

Plate 46: MARINE DIATOMS FROM SINGAPORE

Source of Material

From the Morris Watt Collection, Otago Museum, New Zealand

Slide No. 185, catalogue No. 74

Slide No. 186, catalogue No. 75

Slide No. 187, catalogue No. 76

Slide No. 201, catalogue No. 82

Slides are labelled as “Rea Island, Singapore”, however the island being referred to is uncertain.

Plate Forty-six:

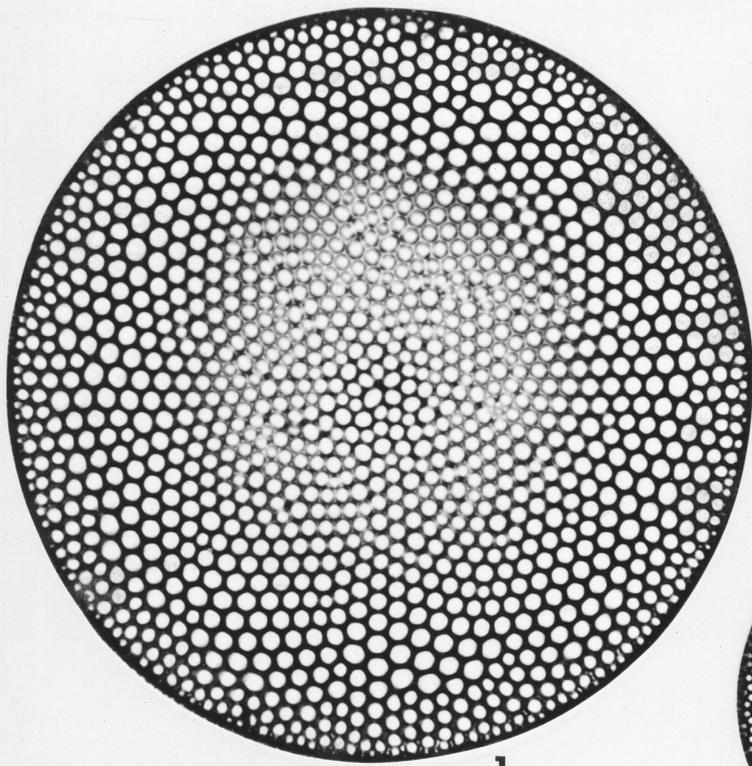
- 1 *Coscinodiscus radiatus* Ehrenberg 1840. See Hendey (1964, pl. 22, fig. 7).
- 2 *Thalassiosira* sp. indet.
- 3 *Diploneis chersonensis* (Grunow) Cleve 1894. See Hendey (1964, pl. 32, figs. 7-8).
- 4 *Coscinodiscus radiatus* Ehrenberg 1840. See Hendey (1964, pl. 22, fig. 7).
- 5 *Psammodiscus nitidus* (Gregory) Round and Mann 1980.
See Round and Mann (1980, p. 368, fig. 1b).
- 6 *Actinoptychus trilingulatus* Schmidt in Schmidt et al. 1874. See Schmidt's Atlas (1874-1959, pl. 1, fig. 20) and also Foged (1975, pl. 5, fig. 5).
- 7 *Triceratium scitulum* Brightwell 1853. See Brightwell (1853, pl. 4, fig. 9b) and also Desikachary (1989, pl. 776, figs. 2, 6, 8).
- 8 *Diploneis* sp. indet. See Laws (1988, pl. 23, fig. 3) given as *Diploneis bombus*, but figure agrees well with this specimen. No further reference was found that equates to this species. The specimen of fig. 8 is quite different from the illustration of *Navicula musca* in Gregory (1857, pl. 1, fig. 6), but is in closer agreement with Schmidt's Atlas (1874-1959, pl. 160, fig. 3) of *Navicula intercedens*, particularly in valve outline. Also, the illustrations of *Diploneis interrupta* var. *caffa* in Giffen (1970, p. 273, figs. 29-30) are somewhat similar. However, all three of these doubtful candidates lack the well-defined secondary row of robust striae adjacent and parallel to the raphe as in the specimen of fig. 8 here.
- 9 *Triceratium scitulum* Brightwell 1853. See Brightwell (1853, pl. 4, fig. 9a) and also Desikachary (1989, pl. 397, fig. 6) given as *T. favus*, but it cannot be this species. See fig. 13 below for *T. favus*. Hendey (1964, p. 107) gives diagnostic features for *T. favus*, stating that the areolae are arranged in straight lines parallel to the valve

margins, which is not the case for *T. scitulum* where the areolae are irregularly disposed, as seen in this specimen.

