

MEDDELELSER OM GRØNLAND

UDGIVNE AF

KOMMISSIONEN FOR VIDENSKABELIGE UNDERSØGELSER I GRØNLAND

Bd. 199 • Nr. 4

THE DIATOMS IN
FOUR POSTGLACIAL DEPOSITS
AT GODTHÅBSFJORD,
WEST GREENLAND

BY

NIELS FOGED

WITH 5 FIGURES, 9 TABLES AND 8 PLATES



Nyt Nordisk Forlag Arnold Busck

København 1977

Abstract

A core from the bottom of each of four lakes in the region of Godthåbsfjord, western Greenland, is examined for content of diatoms. It is shown that all the lakes came into existence during the postglacial upheaval, the nethermost part of the 4 cores consisting of marine sediment and the remainder part being freshwater material.

The diatoms found are listed according to their halobion and pH-relation, and the result is summed up in halobion and pH-spectra. The development of pH to the lakes from their start up to now is illustrated by means of diagrams.

Two new species are described: *Achnanthes fredskildii* and *Achnanthes iversenii*, and one forma nova: *Neidium iridis* fo. *crassiusculum*.

In addition 8 plates with photos of a total of 106 taxa are given.

NIELS FOGED
Aarestrupsvej 20
DK-5230 Odense M
Denmark

ISBN 87-17-02222-3
ISSN 0025-6676

BIANCO LUNOS BOGTRYKKERI A/S

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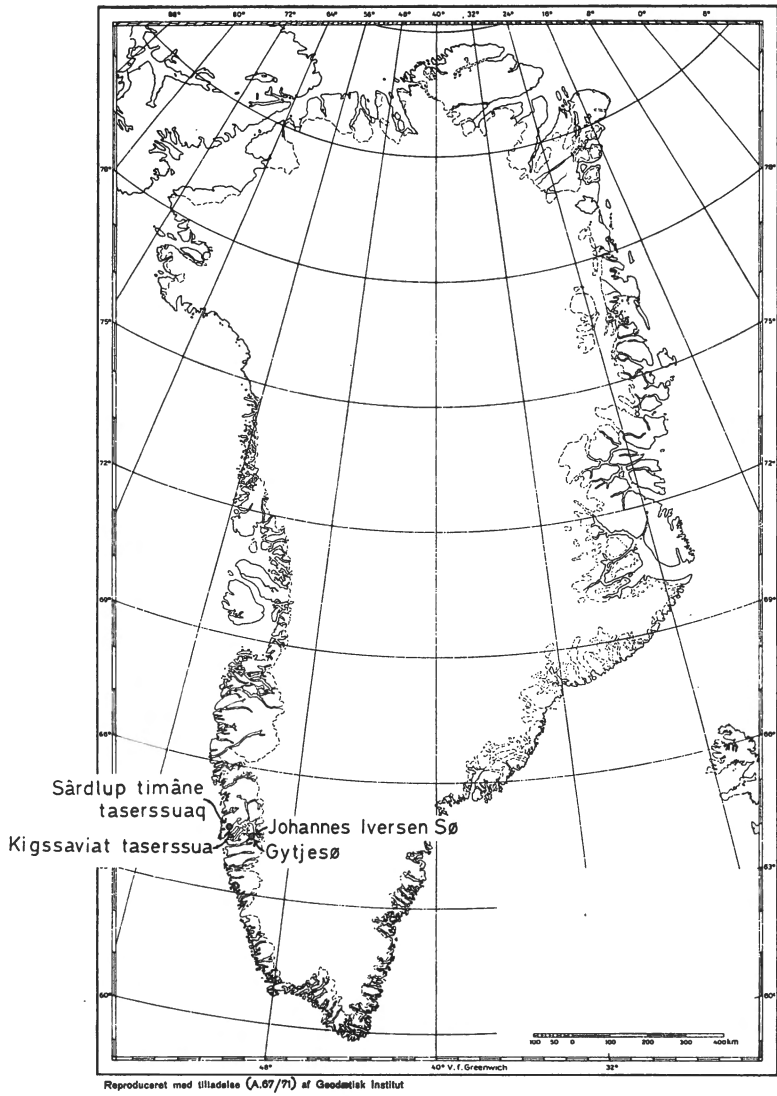


Fig. 1. Map of Greenland.

INTRODUCTION

In connection with B. FREDSKILD's investigations on the holocene vegetation and climate in Greenland (FREDSKILD, 1968, 1972 and 1973) the diatom flora was examined in four cores, two from Peary Land (Sølejren and Klaresø) and two from the southernmost part of Greenland (Galium Kær and Spongilla Sø), published by N. FOGED (1972).

B. FREDSKILD has continued his investigations, and in 1973 he brought home cores from four lakes situated in the region of Godthåbsfjord (Fig. 1), and the result of the diatom analyses of these samples is given in this paper.

From the diatom analyses it appears that the nethermost part of each of the four cores consists of a marine sediment. The four lakes in question consequently are all developed as the result of the postglacial upheaval, minor branches being segregated from the inlet.

The remainder part of each core consists of freshwater sediments. From the diatom analyses of the samples from these sediments it appears, with varying obviousness, that from the beginning the water in the lakes was alkaline, but sooner or later pH approached the neutral point and subsequently the lakes changed towards a more or less acid reaction.

The analyses of recent samples taken from the water-sediment interface may indicate that at present a change towards the neutral point is going on. However, the estimate of this is rather uncertain, as it is based on a single sample from each lake.

In Table 1 the chemical analyses of the water from the four lakes are given, and it appears that the content of inorganic substances is small. Furthermore the pH-determinations show that the water is still faintly acid.

In the tables the diatoms found are arranged in groups according to their halobion- and pH-relation. For the clearness a tripartition is used in either case. The halobion groups cover the polyhalobous, i.e. proper marine species, the mesohalobous species indigenous to brackish water, and the halophilous species being oligohalobous. The proper freshwater species, i.e. oligohalobous, except of the halophilous ones, are placed only in the pH-spectra. Within these the alkaliphilous group includes the alkalibiontic taxa, and the acidophilous group includes the

very few acidobiontic taxa. The pH-indifferent group is very heterogeneous. It covers not only the species which in a proper sense are indifferent to the acidity of the environment, i.e. species to be found at very varying pH, but also species that are circum-neutral, i.e. species, the optimum of which lies about pH 7.0. Within these two types you will find species which often change their placing in the pH-system.

The proper pH-indifferent species may be found in each of the three main groups. The optimum of the circumneutral species may vary within a rather small part of the spectrum about pH 7.0, the limitation of which is subjectively estimated. Species with the optimum slightly transposed in alkaline direction consequently may often be designated alkaliphilous, while species with the optimum in the acid direction may be called acidophilous. The evaluation is always influenced by some subjectivity, so an author may consequently be forced to change his point of view by increasing investigations.

In the present paper the evaluations principally comply with the results achieved by F. HUSTEDT (1957). Some importance is also attached to B. J. CHOLNOKY' evaluations in his diatom ecology (CHOLNOKY, 1968). HUSTEDT and CHOLNOKY frequently disagree, but this is not difficult to explain, as HUSTEDT's material covers biotopes within all climates, while CHOLNOKY's evaluations predominantly are based on South African material originating in rather peculiar biotopes. Furthermore my own observations from previous investigations are included in the final placing.

In addition to the flora lists tables are elaborated, in which the content of the lists are summed up. In the tables the number of species in each of the halobion- and pH-groups found in the individual samples, and besides the corresponding percentage of the species is given.

Finally the development of the lake as regards pH is illustrated by means of diagrams based on the percentage of each of the three pH-groups. Experience shows that this method based on the number of species ordinarily is just as applicable as the method based on the number of valves. In both cases it will always be questionable how much a sample reflects the environment, as it is usually consisting of but a small quantity of the sediment. When sampling is undertaken in recent biotopes there will always be differences as well in the composition of the flora as in the percentage of each species, even if the samples are collected close to each other. The spectra however will normally agree whether they are based on the first method or on the second one.

In the following discussion of the diatom flora of the four lakes the designation "oligohalobous taxa" does not include the halophilous species as mentioned above. They are given together with the halobion taxa. In the halobion- or pH-groups the taxa are listed alphabetically.

In the tables the oldest samples are placed to the left and the recent one to the right.

As a final part of the paper eight plates with photos of 106 taxa are given. The section is prefaced by informations about each photo, and the description of the new taxa.

LAKE A

Johannes Iversen Sø

(64°24' N, 50°12' W)

5 km southeast of Kapisigdlit, at the head of Godthåbsfjord, a 3 m deep lake app. 100 m a.s.l. was cored. At the coring site the depth of water is 2.8 m. The size of the lake is 150×200 m.

Myriophyllum alterniflorum (sterile), *Potamogeton alpinus* and *Spartanium hyperboreum* are growing in the lake, with *Menyanthes trifoliata* and *Carex saxatilis* in shallow water at the shore. *Spongilla* sp. is common in the lake.

The chemical composition of the water is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Analyses of water from the four lakes

mg/l	A	B	C	D
HCO ₃ ⁻	3.5	2.7	1.8	2.3
SO ₄ ⁻⁻	2	2	1	1
Cl ⁻	1.7	3.0	7.7	8.8
NO ₃ ⁻	0	0	0	0.3
Ca ⁺⁺	3.8	2.6	1.3	1.0
Mg ⁺⁺	0.72	0.61	0.68	0.69
Fe ⁺⁺	< 0.05	0.07	< 0.05	< 0.05
Mn ⁺⁺	0	0.01	0	0
NH ₄ ⁺⁺	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.2	0.3
Na ⁺	3.2	2.9	4.9	5.4
K ⁺	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.6
SiO ₂	1.0	0.96	0.59	1.0
PO ⁻⁻⁻	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
F ⁻	0.03	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
pH.....	5.8	5.2	5.6	5.8
μmho.....	42	37	43	46

A = Johannes Iversen Sø, B = Gytjesø, C = Sårdlup timâne taseressuaq, D = Kigssaviat taseressua.

A pollen diagram from the lake is given in J. IVERSEN, 1952-53, p. 92 and in B. FREDSKILD, 1973, plate 16. In these papers the lake is termed "Lake 100 m s.m."

Table 2. Continued

Sample No. M	364	7701	361	7702	356	7704	348	7708	339.5	7712	320	7670	300	7680	281	7622	261	7532	241	7542	221	7552	200	7422	180	7432	160	7442	140	7452	120	7462	101	7369	81	7369	61	7379	41	7389	21	7399	-	7301
Depth below the bottom, cm																																												
Alkaliphilous																																												
<i>Achnanthes</i>																																												
<i>lanceolata</i> BRÉB.....																																												
- var. <i>elliptica</i> CLEVE.....																																												
<i>Amphora</i>																																												
<i>ovalis</i> KÜTZ.....																																												
- var. <i>libyca</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....																																												
- var. <i>pediculus</i> KÜTZ.....																																												
<i>Anomooneis</i>																																												
<i>styriaca</i> (GRUN.) HUST.....																																												
<i>Caloneis</i>																																												
<i>bacillum</i> (GRUN.) MERESCHK.....																																												
<i>silicula</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....																																												
- var. <i>truncatula</i> GRUN.....																																												
<i>Ceratoneis</i>																																												
<i>arcus</i> KÜTZ. var. <i>linearis</i> HOLMBOE.....																																												
<i>Cocconeis</i>																																												
<i>placentula</i> EHR.....																																												
- var. <i>euglypta</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....																																												
<i>Cymatopleura</i>																																												
<i>solea</i> (BRÉB.) W. SMITH.....																																												
<i>Cymbella</i>																																												
<i>affinis</i> KÜTZ.....																																												
<i>aspera</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....																																												
<i>cistula</i> (HEMPR.) GRUN.....																																												
<i>cuspidata</i> KÜTZ.....																																												
<i>cymbiformis</i> (AG.? KÜTZ.) v. HEURCK ...																																												
<i>helvetica</i> KÜTZ.....																																												
<i>leptoceros</i> (EHR.) GRUN.....																																												
<i>microcephala</i> GRUN.....																																												
<i>obtusa</i> GRUN.....																																												
<i>turgida</i> (GREG.) CLEVE.....																																												
<i>Denticula</i>																																												
<i>tenuis</i> KÜTZ. var. <i>crassula</i> (NAEG.) HUST.																																												
<i>Diploneis</i>																																												
<i>ovalis</i> HILSE) CLEVE.....																																												
- var. <i>oblongella</i> (NAEG.) CLEVE.....																																												
<i>Epithemia</i>																																												
<i>sorex</i> KÜTZ.....																																												
<i>turgida</i> (EHR.) GRUN. var. <i>granulata</i> (EHR.) GRUN.....																																												
<i>zebra</i> (EHR.) KÜTZ.....																																												
- var. <i>porcellus</i> (KÜTZ.) GRUN.....																																												
- var. <i>saxonica</i> (KÜTZ.) GRUN.....																																												

Table 2. Continued

Sample No. M	364	7701	361	7702	356	7704	348	7708	339.5	7712	320	7670	300	7680	281	7622	261	7532	241	7542	221	7552	200	7422	180	7432	160	7442	140	7452	120	7462	101	7369	81	7369	61	7379	41	7389	21	7399	-	7301
Depth below the bottom, cm																																												
<i>Surirella</i>																																												
<i>angusta</i> KÜTZ.....																																												
<i>Synedra</i>																																												
<i>ulna</i> (NITZSCH) EHR.....																																												
- var. <i>aequalis</i> (KÜTZ.) HUST.....																																												
- var. <i>biceps</i> (KÜTZ.) v. SCHÖNF.....																																												
pH-indifferent (circumneutral)																																												
<i>Achnanthes</i>																																												
<i>coarctata</i> BRÉB.....																																												
<i>laterostrata</i> HUST.....																																												
<i>linearis</i> W. SMITH.....																																												
<i>minutissima</i> KÜTZ.....																																												
- var. <i>cryptocephala</i> GRUN.....																																												
<i>recurvata</i> HUST.....																																												
<i>Amphora</i>																																												
<i>veneta</i> KÜTZ.....																																												
<i>Anomoeoneis</i>																																												
<i>exilis</i> (KÜTZ.) CLEVE.....																																												
- fo. <i>lanceolata</i> A. MAYER.....																																												
<i>Cyclotella</i>																																												
<i>comta</i> (EHR.) KÜTZ.....																																												
<i>Cymbella</i>																																												
<i>amphicephala</i> NAEGELI.....																																												
<i>angusta</i> (W. SMITH) CLEVE.....																																												
<i>broenlundensis</i> FOGED.....																																												
<i>cesatii</i> (RABH.) GRUN.....																																												
<i>gracilis</i> (RABH.) CLEVE.....																																												
<i>hustedtii</i> LRASSKE.....																																												
<i>naviculiformis</i> AUERSWALD.....																																												
<i>ventricosa</i> KÜTZ.....																																												
<i>Diatomella</i>																																												
<i>balfouriana</i> GREV.....																																												
<i>Eunotia</i>																																												
<i>arcus</i> EHR.....																																												
<i>lunaris</i> (EHR.) GRUN.....																																												
- var. <i>subarcuata</i> RALFS.....																																												
<i>Fragilaria</i>																																												
<i>lapponica</i> GRUN.....																																												
<i>virescens</i> RALFS.....																																												
<i>Gomphonema</i>																																												
<i>bohemicum</i> REICHELDT & FRICKE.....																																												
<i>gracile</i> EHR.....																																												
<i>lagerheimii</i> CLEVE.....																																												

Table 3. *Spectra, Lake A*

Depth below the bottom, cm	364	361	356	348	339	320	300	281	261	241	221	200	180	160	140	120	101	81	61	41	21	-.	
Sample No. M	7701	7702	7704	7708	7712	7670	7680	7522	7532	7542	7552	7422	7432	7442	7452	7462	7359	7369	7379	7389	7399	7301	
Poly- halobous	Number of species	17	7																				
	% of species	63	32																				
Meso- halobous	Number of species	7	9	4	4	3	2	1		1													
	% of species	26	41	40	16	11	6	3		2													
Halo- philous	Number of species	2	2		3	5	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1		
	% of species	7	9		12	18	6	3		2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1			2		
Alkali- philous	Number of species		3	7	20	21	23	18	19	26	22	20	30	18	28	17	14	14	13	10	7	7	16
	% of species		14	70	80	75	74	55	35	41	34	38	33	37	28	21	19	22	15	15	14	21	
pH- indifferent	Number of species	1	1	2	5	7	8	14	31	31	35	26	37	26	34	30	31	36	32	35	31	28	39
	% of species	4	4	20	20	25	26	42	56	48	54	49	48	47	45	49	47	52	55	54	63	57	51
Acido- philous	Number of species			1				1	5	7	8	7	11	11	13	14	21	19	13	20	11	14	22
	% of species			10				3	9	11	12	13	14	20	17	23	32	28	22	31	23	29	28
	Number of species	27	22	10	25	28	31	33	55	64	65	53	78	55	75	61	66	69	58	65	49	49	77

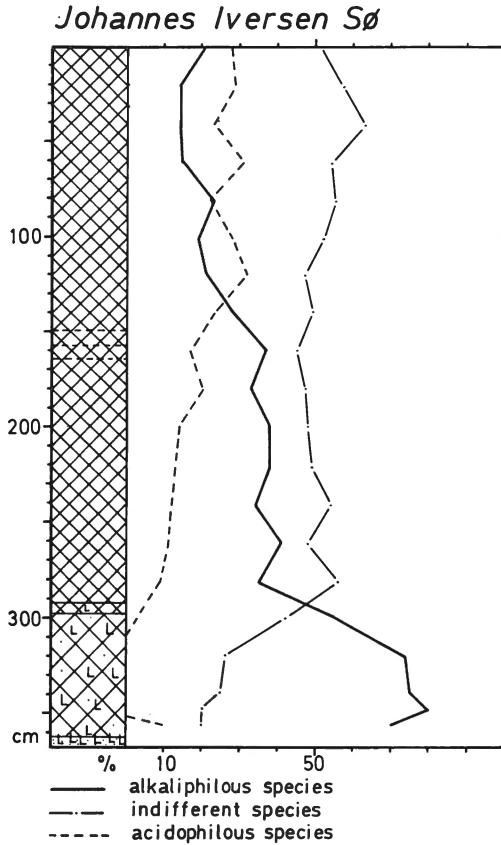


Fig. 2. Changes in number of diatom species within the three pH-groups throughout the core from Johannes Iversen Sø.

