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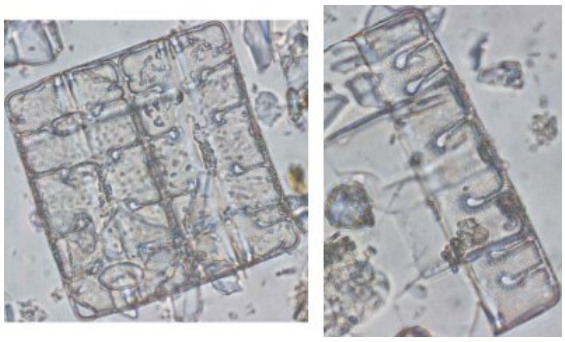
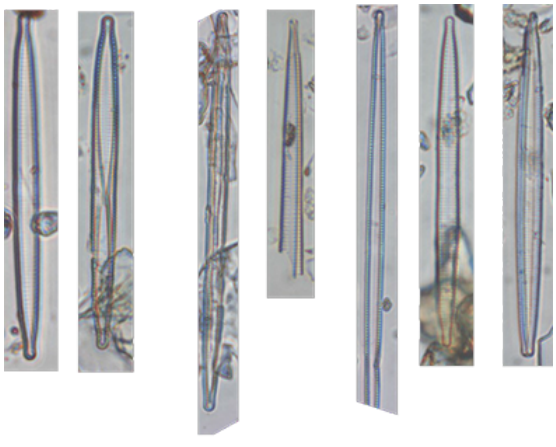
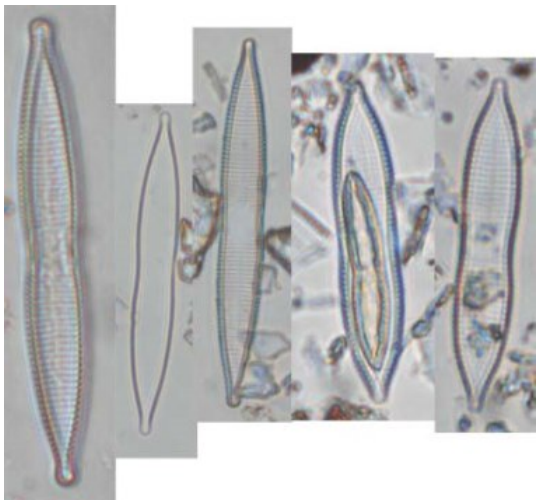
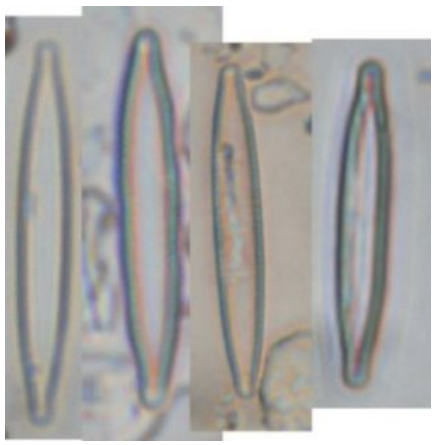
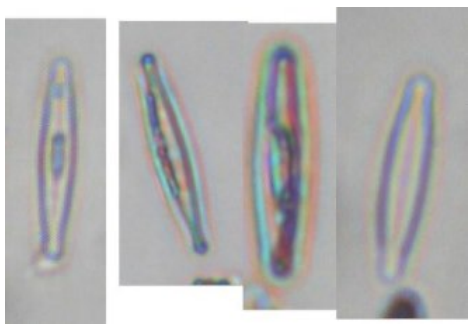
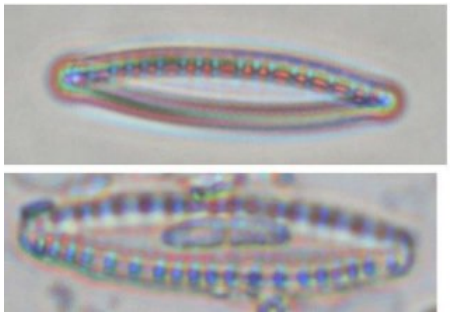
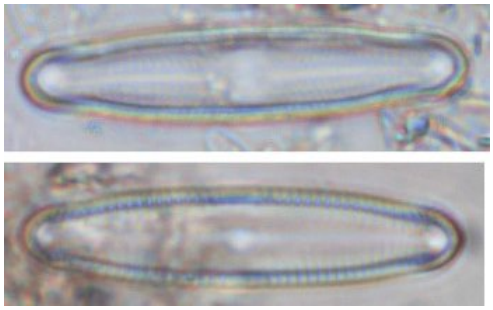
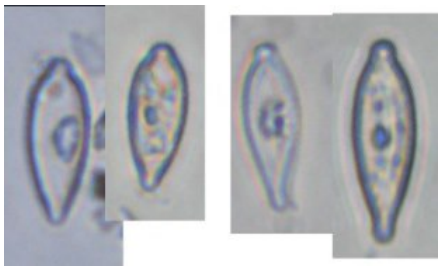
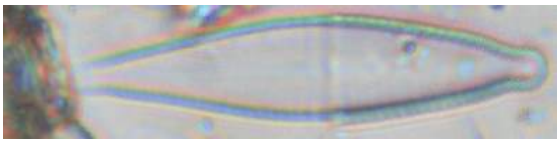
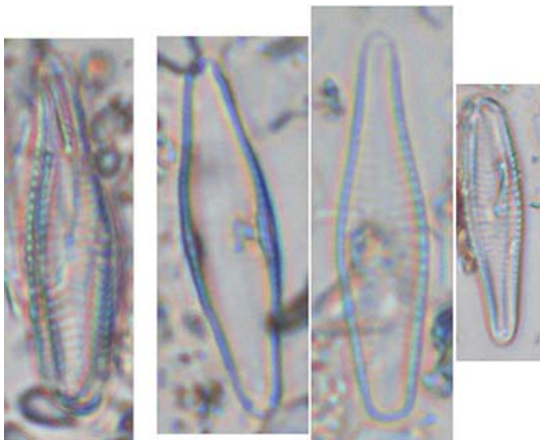
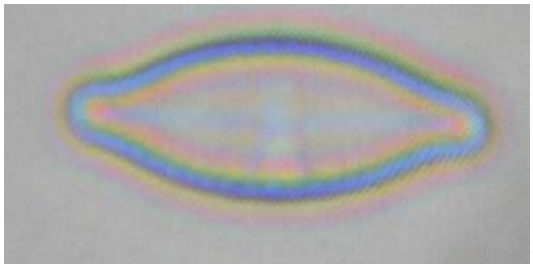
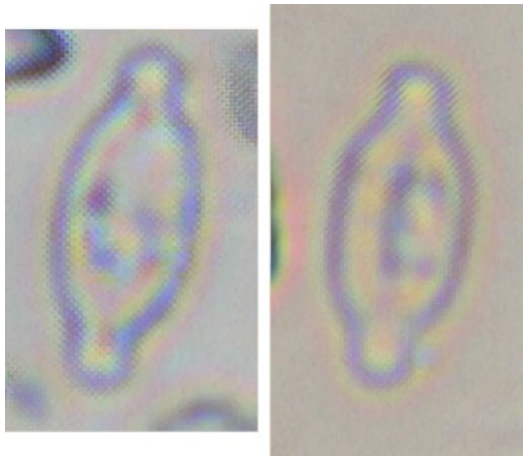
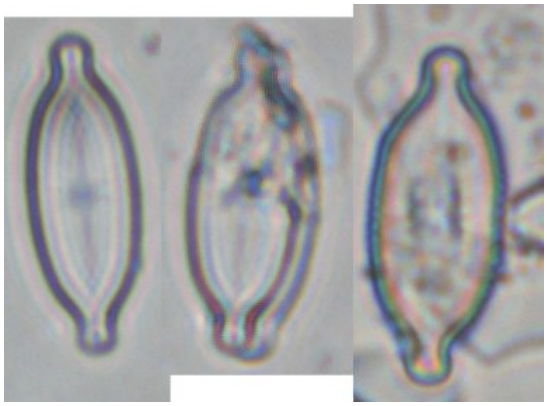
The Diatoms of the Southern Slopes of the Northern Range

