

The identity of *Sellaphora bacillum* (Ehrenberg) D.G. Mann

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Abstract: A lectotype and epitype are designated for the freshwater epipellic diatom *Navicula bacillum* EHRENBURG, now generally referred to as *Sellaphora bacillum* (EHRENBURG) D.G. MANN. The lectotype is an original drawing preserved in the EHRENBURG collection at the Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin, which shows a naviculoid diatom with linear valves and rounded poles. This is consistent with the current concept of *S. bacillum* and with usage during the last 160 years but the lectotype shows insufficient detail to constrain the use of the epithet it defines. We therefore support the lectotype with an epitype, which is the preserved material of a clone (referred to as BLA4 in previous publications) from Blackford Pond, Scotland, for which a DNA barcode is available (the *cox1* sequence deposited as GenBank EF164941). We illustrate both the epitype and the natural *S. bacillum* population from which BLA4 was derived.

Key words: Bacillariophyta, diatoms, DNA barcode, nomenclature, *Sellaphora*, taxonomy, typification

Introduction

In 1989, MANN proposed the new combination, *Sellaphora bacillum* (EHRENBURG) D.G. MANN; however, rather than cite the first basionym of *Navicula bacillum* EHRENBURG 1839, MANN cited EHRENBURG's *Navicula bacillum* of 1843. In his comprehensive paper on the diatoms of the Americas (1843), EHRENBURG summarized many of his organisms, often picturing them for the first time as he did with *N. bacillum* and providing Latin descriptions, making them look like first descriptions. Although EHRENBURG notes in the 1843 text that only the names with an asterisk are described as new, this was not noticed by subsequent researchers, in some instances not even by himself.

In our efforts to typify EHRENBURG's names, to stabilize their use and to tie data from the living cell to names for future research, we came across this discrepancy and decided to combine our efforts in order to present to the scientific community a valid and typified name, which has a taxonomic concept that includes molecular and cytological information as well as morphological data for the valve.

Microscopy was as described by MANN et al. (2008).

Observations and Discussion

Sellaphora bacillum (EHRENBURG) D.G. MANN

Combination made by MANN (1989, p. 2).

Basionym: *Navicula bacillum* EHRENBURG in Abh. Königl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1838: 130 (1839).

[Not *Navicula bacillum* EHRENBURG 1843; this was a bibliographic error in MANN's (1989) citation of the basionym]

Lectotypus (designated here): EHRENBURG's drawing Nr. 2275 (a detail is presented here as Fig. 1a) (BHUPM herbarium, Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin).

Locus typicus: fossil (Kreidemergel); drawing 2275 is from Oran, Africa.

EHRENBURG's (1839) diagnosis reads: “*N. Bacillum*, striata, testula lineari-oblonga utrinque rotundata, apertura media magna longitudinaliter oblonga. *N. viridi* juvenili affinis.” Although EHRENBURG does not present a size nor publish a figure (unlike several other species published as new in the 1839 work, which were illustrated), the diagnosis is valid. In order to find the sample to be searched for *Navicula bacillum* we checked his table (Übersicht der Hauptformen der dem blossen Auge unsichtbaren constituirenden Organismen) and found three localities – Caltanisetta (Sicily), Oran (Algeria) and Greece Nr. 5 – for which he recorded *N. bacillum*. The samples and drawings for these localities were examined in the EHRENBURG collections in Berlin. Unfortunately, none of the labels of the mica of these samples show the name *Navicula bacillum*, nor do the drawings cross-reference to the mica as they do in a number of other instances. Only

the drawing Nr. 2275 from Oran has an outline of a valve with the name *Navicula bacillum* beneath it. This is the only guide to EHRENBURG's original concept of *N. bacillum* and we therefore specify this drawing (Fig. 1) as the lectotype. Since this drawing is not interpretable (beyond that it shows a linear naviculoid diatom with rounded poles), and because a current concept of this taxon exists, we also designate an epitype, which encompasses all the data needed for modern taxonomic research.

Epitypus (designated here to support the lectotype specified above): clone BLA4 (= SEL438B, isolated 5 June 2003 by Victor Chepurnov), preserved as a cleaned preparation of cell walls on slide E3640 (Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh), which is mounted in Naphrax. A *cox1* DNA barcode is available for clone BLA4, as GenBank accession EF164941 (EVANS et al. 2007) and is also designated part of the epitype; an *rbcL* sequence for the same clone is available as GenBank EF143311. Two valves from E3640 are illustrated here (Fig. 2a, b), as are representative valves from natural populations of *S. bacillum* from Blackford Pond, Edinburgh, from which BLA4 was isolated (Fig. 2c–f). The ultrastructure, chloroplasts and mating of Blackford *S. bacillum* have been illustrated by MANN (1989, figs 2, 13, 14, 39 and 40).