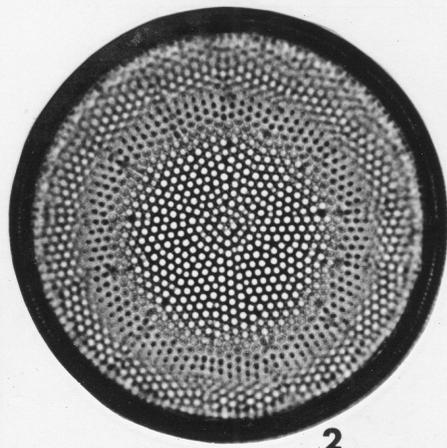
- 10 *Lyrella* cf. *lyrelloides* (Hendey) Mann in Round, Crawford and Mann 1990. See Hustedt (1927-1966, fig. 1547). The group of taxa around *Lyrella lyra* remains puzzling because of the enormous variation of forms ranked as “varieties” in the literature. The specimen shown appears to be a rather good match for *L. lyrelloides* as illustrated in Hustedt (1927-1966, fig. 1547). Whether the presence of granulation in the lateral areas of many of these taxa indicates separate status is unclear.
- 11-12 *Trachyneis antillarum* var. *kurzii* (Grunow) Cleve 1894. See Cleve (1878, pl. 2, fig. 12a) given as *Alloioneis kurzii*. See also Desikachary (1989, pl. 756, figs 5, 7).
- 13 *Triceratium favus* Ehrenberg 1839. See Hendey (1964, p.108, pl. 25, fig. 4).

Magnifications: fig. 10: x1000; all others: x750

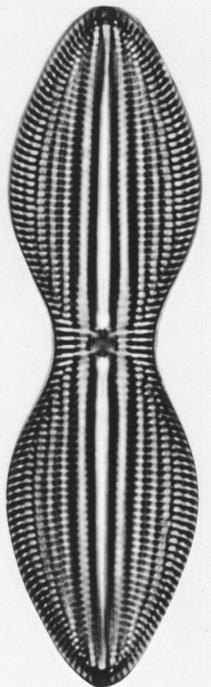
Scale Bar: scale bar is 40 microns for the figures at x750; 30 microns for fig. 10



