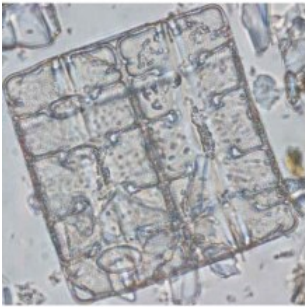










The Diatoms of the Southern Slopes of the Northern Range

By Dr. Amy E. Deacon

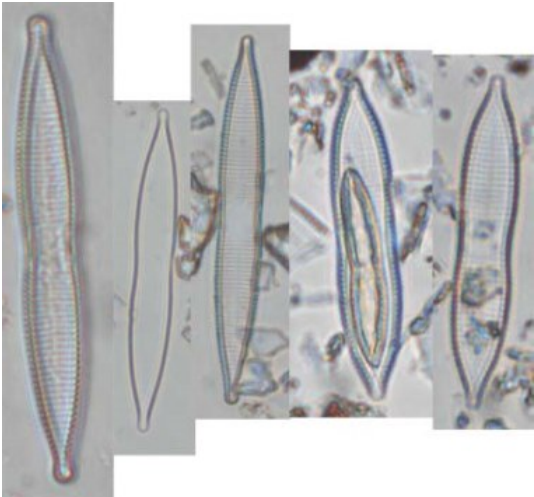
Morphospecies	Suspected Species	Description	Image
Morphospecies AM	<i>Terpsinoë musica</i>	Square with 'musical crochet' pattern . Unmistakable.	 
Morphospecies E	Could be <i>Synedra ulna</i>	<p>This group was initially split into two categories (E and F), dependent on length. Some individuals are extremely 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.</p> <p>They are acicular with rostrate ends.</p>	      

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.

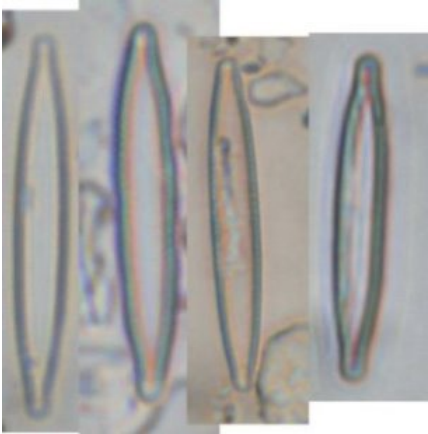
They are panduriform and rostrate.



Morphospecies
C

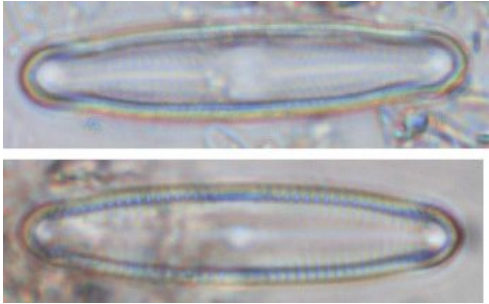
They are narrowly lanceolate and slightly rostrate.

Much smaller than Morphospecies E.



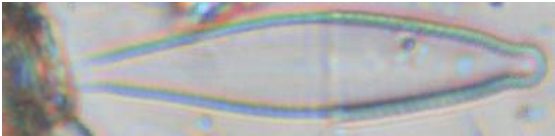
Morphospecies
BJ

Long, elliptic, ends subcapitate. Striations visible.



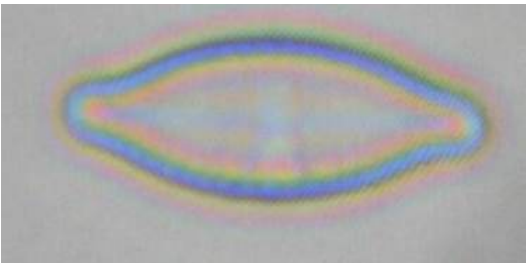
Morphospecies
AG

Gomphonema gracile



Morphospecies
AQ

Elliptic, ends rostrate (now
includes BU)