(356 cm). The lake very soon became a pronounced freshwater lake with alkaline reaction, M 7704 containing 7 alkaliphilous species, i.e. 70% of the total of the species in the sample, while only 1 acidophilous species (10%) is present, a small *Pinnularia* species closely related to rather pH-eurytopic forms.

The further development of the lake is illustrated by the diagram (Fig. 2).

After a steep fall of the percentage of the alkaliphilous species to the sample M 7522 (281 cm), and a corresponding increase in the pH-indifferent group, a gradual development takes place until the sample M 7442 (160 cm). In this period a tardy increase in the acidophilous species takes place, while the share of the alkaliphilous species is constant, and the percentage of the pH-indifferent species is slightly de-

creasing. From this point (M 7442) the number of acidophilous species increases until they share a greater part than that of the alkaliphilous species from app. 130 cm. Simultaneously the percentage of the indifferent species is slightly increasing. This indicates that the lake probably was faintly acid in the period represented by the upper part of the core.

In the present lake, the pH of which is 5.8, there once more is an increase of the percentage of the alkaliphilous species, but this share of the total is still smaller than that of the acidophilous. Thus the diatom spectrum continues to indicate a faintly acid reaction.

LAKE B

Gytjesø

(64°23.5' N, 50°21.5' W)

2 km northeast of the reindeer breeding station Itivnera, at the Kapisigdlit branch of Godthåbsfjord, a lake hardly more than 3 m deep and 57 m above sea level (*Fucus* line), was cored. The water depth at the coring site is 2.03 m. The size of the lake is 100×350 m. Sterile *Myriophyllum alterniflorum* is found all over the lake, while *Sparganium hyperboreum* (sterile), *Potamogeton alpinus*, *Isoëtes setacea* and single *Hippuris* are growing in shallow water. A belt of *Menyanthes* borders the lake. *Spongilla* sp. is rare.

For chemical informations see Table 1.

The following layers were found:

0–140 cm: Bright brown, very watery, fine detritus gyttja with felt of tiny rootlets, presumably of *Myriophyllum*.

140–192 cm: Bright brown, watery, fine detritus gyttja with many rootlets.

192–294 cm: Olive brown, rather loose, fine detritus gyttja with a few rootlets.

294–314 cm: Reddish brown, fine detritus gyttja.

314–394 cm: Stratified, jelly-like, fine detritus gyttja with colours varying from bright brown over dark olive to reddish.

Bracts of *Myriophyllum spicatum*.

394–395.5 cm: Paper-thin layers of clay and gyttja.

395.5–408 cm: Slightly sandy marine clay with *Pectinaria* tubes.

A sample from 394–391 cm has been radiocarbon dated: 7430 ± 100 B.P. (K-2295).

From this locality 23 sediment samples besides 1 recent sample are examined for diatoms. The 3 nethermost samples, M 7961 (405 cm), M 7965 (397 cm) and M 7966 (395 cm) consist of sandy clay, in which 48 polyhalobous, 29 mesohalobous and 1 halophilous taxa were found together with 12 oligohalobous forms. As the diatom flora is pronounced haline with an insignificant content of proper freshwater species, this indicates that the origin of the stratum is marine.

The remaining samples, 20 from the core and 1 sample of recent material, are deposited in freshwater. Here a total of 213 taxa were found, viz. 79 alkaphilous, 86 pH-indifferent and 48 acidophilous. All diatoms found in the locality are listed in Table 4.

Table 4. *Diatoms, Lake B*

sample No. M	7961	7965	7966	7967	7973	7983	7993	8003	7920	7930	7940	7950	7960	7797	7807	7817	7827	7834	7841	7746	7753	7759	7766	recent
Depth below the bottom, cm	405	397	395	393	381	361	341	321	300	280	360	240	220	201	181	161	141	116	95	80	59	41	20	-
Polyhalobous																								
<i>Achnanthes</i>																								
<i>septata</i> A. CLEVE.....			×																					
<i>Actinocyclus</i>																								
sp.....				×																				
<i>Amphora</i>																								
<i>ostrearea</i> BRÉB.....			×	×																				
<i>ventricosa</i> GREG.....			×																					
<i>Biddulphia</i>																								
<i>aurita</i> (LYNGBYE) BRÉB. & GODEY.			×																					
<i>Cocconeis</i>																								
<i>costata</i> GRUN.....		×	×																					
<i>peltoides</i> HUST.....				×	×																			
<i>pseudomarginata</i> GREG.....		×	×																					
<i>Coscinodiscus</i>																								
<i>excentricus</i> EHR.....		×																						
<i>stellaris</i> ROPER.....		×																						
<i>Diatomella</i>																								
<i>salina</i> VOIGT.....			×	×																				
<i>Diploneis</i>																								
<i>crabro</i> EHR. v. <i>expleta</i> (A. S.) CLEVE				×																				
- var. <i>panduro</i> (BRÉB.) CLEVE.....					×																			
<i>fusca</i> (GREG.) CLEVE.....		×																						
- var. <i>hyperborea</i> (GRUN.) HUST....						×																		
<i>incurvata</i> (GREG.) CLEVE.....		×	×	×																				
<i>splendida</i> (GREG.) CLEVE.....			×																					
<i>Grammatophora</i>																								
<i>undulata</i> HUST.....		×																						
<i>Hyalodiscus</i>																								
<i>scoticus</i> (KÜTZ.) GRUN.....			×	×																				

Table 4. Continued

Sample No. M	405 7961	397 7965	395 7966	393 7967	381 7973	361 7983	341 7993	321 8003	300 7920	280 7930	260 7940	240 7950	220 7960	201 7797	181 7807	161 7817	141 7827	116 7834	95 7841	80 7746	59 7753	41 7759	20 7766	recent	
<i>rhomboidea</i> HUST.....																									
<i>tenella</i> (GRUN.) HUST.....																			x			x	x	x	
<i>praerupta</i> EHR.....						x	x		x			x	x												x
– var. <i>bidens</i> GRUN.....							x																		x
– var. <i>inflata</i> GRUN.....								x																	
<i>testudinata</i> A. BERG.....																									x
<i>triodon</i> EHR.....													x												
<i>veneris</i> (KÜTZ.) O. MÜLLER.....																	x								
<i>Frustulia</i>																									
<i>rhomboides</i> (EHR.) DE TONI var.																									
<i>saxonica</i> (RALFS) DE TONI.....										x				x				x	x	x		x	x	x	x
– fo. <i>capitata</i> (A. MAYER) HUST...														x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x
<i>Melosira</i>																									
<i>distans</i> (EHR.) KÜTZ.....																	x						x		
<i>Navicula</i>																									
<i>järnefeltii</i> HUST.....																	x								x
<i>tenella</i> (GRUN.) HUST.....																									x
<i>Pinnularia</i>																									
<i>gibba</i> EHR.....										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
– var. <i>linearis</i> HUST.....								x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x
<i>interrupta</i> W. SMITH fo. <i>minutissima</i>																									
HUST.....													x				x	x			x	x			x
<i>undulata</i> GRUN.....																	x						x	x	
<i>Stenopterobia</i>																									
<i>arctica</i> A. CLEVE.....																									x

By means of the pH-spectra in Table 5 and the diagram (Fig. 3) the changing acidity of the lake is illustrated.

In the earliest freshwater samples the predominance of alkaliphilous species is very great, but the decrease of the alkaliphilous species soon begins (from M 7973, 381 cm), contemporary with an increase of indifferent as well as of acidophilous species. Gradually the reaction of the lake changes over neutral, probably between 200 and 150 cm, continuing towards slightly acid.

The flora of the two uppermost samples may indicate a decrease in acidity. pH of the present lake is 5.2.

Table 5. *Spectra, Lake B*

Sample No. M	7961	7965	7966	7967	7973	7983	7993	8003	7920	7930	7940	7950	7960	7797	7807	7817	7827	7834	7841	7746	7753	7759	7766	rec.	
Depth below the bottom, cm	405	397	395	393	381	361	341	321	300	280	260	240	220	201	181	161	141	116	95	80	59	41	20	-	
Polyhalobous	Number of species	24	24	20	1																				
	% of species	54	45	46	4																				
Mesohalobous	Number of species	15	18	18	3																				
	% of species	33	34	41	11																				
Halophilous	Number of species	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1									1		1		1	2		
	% of species	4	4	2	4	6	5	2	2									2		2		2	2		
Alkaliphilous	Number of species	6	9	5	18	12	24	28	24	21	21	19	21	25	15	16	11	18	7	8	10	6	6	11	18
	% of species	9	17	11	64	70	53	44	49	36	42	31	30	43	33	25	26	29	15	16	20	13	12	18	19
pH-indifferent	Number of species		2	1	9	5	16	27	20	29	25	35	39	22	24	32	22	31	27	27	28	29	27	28	49
	% of species		4	2	32	30	36	43	41	50	50	56	57	37	53	51	51	50	59	54	56	61	55	46	50
Acidophilous	Number of species						5	8	5	8	4	8	9	12	6	15	19	13	12	15	12	12	16	22	30
	% of species						11	13	10	14	8	13	13	20	14	24	23	21	26	30	24	26	33	36	31
	Number of species	45	53	44	28	17	45	63	49	58	50	62	69	59	45	63	43	62	46	50	50	47	49	61	97

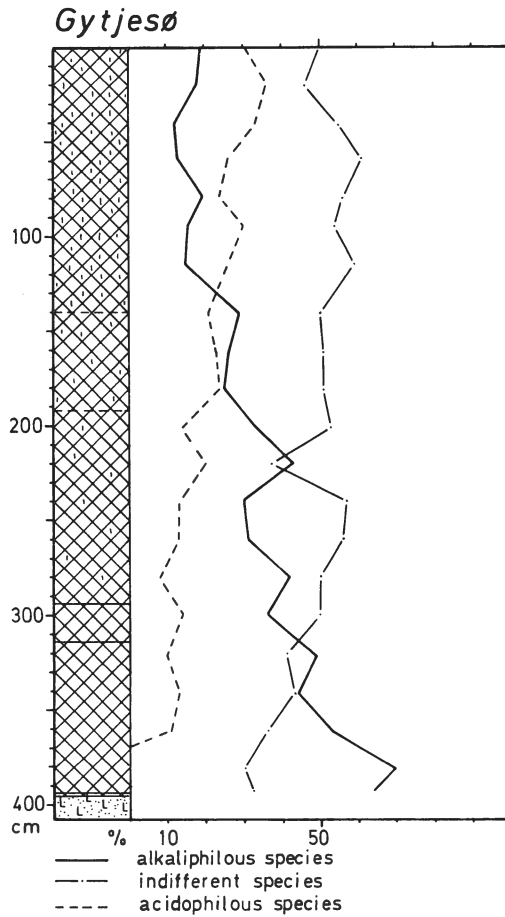


Fig. 3. Changes in number of diatom species within the three pH-groups throughout the core from Gytjesø.

LAKE C

Sârdlup timâne taseressuaq

(64°27.5' N, 51°35' W)

12 km NNE of Sardloq, on the east side of the peninsula Nordlandet, a more than 7 m deep lake, 70×200 m, was cored. The depth of water is 3.25 m at the coring site. The elevation above the sea (*Fucus* line) is 61 m.

In shallow water at the south end of the lake *Hippuris*, *Isoëtes setacea*, *Ranunculus confervoides* (flowering submerged) and a few *Callitriche hamulata* are growing. In deeper water only *Drepanocladus exan-*

nulatus ssp. *purpurascens* and *Calliergon sarmentosum* are found (NIELS JACOBSEN det.).

The chemical analyses are given in Table 1.

The following layers were found (cm below the lake bottom):

0–62 cm: Fine detritus gyttja, olive brown, upwards greyish.

62–72 cm: Fine detritus gyttja.

72–88 cm: Fine detritus gyttja with tiny rootlets of water plants.

88–98 cm: Fine detritus gyttja with mosses and many carcasses of *Eurycercus glacialis* (U. RØEN det.).

98–126.5 cm: Detritus gyttja with many *Eurycercus*.

126.5–130 cm: Paper-thin, fine detritus gyttja layers, jellied, of varying colours.

130–160 cm: Clay with sand and small stones.

A sample from 126–130 cm was radiocarbon dated: 9000 ± 140 B.P. (K-2292).

The examined diatom material consists of 18 sediment samples and one recent sample.

The 2 nethermost samples, M 8069 (136 cm) and M 8071 (131,5 cm), consist of clay with sand and have proved to be marine, as 26 polyhalobous, 18 mesohalobous and 2 halophilous taxa were found here. Furthermore 6 proper freshwater species occurred.

The remaining 16 samples from the core and the recent sample consist of detritus gyttja sedimentated in freshwater. Here a total of 223 taxa were found, viz. 63 alkaliphilous, 107 pH-indifferent and 53 acidophilous. All diatoms shown are listed in Table 6.

In this locality the transition from the marine stage to the freshwater stage is very abrupt, the diatom flora of M 8071 (131.5 cm) being pronounced marine. In the following sample (M 8072, 129 cm) only a single polyhalobous and a few mesohalobous valves indicate the proximity to the sea of the now formed lake.

In the freshwater sediment the mesohalobous *Synedra pulchella* is found in the 6 nethermost samples, and it seems to be present until the reaction in the lake approaches the neutral point according to the diagram (Fig. 4).

Cymbella pusilla, by several scientists considered to be halophilous, does not occur in the sediment series until in the sample M 8094 (85 cm), but in the remainder of the core it is found in most of the samples. Generally it is considered to be pH-indifferent, an opinion confirmed by its occurrence here. Its placing in the halobion spectrum, however, seems more questionable.

After the segregation from the inlet the lake was pronounced alkaline, as 26 alkaliphilous, 4 pH-indifferent and no acidophilous species are found in the nethermost freshwater sample M 8072 (129 cm), Table 7.