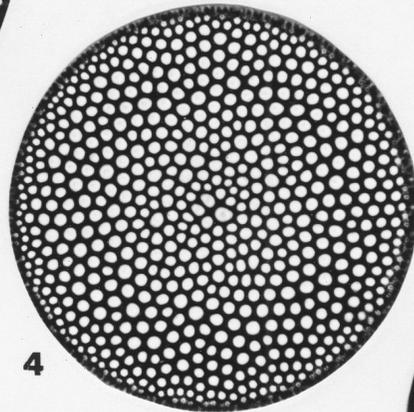
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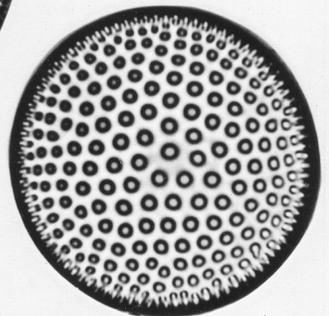
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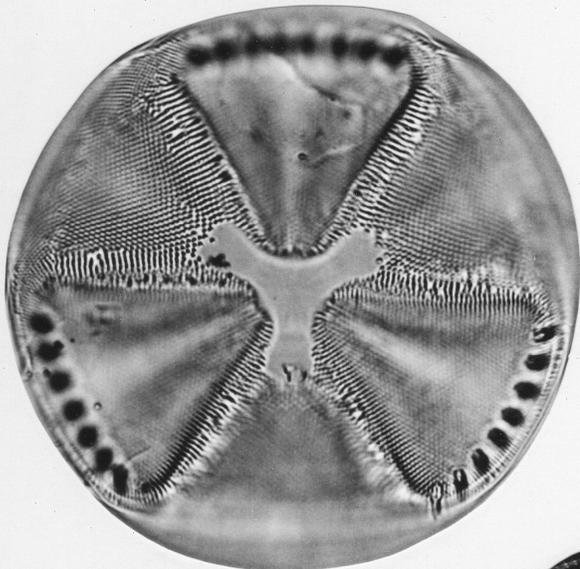
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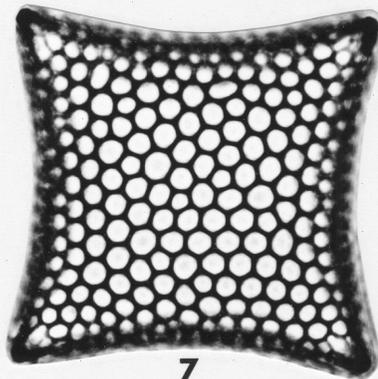
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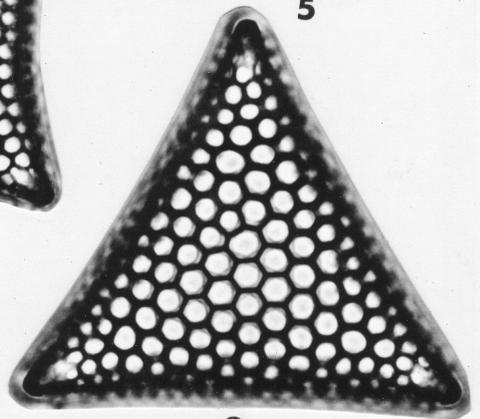
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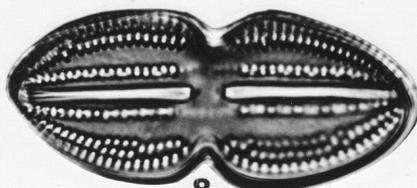
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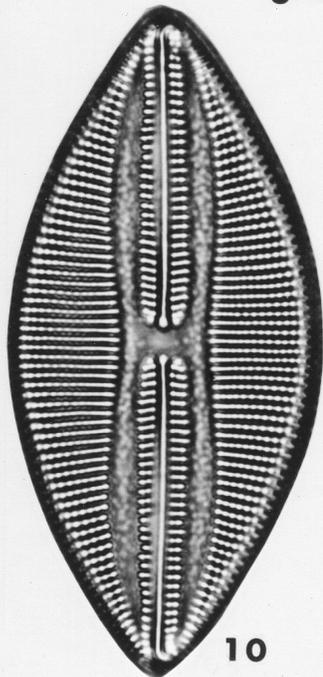
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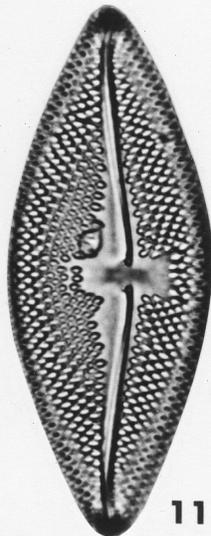
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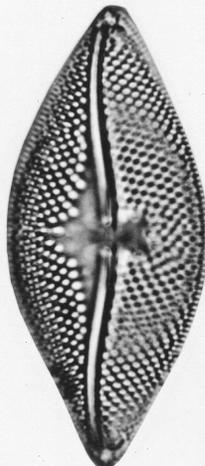
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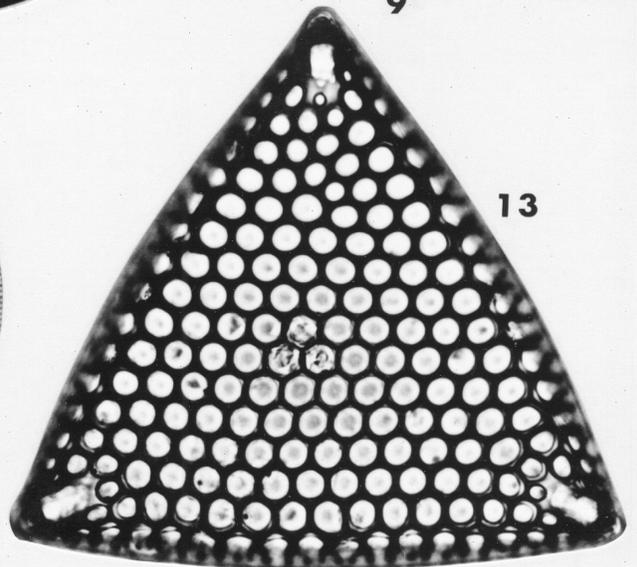
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