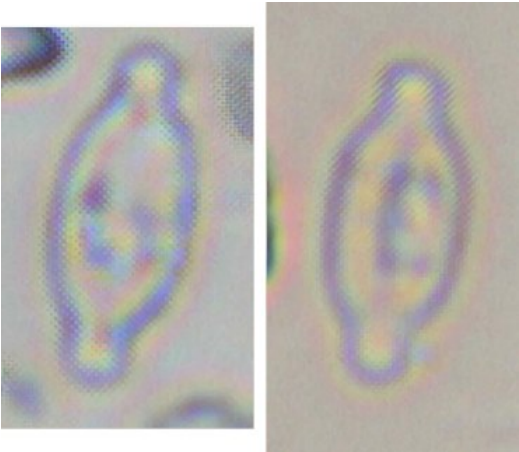
Morphospecies
CC

Lanceolate. Ends capitate



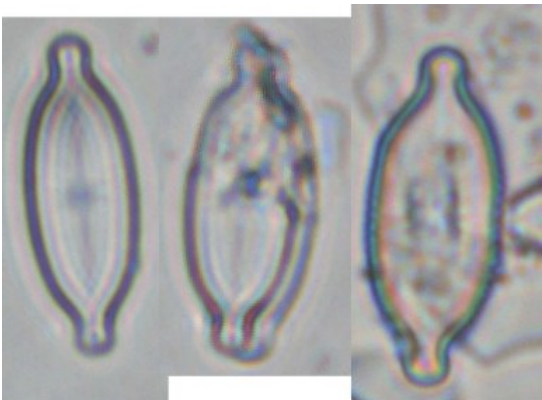
Morphospecies
BV

Elliptic, ends rostrate.
Very small.



Morphospecies
AP

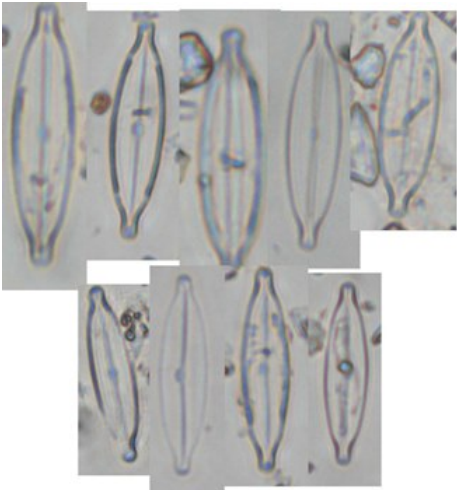
Elliptic, ends capitate



Morphospecies
A

*Navicula
rostellata*

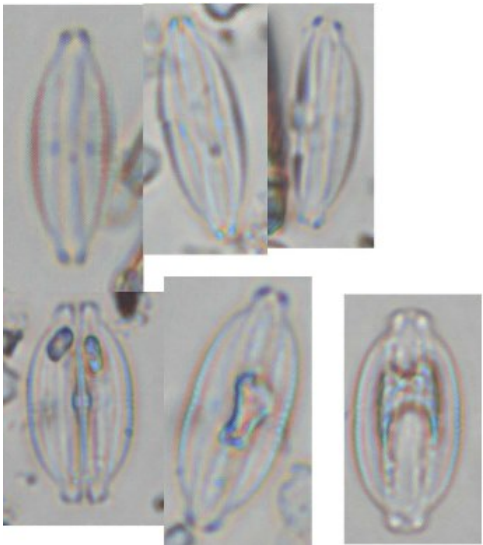
(naviculoid form with raphe
path visible, elliptical with
rostrate ends)



Morphospecies
AE

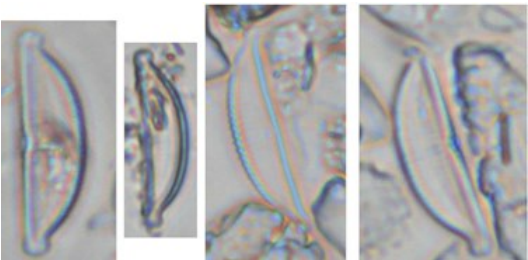
Amphora sp

Formerly split into
Morphospecies AE and BR.



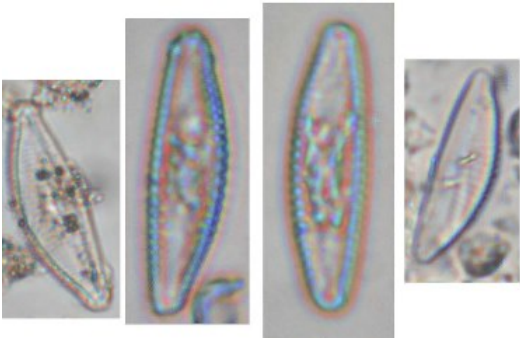
Morphospecies
BB

Semicircular. Ends capitate.