Table 6. Continued

Sample No. M	136 8069	131.6 8071	129 8072	125 8074	117 8078	107 8084	101 8087	93 8090	85 8094	75 8099	71 8101	63 8105	55 8109	48 8119	40 8123	30 8128	20 8133	10 8138	- recent
Mesohalobous																			
<i>Achnanthes</i>																			
<i>hauckiana</i> GRUN.....	x	x	x																
<i>Amphora</i>																			
<i>proteus</i> GREG.....	x																		
<i>ventricosa</i> GREG.....	x																		
<i>Cocconeis</i>																			
<i>scutellum</i> EHR. var. <i>parva</i> GRUN....	x																		
- var. <i>stauroneiformis</i> W. SMITH....	x																		
<i>Diploneis</i>																			
<i>didyma</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....	x																		
<i>interrupta</i> (KÜTZ.) CLEVE.....	x																		
<i>Mastogloia</i>																			
<i>elliptica</i> AG.....	x	x	x																
- var. <i>dansei</i> (THWAITES) CLEVE ...			x	x															
<i>Navicula</i>																			
<i>digitoradiata</i> (GREG.) A. SCHMIDT...	x	x													x				
<i>halophila</i> (GRUN.) CLEVE.....				x	x														
<i>pygmaea</i> KÜTZ.....	x	x																	
<i>meniscus</i> SCHUM.....					x														
<i>salinarum</i> KÜTZ.....						x													
<i>Nitzschia</i>																			
<i>sigma</i> (KÜTZ.) W. SMITH.....	x	x																	
<i>Rhopalodia</i>																			
<i>musculus</i> (KÜTZ.) O. MÜLLER.....	x	x	x																
<i>Stauroneis</i>																			
<i>salina</i> W. SMITH.....	x	x																	
<i>Synedra</i>																			
<i>pulchella</i> KÜTZ.....		x	x	x	x	x	x	x											
Halophilous																			
<i>Cymbella</i>																			
<i>pusilla</i> GRUN.....								x	x	x			x	x		x		x	x
<i>Navicula</i>																			
<i>rhynchocephala</i> KÜTZ.....				x								x	x						
<i>Surirella</i>																			
<i>amphioxys</i> W. SMITH.....																			x
<i>Synedra</i>																			
<i>tabulata</i> (AG.) KÜTZ.....	x						x												
Alkaliphilous																			
<i>Achnanthes</i>																			
<i>lanceolata</i> BRÉB.....						x													
- var. <i>elliptica</i> CLEVE.....							x		x	x									

Table 6. Continued

Sample No. M	136 8069	131.5 8071	129 8072	125 8074	117 8078	107 8084	101 8087	93 8090	85 8094	75 8099	71 8101	63 8105	55 8109	48 8119	40 8123	30 8128	20 8133	10 8138	recent
Depth below the bottom, cm	136 8069	131.5 8071	129 8072	125 8074	117 8078	107 8084	101 8087	93 8090	85 8094	75 8099	71 8101	63 8105	55 8109	48 8119	40 8123	30 8128	20 8133	10 8138	recent
<i>Amphora</i>																			
<i>ovalis</i> KÜTZ.....	x	x									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
- var. <i>libyca</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....			x								x	x			x				
<i>Anomoeoneis</i>																			
<i>styriaca</i> (GRUN.) HUST.....													x			x			x
<i>Caloneis</i>																			
<i>bacillum</i> (GRUN.) MERESCHK.....				x				x											
<i>silicula</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....					x	x	x	x	x		x								
<i>Cocconeis</i>																			
<i>placentula</i> EHR.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												
- var. <i>euglypta</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....								x	x			x							
<i>Cymbella</i>																			
<i>affinis</i> KÜTZ.....								x			x	x	x						x
<i>cistula</i> (HEMPR.) GRUN.....											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>cuspidata</i> KÜTZ.....											x	x	x	x	x	x			x
<i>cymbiformis</i> (AG.? KÜTZ.) v. HEURCK			x										x						
<i>hauckii</i> v. HEURCK.....															x				
<i>microcephala</i> GRUN.....			x				x	x		x					x				x
<i>mülleri</i> HUST. var. <i>groenlandica</i> FOG.											x			x					
<i>turgida</i> (GREG.) CLEVE.....			x	x			x	x				x							
<i>Epithemia</i>																			
<i>argus</i> KÜTZ.....			x							x									
<i>sorex</i> KÜTZ.....				x	x		x												
<i>turgida</i> (EHR.) KÜTZ.....				x	x	x							x		x				
- var. <i>granulata</i> (EHR.) GRUN.....				x	x	x	x	x	x										
<i>zebra</i> (EHR.) KÜTZ.....					x														
- var. <i>porcellus</i> (KÜTZ.) GRUN.....			x									x							
- var. <i>saxonica</i> (KÜTZ.) GRUN.....			x	x	x	x	x	x											
<i>Fragilaria</i>																			
<i>capucina</i> DESMAZ.....	x																		
<i>construens</i> (EHR.) GRUN.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
- var. <i>binodis</i> (EHR.) GRUN.....			x	x	x	x		x	x										
<i>intermedia</i> GRUN.....							x						x						
<i>pinnata</i> EHR.....			x		x	x			x										
<i>Gomphonema</i>																			
<i>acuminatum</i> EHR.....							x	x	x	x		x	x						
- var. <i>coronata</i> (EHR.) W. SMITH.....							x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
- var. <i>turris</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....													x						
<i>angustatum</i> (KÜTZ.) RABH.....																			x
<i>constrictum</i> EHR.....			x	x	x			x	x			x	x	x	x	x			
- var. <i>capitata</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....							x	x					x	x					
<i>intricatum</i> KÜTZ.....			x																
- var. <i>pumila</i> GRUN.....					x	x	x	x		x			x			x	x	x	x
<i>lanceolatum</i> EHR.....				x	x										x				

Table 6. Continued

Sample No. M	136 8069	131.5 8071	129 8072	125 8074	117 8078	107 8084	101 8087	93 8090	85 8094	75 8099	71 8101	63 8105	55 8109	48 8119	40 8123	30 8126	20 8133	10 8188	recent
Depth below the bottom, cm																			
<i>Navicula</i>																			
<i>bacillum</i> EHR.....											x	x	x	x	x				
<i>clementis</i> GRUN.....			x																
<i>cryptocephala</i> KÜTZ.....				x															
– var. <i>intermedia</i> GRUN.....						x	x	x				x							
<i>cuspidata</i> KÜTZ.....													x						x
– var. <i>héribaudi</i> PERAG.....														x					
<i>hungarica</i> GRUN. var. <i>capitata</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....				x															
<i>lanceolata</i> (AG.) KÜTZ.....															x				
<i>minima</i> GRUN.....										x			x						x
<i>viridula</i> KÜTZ.....			x																
<i>vulpina</i> KÜTZ.....							x												
<i>Nitzschia</i>																			
<i>acuta</i> HANTZSCH.....											x								x
<i>angusta</i> (W. SM.) GRUN. var. <i>acuta</i> GRUN.....											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>fonticola</i> GRUN.....			x								x								
<i>frustulum</i> KÜTZ.....							x	x					x						
– var. <i>perpusilla</i> (RABH.) GRUN. ...							x					x	x						x
<i>Opephora</i>																			
<i>martyi</i> HÉRIB.....			x	x	x	x	x	x											
<i>Rhoicosphenia</i>																			
<i>curvata</i> (KÜTZ.) GRUN.....	x																		
<i>Rhopalodia</i>																			
<i>gibba</i> (EHR.) O. MÜLLER.....				x															
<i>parallela</i> (GRUN.) O. MÜLLER.....			x							x									
<i>Synedra</i>																			
<i>ulna</i> (NITZSCH) EHR.....			x					x		x									
– var. <i>aequalis</i> (KÜTZ.) HUST.							x												
– var. <i>biceps</i> (KÜTZ.) V. SCHÖNF....									x										
pH-indifferent (circumneutral)																			
<i>Achnanthes</i>																			
<i>holsti</i> CLEVE.....													x						
<i>laterostrata</i> HUST.....								x	x	x									
<i>linearis</i> W. SMITH.....						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
<i>marginulata</i> GRUN.....																			x
<i>minutissima</i> KÜTZ.....				x				x											
– var. <i>cryptocephala</i> GRUN.....		x					x												
<i>recurvata</i> HUST.....										x	x		x		x			x	x
<i>Amphora</i>																			
<i>veneta</i> KÜTZ.....				x							x								

Table 6. Continued

Sample No. M	136 8069	131.5 8071	129 8072	125 8074	117 8078	107 8084	101 8087	93 8090	85 8094	75 8099	71 8101	63 8105	55 8109	48 8119	40 8123	30 8128	20 8133	10 8138	- recent
Depth below the bottom, cm																			
<i>Navicula</i>																			
<i>abiskoensis</i> HUST.....								x											
<i>bryophila</i> PETERSEN.....																			x
<i>cocconeiformis</i> GREG.....														x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>explanata</i> HUST.....													x						
<i>hustedtii</i> KRASSKE var. <i>obtusa</i> HUST.						x		x											
<i>levanderi</i> HUST.....										x	x						x	x	x
<i>pseudoscutiformis</i> HUST.....							x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>pupula</i> KÜTZ.....							x									x			x
- var. <i>capitata</i> HUST.....				x	x				x		x						x	x	
- var. <i>rectangularis</i> (GREG.) GRUN...				x							x			x	x			x	x
<i>pustio</i> CLEVE.....																			x
<i>radiosa</i> KÜTZ.....			x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>similis</i> KRASSKE.....								x											x
<i>subrotundata</i> HUST.....											x				x				x
<i>wittrockii</i> (LAGERST.) A. CLEVE-EUL.			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
<i>Neidium</i>																			
<i>affine</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....								x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
- fo. <i>hercynica</i> (A. MAYER) HUST. ...																		x	
- var. <i>amphirhynchus</i> (EHR.) CLEVE											x			x					x
- fo. <i>undulata</i> (GRUN.) CLEVE....														x					
- var. <i>capitata</i> MÖLDER.....																			x
- var. <i>longiceps</i> (GREG.) CLEVE....																			x
<i>bisulcatum</i> (LAGERST.) CLEVE.....																x			
<i>iridis</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....																			x
- fo. <i>vernalis</i> REICHELT.....																			x
- var. <i>amphigomphus</i> (EHR.) v. HEURCK.....											x								
- var. <i>amphata</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....												x					x		
- var. <i>porsildii</i> FOGED.....													x						
<i>ladogense</i> (CLEVE) FOGED v. <i>dense-</i> <i>striata</i> ØSTRUP.....																			x
<i>productum</i> (W. SMITH) CLEVE.....																x			
<i>temperei</i> REIMER.....										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Nitzschia</i>																			
<i>denticula</i> GRUN.....	x	x	x								x		x						
<i>gracilis</i> HANTZSCH.....																			x
<i>Pinnularia</i>																			
<i>biceps</i> GREG.....											x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
<i>borealis</i> EHR.....															x				
<i>braunii</i> GRUN. v. <i>amphicephala</i> (A. MAYER) HUST.....								x		x	x			x					
<i>divergens</i> W. SMITH.....										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
- var. <i>undulata</i> HÉRIB. & PERAG...											x								
<i>gentilis</i> (DONK.) CLEVE.....										x	x		x	x		x	x	x	

Table 6. Continued

Sample No. M	136 8069	131.5 8071	129 8072	125 8074	117 8078	107 8084	101 8087	93 8090	85 8094	75 8099	71 8101	63 8105	55 8109	48 8119	40 8123	30 8128	20 8133	10 8138	- recent
<i>gracillima</i> GREG.....																			
<i>interrupta</i> W. SMITH.....				x	x		x			x			x	x			x	x	
<i>krookei</i> GRUN.....														x					
<i>maior</i> KÜTZ.....										x		x	x		x				
<i>mesolepta</i> (EHR.) W. SMITH.....								x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
<i>microstauron</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....											x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
- var. <i>brébissonii</i> (KÜTZ.) HUST.....										x		x		x	x		x	x	x
- - fo. <i>diminuta</i> GRUN.....													x						
<i>nobilis</i> EHR.....													x			x			
<i>nodosa</i> EHR.....				x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
<i>polyonca</i> BRÉB.....											x								
<i>pulchra</i> ØSTRUP.....											x								
<i>ruttneri</i> HUST.....											x								
<i>stomatophora</i> GRUN.....													x			x	x		
<i>subsolaris</i> GRUN.....															x				
<i>viridis</i> (NITZSCH) EHR.....				x						x	x	x			x	x		x	x
<i>Stauroneis</i>																			
<i>anceps</i> EHR.....				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
- fo. <i>gracilis</i> RABH.....				x			x	x		x	x		x		x				x
- fo. <i>sibirica</i> GRUN.....											x								
<i>phoenicenteron</i> EHR.....											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>smithii</i> GRUN. var. <i>incisa</i> PANT....											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Surirella</i>																			
<i>amphioxys</i> W. SMITH.....																			x
<i>delicatissima</i> HUST.....																			x
<i>linearis</i> W. SMITH.....																			x
- var. <i>constricta</i> (EHR.) GRUN.....																x		x	
<i>tenuissima</i> HUST.....																			x
<i>Tabellaria</i>																			
<i>fenestrata</i> (LYNGBYE) KÜTZ.....							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>flocculosa</i> (ROTH) HUST.....							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Acidophilous</i>																			
<i>Achnanthes</i>																			
<i>depressa</i> (CLEVE) HUST.....											x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
<i>flexella</i> (KÜTZ.) BRUN.....											x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
- var. <i>alpestris</i> BRUN.....							x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
<i>quadratarea</i> (ØSTRUP) M. MØLLER..													x		x				
<i>Anomoeoneis</i>																			
<i>serians</i> (BRÉB.) CLEVE v. <i>brachysira</i> (BRÉB.) HUST.....											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
- - fo. <i>thermalis</i> (GRUN.) HUST.....													x		x	x	x		x
<i>zellensis</i> (GRUN.) CLEVE.....													x						
- fo. <i>difficilis</i> (GRUN.) HUST.....										x	x		x		x	x			x

Table 6. Continued

Sample No. M	136 8069	131.5 8071	129 8072	125 8074	117 8078	107 8084	101 8087	93 8090	85 8094	75 8099	71 8101	63 8105	55 8109	48 8119	40 8123	30 8128	20 8133	10 8138	- recent
Depth below the bottom, cm																			
<i>Cymbella</i>																			
<i>hebridica</i> (GREG.) CLEVE.....							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>incerta</i> GRUN.....									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Eunotia</i>																			
<i>alpina</i> (NAEG.) HUST.....								x								x			x
<i>bidentula</i> W. SMITH.....																			x
<i>bigibba</i> KÜTZ. var. <i>pumila</i> GRUN...													x	x		x	x		x
<i>denticulata</i> (BRÉB.) RABH.....													x	x		x	x		x
<i>diodon</i> EHR.....										x	x		x						x
<i>exigua</i> BRÉB.										x									x
- var. <i>compacta</i> HUST.....															x				
<i>fabia</i> (EHR.) GRUN.....													x						
- fo. <i>rhombica</i> FOGED.....									x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>fallax</i> A. CLEVE.....																			x
<i>flexuosa</i> (BRÉB.) KÜTZ.....													x						
<i>iatriaensis</i> FOGED.....																			x
<i>laponica</i> GRUN.....												x	x	x	x		x		
<i>meisteri</i> HUST.....											x	x	x	x	x				x
<i>monodon</i> EHR.....										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
- var. <i>maior</i> (W. SMITH) HUST.....										x		x	x	x	x	x	x		
<i>pectinalis</i> (DILLW.) RABH. var.																			
<i>minor</i> (KÜTZ.) RABH.....							x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x		x
- fo. <i>impressa</i> (EHR.) HUST.....														x					
<i>polyglyphis</i> GRUN.....												x	x	x	x	x			
<i>praerupta</i> EHR.....												x	x	x					x
<i>rhomboidea</i> HUST.....							x			x					x		x	x	x
<i>robusta</i> RALFS.....											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
- var. <i>diadema</i> (EHR.) RALFS.....																			x
<i>septentrionalis</i> ØSTRUP.....											x								
<i>tenella</i> (GRUN.) HUST.....										x			x	x					x
<i>triodon</i> EHR.....											x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
<i>veneris</i> (KÜTZ.) O. MÜLLER.....							x	x	x							x			
<i>Fragilaria</i>																			
<i>constricta</i> EHR.....																			x
- var. <i>stricta</i> A. CLEVE.....																			x
<i>Frustulia</i>																			
<i>rhomboides</i> (EHR.) DE TONI.....													x				x	x	x
- var. <i>saxonica</i> (RALFS) DE TONI..											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Melosira</i>																			
<i>distans</i> (EHR.) KÜTZ.....										x						x			
- var. <i>lirata</i> (EHR.) BETHGE.....										x	x			x		x	x	x	x
<i>Navicula</i>																			
<i>järnefelti</i> HUST.....							x				x								x
<i>tenella</i> (GRUN.) HUST.....																			x
<i>variostrata</i> KRASSKE.....													x	x					x

Table 6. Continued

Sample No. M	136 8069	131.5 8071	129 8072	125 8074	117 8078	107 8084	101 8087	93 8090	85 8094	75 8099	71 8101	63 8105	55 8109	48 8119	40 8123	30 8128	20 8133	10 8138	recent
Depth below the bottom, cm																			
<i>Pinnularia</i>																			
<i>balfouriana</i> GRUN.....													x	x					x
<i>divergentissima</i> GRUN.....														x					
<i>gibba</i> EHR.....								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
- var. <i>linearis</i> HUST.....											x	x							
- var. <i>mesogongyla</i> (EHR.) HUST....												x							
<i>interrupta</i> W. SMITH fo. <i>minutissima</i> HUST.....				x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x					
<i>undulata</i> GREG.....												x							x
<i>Stauroneis</i>																			
<i>javanica</i> (GRUN.) CLEVE.....															x				
<i>Stenopterobia</i>																			
<i>intermedia</i> LEWIS.....												x							x

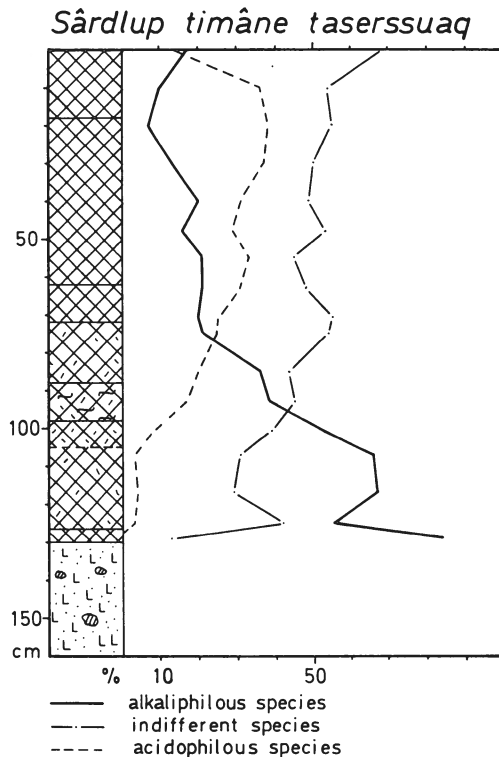


Fig. 4. Changes in number of diatom species within the three pH-groups throughout the core from Sârdlup timâne taseressuaq.

