

***Xanthidium antilopaeum* Kützing, 1849**

Most likely ID: n.a.

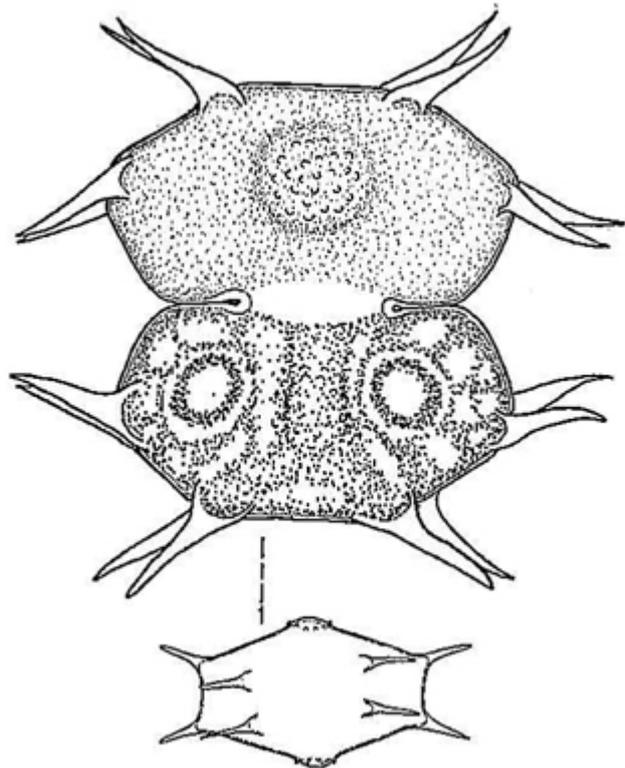
Synonym: n.a.

Sampling location: [Paradieswiesen \(Austria\)](#), [Simmelried](#)

Phylogenetic tree: [Xanthidium antilopaeum](#)

Diagnosis:

- cells roughly oval or octogonal
- semi-cells transverse elliptical or elongated hexagonal
- slightly convex or straight sides and apex
- each semi-cells with 4 pairs of simple spines
- length 40–75 μm (without spines)
- center of semi-cells with variable ornamentation of warts
- one parietal chloroplast with two pyrenoids per semi-cell



after Lenzenweger

Xanthidium antilopaeum

So far I have only found *Xanthidium antilopaeum* in the [Paradieswiesen](#) (Austria) and in the [Simmelried](#). In the [Simmelried](#), however, the species occurs only very rarely.

Each semi-cell of *Xanthidium antilopaeum* has 4 pairs of straight or slightly curved spines. The equatorial spines are usually bent towards the center of the cell (s. fig. 1 a). In the center of each half cell there is an ornamentation of round or elongated warts, which can be very variable. In the specimens of my population it was a ring of round tubercles on a brownish colored field (s. fig. 2).

Xanthidium antilopaeum can easily be distinguished from the similar species *Xanthidium cristatum* and *Xanthidium fasciculatum* by the number of spines per semi-cell. While *Xanthidium antilopaeum* has 8 spines per half cell (4 pairs), the other two species have 10 spines (4 pairs and 2 solitary spines each).