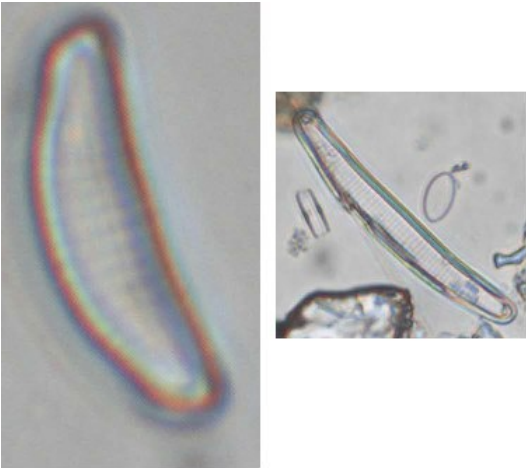
Morphospecies
BD

Semilanceolate/semicircular.
Ends rostrate.



Morphospecies
BK

Crescentic. Ends rostrate.



Morphospecies
CI

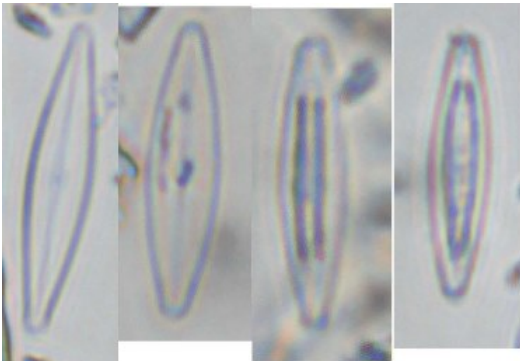
Crescentic, ends capitate.



Morphospecies
L

Neidium sp

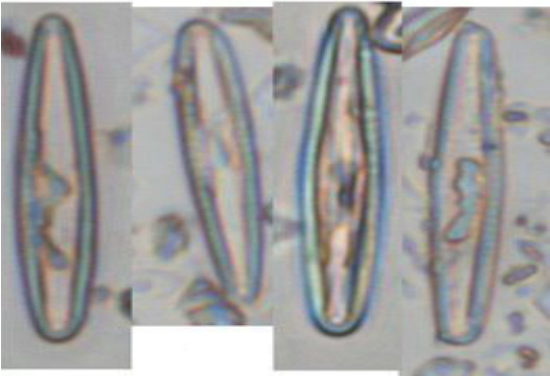
Lanceolate/slightly
rhombical
Internal structures visible



Morphospecies
N

Hastate. Pore and striations
sometimes visible

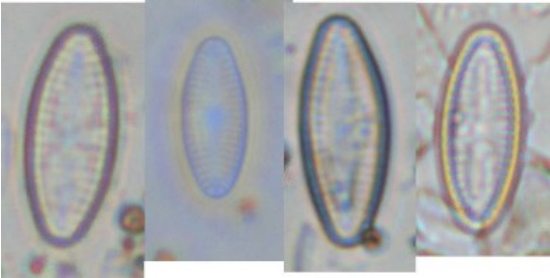
Combined with
Morphospecies BO in the
very conservative list



Morphospecies
H

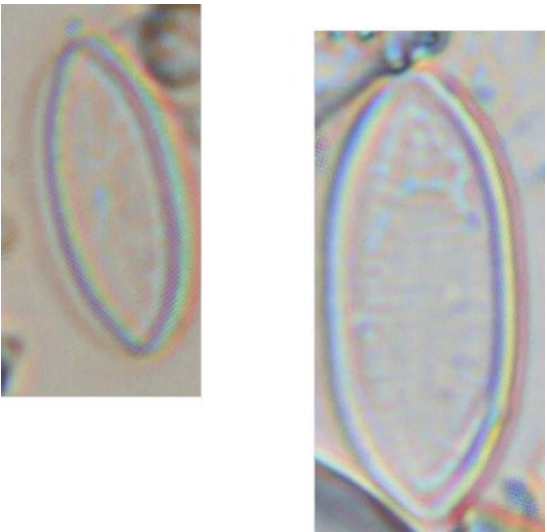
Could be
Planorbulina
robustus

Broadly lanceolate,
striations visible. Similar to J
but shorter.