Table 7. *Spectra, Lake C*

Depth below the bottom, cm		136	131	129	125	117	107	101	93	85	75	71	63	55	48	40	30	20	10	—
Sample No. M		8069	8071	8072	8074	8078	8084	8087	8090	8094	8099	8101	8105	8109	8119	8123	8128	8133	8138	rec.
Poly-halobous	Number of species	21	15	1										1						
	% of species.....	49	50	2										1						
Meso-halobous	Number of species	13	8	7	4	1	1	1	1							1				
	% of species.....	30	27	21	11	4	3	3	2							1				
Halo-philous	Number of species	1			1			1		1	1	1	1	2	1		1		2	1
	% of species.....	2			3			3		3	2	1	1	2	2		1		3	2
Alka-philous	Number of species	8	5	26	20	16	19	20	20	13	11	16	17	22	8	17	9	4	7	11
	% of species.....	17	17	84	55	67	66	53	38	36	21	20	21	21	16	20	13	7	10	17
pH-indifferent	Number of species	1	2	4	15	7	9	15	24	16	28	43	39	46	28	43	34	33	36	45
	% of species.....	2	6	13	42	29	31	39	45	44	54	55	48	45	53	49	50	55	54	69
Acido-philous	Number of species				1	1	1	3	9	7	13	20	25	34	15	27	25	23	24	9
	% of species.....				3	4	3	8	17	20	25	25	31	33	29	31	37	38	36	14
	Number of species	43	30	31	36	24	29	38	53	36	52	79	81	103	51	87	68	60	67	65

As illustrated by means of the pH-spectra in Table 7 and the diagram (Fig. 4), the change of the pH-reaction towards the neutral point starts immediately and accelerates from the sample M 8084 (107 cm), in which 19 alkaliphilous, 9 pH-indifferent and 1 acidophilous species are found.

From the sample M 8087 (101 cm), in which 3 acidophilous species (8%) were found, the acidophilous group is increasing, and in M 8099 (75 cm) 11 alkaliphilous, 28 pH-indifferent and 13 acidophilous taxa were found. The fact that the acidophilous group is greater here than the alkaliphilous indicates, that a fall of pH has taken place till about the neutral point, and in the following period it changes slightly in acid direction. When compared with the percentage of the alkaliphilous species, the acidophilous species are predominant up till M 8133 (10 cm), where a tend towards a more neutral reaction is seen.

In the recent sample the two groups are almost balancing, while the number of pH-indifferent species has increased. The pH of the present lake is 5.6.

LAKE D

Kigssaviat taserssua

(64°27.5' N, 51°35' W)

500 m south of Sårdlup timâne taserssuaq (Lake C) a small lake, 40×70 m, 51 m a.s.l., was cored. The greatest depth of water, 175 cm, is found at the coring site.

Isoëtes setacea and sterile *Sparganium hyperboreum* are growing. *Spongilla* sp. is found too.

The chemical analyses are given in Table 1.

The following layers were found (cm below the lake bottom):

0–129 cm: Brown, fine detritus gyttja.

129–166 cm: Bright olive detritus gyttja with leaves and a few stems of mosses.

166–178 cm: Olive detritus gyttja with tiny rootlets of limnophytes and a few moss fragments.

178–218 cm: Detritus gyttja with mosses, bright olive.

218–230 cm: Fine detritus gyttja.

230–234.5 cm: Stratified, fine detritus gyttja, café-au-lait coloured.

234.5–241.5 cm: Paper-thin clay gyttja layers of varying colours.

241.5–254 cm: Clay with sand and small stones.

A sample, 235.5–241.5 cm, has been radiocarbon dated: 8080 ± 130 B.P. (K-2293).

Table 8. Continued

Sample No. M	243.5 8262	240.5 8263	232.5 8267	224.5 8271	217 8275	200.5 8283	180.5 8293	161 8217	141 8227	121 8237	101 8247	81 8257	61 8175	41 8185	21 8195	recent
Depth below the bottom, cm																
<i>Gomphonema</i>																
<i>gracile</i> EHR.....				x				x	x				x			
<i>lagerheimii</i> A. CLEVE.....							x									
– fo. <i>simplex</i> FOGED.....											x	x	x		x	x
<i>parvulum</i> KÜTZ.....				x	x	x	x	x	x			x				
<i>Melosira</i>																
<i>italica</i> (EHR.) KÜTZ. subsp. <i>subarctica</i> MÜLLER.....						x	x	x								
<i>Navicula</i>																
<i>abiskoensis</i> HUST.....	x															
<i>explanata</i> HUST.....								x								
<i>lapidosa</i> KRASSKE.....															x	
<i>levanderi</i> HUST.....						x			x	x						
<i>pseudoscutiformis</i> HUST.....			x	x	x	x	x	x								
<i>pupula</i> KÜTZ.....			x	x	x											
– var. <i>capitata</i> HUST.....			x													
– var. <i>rectangularis</i> (GREG.) GRUN....			x	x	x			x	x	x						
<i>radiosa</i> KÜTZ.....			x	x	x	x	x	x								
<i>wittrockii</i> (LAGERST.) A. CLEVE-EULER			x	x	x	x	x									
<i>Neidium</i>																
<i>affinis</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
– var. <i>capitata</i> MÖLDER.....									x				x			
<i>bisulcatum</i> (LAGERST.) CLEVE.....			x				x	x	x		x				x	x
<i>iridis</i> (EHR.) CL. fo. <i>vernalis</i> REICHELT																x
– var. <i>amphiata</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....								x	x	x	x		x			x
<i>productum</i> (W. SMITH) CLEVE.....														x	x	x
<i>temperei</i> REIMER.....								x		x	x	x				
<i>Nitzschia</i>																
<i>denticula</i> GRUN.....				x												
<i>gracilis</i> HANTZSCH.....								x					x	x		
<i>hollerupensis</i> FOGED.....			x													
<i>Peronia</i>																
<i>heribaudi</i> BRUN & PERAG.....															x	
<i>Pinnularia</i>																
<i>biceps</i> GREG.....								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>braunii</i> GRUN. var. <i>amphicephala</i> (A. MAYER) HUST.....							x	x			x	x	x	x		x
<i>divergens</i> W. SMITH var. <i>elliptica</i> GRU.											x					
<i>gentilis</i> (DONK.) CLEVE.....					x		x									
<i>gracillima</i> GREG.....				x	x	x	x							x	x	
<i>interrupta</i> W. SMITH.....		x	x		x											
<i>maior</i> KÜTZ.....											x		x			
<i>mesolepta</i> (EHR.) W. SMITH.....								x								x
<i>microstauron</i> (EHR.) CLEVE.....								x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
– var. <i>brébissonii</i> (KÜTZ.) HUST.....					x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 8. Continued

Sample No. M	243.5 8262	240.5 8263	232.5 8267	224.5 8271	217 8275	200.5 8283	180.5 8293	161 8217	141 8227	121 8237	101 8247	81 8257	61 8175	41 8185	21 8195	- recent
Depth below the bottom, cm																
<i>molaris</i> GRUN.....				x												
<i>nodosa</i> EHR.....		x	x	x	x	x										
<i>subcapitata</i> GREG.....						x						x	x			
<i>viridis</i> (NITZSCH) EHR.....				x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Stauroneis</i>																
<i>anceps</i> EHR.....				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
- fo. <i>gracilis</i> RABH.....						x	x	x	x	x	x					
<i>phoenicenteron</i> EHR.....							x	x	x			x	x			
<i>smithii</i> GRUN. var. <i>incisa</i> PANT.....														x	x	x
<i>Surirella</i>																
<i>delicatissima</i> HUST.....								x	x	x		x				
<i>linearis</i> W. SMITH var. <i>constricta</i> (EHR.) GRUN.....					x							x			x	
<i>Tabellaria</i>																
<i>fenestrata</i> (LYNGBYE) KÜTZ.....					x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x
<i>focculosa</i> (ROTH) KÜTZ.....					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Acidophilous																
<i>Achnanthes</i>																
<i>depressa</i> (CLEVE) HUST.....								x								x
<i>flexella</i> (KÜTZ.) BRUN.....		x	x								x		x			
- var. <i>alpestris</i> BRUN.....			x					x	x	x			x			
<i>Amphicampa</i>																
<i>hemicyclus</i> (EHR.) HANTZSCH.....												x	x	x	x	x
<i>Anomoeoneis</i>																
<i>serians</i> (BRÉB.) CLEVE var. <i>brachysira</i> (BRÉB.) HUST.....							x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
- fo. <i>thermalis</i> (GRUN.) HUST.....									x				x	x		
<i>zellensis</i> (GRUN.) CLEVE fo. <i>difficilis</i> (GRUN.) HUST.....				x	x		x									
<i>Cymbella</i>																
<i>hebridica</i> (GREG.) CLEVE.....				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>incerta</i> (GRUN.) CLEVE.....					x	x	x	x	x	x		x				
<i>Eunotia</i>																
<i>alpina</i> (NAEG.) HUST.....						x										
<i>bactriana</i> EHR.....																x
<i>bidentula</i> W. SMITH.....														x	x	x
<i>bigibba</i> KÜTZ.....									x							
- var. <i>pumila</i> GRUN.....									x			x				x
<i>denticulata</i> (BRÉB.) RABH.....												x		x		
<i>exigua</i> BRÉB.).....													x	x	x	x
<i>fabae</i> (EHR.) GRUN. var. <i>rhomboidea</i> FOGED.....						x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>meisteri</i> HUST.....							x						x	x		

Table 8. Continued

Sample No. M	243.5 8262	240.5 8263	232.5 8267	224.5 8271	217 8275	200.5 8283	180.5 8293	161 8217	141 8227	121 8237	101 8247	81 8257	61 8175	41 8185	21 8195	recent
Depth below the bottom, cm																
<i>microcephala</i> KRASSKE.....													x			
<i>monodon</i> EHR.....					x			x x		x x	x x	x	x	x	x	x
– var. <i>maior</i> (W. SMITH) HUST.									x		x x	x	x	x	x	x
– var. <i>scandia</i> A. CLEVE-EULER fo.																
<i>ventricosa</i> A. CLEVE.													x			
<i>parallela</i> EHR.....															x	x
<i>pectinalis</i> (DILLW.) RABH. var. <i>minor</i> (KÜTZ.) RABH.....				x	x	x	x	x	x							
<i>polyglyphis</i> GRUN.....											x	x	x	x		
<i>praeminor</i> A. BERG.....													x			x
<i>praerupta</i> EHR.....									x			x		x	x	x
<i>rhomboidea</i> HUST.....								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>robusta</i> RALFS.....									x	x	x	x	x	x		
– var. <i>diadema</i> (EHR.) RALFS.....																x
<i>septentrionalis</i> ØSTRUP.....															x	
<i>sudetica</i> O. MÜLLER.....																x
<i>tenella</i> (GRUN.) HUST.....													x			
<i>triodon</i> EHR.....									x				x	x	x	x
<i>Fragilaria</i>																
<i>constricta</i> EHR.....													x	x	x	
<i>Frustulia</i>																
<i>rhomboides</i> (EHR.) DE TONI.....								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
– var. <i>saxonica</i> (RALFS) DE TONI....				x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Melosira</i>																
<i>distans</i> (EHR.) KÜTZ.....													x	x	x	x
– var. <i>alpigena</i> GRUN.....																x
– var. <i>lirata</i> (EHR.) BETHGE.....											x	x	x	x		
<i>Navicula</i>																
<i>järnefelti</i> HUST.....					x											
<i>variostrata</i> KRASSKE.....				x												
<i>Pinnularia</i>																
<i>divergentissima</i> GRUN.....					x											
<i>gibba</i> EHR.....						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
– var. <i>linearis</i> HUST.....								x		x				x		
<i>interrupta</i> W. SMITH var. <i>minutissima</i> HUST.....					x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>streptoraphe</i> CLEVE.....						x										
<i>Stenopterobia</i>																
<i>intermedia</i> LEWIS.....													x			x

The segregation from the inlet took place between the sedimentation of the two samples M 8263 (240.5 cm) and M 8267 (232.5 cm), the former being a proper marine deposit, while the latter is a pronounced freshwater deposit (detritus gyttja), in which 8 alkaliphilous, 11 pH-indifferent and 1 acidophilous species were found together with a few valves of the mesohalobous *Synedra pulchella*. This species also occurs as the only haline species in M 8271 (224.5 cm) and M 8283 (200.5 cm).

In the 14 freshwater samples, the recent one included, a total of 163 taxa were found, viz. 46 alkaliphilous, 69 pH-indifferent and 48 acidophilous species.

The pH-spectra in Table 9 and the diagram (Fig. 5) show the distribution of the species of the different pH-groups. The diagram illustrates more clearly than the corresponding diagrams from the former three lakes the characteristic development from alkaline to acid reaction, which has taken place in many lakes situated in previously glaciated areas.

The decrease of the share of the alkaliphilous species takes place almost immediately after the segregation of the lake from the inlet. In the same way the increase of number and percentage of the acidophilous species starts very soon. While the alkaliphilous group is in the majority compared with the acidophilous one in M 8293 (180.5 cm) with 12 and 7 species respectively, the sample M 8217 (161 cm) has 14 acidophilous

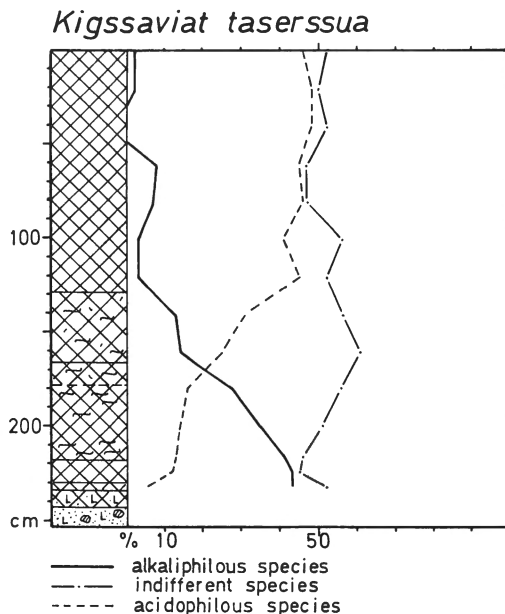


Fig. 5. Changes in number of diatom species within the three pH-groups throughout the core from *Kigssaviat taserussa*.