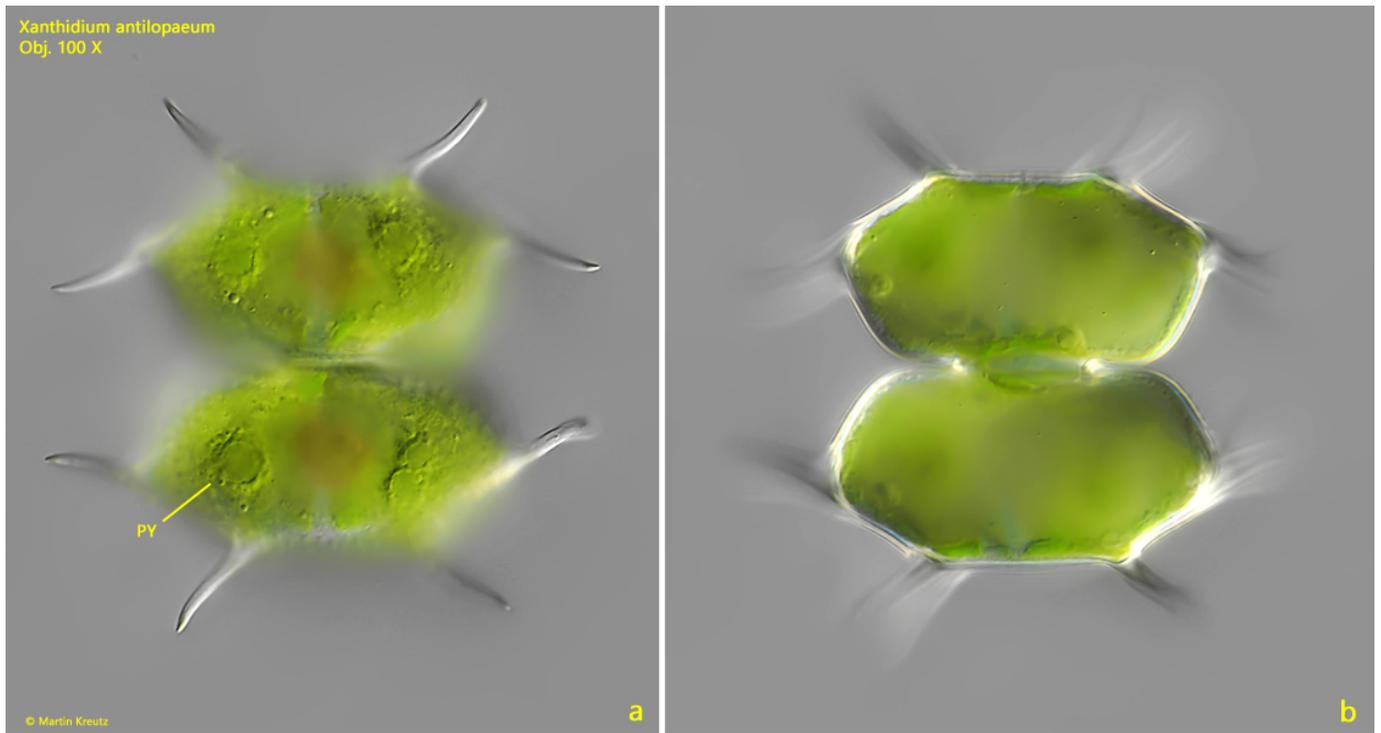
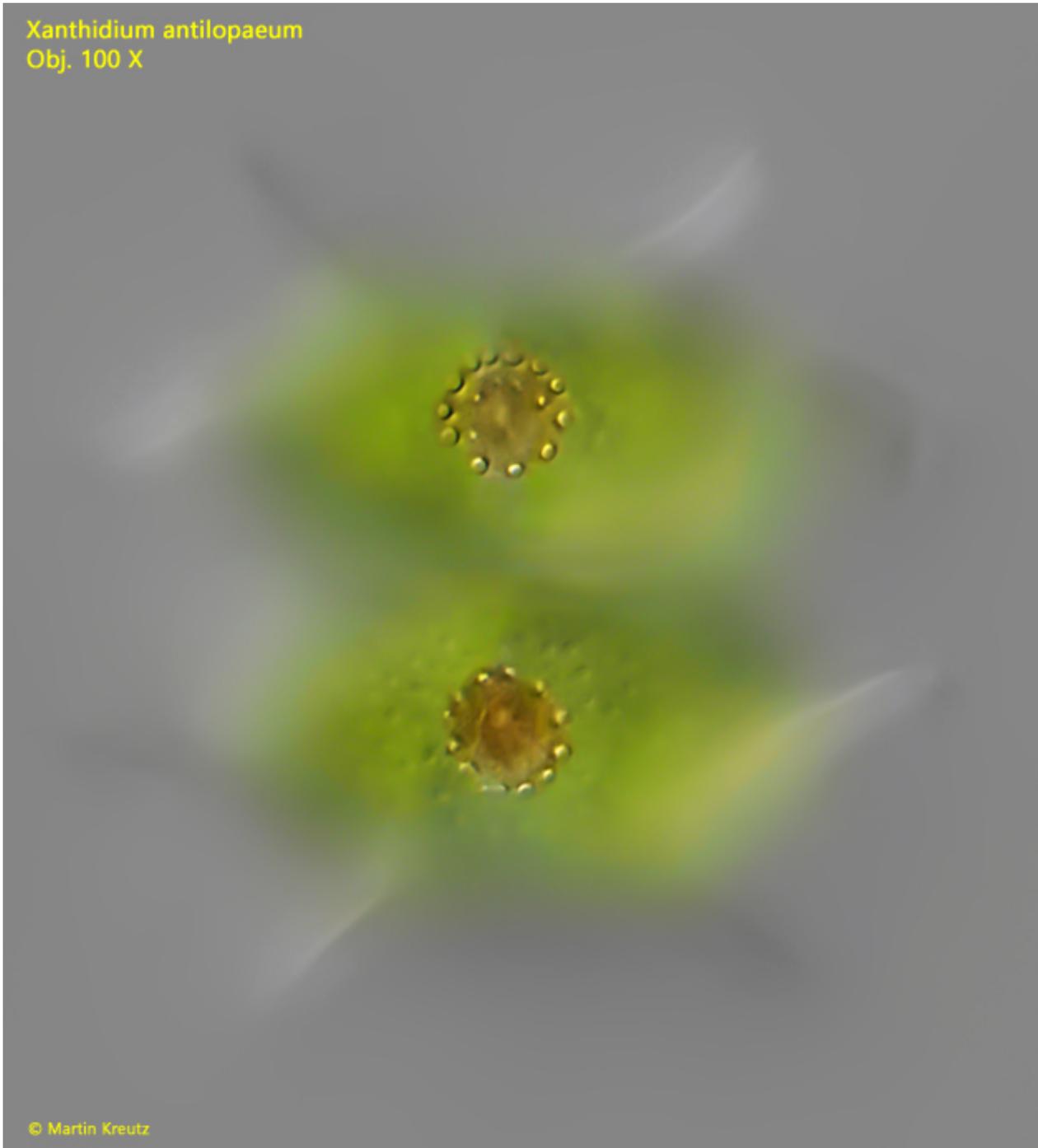


Fig. 1 a-b: *Xanthidium antilopaeum*. L = 57 μm (without spines). Two focal planes of a specimen found in the [Paradieswiesen](#). PY = pyrenoid. Obj. 100 X.

Xanthidium antilopaeum
Obj. 100 X



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Fig. 2: *Xanthidium antilopaeum*. L = 57 μm (without spines). Focal plane on the ornamentation of ring-shaped arranged warts in the center of the semi-cells. Obj. 100 X.