Morphospecies
BT

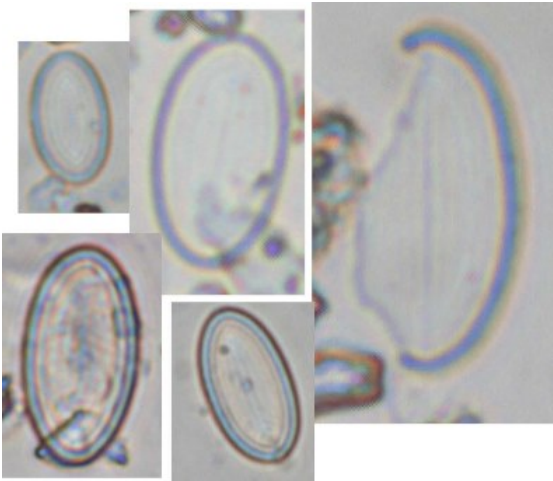
Very broadly lanceolate.



Morphospecies
G

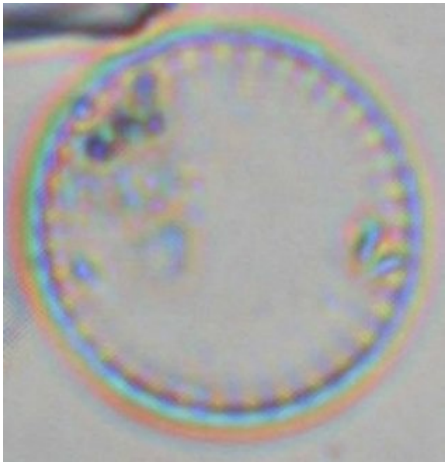
One of the most abundant
species found in our
samples.

Elliptic.



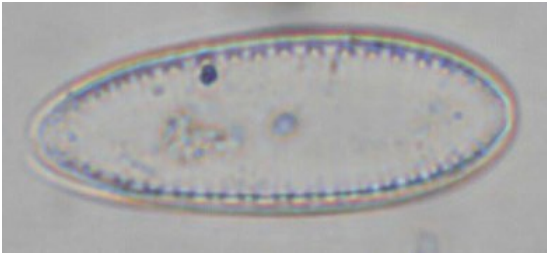
Morphospecies
CB

Circular, rim striate



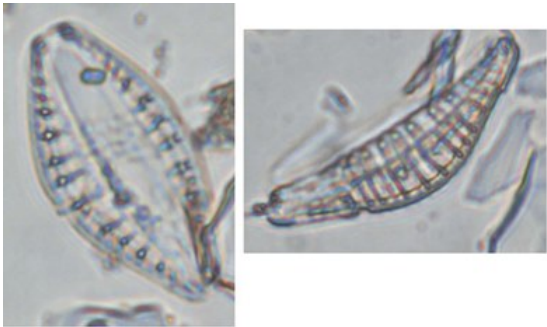
Morphospecies
AV

Ovate, rim punctate. Large.

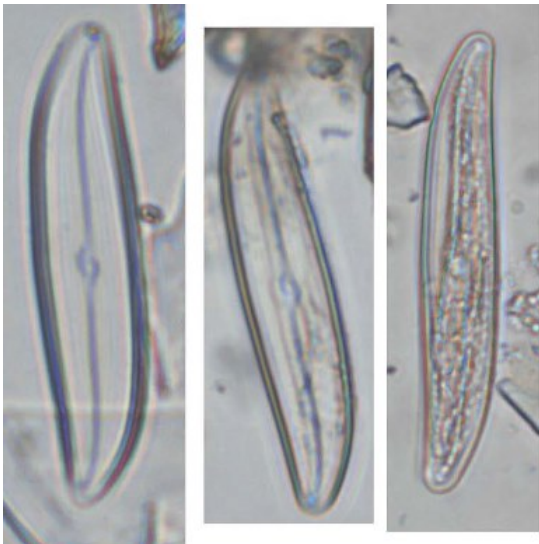


Morphospecies
AH

Cymbella sp



Morphospecies
AL *Gyrosigma* sp Sigmoid



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."

