2.1: Sizes, Shapes, and Arrangements of Bacteria

Learning Objectives

1. List the three basic shapes of bacteria.
2. List and describe 5 different arrangements of cocci.
3. Define and give the abbreviation for the metric unit of length termed micrometer and state the average size of a coccus-shaped bacterium and a rod-shaped bacterium.
4. List and describe 2 different arrangements of bacilli.
5. List and describe 3 different spiral forms of bacteria.

Bacteria are prokaryotic, single-celled, microscopic organisms (Exceptions have been discovered that can reach sizes just visible to the naked eye. They include *Epulopiscium fishelsoni*, a bacillus-shaped bacterium that is typically 80 micrometers (µm) in diameter and 200-600 µm long, and *Thiomargarita namibiensis*, a spherical bacterium between 100 and 750 µm in diameter.)

- generally much smaller than eukaryotic cells.
- very complex despite their small size. Even though bacteria are single-celled organisms, they are able to communicate with one another through a process called quorum sensing. In this way they can function as a multicellular population rather than as individual bacteria. This will be discussed in greater detail in Unit 2.

For More Information: Bacterial Communication through Quorum Sensing

https://bio.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Microbiology/Book%3A_Microbiology_(Kaiser)/Unit_1%3A_Introduction_to_Microbiology…
Updated: Fri, 11 Nov 2022 14:26:26 GMT
Powered by
a. Division in **one plane** produces either a diplococcus or streptococcus arrangement.

**diplococcus**: cocci arranged in pairs (see Figure \(\PageIndex{2}\))

- scanning electron micrograph of a *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, a diplococcus; courtesy of CDC
- scanning electron micrograph of a *Neisseria*, a diplococcus; courtesy of Dennis Kunkel's Microscopy

**streptococcus**: cocci arranged in chains (see Figure \(\PageIndex{3}\))

- scanning electron micrograph of a *Streptococcus pyogenes*, a streptococcus; courtesy of Dennis Kunkel's Microscopy
- transmission electron micrograph of *Streptococcus* from the Rockefeller University web page.
- scanning Electron Micrograph of *Enterococcus*

b. Division in **two planes** produces a tetrad arrangement.

**tetrad**: cocci arranged in squares of 4 (see Figure \(\PageIndex{4}\))

- scanning electron micrograph of *Micrococcus luteus* showing several tetrads

c. Division in **three planes** produces a sarcina arrangement.

**sarcina**: cocci in arranged cubes of 8 (see Figure \(\PageIndex{5}\))

d. Division in **random planes** produces a staphylococcus arrangement.

**staphylococcus**: cocci arranged in irregular, often grape-like clusters (see Figure \(\PageIndex{6}\))

- negative image of *Staphylococcus aureus*
- scanning electron micrograph of *Staphylococcus aureus*, a staphylococcus; courtesy of Dennis Kunkel's Microscopy
- Scanning electron micrograph of *methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)*; courtesy of CDC

An average coccus is about 0.5-1.0 micrometer (\(\mu m\)) in diameter. (A micrometer equals 1/1,000,000 of a meter.)
The rod or bacillus

Bacilli are rod-shaped bacteria. Bacilli all divide in one plane producing a bacillus, streptobacillus, or coccobacillus arrangement (see Figure \(\PageIndex{7}\)).

a. **bacillus**: single bacilli (see Figure \(\PageIndex{8}\))
   - scanning electron micrograph of a bacillus; courtesy of CDC
   - scanning electron micrograph of *Escherichia coli* O157H7, a bacillus; courtesy of CDC

b. **streptobacillus**: bacilli arranged in chains (see Figure \(\PageIndex{9}\))

c. **coccobacillus**: oval and similar to a coccus (see Figure \(\PageIndex{9}A\) and Figure \(\PageIndex{9}B\))

An average bacillus is 0.5-1.0 µm wide by 1.0-4.0 µm long.

The spiral

Spirals come in one of three forms, a vibrio, a spirillum, or a spirochete. (see Figure \(\PageIndex{10}\))

a. **vibrio**: a curved or comma-shaped rod (see Figure \(\PageIndex{11}\))
   - scanning electron micrograph of *Vibrio cholerae*, a vibrio; courtesy of Dennis Kunkel's Microscopy

b. **spirillum**: a thick, rigid spiral (see Figure \(\PageIndex{12}\))

c. **spirochete**: a thin, flexible spiral (see Figure \(\PageIndex{13}\))
   - scanning electron micrograph of the spirochete *Leptospira*; courtesy of CDC
   - scanning electron micrograph of the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*; courtesy of CDC

Spirals range in size from 1 µm to over 100 µm in length.

Exceptions to the above shapes

There are exceptions to the three basic shapes of coccus, bacillus, and spiral. They include sheathed, stalked, filamentous, square, star-shaped, spindle-shaped, lobed, trichome-forming, and pleomorphic bacteria.

Ultrasmall Bacteria

Ultrasmall bacteria (150 could fit in a single *Escherichia coli*) have been discovered in groundwater that was passed through a filter with a pore size of 0.2 micrometers µm). They showed an average length of only 323 nanometers (nm) and an average width of 242 nm. They contain DNA, an average of 42 ribosomes per bacterium, and possessed pili. It is thought that they use these pili to attach to other bacteria from which they scavenge nutrients. Because the
surface to volume ratio is even greater than in more traditional sized bacteria, they might be better designed to take up scarce nutrients from more nutrient-poor environments.

### Summary

1. There are three basic shapes of bacteria: coccus, bacillus, and spiral.
2. Based on planes of division, the coccus shape can appear in several distinct arrangements: diplococcus, streptococcus, tetrad, sarcina, and staphylococcus.
3. The bacillus shape can appear as a single bacillus, a streptobacillus, or a coccobacillus.
4. The spiral shape can appear in several forms: vibrio, spirillum, and spirochete.
5. The metric unit micrometer (1/1,000,000 or $10^{-6}$ of a meter) is used to measure bacterial size.