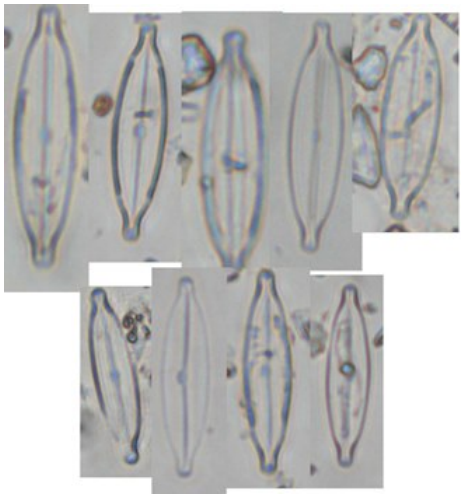
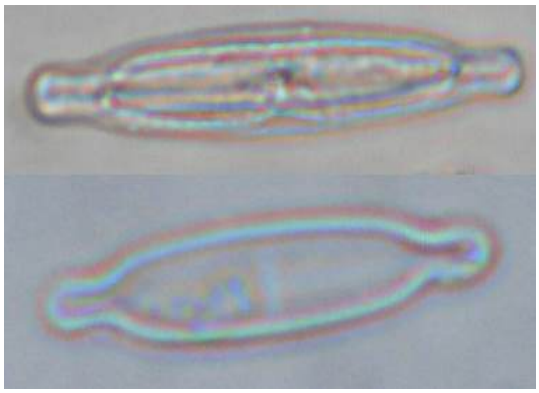
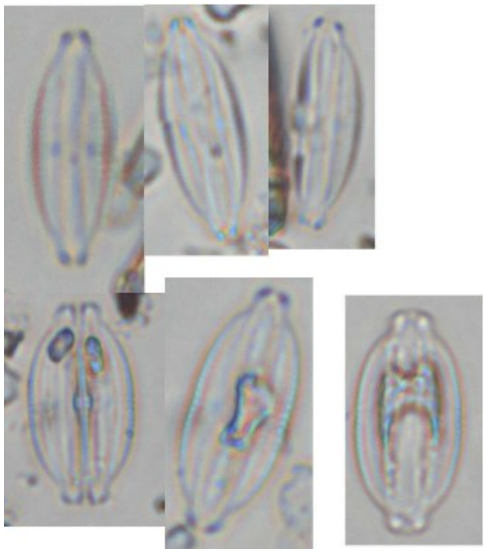
By Dr. Amy E. Deacon

