

## ***Tribonema viride* Pascher, 1925**

**Most likely ID:** n.a.

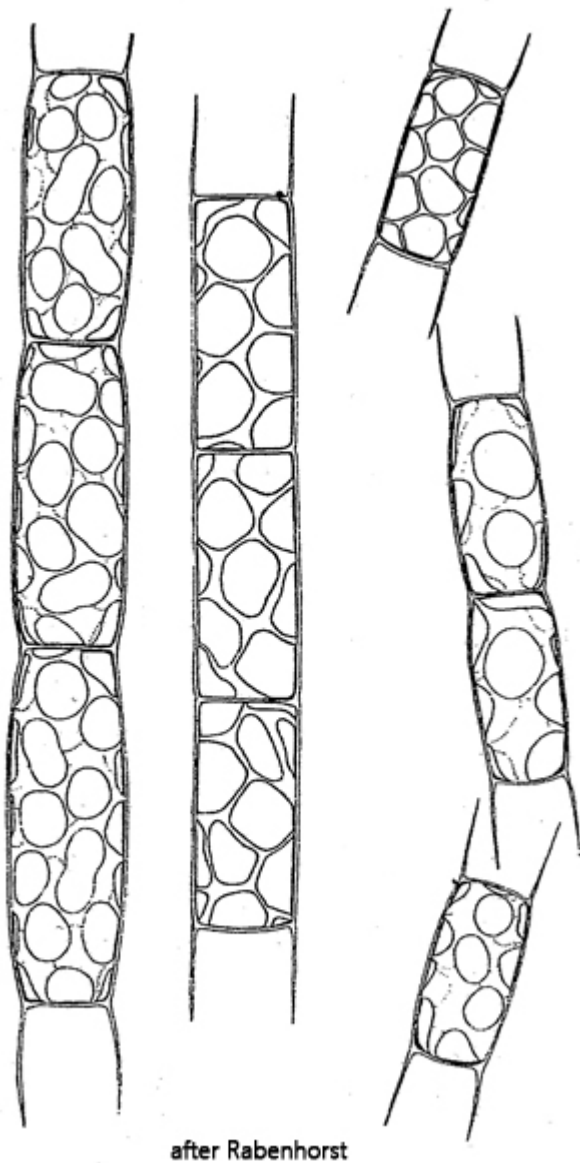
**Synonym:** n.a.

**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

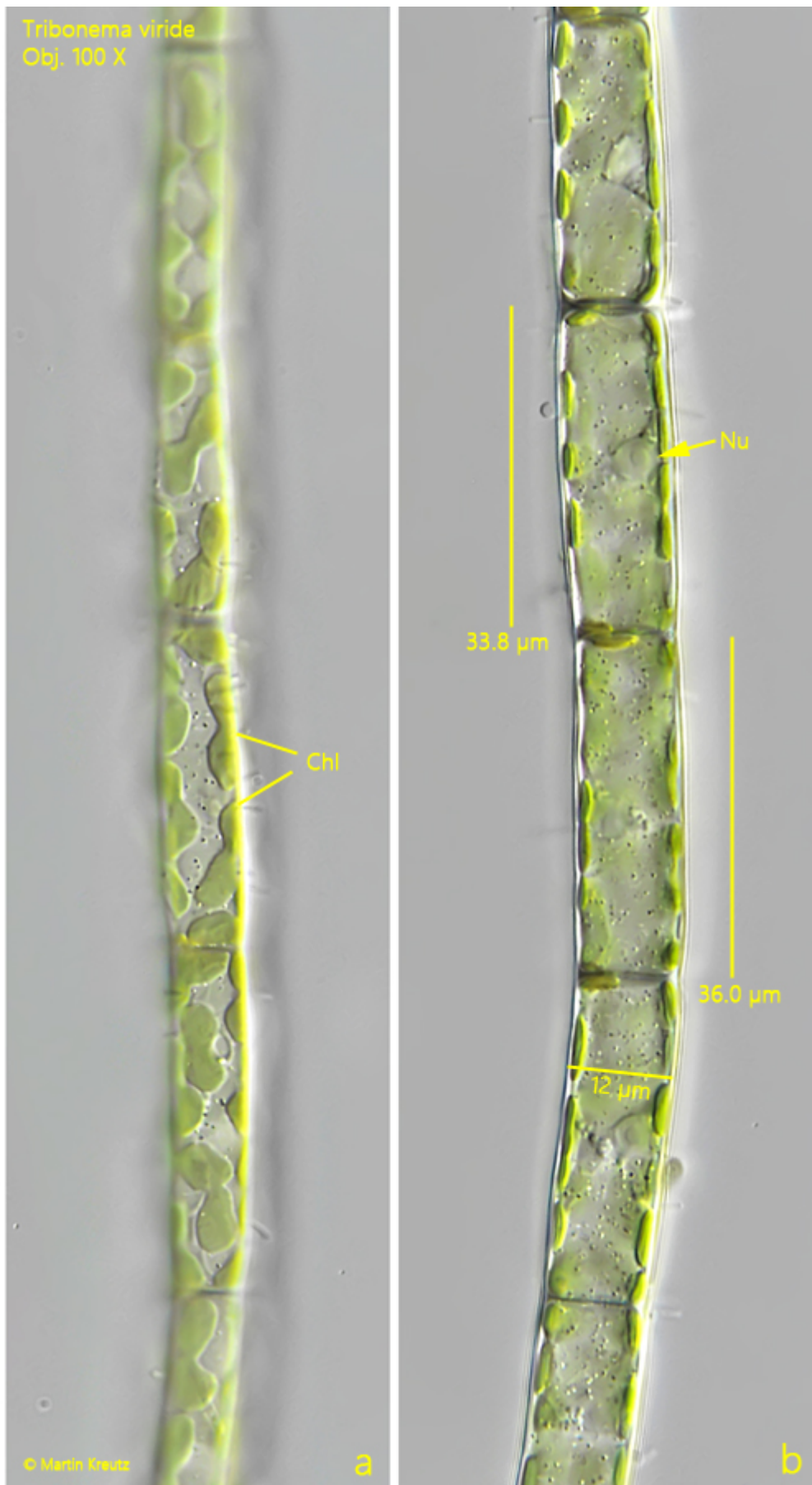


*Tribonema viride*

*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  $\mu\text{m}$  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  $\mu\text{m}$  (of cells). Two focal planes of a part of a 12  $\mu\text{m}$  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  $\mu\text{m}$  (of cells). Two focal planes of the cells in a second, 11  $\mu\text{m}$  wide filament. Chl = chloroplasts, Nu = nucleus. Obj. 100 X.



**Fig. 4 a-b:** *Tribonema viride*. L = 30–40  $\mu\text{m}$  (of cells). The cells of a third filament in brightfield illumination. Obj. 100 X.