Tribonema viride Pascher, 1925

Most likely ID: n.a.

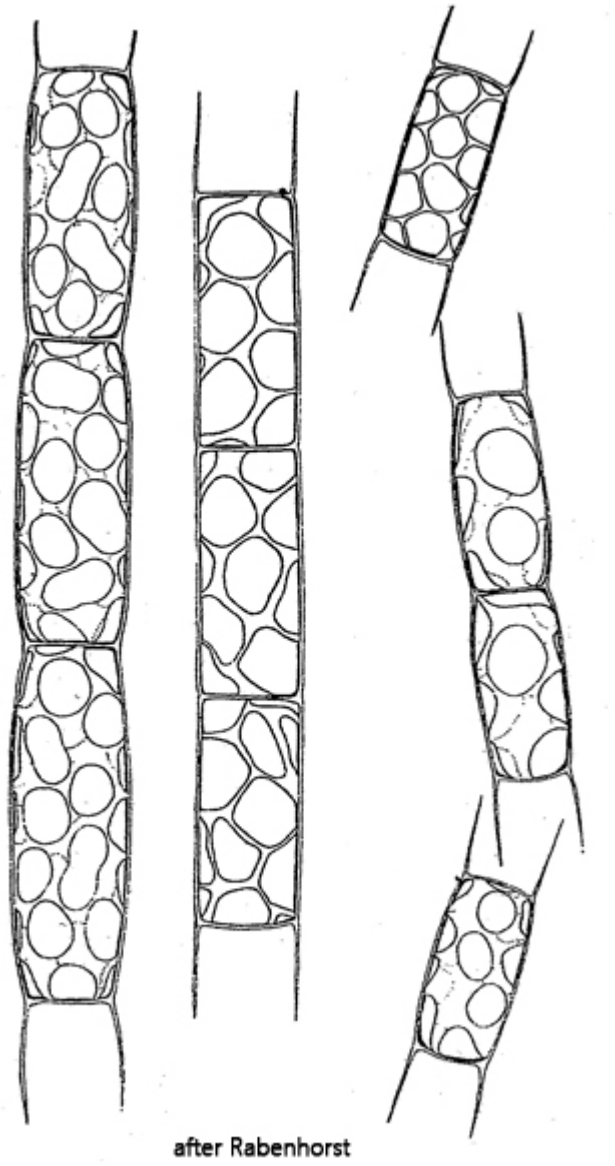
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: Suploch (Island Hiddensee)

Phylogenetic tree: *Tribonema viride*

Diagnosis:

- filaments straight of cylindrical cells, sometimes barrel-shaped
- cells 6–15 µm wide, 2–8 time longer than wide
- numerous chloroplasts per cell, irregular shaped discs
- cell wall smooth, crosswalls sometimes slightly constricted



Tribonema viride

Tribonema viride is one of the most common species of the genus. However, I have only recorded it once in the Suploch pond on the island Hiddensee. However, I have probably often overlooked it before because the thickness of the filaments has to be measured for identification and the shape and number of chloroplasts is decisive. The filaments of *Tribonema viride* are usually 10-11 µm wide and each cell contains many chloroplasts, which are irregularly shaped and attached to the cell wall (parietal). The cells are usually cylindrical and or slightly barrel-shaped. There are only very slight constrictions on the transverse walls. The other species within the genus *Tribonema* all have much thinner filaments.

Fig. 1: *Tribonema viride*. A bundle of filaments. Obj. 40 X.