Table 9. *Spectra, Lake D*

Depth below the bottom, cm		243½	240½	232½	224½	216½	200½	180½	161	141	121	101	81	61	41	21	-
Sample No. M		8262	8263	8267	8271	8275	8283	8293	8217	8227	8237	8247	8257	8175	8185	8195	rec.
Polyhalobous	Number of species	13	11														
	% of species	36	38														
Mesohalobous	Number of species	19	10	1	1		1										
	% of species	52	35	5	2		2										
Halophilous	Number of species	2	2		1	1	1	1									
	% of species	6	7		2	2	2	2									
Alkaliphilous	Number of species	1	3	9	19	22	17	12	8	7	1	1	4	4		1	1
	% of species	3	10	43	43	41	35	28	14	13	3	3	7	8		2	2
	Number of species	1	3	11	20	25	25	24	35	30	15	19	26	25	25	23	24
	% of species	3	10	52	45	46	51	56	61	56	52	56	47	47	52	50	52
Acidophilous	Number of species			1	5	7	7	7	14	17	13	14	25	24	23	22	21
	% of species			5	12	13	14	16	25	31	45	41	46	45	48	48	46
	Number of species	36	29	21	44	54	49	43	57	54	29	34	55	53	48	46	46

taxa against 8 alkaliphilous. The crossing of the neutral point must have taken place between the sedimentation of these two samples.

After a sharp rise of the number of acidophilous species, followed by a simultaneous fall of the number of alkaliphilous species, a rather constant state is reached with the sample M 8237 (121 cm), in which a great predominance of the acidophilous species and a very slight representation of the alkaliphilous indicate a distinctly acid reaction in the lake. The number of pH-indifferent species varies but a little during the whole period of sedimentation.

In the present lake pH is 5.8.

In the three lakes treated previously in this paper a change towards a more neutral reaction seems to take place during the last period. By means of the analyses this can not be shown in Lake D.

TAXONOMICAL REMARKS

Achnanthes brevipes AG. var. *angustata* (GREV.) CLEVE. (A. SCHMIDT'S Atlas 418: 10–15. N. FOGED, 1975, p. 7; 9: 12–14, 17, 18).

Plate II, fig. 15: $40 \times 8 \mu$. 10–11 striae in 10μ . Lake A.

Achnanthes fredskildii nov. spec. Plate II, figs. 16a, b.

Valvae oblongae ellipticae apicibus late rotundatis, $14\text{--}15 \mu$ longae, $8\text{--}9 \mu$ latae, utraque striis transapicalibus radiantibus, $14\text{--}15$ in 10μ . Valva sine rraphe area axiali elliptice-lanceolata. Valva raphes cum rraphe recta lineari fissuris polaribus brevibus ad idem latus deflexis, poris centralibus densis et area axiali angusta elliptica.

The valves are oblong, elliptic with broadly rounded apices, $14\text{--}16 \mu$ long, $8\text{--}9 \mu$ broad. Both valves have $14\text{--}15$ radial transapical striae in 10μ . The rapheless valve has elliptic-lanceolate axialarea. The raphe valve has a straight linear raphe with short polar fissures deflected into the same direction, dense central pores and a narrow elliptic axial area.

Holotype in Coll. N. FOGED, Odense. No. M 8069(2), Greenland 1973.

Type locality: Sârdlup timâne taseressuaq (Lake C), West Greenland. Postglacial marine clay.

Plate II, figs. 16a, b: $16 \times 8 \mu$. 14 striae in 10μ . Lake C.

In gratitude dedicated to BENT FREDSKILD, phil. dr., danish palynologist and botanist.

Achnanthes hauckiana GRUN. (F. HUSTEDT 1930–66, II, p. 388, fig. 834).

Plate II, figs. 8a, b: $17 \times 8 \mu$. 16 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

Achnanthes holstii CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT 1930–66, II, p. 399, fig. 849).

Plate II, fig. 11a: $31 \times 10 \mu$. 12–13 striae in 10μ . Lake C.

Plate II, fig. 11b: $31 \times 10 \mu$. 15–16 striae in 10μ . Lake C.

Achnanthes iversenii nov. spec. Plate II, figs. 13a, b.

Valvae oblonge-ellipticae apicibus late rotundatis. $28\text{--}30 \mu$ longae, $8\text{--}10 \mu$ latae. Valva sine rhapshe pseudorhapse angusta lineari, striis transapicalibus radiantibus, 16–17 in 10μ . Valva rhapshe cum rhapshe lineari fissuris polaribus ad idem latus deflexis, poris centralibus densis, area axiali angustissima et striis transapicalibus radiantibus, 14–15 in 10μ .

The valves are oblong-elliptic with broadly rounded apices, $28\text{--}30 \mu$ long and $8\text{--}10 \mu$ broad. The rapheless valve has a narrow linear pseudoraphe and 16–17 transapical striae in 10μ . The raphe valve has a linear raphe with polar fissures deflected into the same direction, dense central pores, a very narrow axial area and 14–15 radial transapical striae in 10μ .

Holotype in Coll. N. FOGED, Odense. No. M 7966(1), Greenland 1973. Type locality: Gytje sø (Lake B), West Greenland. Postglacial detritus gyttja.

Plate II, fig. 13a: $29 \times 9 \mu$. 16–17 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

Plate II, fig. 13b: $29 \times 9 \mu$. 14–15 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

Named in honour of the late JOHANNES IVERSEN, phil. dr., danish palynologist and botanist, who has given fundamental contribution to the elucidation of the trend of the postglacial flora in Denmark and Greenland.

A. iversenii has some resemblance to *A. ignota* HUST. (A. SCHMIDT'S Atlas 420: 20–23) from Snigsfjord, Norway, but differs from it by having elliptical valves and a smaller number of striae in 10μ .

Achnanthes linkei HUST. (F. HUSTEDT, 1939, p. 607, figs. 28–32).

Plate II, figs. 14a, b: $36 \times 13 \mu$. 11–12 striae in 10μ . Lake D.

This characteristic mesohalobous diatom species was first depicted by P. SCHULZ, 1926, p. 192, fig. 43 from the Ancyclus deposit at Danzig, and named *A. lanceolata* var. *rostrata*. After that F. HUSTEDT found it in material from the sands submerged at high tide at the Frisian Islands. He stated it to be a species apart without any connection with *A. lanceolata*.

It is rather widespread but infrequent. In my recent material one of the places is Iceland, and in subfossil material as the present I have found it in Åmosen, and at Pine Mølle near Trelleborg, both localities situated in Western Zealand (not published). Not previously recorded from Greenland.

Achnanthes septata A. CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66, II, p. 422, fig. 875).

Plate II, figs. 9a, b: $74 \times 14\text{--}15 \mu$. 6 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

- Amphicampa hemicyclus* (EHR.) KARSTEN. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, II, p. 257, fig. 736).
 Plate I, fig. 6: $29 \times 4 \mu$. 12-13 striae in 10μ . Lake D.
 Plate I, fig. 7: $25 \times 7 \mu$. 12-13 striae in 10μ . Lake D.
- Amphiprora paludosa* W. SMITH. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 329, fig. 624).
 Plate VII, fig. 17: $145 \times 10-15 \mu$. 20-22 striae in 10μ . Lake B.
- Amphora proteus* GREG. (H. & M. PERAGALLO, 1897-1908, p. 200, 44: 24-18. C. BROCKMANN, 1950, p. 22, 4: 16, 17).
 Plate VII, fig. 11: Cell: $40 \times 15 \mu$. 14-15 striae in 10μ . Lake A.
 Plate VII, fig. 12: $56 \times 10 \mu$. Dorsal side 10-13, ventral side 10 striae in 10μ . Lake D.
- Anomoeoneis sphaerophora* (KÜTZ.) PFITZER. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, II, p. 740, fig. 1108a).
 Plate III, fig. 6: $82 \times 26 \mu$. 15 striae in 10μ . Lake A.
- Caloneis obtusa* (W. SMITH) CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 240, fig. 373. A. SCHMIDT'S Atlas 263: 11, 12).
 Syn.: *Caloneis hebes* (RALFS) PATRICK & REIMER, 1964, p. 589; 54: 13.
 Plate IV, fig. 1: $56 \times 16 \mu$. 14 striae in 10μ . Lake B.
 Plate IV, fig. 2: $47 \times 16 \mu$. 13 striae in 10μ . Lake B.
 Previously recorded from fresh water in Europe, North America and SW-Greenland (N. FOGED, 1973, p. 28; 6: 3-5).
- Cocconeis costata* Greg. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, II, p. 332, fig. 785. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 66; 8: 13).
 Plate II, fig. 5: $21 \times 15 \mu$. 7 (-8) striae in 10μ . Lake B.
- Coscinodiscus excentricus* EHR. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, I, p. 388, fig. 201).
 Plate I, fig. 1: diam. 39μ . Lake B.
- Cyclotella comta* (EHR.) KÜTZ. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, I, p. 354, fig. 183).
 Plate I, fig. 5: diam. 28μ . Lake B.
- Cymbella angustata* (W. SMITH) CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 351, fig. 639. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 31; 17: 6, 7).
 Plate VII, fig. 8: $40 \times 7 \mu$. Dorsal side 14, ventral side 16 striae in 10μ . Lake C.
- Cymbella austriaca* GRUN. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 354, fig. 647. A. Schmidt's Atlas 374: 1-3).
 Plate VII, fig. 13: $34 \times 9 \mu$. Dorsal side 9, ventral side 8-9 striae in 10μ . Lake B.
 Almost identical with the specimen depicted by N. FOGED, 1974, 15: 18 from Iceland. Both specimens are somewhat different from F. HUSTEDT, 1930, fig. 647 as regards the size of the valve and the number of transapical striae in 10μ .
- Cymbella cistula* (HEMPR.) GRUN. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 363, fig. 676a).
 Plate VII, fig. 7: $49 \times 15 \mu$. 9 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

“Erstlingzelle”. The species is rather common as well in the post-glacial sediments here as in recent lakes in Greenland.

Cymbella gracilis (RABH.) CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 359, fig. 663. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 32; 15: 11; 17: 10).

Plate VII, fig. 16: $46 \times 8 \mu$. 12 striae in 10μ . Lake C.

Cymbella hebridica (GREG.) GRUN. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 359, fig. 662).

Plate VII, fig. 15: $40 \times 11 \mu$. 12 striae in 10μ . Lake D.

Cymbella incerta GRUN. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 360, fig. 665. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 33; 15: 13).

Plate VII, fig. 10: $55 \times 8 \mu$. 17–18 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

Cymbella leptoceros (EHR.?) GRUN. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 353, fig. 645. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 33; 17: 13, 14).

Plate VII, fig. 14: $36 \times 14 \mu$. Dorsal side 8, ventral side 8–9 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

Cymbella obtusa GREG. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 361, fig. 667).

Plate VII, fig. 9: $40 \times 7 \mu$. Dorsal side 12–13, ventral side (15–) 16 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

Diatomella salina VOIGT. (M. VOIGT, 1957, p. 69, figs. 6–9).

Plate II, fig. 10a: $20 \times 8 \mu$. 26–28 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

Plate II, fig. 10b: $20 \times 6 \mu$. 26–28 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

This *Diatomella* species is previously only found in *Holothurians* in Celebes (M. VOIGT, 1957). The specimens here agree exactly with M. VOIGT’s description and illustrations. The species is polyhalobous and found in the marine samples from the three lakes B, C and D. *Diatomella balfouriana* Grev. occurs rather frequently in Lake B, but it differs from *D. salina* not only from an ecological point of view, but also by having 18–20 very short striae in 10μ (vide e.g. N. FOGED, 1974, 7: 11, 12), whereas *D. salina* has 26–28 striae in 10μ and a narrow lanceolate axial area. *D. hustedti* Manguin 1954 is a freshwater species like *D. balfouriana*; it has 18–20 striae in 10μ .

Diploneis crabro Ehr. var. *panduro* (BRÉB.) (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66, p. 622, fig. 1034).

Plate IV, fig. 3: $60 \times 19\text{--}22 \mu$. 8 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

Diploneis crabro var. *expleta* (A.S.) CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66, II, p. 622, fig. 1036).

Plate IV, fig. 4: $64 \times 19\text{--}23 \mu$. 9 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

Diploneis didyma Ehr. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66, II, p. 685, fig. 1075a).

Plate IV, fig. 8: $50 \times 17\text{--}19 \mu$. 9 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

Diploneis fusca (GREG.) CLEVE var. *hyperborea* (GRUN.) HUST. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66, II, p. 657, fig. 1057a).

Plate IV, fig. 9: $45 \times 16 \mu$. 11 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

Diploneis incurvata (GREG.) CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66, II, p. 593,

figs. 1012b, d. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 67; 23: 11).

Plate IV, fig. 5: $41 \times 8.5-14 \mu$. 12 striae in 10μ . Lake D.

Diploneis interrupta (KÜTZ.) CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, II, p. 602, fig. 1019a. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 67; 23: 6).

Plate IV, fig. 7: $56 \times 10-20 \mu$. 10 striae in 10μ . Lake D.

Diploneis litoralis (DONK.) CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, II, p. 665, fig. 1062a. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 67; 23: 12).

Plate IV, fig. 10: $34 \times 16 \mu$. 14 striae in 10μ . Lake D.

Diploneis ovalis (HILSE) CLEVE. var. *oblongella* (NAEG.) CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, II, p. 672, figs. 1065f-h).

Plate IV, fig. 12: $33 \times 11 \mu$, 14 striae in 10μ . Lake A.

Diploneis pseudovalis HUST. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, II, p. 668, fig. 1063c).

Plate IV, fig. 11: $24 \times 13 \mu$. 11-12 striae in 10μ . Lake A.

Diploneis splendida (GREG.) CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, II, p. 712, figs. 1089a-c).

Plate IV, fig. 6: $70 \times 16-18 \mu$. 7 striae in 10μ . Lake A.

Epithemia sorex KÜTZ. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 388, fig. 736).

Plate VIII, fig. 7: $34 \times 11 \mu$. 15 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

Epithemia zebra (EHR.) KÜTZ. var. *saxonica* (KÜTZ.) GRUN. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 385, fig. 730).

Plate VIII, fig. 1: $65 \times 11 \mu$. 4 ribs and 13-14 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

Eunotia arcus EHR. var. *bidens* GRUN. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, II, p. 284, fig. 748d. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 37; 4: 14).

Plate I, fig. 11: $51 \times 8 \mu$. 8-10 striae in 10μ . Lake A.

Eunotia fallax A. CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, II, p. 288, fig. 753).

Plate I, fig. 9: $34 \times 4 \mu$. 9 striae in 10μ . Lake C.

Eunotia flexuosa (BRÈB.) KÜTZ. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, II, p. 312, fig. 778).

Plate I, fig. 13: $115 \times 6 \mu$. 12-13 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

Eunotia maior EHR. var. *scandia* A. CLEVE-EULER fo. *ventricosa* A. CLEVE. (A. CLEVE 1895, p. 27; 1: 37. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 38; 1: 2).

Plate I, fig. 10: $86 \times 19 \mu$. 10-11 striae in 10μ . Lake D.

This characteristic form of *E. maior* must be considered circumpolar as it is found in Northern Europe, Siberia and Greenland.

Eunotia robusta RALFS. var. *diadema* (EHR.) RALFS. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, II, p. 274, fig. 740i).

Plate I, fig. 14: $48 \times 15 \mu$. 10-11 striae in 10μ . Lake A.

Eunotia triodon EHR. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, II, p. 274, fig. 741. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 40; 3: 5, 6, 7).

Plate I, fig. 15: $39 \times 18 \mu$. 16 striae in 10μ . Lake D.

Fragilaria leptostauron (EHR.) HUST. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, II, p. 153, figs. 668a-j).

Plate I, fig. 8: $19 \times 13 \mu$. 9 striae in 10μ . Lake B.