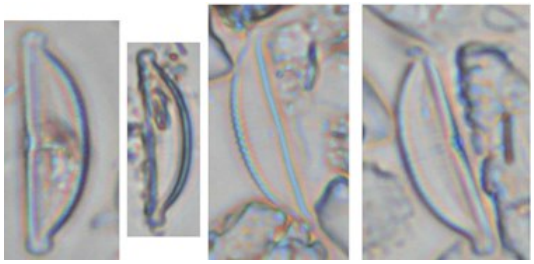
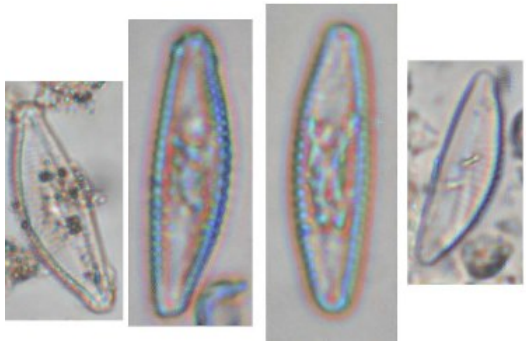
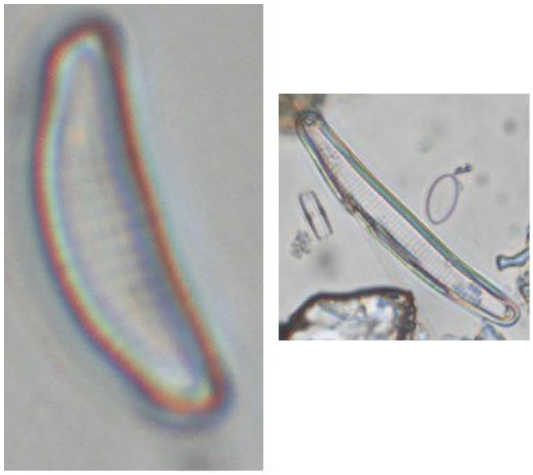
Morphospecies	Suspected Species	Description	Image
Morphospecies AM	*Terpsinöe musica*	Square with 'musical crochet' pattern . Unmistakable.	
Morphospecies E	Could be *Synedra ulna*	This group was initially split into two categories (E and F), dependent on length. Some individuals are extremely long (more than twice one field of view), but this variation appears to be continuous so it is impossible to confidently categorise them as two separate taxa. They are acicular with rostrate ends.	
Morphospecies BN	Could be *Synedra*	They are acicular with rostrate ends. Shorter and fatter than E & F, but combined into 'morphospecies E' on the very conservative list.	