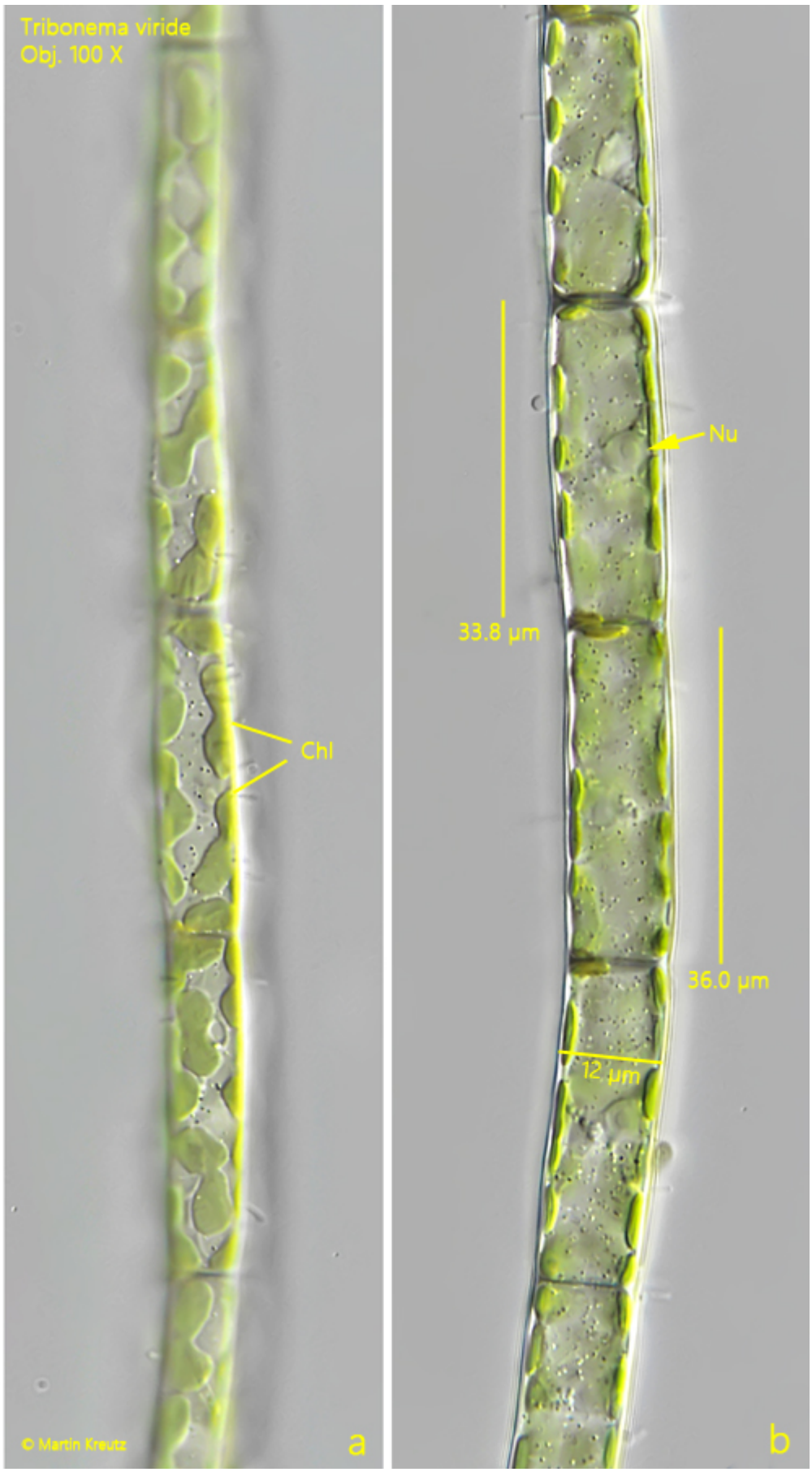


Fig. 2 a-b: *Tribonema viride*. L = 30–40 µm (of cells). Two focal planes of a part of a 12 µm wide filament. Note the numerous chloroplasts (Chl) and the nucleus (Nu)

located in the center of the cell. Obj. 100 X.

Fig. 3 a-b: *Tribonema viride*. L = 20–40 µm (of cells). Two focal planes of the cells in a second, 11 µm wide filament. Chl = chloroplasts, Nu = nucleus. Obj. 100 X.

Fig. 4 a-b: *Tribonema viride*. L = 30–40 µm (of cells). The cells of a third filament in brightfield illumination. Obj. 100 X.