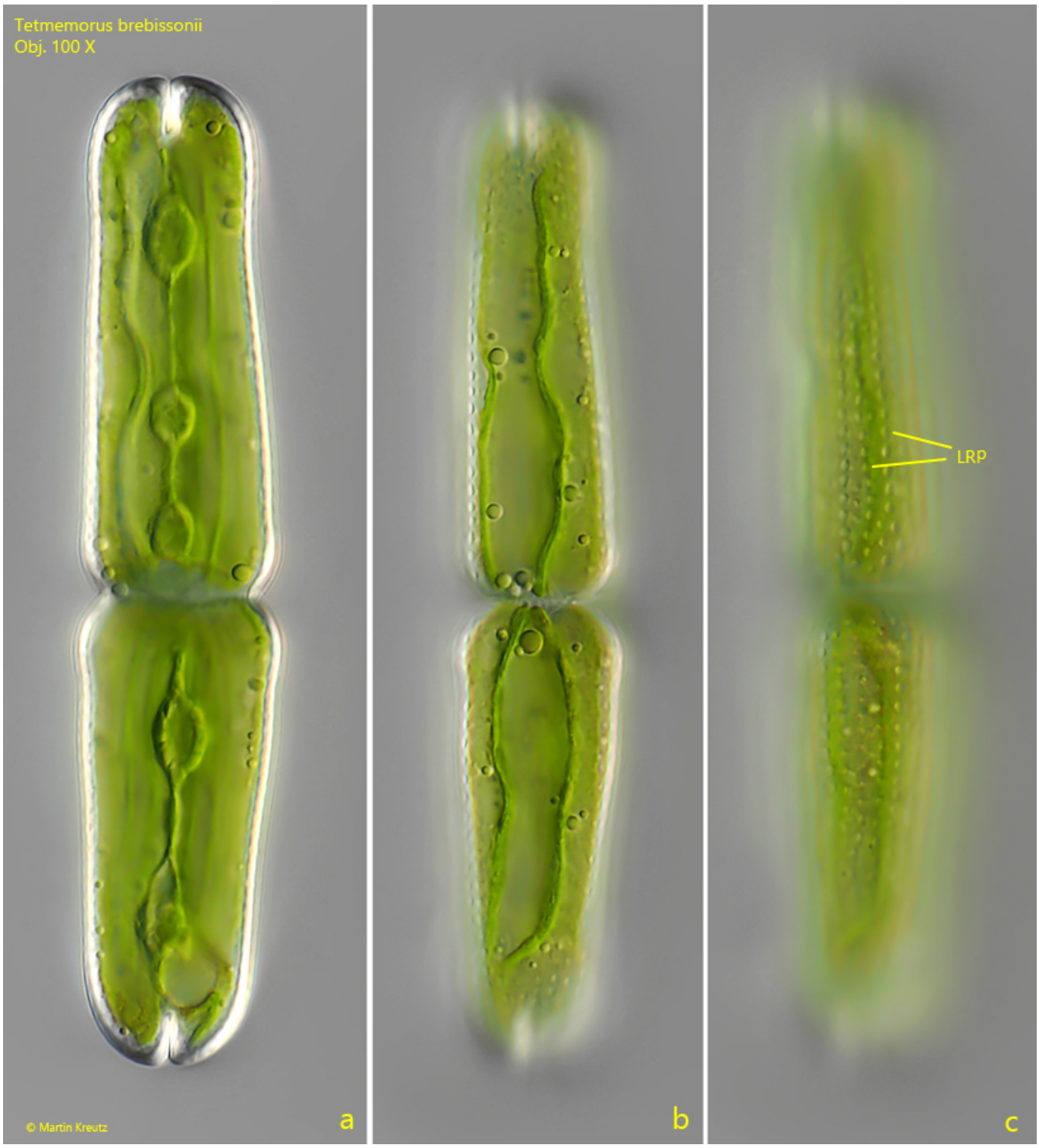


Fig. 1 a-c: *Tetmemorus brebissonii*. L = 115 µm. Three focal planes of a slightly squashed specimen. Note the longitudinal rows of pores (LRP) covering the cell wall. Obj. 100 X.