Locus epitypicus: epipelton in fine mud under 30–50 cm water at the SW end of Blackford Pond, Scotland (United Kingdom National Grid Reference NT253708), a small eutrophic freshwater lake.

We could not find any authenticated specimens to show what EHRENBURG intended when he first described *Navicula bacillum* in 1839. The other organisms drawn by EHRENBURG from the Oran sample are principally marine, including *Grammatophora* (Fig. 1a, top right), *Actinocyclus*, *Actinoptychus*, *Biddulphia* and silicoflagellates. On the other hand, there is a drawing that seems to show *Terpsinoë* (Fig. 1a, bottom), generally regarded as a brackish or freshwater genus (e.g. ROUND et al. 1990, p. 256), and also a naviculoid diatom labelled '*Navicula ventricosa*' (not illustrated), which strongly resembles the freshwater diatom known today either as *Caloneis ventricosa* (EHRENBURG) MEISTER or *C. silicula* (EHRENBURG) CLEVE. In our opinion, contamination of a marine deposit by freshwater diatoms, either before deposition or during sampling and sample preparation, is plausible. In contrast, the Kotzebue (Mexico) material EHRENBURG used to produce the image of *N. bacillum* for his treatise on American diatoms (1843, pl. 4, section v, fig. 8, reproduced here as Fig. 1b; the original drawing is reproduced in Fig. 1c, again as '8') is clearly of freshwater or subaerial origin, shown by the accompanying

diatoms and testate amoebae (e.g. Fig. 1b, c), which include *Eunotia*, *Hantzschia amphioxys* (EHRENBURG) GRUNOW and *Euglypha*. It is unlikely that the same species could be autochthonous in both the Oran and Kotzebue samples. Indeed, it may be partly because of the difference in habitat that KÜTZING (1844) regarded the 1839 and 1843 'versions' of *N. bacillum* as independent taxa. KÜTZING transferred the unillustrated 1839 *N. bacillum* to *Diadesmis* (though with some doubt: KÜTZING 1844, p. 109), whereas the 1843 specimen from Kotzebue was left in *Navicula* (op. cit., p. 96). This policy is nomenclaturally flawed, of course, because if the 1839 and 1843 versions of *N. bacillum* are regarded as independent taxa, the 1843 taxon would be a later homonym, and hence illegitimate. In any case, choice of lectotype is limited to the material used as a basis for the 1839 publication.

The priority of the 1839 description is both a problem and an opportunity – a problem because there is no published illustration and no specimen to act as a lectotype, but an opportunity because the ambiguity of the 1839 account allows us to maintain established usage of *Navicula* (= *Sellaphora*) *bacillum* and so avoid unwelcome name changes. The current use of the epithet (e.g. KRAMMER & LANGE-BERTALOT 1986, p. 187 and pl. 67, figs 2, 3) has been consistent for a long time (e.g. CLEVE & GRUNOW 1880, p. 44, pl. 2, fig. 50; HUSTEDT 1930, p. 280, fig. 465; PATRICK & REIMER 1966, p. 494, pl. 47, fig. 4), having been established with clear illustrations by GRUNOW (1860, p. 551, pl. 2, fig. 1a, b). GRUNOW in turn cited SMITH (1856, p. 91), who referenced KÜTZING (1844). SMITH's concept also seems to have conformed closely to the modern idea of *S. bacillum*, judging by his acceptance of the records of the species by GREGORY (1856), which, unlike SMITH's account, were illustrated. SMITH (op. cit.) also claimed that he had examined specimens sent to him by DE BRÉBISSE, apparently 'authenticated' by KÜTZING or perhaps even by EHRENBURG (SMITH's text says "Ehr. in Kütz. Bacill. xxviii. 69. ad specim. authen. quae dedit am. De Brébisson."). KÜTZING's illustration of *Navicula bacillum* (1844, pl. 28, fig. 69) was a direct copy from EHRENBURG (1843, pl. 4, section v, fig. 8; our Fig. 1b) and measurements of it give dimensions of $43 \times 10 \mu\text{m}$, agreeing with the current concept and epitype.

