Trachelomonas armata var. longa

(Deflandre, 1926)

Most likely ID: n.a.

Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Simmelried

Phylogenetic tree: Trachelomonas armata var. longa

Diagnosis:

- body ellipsoid, anterior end narrower, poles sometimes weakly flattened
- length 41-43 μ m (without spines)
- anterior fourth covered with short, conical spines
- posterior end with long, curved spines
- porus without collar, annular thickened with short spines
- flagellum twice body length
- one eyespot
- chloroplasts disc-shaped, without pyrenoid
- small paramylon grains in cytoplasm



after Deflandre Trachelomonas armata var. longa

So far I have only found *Trachelomonas aramata* var. *longa* exclusively in the <u>Simmelried</u>. It is one of the many described varieties of the parent form *Trachelomonas armata*. However, *Trachelomonas armata* var. *longa* differs from this parent form by the slender shape of the lorica and above all by the short, conical spines, which are arranged in the anterior fourth (s. fig. 1 a). The parent form *Trachelomonas armata* is naked except for the ring of long, curved spines at the posterior end.

Very similar to *Trachelomonas armata* var. *longa* is the variety *Trachelomonas armata* var. *Steinii*. The only difference is the shape of the lorica, which in *Trachelomonas armata* var. *Steinii* corresponds to the parent form and is broader and shorter.

All specimens of *Trachelomonas armata* var. *longa* that I examined had a very constant length of $41-43 \mu m$ (without spines), which corresponds exactly to Deflandre's data.



Fig. 1 a-c: *Trachelomonas armata* var. *longa*. $L = 42 \mu m$ (without spines). Three focal planes of a freely swimming specimen. Note the short, conical spines in the anterior fourth (AS). The long, posterior spines (PS) are arranged in a ring. F =flagellum. Obj. 60 X.



Fig. 2 a-c: *Trachelomonas armata* var. *longa*. $L = 41 \mu m$ (without spines). Three focal planes of a second, freely swimming specimen. Obj. 60 X.



Fig. 3 a-b: *Trachelomonas armata* var. *longa*. $L = 41 \mu m$ (without spines). Two focal planes of a young specimen with a transparent lorica. Obj. 60 X.