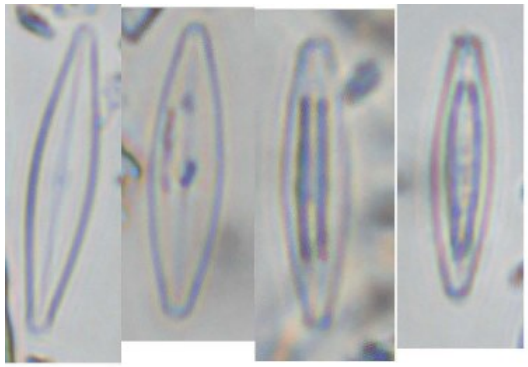
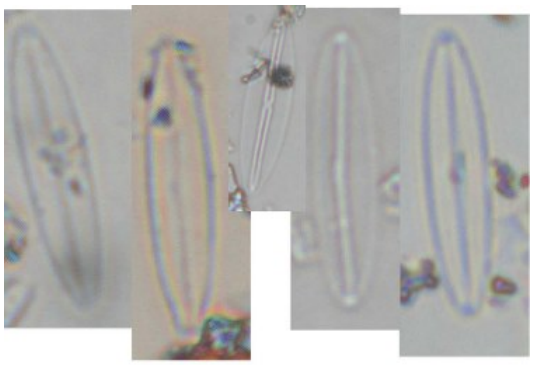
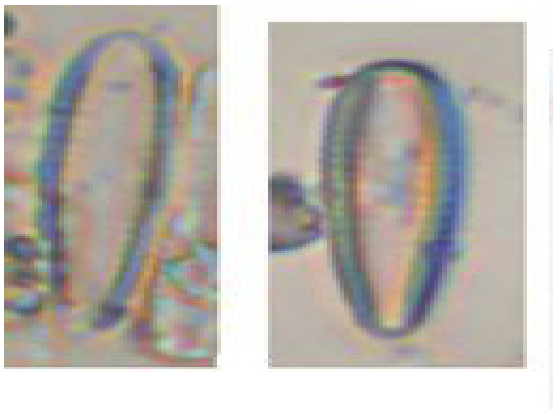
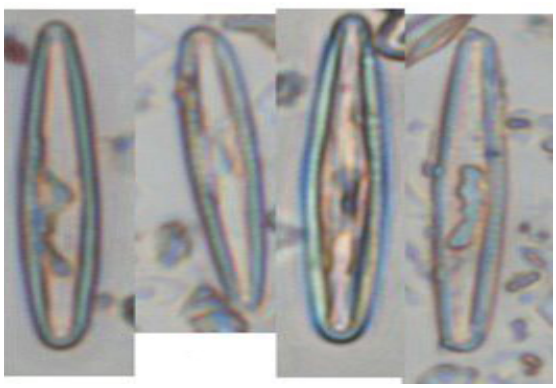
Morphospecies D	Could be *Cymatopleura* sp. or *Surirella* sp. or *Nitzchia*	This group was initially split into two categories (D and DA) because some individuals are more squat than others. However, this variation appears to be continuous so it is impossible to confidently categorise them as two separate taxa. They are panduriform and rostrate.	
Morphospecies C		They are narrowly lanceolate and slightly rostrate. Much smaller than Morphospecies E.	
Morphospecies AW		They are narrowly lanceolate and slightly rostrate. Much smaller than Morphospecies C but combined with this species on the very conservative list.	