Hence the modern concept of *S. bacillum* can certainly be traced back to within a few years of EHRENBURG's original description and, in

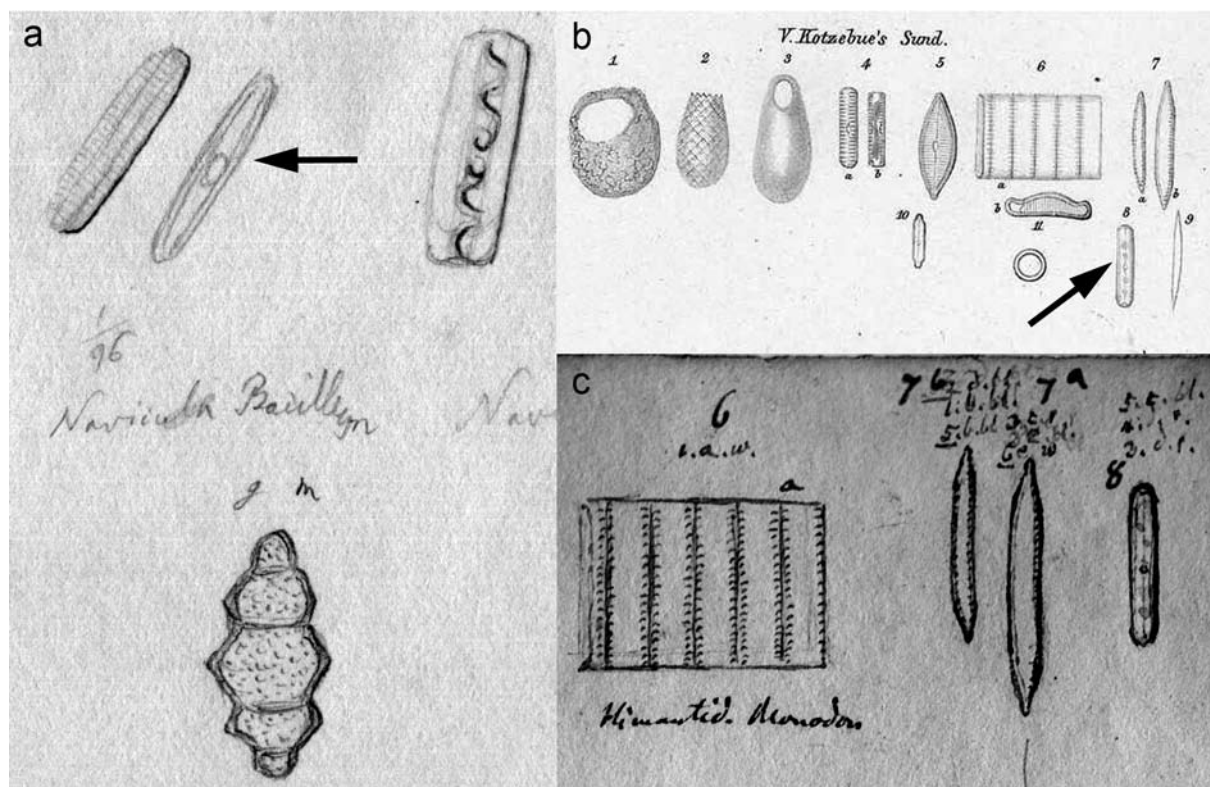


Fig. 1. *Navicula bacillum* EHRENBURG: (a) Detail of drawing #2275 (BHUPM) from Oran, showing the lectotype of *N. bacillum* (arrow). LAZARUS & JAHN's (1998) information about EHRENBURG's methods of recording allow us to estimate the dimensions of this specimen as c. $56 \times c. 10 \mu\text{m}$. Also visible in this section of the drawing are *Grammatophora* (top right) and *Terpsinoë* (bottom). (b) Detail of EHRENBURG's illustrations of organisms from Kotzebue Sound (EHRENBURG 1843, plate 4, section v): *N. bacillum* is illustrated as fig. 8 (arrow). (c) Part of the sheet of original drawings (held in BHUPM) used to construct the 1843 plate shown in (c); again, *N. bacillum* is numbered '8'. Following LAZARUS & JAHN (1998), this specimen would measure $43 \mu\text{m}$ in length.