- Gomphonema lanceolatum* EHR. var. *insignis* (GREG.) CLEVE.
(F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 376, fig. 701).
Plate VIII, fig. 3: $54 \times 11 \mu$. 10 striae in 10μ . Lake C.
- Gomphonema longiceps* EHR. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 375, fig. 704).
Plate VIII, fig. 4: $54 \times 8 \mu$. 12 striae in 10μ . Lake B.
- Gomphonema subtile* EHR. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 376, fig. 708. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 44; 18: 6).
Plate VIII, fig. 2: $44 \times 6 \mu$. 10 striae in 10μ . Lake B.
- Licmophora gracilis* (EHR.) GRUN. var. *anglica* (KÜTZ.) PERAG. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, II, p. 60, fig. 583).
Plate II, fig. 1: $38 \times 10 \mu$. 16 striae in 10μ . Lake B.
- Mastogloia exigua* LEWIS. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, II, p. 569, fig. 1003. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 69; 23: 9, 10).
Plate II, figs. 12a, b: $38 \times 12 \mu$. 3 loculi and 22-24 striae in 10μ . Lake B.
- Navicula abiskoensis* HUST. (F. HUSTEDT, 1942, p. 118, fig. 36. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 46; 10: 9. 1974, p. 67; 13: 25).
Plate VI, fig. 4: $35 \times 11 \mu$. 11 striae in 10μ . Lake A.
- Navicula arenaria* DONK. (C. BROCKMANN, 1950, p. 18; 1: 5. N. I. HENDEY, 1964, p. 196; 30: 15. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 70; 10: 8).
Plate V, fig. 9: $50 \times 10 \mu$. 10-11 striae in 10μ . Lake B.
- Navicula cancellata* DONK. (N. I. HENDEY, 1964, p. 203; 30: 18. 20. A. SCHMIDT's Atlas 46: 29, 30. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 70; 24: 15).
Plate VI, fig. 1: $45 \times 12 \mu$. 8 striae in 10μ . Lake B.
A small specimen of the species, almost identical with N. FOGED, 1973, 24:15.
- Navicula charlatii* PERAG. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, III, p. 603, fig. 1607a. N. FOGED, 1953, p. 49. 1955, p. 50; 6:2).
Syn.: *N. mutica* var. *undulata* GRUN. 1880.
N. mutica var. *nivalis* HUSTEDT 1943, p. 157, fig. 24.
Plate VI, fig. 9: $40 \times 13 \mu$. 16 striae and 12-13 puncta in 10μ . Lake A.
The species Plate 6, fig. 3 in N. FOGED, 1955 named *N. mutica* var. *nivalis* (EHR.) HUST. is *N. nivaloides* BOCK, 1963, p. 236; 2: 42-49, and F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, III, p. 622; fig. 1619.
- Navicula cincta* (EHR.) KÜTZ. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 298, fig. 510).
Plate V, fig. 10: $32 \times 8 \mu$. 13 striae in 10μ . Lake D.
- Navicula cruciculoides* BROCKMANN. (C. BROCKMANN, 1950, p. 15; 4:7-10. N. I. HENDEY, 1964, p. 161; 30:4. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 70).
Plate VI, fig. 3: $43 \times 9 \mu$. 15 striae in 10μ . Lake D. A small specimen.
- Navicula cryptocephala* KÜTZ. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 295, fig. 496).
Plate V, fig. 12: $30 \times 6 \mu$. 12-13 striae in 10μ . Lake C.
- Navicula digitoradiata* (GREG.) A. SCHMIDT. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 301,

- fig. 518. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 70; 24:1-3).
 Plate V, fig. 1:80×14 μ . 9 striae in 10 μ . Lake B.
- Navicula dissipata* HUST. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, III, p. 549, fig. 1587).
 Plate VI, fig. 7:17×6.5 μ . 17-18 striae in 10 μ . Lake B.
- Navicula forcipata* GREV. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, III, p. 531, fig. 1568).
 N. I. HENDEY, 1964, p. 211; 33:8, 9. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 71; 27:3, 4).
 Plate VI, fig. 10:45×19 μ . 15 striae in 10 μ . Lake D.
- Navicula gothlandica* GRUN. (F. HUSTEDT, 1939, p. 296, fig. 499).
 Plate V, fig. 8:29×8 μ . 14 striae in 10 μ . Lake D.
- Navicula pygmaea* KÜTZ. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, III, p. 538, fig. 1574).
 N. FOGED, 1973, p. 72; 25:11, 12).
 Syn.: *N. hudsonis* GRUN. (R. SIMONSEN, 1975).
 Plate VI, fig. 6:29×12 μ . 22-24 striae in 10 μ . Lake D.
- Navicula humerosa* BRÉB. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 311, fig. 559. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 72; 26:4).
 Plate VI, fig. 11:55×26 μ . 10 striae in 10 μ . Lake B.
- Navicula meniscus* SCHUM. (N. I. HENDEY, 1964, p. 201; 37:4. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 73; 24:13).
 Plate V, fig. 5:45×12 μ . 9 striae in 10 μ . Lake D.
- Navicula palpebralis* BRÉB. (H. & M. PERAGALLO, 1897-1908, p. 82; 10:17, 18. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 73; 26:5).
 Plate VI, fig. 2:45×15 μ . 8 striae in 10 μ . Lake D.
 According to N. I. HENDEY, 1964. *N. palpebralis* is a very variable species.
- Navicula peregrina* (EHR.) KÜTZ. var. *kefvingensis* (EHR.) CLEVE.
 (A. CLEVE-EULER, 1953, III, p. 145; fig. 803b. H. OKUNO 1952, p. 42; 14:5).
 Plate V, fig. 3:67×13 μ . 8-9 striae in 10 μ . Lake C.
- Navicula ramosissima* (AG.) CLEVE. (H. & M. PERAGALLO, 1897-1908, p. 92; 12:10).
 Plate VI, fig. 8:25×8 μ . 15-16 striae in 10 μ . Lake B.
- Navicula rhynchocephala* KÜTZ. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 296).
 Plate V, fig. 4:25×11 μ . 10 striae in 10 μ . Lake C.
 Closely related to *N. peregrina* EHR. var. *meniscus* SCHUM. (H. & M. PERAGALLO, 1897-1908, 12:16).
- Navicula subapiculata* (GRUN.) HUST. (F. HUSTEDT, 1939, p. 639. 1955, p. 29; 58:26, 27. A. SCHMIDT's Atlas 46:50-53).
 Syn.: *N. cancellata* DONK. var. *subapiculata* GRUN. (in P. T. CLEVE & A. GRUNOW, 1880, p. 37).
 Plate V, fig. 11:30×7 μ . 10 striae in 10 μ . Lake D.
- Navicula subinflata* GRUN. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930-66, III, p. 292, fig. 1415).
 Plate VI, fig. 5:39×9 μ . 16-18 striae in 10 μ . Lake B.
- Navicula transistans* CLEVE. (A. SCHMIDT's Atlas 259:14, 15. N. FOGED,

1973, p. 74; 24:8, 11, 16).

Plate V, fig. 13:50×12 μ . 10–11 striae in 10 μ . Lake A.

Plate V, fig. 14:55×12 μ . 9–10 striae in 10 μ . Lake C.

Plate V, fig. 15:62×13 μ . 10 striae in 10 μ . Lake A.

Navicula wittrockii (LAGERST.) CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66, III, p. 124, fig. 1256).

Plate V, fig. 6:48×11 μ . 14 striae in 10 μ . Lake B.

Plate V, fig. 7:36×8 μ . 14 striae in 10 μ . Lake C.

Navicula vulpina KÜTZ. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 297, fig. 504. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 50; 9:9, 10).

Plate V, fig. 2:83×15 μ . 8–9 striae in 10 μ . Lake A.

Neidium iridis (EHR.) CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 245, fig. 379).

Plate III, fig. 7:84×24 μ . 15 striae and 13 puncta in 10 μ . Lake A.

Neidium iridis fo. *crassiusculum* fo. nov. Plate III, fig. 9.

Valvis brevibus et latissimis a fo. *iridis* differt.

Differs from the species by having short and very broad valves.

Holotype in Coll. N. FOGED, Odense. No. M 8109, Greenland 1973.

Type locality: Sårdlup timâne taserssuaq (Lake C), West Greenland.

Postglacial freshwater gyttja.

Plate III, fig. 9:58×24 μ . 16–17 striae and 14 puncta in 10 μ . Lake C.

Neidium iridis fo. *vernalis* REICHELDT. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 245, fig. 380).

Plate III, fig. 8:83×17 μ . 16 striae and 16 puncta in 10 μ . Lake B.

Neidium temperei REIMER. (C. W. REIMER, 1959, p. 33; 4:2. R. PATRICK & C. W. REIMER, 1966, p. 406; 37:6. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 52; 8:7–9).

Plate III, fig. 10:45×18 μ . 16 striae and 16 puncta in 10 μ . Lake A.

Nitzschia acuminata (W. SMITH) GRUN. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 401, fig. 764).

Plate VIII, fig. 6:88×17 μ . 12–13 striae and 12–13 keel puncta in 10 μ . Lake A.

Nitzschia angustata (W. SMITH) GRUN. var. *acuta* GRUN. (F. HUSTEDT 1930, p. 402, fig. 768).

Plate VIII, fig. 10:34×8 μ . 16–18 striae in 10 μ . Lake B.

Nitzschia hollerupensis FOGED. (N. FOGED, 1962, p. 25; 5:9. 1973, p. 53; 19:15).

Syn.: *N. tirstrupensis* FOGED, 1963, p. 53; 6:7.

Plate VIII, fig. 5:58×5 μ . 8–9 keel puncta and 16 striae in 10 μ . Lake B.

This species is very closely related to *N. amphibia* GRUN. and ought possibly to be included there as var. *hollerupensis*.

In F. HUSTEDT, 1945–50, 41:44–47 HUSTEDT gives 4 specimens all of them grouped with *N. amphibia* GRUN. In figs. 44 and 45 the valves are elliptic, whereas they in figs. 46 and 47 are linear. The

linear valves generally are longer than the elliptical valves. In the large material in which I have found these forms, no transitions have hitherto been present. Consequently it will be reasonable to maintain the linear form as a species apart, alternatively to class it with *N. amphibia* as var. *hollerupensis*.

Opephora pacifica (GRUN.) PETIT. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66, II, p. 135, fig. 655).

Syn.: *O. marina* (GREG.) PETIT 1888. (N. FOGED, 1973, p. 75; 29:3). Plate II, fig. 2:25×6 μ . 10 striae in 10 μ . Lake B.

Pinnularia divergens W. SMITH var. *linearis* ØSTRUP. (E. ØSTRUP, 1910, p. 243; 14:11).

Plate VII, fig. 2:70×15 μ . 10 striae in 10 μ . Lake C.

Pinnularia hemiptera (KÜTZ.) CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 329, fig. 608. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 55; 12:8).

Plate VII, fig. 3:58×13 μ . 10 striae in 10 μ . Lake A.

Pinnularia islandica ØSTRUP. (E. ØSTRUP, 1918, p. 32; 3:47. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 57; 14, 15).

Plate VII, fig. 1:68×12 μ . 8 striae in 10 μ . Lake C.

Pinnularia microstauron (EHR.) CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 320, fig. 582).

Plate VI, fig. 15:62×10 μ . 11 striae in 10 μ . Lake B.

Pinnularia microstauron var. *brébissonii* (KÜTZ.) HUST. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 321, fig. 584).

Plate VI, fig. 16:45×11 μ . 10 striae in 10 μ . Lake C.

Pinnularia microstauron var. *brébissonii* fo. *diminuta* GRUN. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 322, fig. 585).

Plate VII, fig. 6:33×8 μ . 11 striae in 10 μ . Lake D.

Pinnularia pulchra ØSTRUP. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 329, fig. 609. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 59; 9:7, 19).

Plate VII, fig. 4:47×8 μ . 8–9 striae in 10 μ . Lake B.

Pinnularia quadratarea (A. SCHMIDT) CLEVE. (N. I. HENDEY, 1964, p. 232. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 76; 27:7–9).

Plate VII, fig. 5:43×9 μ . 10–11 striae in 10 μ . Lake A.

Pinnularia viridis (NITZSCH) EHR. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 334, fig. 617a).

Plate VI, fig. 12:112×23 μ . 7–8 striae in 10 μ . Lake B.

Plate VI, fig. 13:122×22 μ . 6 (–7) striae in 10 μ . Lake C.

Plate VI, fig. 14:83×20 μ . 6–7 striae in 10 μ . Lake A.

P. viridis varies very much as well as regards the size of the valve as the size of the axial area. There exists a very great number of forms and varieties, but it is very difficult to distinguish between most of them with tolerable certainty.

Plagiogramma staurophorum (GREG.) HEIBERG. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66,

- II, p. 110, fig. 635).
 Plate II, fig. 3:33×9 μ. 9 striae in 10 μ. Lake D.
- Pleurosigma angulatum* (QUECKETT) W. SMITH. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 228, fig. 342).
 Plate III, fig. 1:120×22 μ. 20/20 striae in 10 μ. Lake B.
- Rhabdonema minutum* KÜTZ. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66, II, p. 18, figs. 548a–d, f. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 77; 21:8).
 Plate II, fig. 4:40×17 μ. Lake B.
 Plate II, fig. 6:50×15 μ. 7 striae in 10 μ. Lake C.
- Stauroneis anceps* EHR. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66, II, p. 771, fig. 1120a).
 Plate III, fig. 3:86×17 μ. 14–15 striae in 10 μ. Lake A.
- Stauroneis halmei* MÖLDER. (K. MÖLDER, 1939, p. 21, fig. 7).
 Plate II, fig. 7:36×10 μ. 15 striae in 10 μ. Lake B.
 Previously recorded only from brackish water in Pojo Bay, Finland. The specimen here seems to be identical with the specimens from Pojo Bay. It seems to be closely related to *Stauroneis gregorii* RALFS.
- Stauroneis javanica* (GRUN.) CLEVE. fo. *lapponica* HUST. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66, II, p. 815, fig. 1160).
 Syn.: *S. obtusa* LAGERST. var. *lapponica* HUSTEDT, 1924, p. 563.
 Plate III, fig. 4:55×14 μ. 16–18 striae in 10 μ. Lake B.
- Stauroneis phoenicenteron* (NITZSCH) EHR. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66, II, p. 766, fig. 1118a. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 61; 7:1–3).
 Plate III, fig. 2:80×18 μ. 16–18 striae and 16–17 puncta in 10 μ. Lake B.
- Stauroneis smithii* GRUN. var. *incisa* PANT. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66, II, p. 810, figs. 1157d–g).
 Plate III, fig. 5:37×9 μ. Lake A.
- Surirella amphioxys* W. SMITH. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 435, fig. 842. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 61; 20:8).
 Plate VIII, fig. 11:55×17 μ. 30 alae in 100 μ. Lake C.
- Surirella armoricana* PERAG. (H. & M. PERAGALLO, 1897–1908, p. 249; 60:10. N. I. HENDEY, 1964, p. 289; 40:6).
 Plate VIII, fig. 13:47×32 μ. 20–22 alae in 100 μ. Lake C.
- Surirella fastuosa* (EHR.) KÜTZ. (A. SCHMIDT's Atlas 4:1, 2. H. & M. PERAGALLO, 1897–1908, p. 248; 58:6. N. I. HENDEY, 1964, p. 268; 40:4).
 Plate VIII, fig. 12:52×35 μ. 18–20 alae in 100 μ. Lake C.
- Surirella ovata* KÜTZ. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930, p. 442, figs. 863, 864. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 62; 19:12, 13).
 Plate VIII, fig. 8:43×14 μ. 45 alae in 100 μ. Lake B.
 Plate VIII, fig. 9:35×15 μ. 25–30 alae in 100 μ. Lake B.

Synedra tabulata (AG.) KÜTZ. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66, II, p. 218, figs. 710a–d).

Plate I, fig. 12: $85 \times 6 \mu$. 10 striae in 10μ . Lake C.

Thalassiosira baltica (GRUN.) OSTENF. (A. GRUNOW, 1884, p. 81; 3:17 a, b).

Plate I, fig. 3: diam. 17μ . Lake C.

Thalassiosira gravida CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66, I, p. 325, fig. 161.

E. PAASCHE, 1960, p. 204; pl. 2, 3. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 79; 21:3).

Plate I, fig. 2: diam. 23μ . Lake C.

Thalassiosira nordenskiöldii CLEVE. (F. HUSTEDT, 1930–66, I, p. 321, fig.

157. N. FOGED, 1973, p. 79; 21:4).

Plate I, fig. 4: diam. 12μ . Lake A.

Acknowledgements

My thanks are due to BENT FREDSKILD, phil. dr., because he placed the material treated in the present paper at my disposal, as he has previously handed over material from Greenland to me for investigation.

Furthermore I want to express my respectful gratitude to the board of *Meddelelser om Grønland* who now for the sixth time has shown me the confidence to publish a treatise prepared by me on Greenland diatom flora.

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PLATES

Plate I

1. *Coscinodiscus excentricus* EHR.
2. *Thalassiosira gravida* CLEVE
3. *Thalassiosira baltica* (GRUN.) OSTENF.
4. *Thalassiosira nordenskiöldii* CLEVE
5. *Cyclotella comta* (EHR.) KÜTZ.
6. *Amphicampa hemicyclus* (EHR.) KARSTEN
7. *Amphicampa hemicyclus* (EHR.) KARSTEN
8. *Fragilaria leptostauron* (EHR.) HUST.
9. *Eunotia fallax* A. CLEVE
10. *Eunotia maior* EHR. var. *scandia* A. CLEVE-EULER
fo. *ventricosa* A. CLEVE
11. *Eunotia arcus* EHR. var. *bidens* GRUN.
12. *Synedra tabulata* (AG.) KÜTZ.
13. *Eunotia flexuosa* (BRÉB.) KÜTZ.
14. *Eunotia robusta* RALFS var. *diadema* (EHR.) RALFS
15. *Eunotia triodon* EHR.