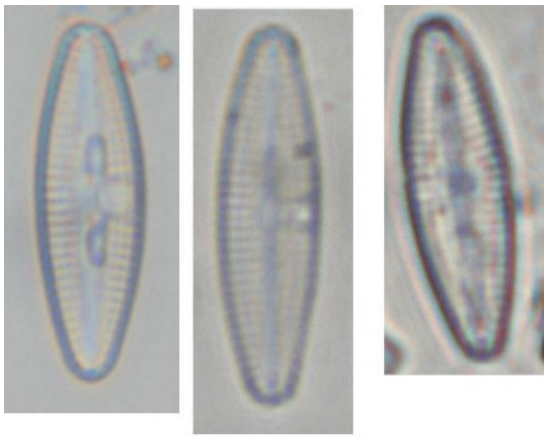
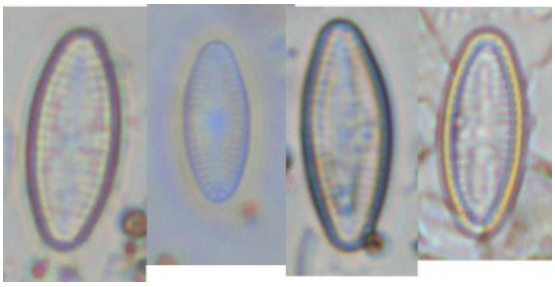
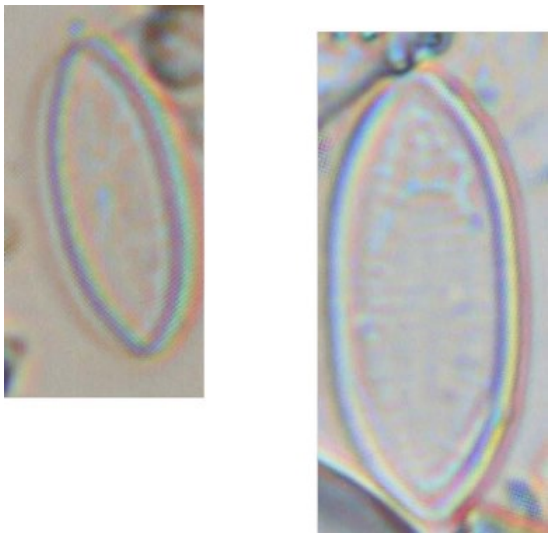
Morphospecies K	*Planothidium lanceolatum*	Lanceolate, broadly rostrate. Has visible patterns along the edges. Combined with Morphospecies C on the very conservative list.	
Morphospecies BJ		Long, elliptic, ends subcapitate. Striations visible.	
Morphospecies AR	*Gomphonema parvulum*	Spatulate with rostrate ends Combined with Morphospecies AG in the very conservative list.	
Morphospecies AG	*Gomphonema gracile*		
Morphospecies BG		Combined with Morphospecies AG in the very conservative list.	