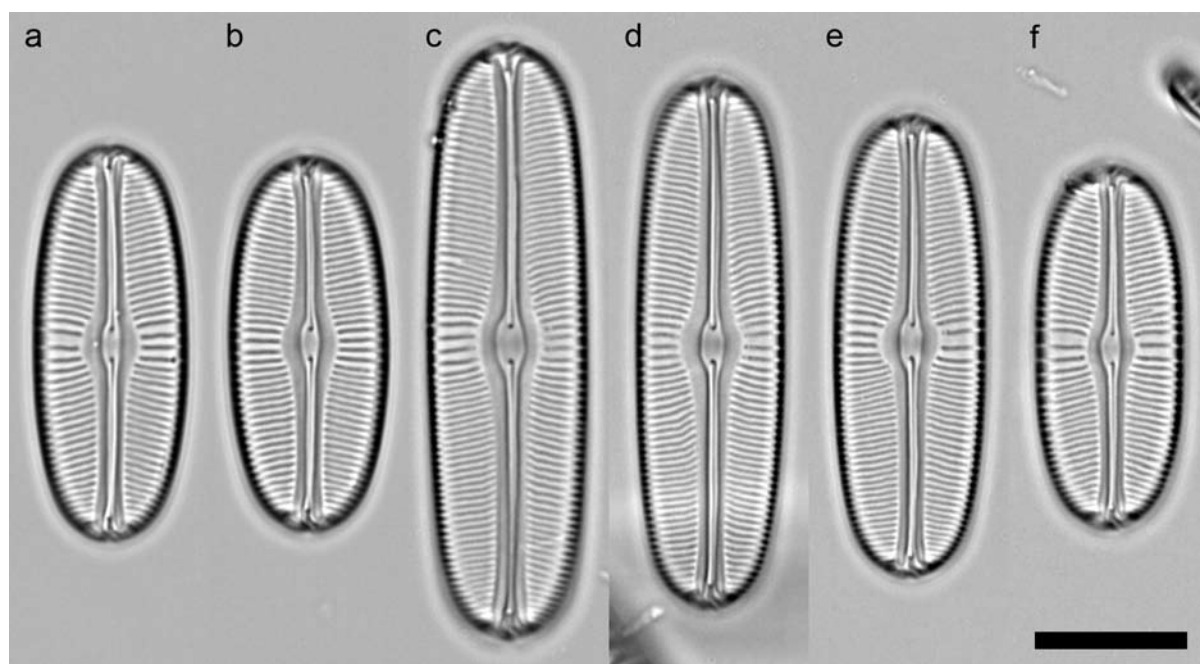


Fig. 2. *Sellaphora bacillum*: (a, b) – Epitype valves of clone BLA4 on slide E3640. (c–f) Valves showing stages in size reduction, from Blackford Pond slide “18.12.86 thin 1” (E). Scale bar 10 μ m.

the absence of specimens from any of the three localities listed by EHRENBURG (1839), there can be no proof that EHRENBURG would not also have identified diatoms like those shown in Fig. 2 as *N. bacillum*. We consider, therefore, that our choice of a drawing as the lectotype, and specification of a modern epitype associated with DNA barcode data, is the best way to achieve stability and precision in the nomenclature and taxonomy of this common freshwater diatom. A detailed description and further illustrations of the Blackford Pond population of *S. bacillum* are given by MANN et al. (2008, p. 29, fig. 5) as “*Sellaphora* [*bacillum* K–LB] Φ ‘rectangular’”.

Description: Valves linear becoming linear-elliptical, with smoothly rounded poles, $21.5\text{--}53\text{ }\mu\text{m} \times 9.5\text{--}10.75\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ (the length range is incomplete and will have to be extended when initial cells have been observed; the lectotype appears to have been slightly longer, at $56\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, but this cannot be confirmed). Striae slightly radiate throughout, more widely spaced but with no intercalated striae at the centre, $19\text{--}24$ in $10\text{ }\mu\text{m}$; areolae invisible in LM (except occasionally a few areolae immediately adjacent to the central area). Axial area narrow, occupying c. 20% of the valve width near the centre, representing a depressed plain area covered by a narrow conopeum. Central area expanded in longer specimens (to $35\text{--}45\%$ of the valve width), merging gradually into the axial area, \pm circular. Raphe-sternum well-defined because of the adjoining depressed area, narrow, expanded into a narrowly elliptical ‘central nodule’ surrounding the central raphe endings. Raphe very slightly sinuous. Polar bars present, parallel.

Known distribution: recorded by MANN et al. (2008, on the basis of morphology) from: **Scotland:** Balgavies Loch, Blackford Pond, Dunsapie Loch, Inverleith Pond, Loch Leven, Lochend Loch, Loch of Drumellie, Loch of Clunie, Monk Myre, Rae Loch, Threipmuir Reservoir; **England:** Burton Pond (Petworth), Cole Mere, Crose Mere, Kates Cottage Pond (Sturston). There are many other records in the literature that are likely to refer to this species, but all need to be confirmed.

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