Scales 10 μ

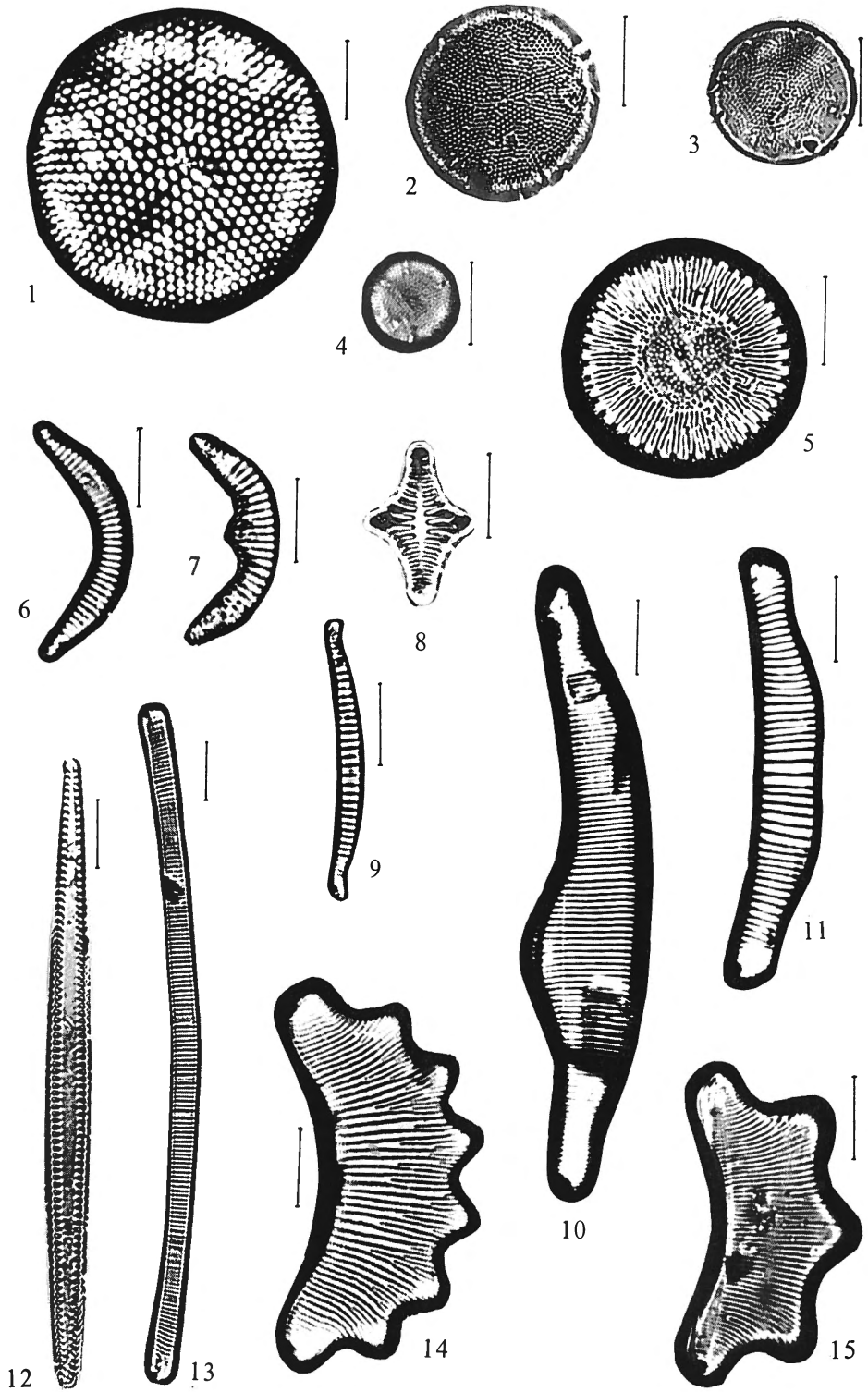


Plate II

1. *Licmophora gracilis* (EHR.) GRUN. var. *anglica* (KÜTZ.) PERAG.
2. *Opephora pacifica* (GRUN.) PETIT
3. *Plagiogramma staurophorum* (GREG.) HEIBERG
4. *Rhabdonema minutum* KÜTZ.
5. *Cocconeis costata* GREG.
6. *Rhabdonema minutum* KÜTZ.
7. *Stauroneis halmei* MÖLDER
- 8 a, b. *Achnanthes hauckiana* GRUN.
- 9 a, b. *Achnanthes septata* A. CLEVE
- 10 a, b. *Diatomella salina* VOIGT
- 11 a, b. *Achnanthes holstii* CLEVE
- 12 a, b. *Mastogloia exigua* LEWIS
- 13 a, b. *Achnanthes iversenii* nov. spec.
- 14 a, b. *Achnanthes linkei* HUST.
15. *Achnanthes brevipes* AG. var. *angustata* (GREV.) CLEVE
- 16 a, b. *Achnanthes fredskildii* nov. spec.

Scales 10 μ

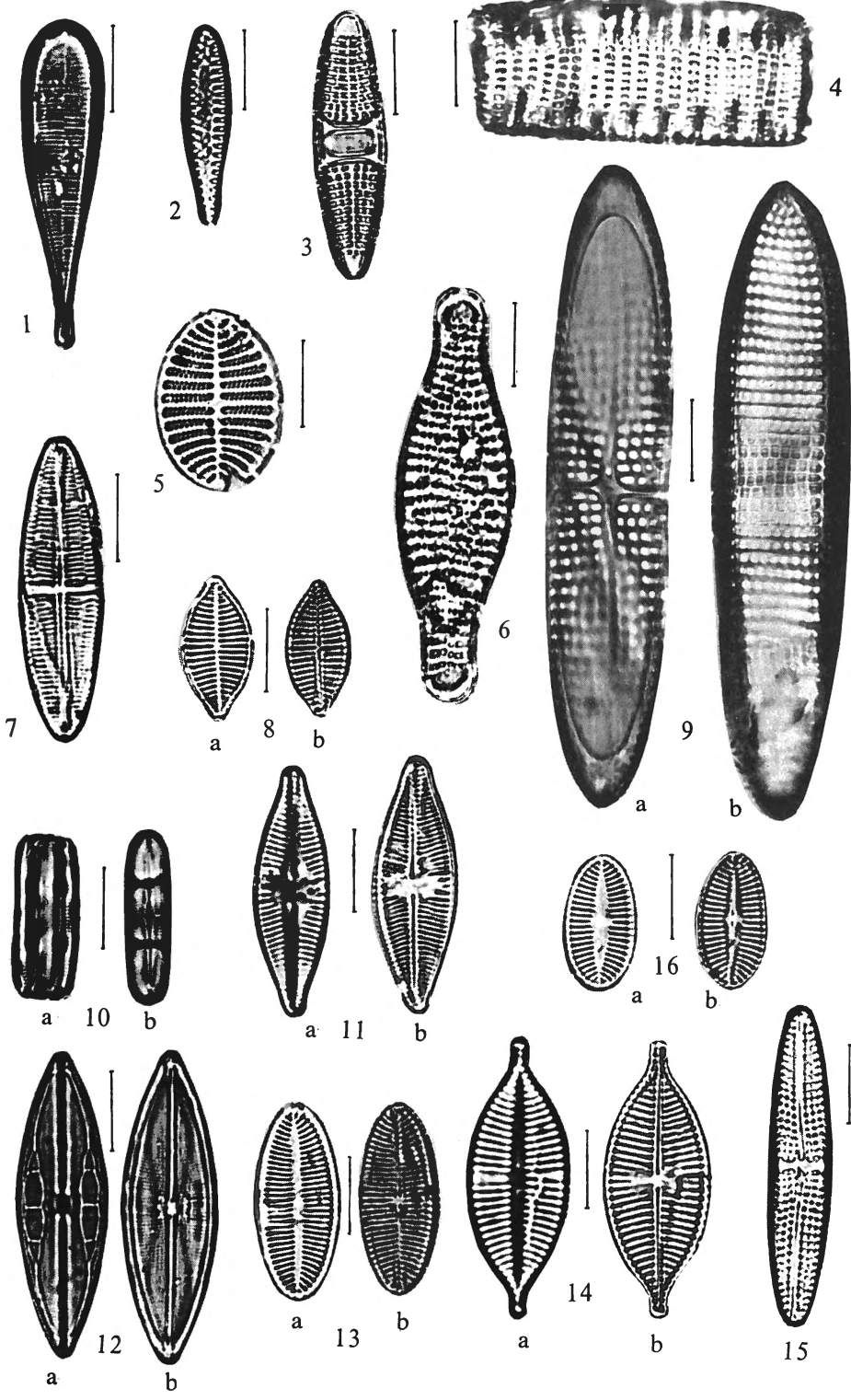


Plate III

1. *Pleurosigma angulatum* (QUECKETT) W. SMITH
2. *Stauroneis phoenicenteron* (NITZSCH) EHR.
3. *Stauroneis anceps* EHR.
4. *Stauroneis javanica* (GRUN.) CLEVE fo. *lapponica* HUST.
5. *Stauroneis smithii* GRUN. var. *incisa* PANT.
6. *Anomoeoneis sphaerophora* (KÜTZ.) PFITZER
7. *Neidium iridis* (EHR.) CLEVE
8. *Neidium iridis* fo. *vernalis* REICHELDT
9. *Neidium iridis* fo. *crassiusculum* fo. nov.
10. *Neidium temperei* REIMER

Scales 10 μ

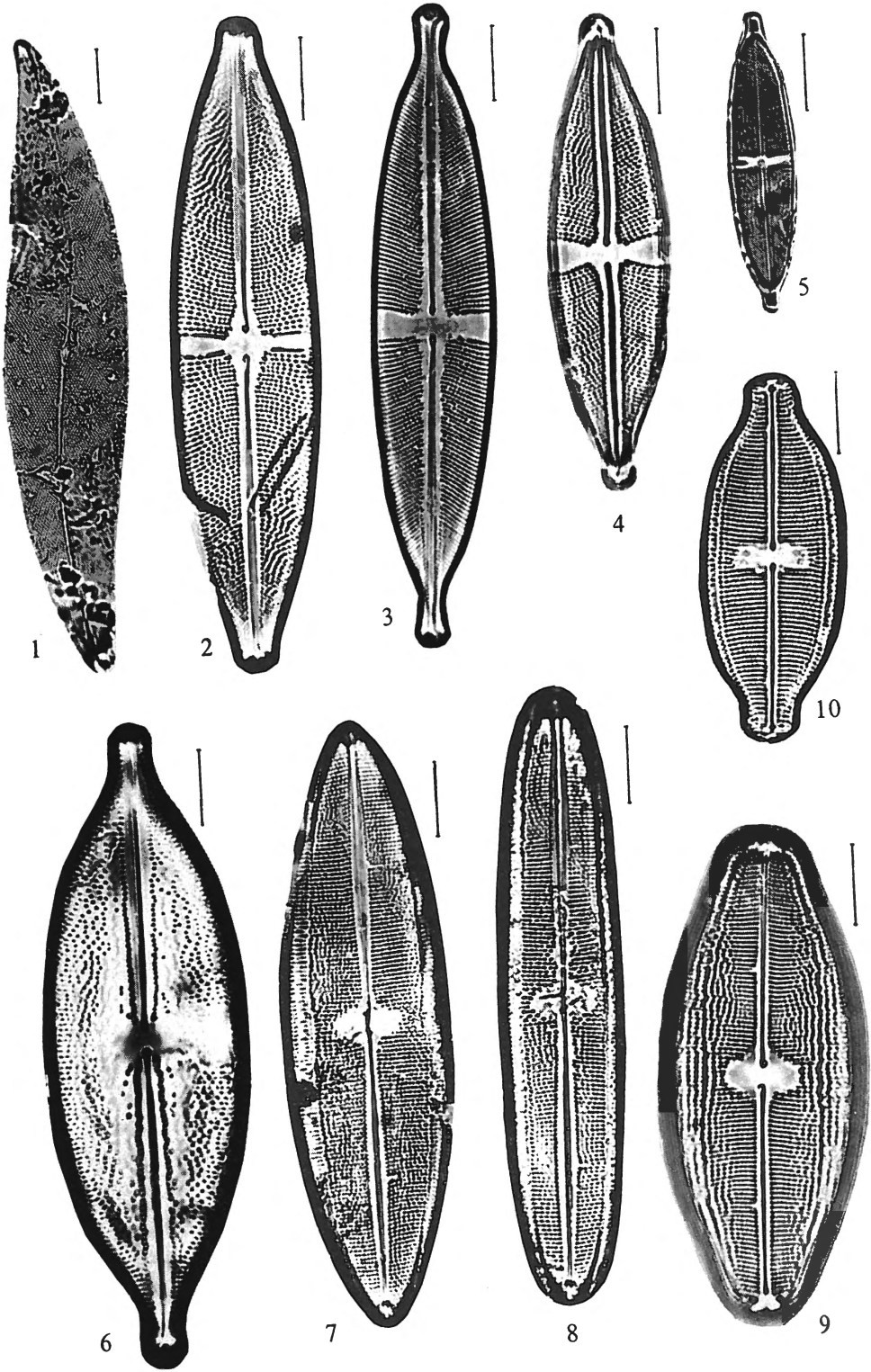


Plate IV

1. *Caloneis obtusa* (W. SMITH) CLEVE
2. *Caloneis obtusa* (W. SMITH) CLEVE
3. *Diploneis crabro* EHR. var. *panduro* (BRÉB.) CLEVE
4. *Diploneis crabro* var. *expleta* (A.S.) CLEVE
5. *Diploneis incurvata* (GREG.) CLEVE
6. *Diploneis splendida* (GREG.) CLEVE
7. *Diploneis interrupta* (KÜTZ.) CLEVE
8. *Diploneis didyma* EHR.
9. *Diploneis fusca* (GREG.) CLEVE var. *hyperborea* (GRUN.) HUST.
10. *Diploneis litoralis* (DONK.) CLEVE
11. *Diploneis pseudovalis* HUST.
12. *Diploneis ovalis* (HILSE) CLEVE var. *oblongella* (NAEG.) CLEVE