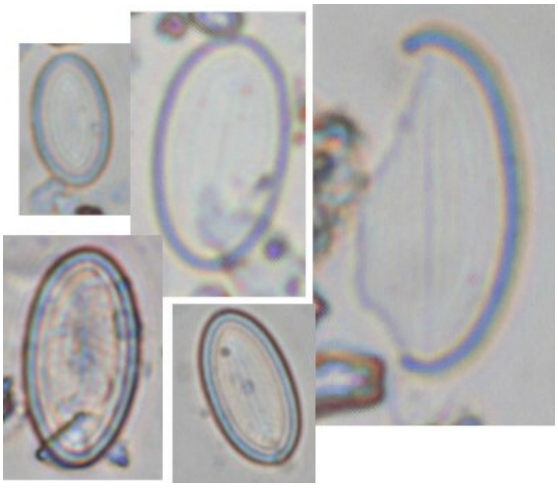
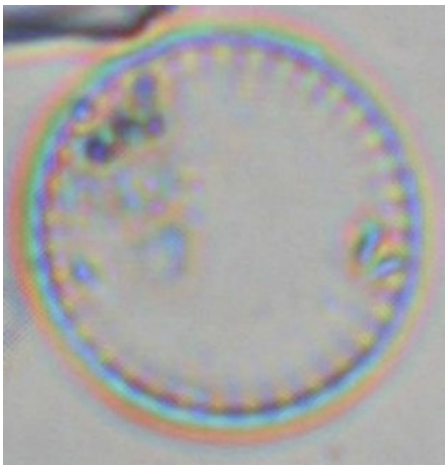
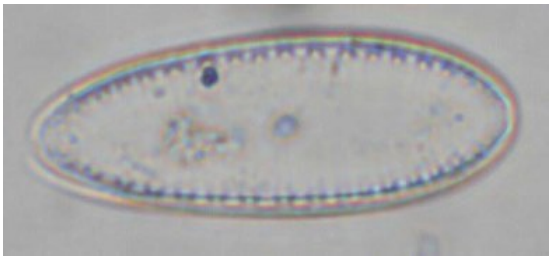
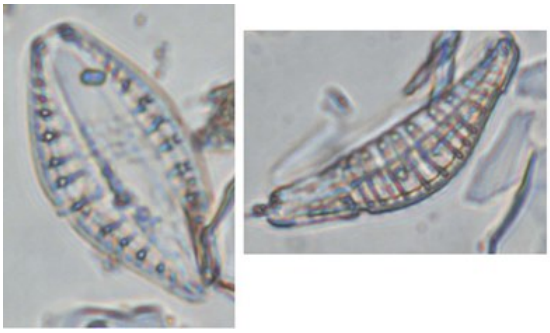
Morphospecies AQ	Elliptic, ends rostrate (now includes BU)	
Morphospecies CC	Lanceolate. Ends capitate	
Morphospecies BV	Elliptic, ends rostrate. Very small.	
Morphospecies AP	Elliptic, ends capitate	

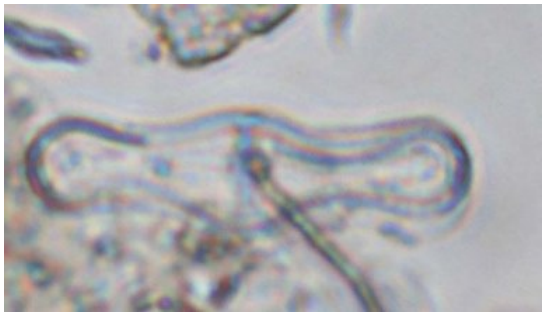
Morphospecies A	*Navicula rostellata*	(naviculoid form with raphe path visible, elliptical with rostrate ends)	
Morphospecies BX		Elliptic, ends capitate. Combined with Morphospecies A on the very conservative list.	
Morphospecies AE	*Amphora* sp	Formerly split into Morphospecies AE and BR.	

Morphospecies BB	Semicircular. Ends capitate.	
Morphospecies BD	Semilanceolate/semicircular. Ends rostrate.	
Morphospecies BK	Crescentic. Ends rostrate.	
Morphospecies CI	Crescentic, ends capitate.	

Morphospecies L	*Neidium* sp	Lanceolate/slightly rhombical Internal structures visible	
Morphospecies M		Elliptic Raphe visible Combined with Morphospecies L in the very conservative list.	
Morphospecies BO		Clavate. Pore and striations sometimes visible Combined with Morphospecies N in the very conservative list	
Morphospecies N		Hastate. Pore and striations sometimes visible Combined with Morphospecies BO in the very conservative list	

Morphospecies J		Lanceolate, striations visible. Like H but elongated. Combined with H in very conservative list.	
Morphospecies H	Could be *Planothidium robustus*	Broadly lanceolate, striations visible. Similar to J but shorter.	
Morphospecies BT		Very broadly lanceolate.	

Morphospecies G	One of the most abundant species found in our samples. Elliptic.	
Morphospecies CB	Circular, rim striate	
Morphospecies AV	Ovate, rim punctate. Large.	
Morphospecies AH	*Cymbella* sp	

Morphospecies AL	*Gyrosigma* sp	Sigmoid	
Morphospecies DB		Ends capitate NOT INCLUDED IN DIVERSITY– too much variation.	

Bibliography

"Barber, H. G. & Haworth, E. Y. (1981). A Guide to the Morphology of The Diatom Frustule: with a key to the British freshwater genera: Freshwater Biological Association. Pages 21-27."