Fig. 2 a-c: *Tetmemorus brebissonii*. L = 115 µm. The same specimen as shwon in fig. 1 a-c in brightfield illumination. Obj. 100 X.

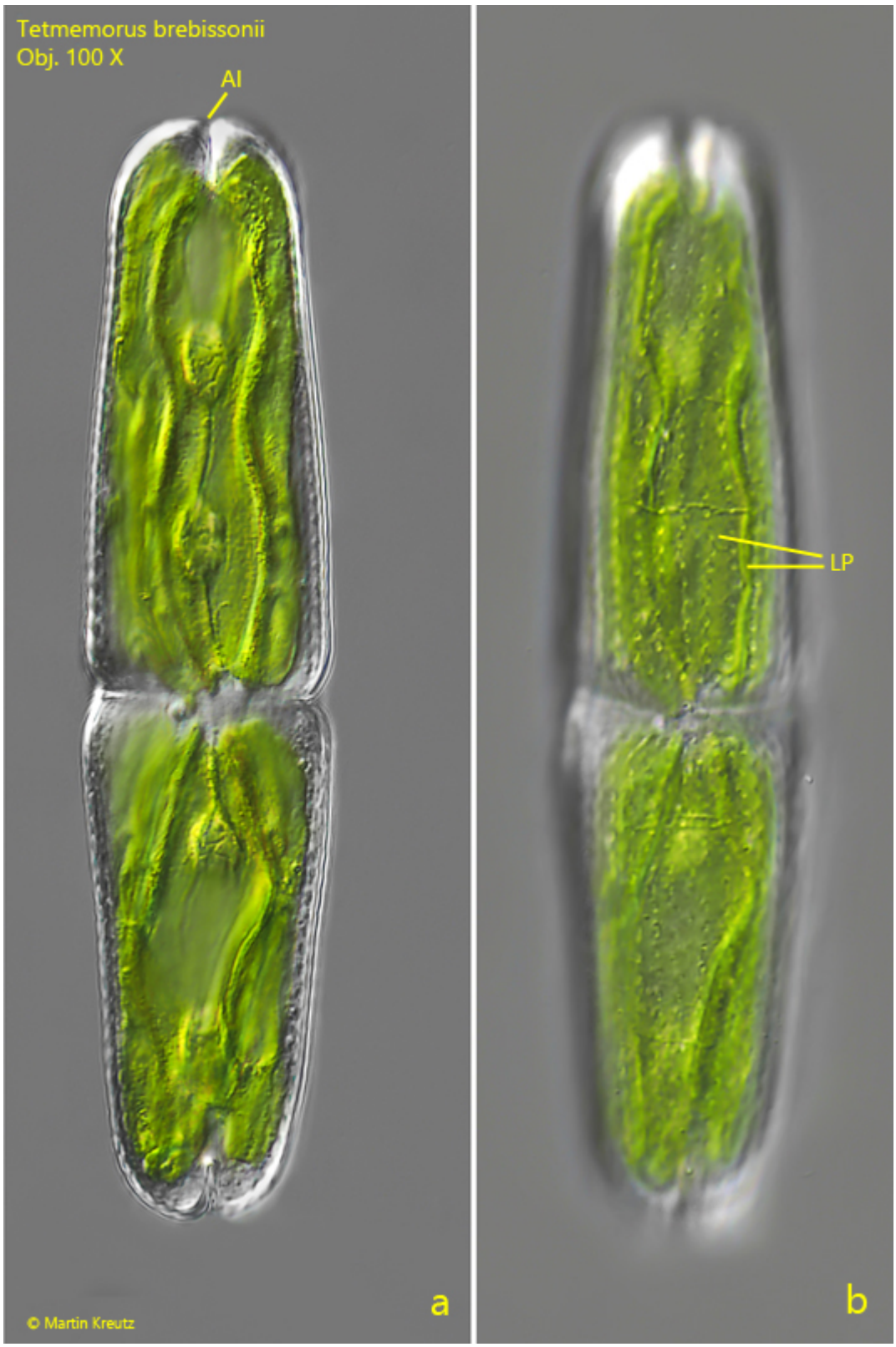


Fig. 3 a-b: *Tetmemorus brebissonii*. L = 115 µm. Two focal planes of a second specimen. AI = apical incision, LP = longitudinal rows of pores. Obj. 100 X.