Scales 10 μ

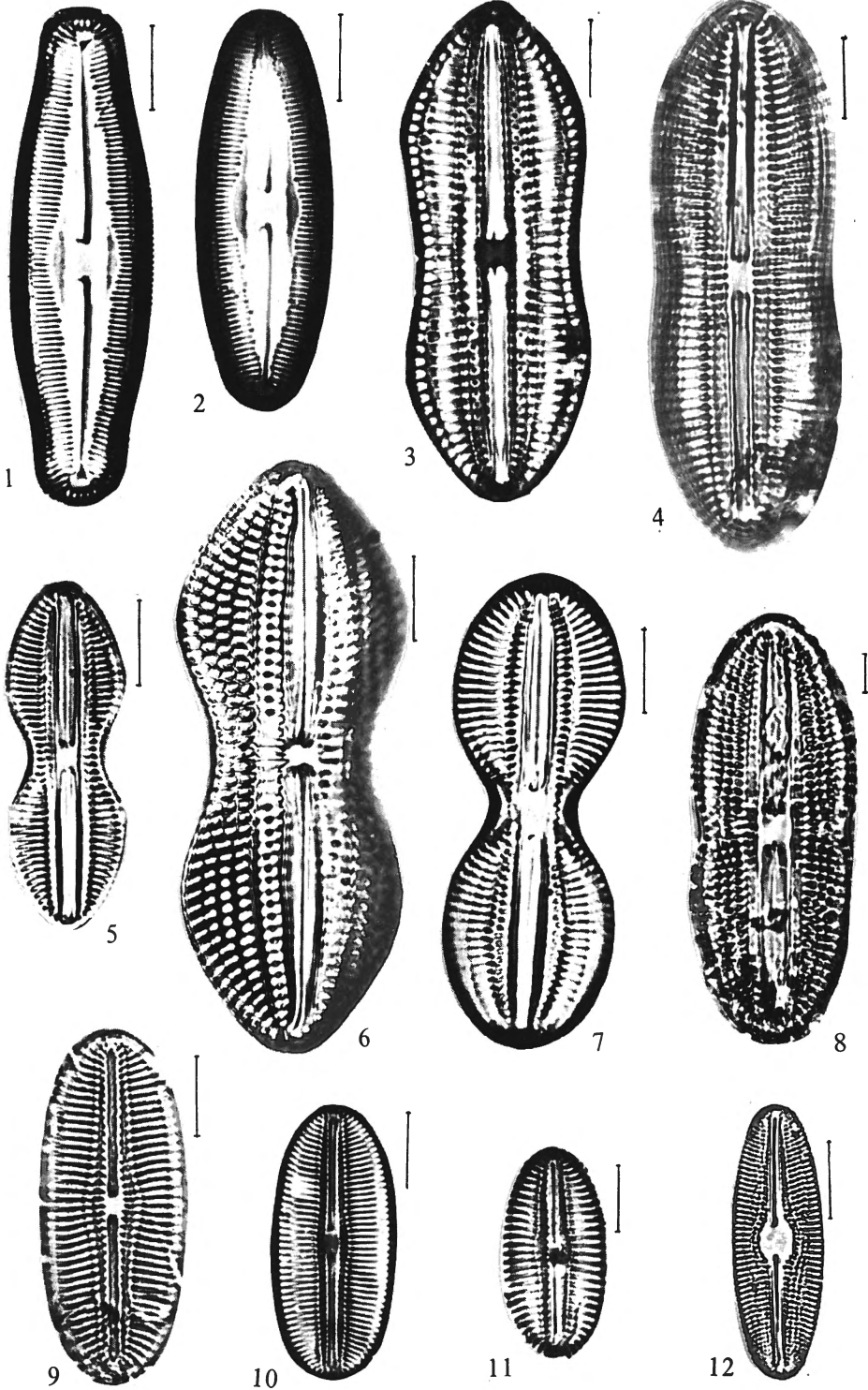


Plate V

1. *Navicula digitoradiata* (GREG.) A. SCHMIDT
2. *Navicula vulpina* KÜTZ.
3. *Navicula peregrina* (EHR.) KÜTZ. var. *kefvingensis* (EHR.) CLEVE
4. *Navicula rhynchocephala* KÜTZ.
5. *Navicula meniscus* SCHUM.
6. *Navicula wittrockii* (LAGERST.) CLEVE
7. *Navicula wittrockii* (LAGERST.) CLEVE
8. *Navicula gothlandica* GRUN.
9. *Navicula arenaria* DONK.
10. *Navicula cincta* (EHR.) KÜTZ.
11. *Navicula subapiculata* (GRUN.) HUST.
12. *Navicula cryptocephala* KÜTZ.
13. *Navicula transistans* CLEVE
14. *Navicula transistans* CLEVE
15. *Navicula transistans* CLEVE

Scales 10 μ

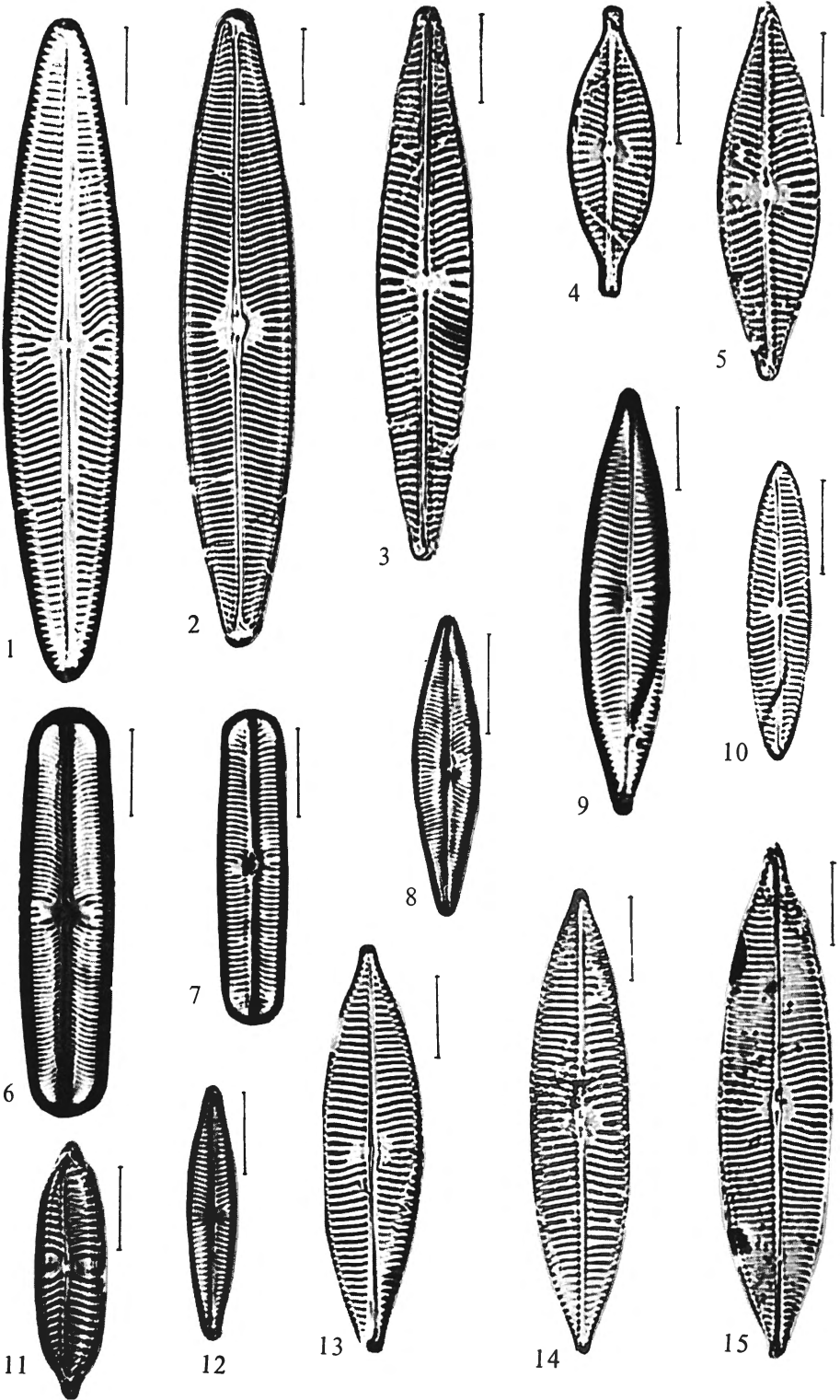


Plate VI

1. *Navicula cancellata* DONK.
2. *Navicula palpebralis* BRÉB.
3. *Navicula cruciculoides* BROCKMANN
4. *Navicula abiskoensis* HUST.
5. *Navicula subinflata* GRUN.
6. *Navicula pygmaea* KÜTZ.
7. *Navicula dissipata* HUST.
8. *Navicula ramosissima* (AG.) CLEVE
9. *Navicula charlatii* PERAG.
10. *Navicula forcipata* GREV.
11. *Navicula humerosa* BRÉB.
12. *Pinnularia viridis* (NITZSCH) EHR.
13. *Pinnularia viridis* (NITZSCH) EHR.
14. *Pinnularia viridis* (NITZSCH) EHR.
15. *Pinnularia microstauron* (EHR.) CLEVE
16. *Pinnularia microstauron* var. *brébissonii* (KÜTZ.) HUST.

Scales 10 μ

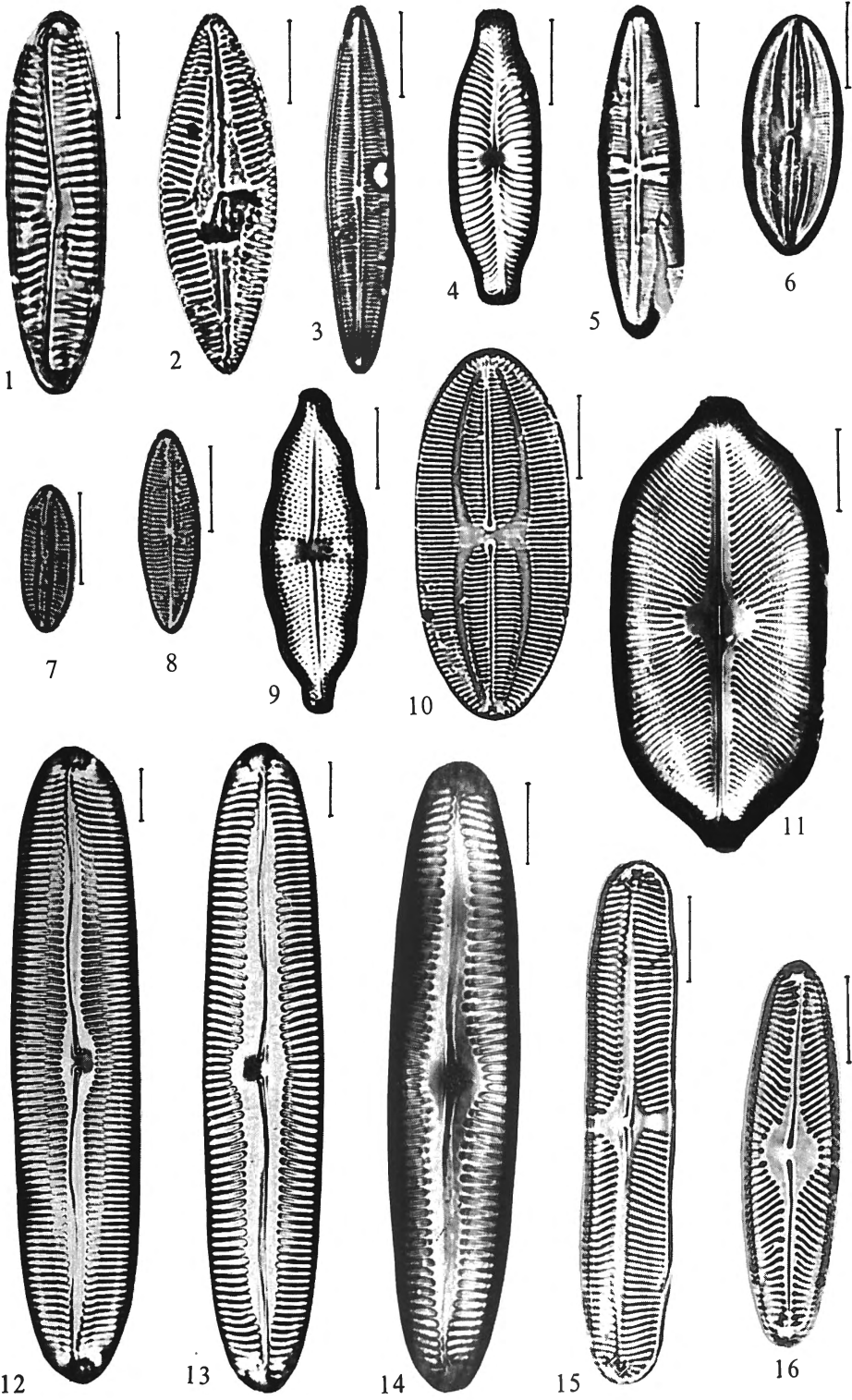


Plate VII

1. *Pinnularia islandica* ØSTRUP
2. *Pinnularia divergens* W. SMITH var. *linearis* ØSTRUP
3. *Pinnularia hemiptera* (KÜTZ.) CLEVE
4. *Pinnularia pulchra* ØSTRUP
5. *Pinnularia quadratarea* (A. SCHMIDT) CLEVE
6. *Pinnularia microstauron* (EHR.) CLEVE var. *brébissonii* (KÜTZ.) HUST.
fo. *diminuta* GRUN.
7. *Cymbella cistula* (HEMPR.) "Erstlingzelle".
8. *Cymbella angustata* (W. SMITH) CLEVE
9. *Cymbella obtusa* GREG.
10. *Cymbella incerta* GRUN.
11. *Amphora proteus* GREG.
12. *Amphora proteus* GREG.
13. *Cymbella austriaca* GRUN.
14. *Cymbella leptoceros* (EHR.?) GRUN.
15. *Cymbella hebridica* (GREG.) GRUN.
16. *Cymbella gracilis* (RABH.) CLEVE
17. *Amphiprora paludosa* W. SMITH

Scales 10 μ

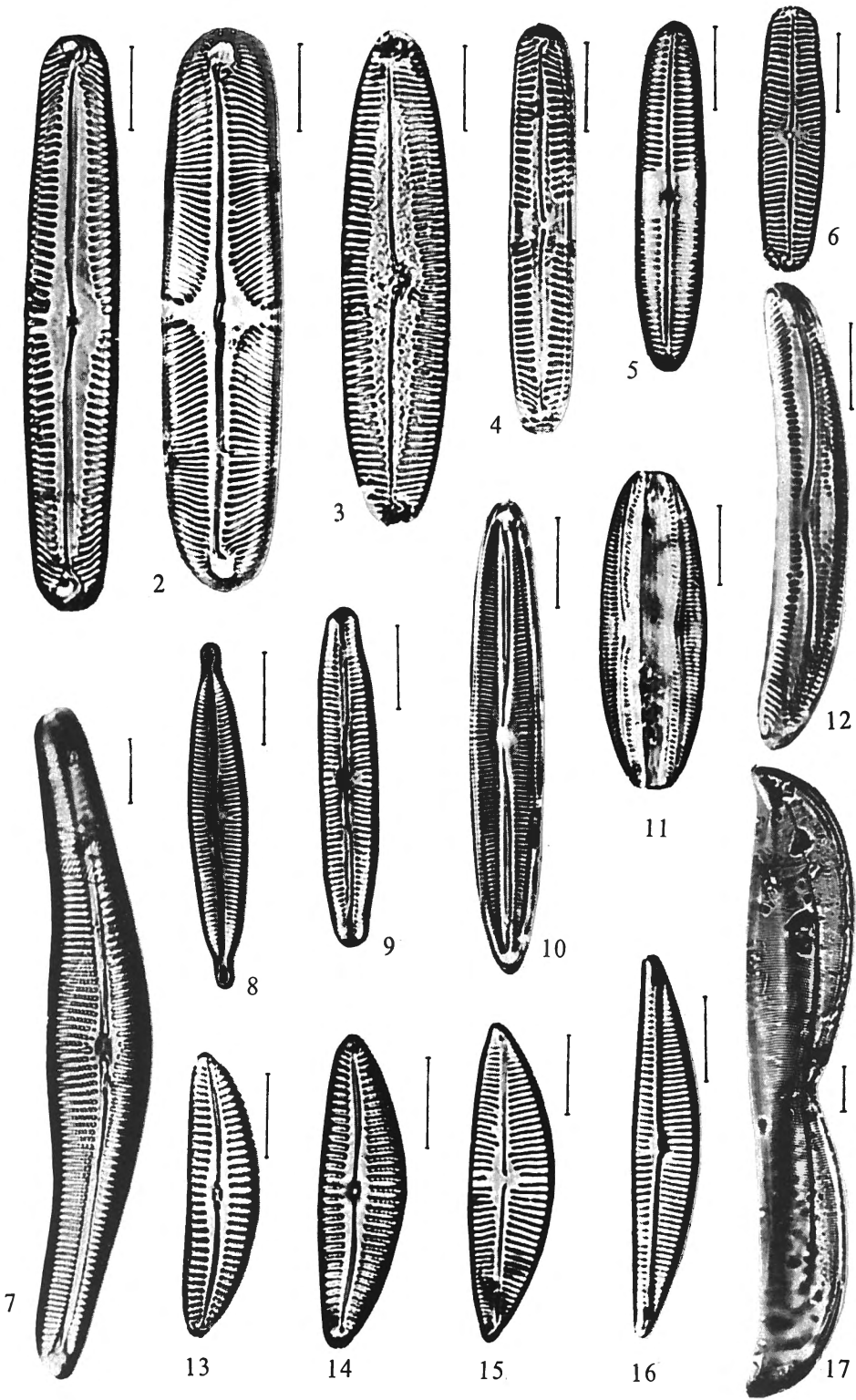


Plate VIII

1. *Epithemia zebra* (EHR.) KÜTZ. var. *saxonica* (KÜTZ.) GRUN.
2. *Gomphonema subtile* EHR.
3. *Gomphonema lanceolatum* EHR. var. *insignis* (GREG.) CLEVE
4. *Gomphonema longiceps* EHR.
5. *Nitzschia hollerupensis* FOGED
6. *Nitzschia acuminata* (W. SMITH) GRUN.
7. *Epithemia sores* KÜTZ.
8. *Surirella ovata* KÜTZ.
9. *Surirella ovata* KÜTZ.
10. *Nitzschia angusta* (W. SMITH) GRUN. var. *acuta* GRUN.
11. *Surirella amphioxys* W. SMITH
12. *Surirella fastuosa* (EHR.) KÜTZ.
13. *Surirella armoricana* PERAG.

Scales 10 μ

