

## KRÁTKÁ SDĚLENÍ

*Elakatothrix inflexa*, species nova

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Cellulae liberae, singulae vel post divisionem binae, fusiformes, arcuatae usque lunatae, ad utroque polos paulatim angustatae, apicibus paulo rotundatis usque acuminatis, tegumentum gelatinosum perspicuum; membrana tenuis et hyalina; chromatophorum singulum, parietale, tabelliforme usque rivuliforme, pyrenoidibus 1–2 globosis; nucleus singulus, sphaericus, in cellulis adultis centralis; in protoplasto guttae olei.

M u l t i p l i c a t i o cellularum divisione vegetativa in partes duas.

D i m e n s i o n e s: cellulae 17–28  $\mu\text{m}$  longae (distancia recta cellulae apicum), 3,2–4  $\mu\text{m}$  latae; tegumentum gelatinosum cellulae singulae 38  $\times$  5,5  $\mu\text{m}$ , coloniae usque 52  $\times$  7  $\mu\text{m}$ .

H a b i t a t i o: Bohemia boreali, montibus Concertiae (Krkonosé) prope oppidum Harrachov (circa 740 m supra mare), in periphytone saxi granitici aqua defluenti irrotatis, Maio 1964.

T y p u s: Fig. 1

*Elakatothrix inflexa* differs from the known species of the genus *Elakatothrix* WILLE in the bow-shaped cells and, from ecological point of view, in its occurrence on subaeric localities. Some cells are halfmoonshaped, the other only a little bowed. The mucilaginous envelope makes the whole bow-shaped fashion of the alga more conspicuous, especially in the colonies, consisting of two cells. This bow-shaped fashion was never so expressive at cells which were cultivated in laboratory as at cells from the natural material. The former became broader and shorter, which seems to be typical cultivated algae of a fusiform shape (*Koliella*, *Raphidium* etc.).

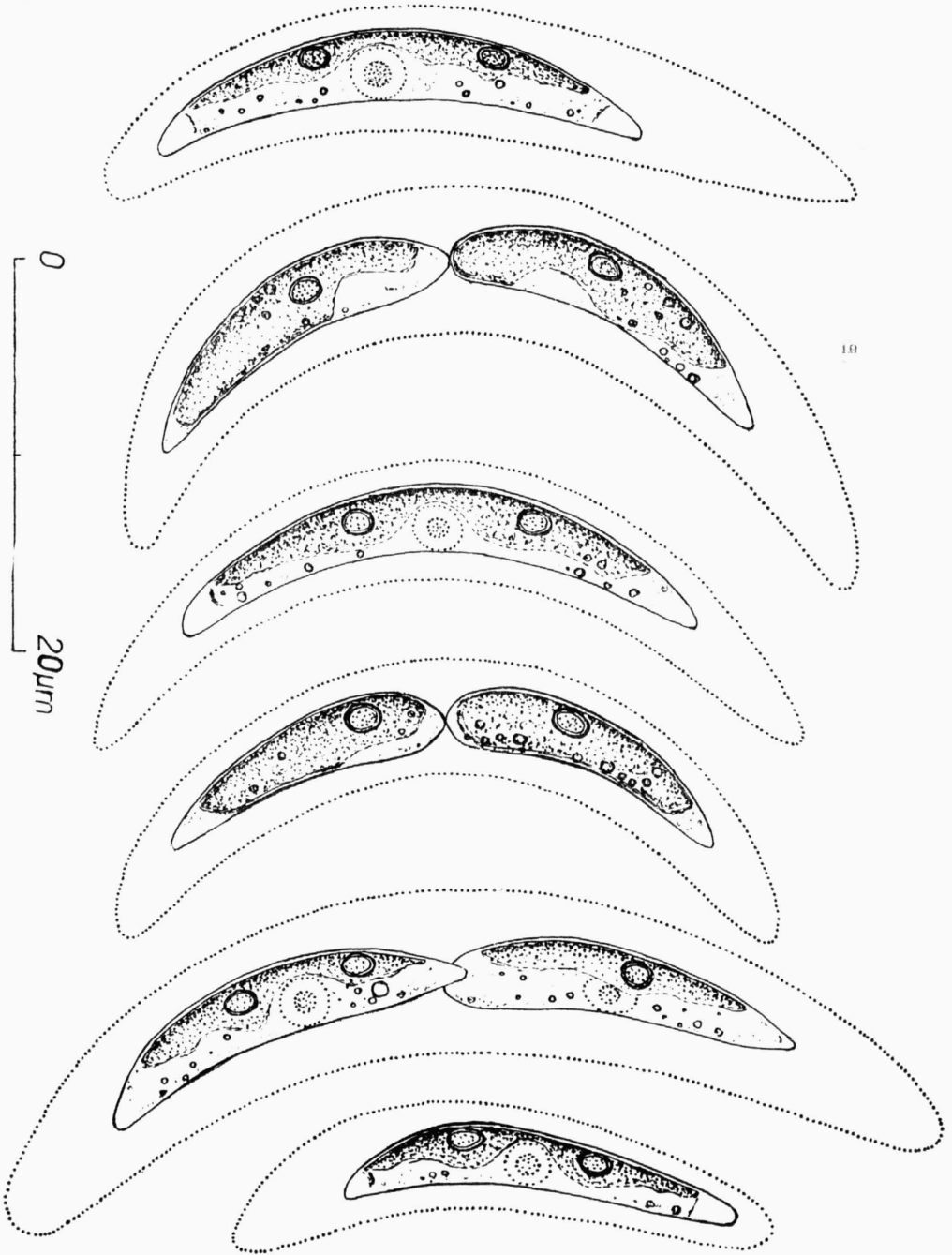
In the samples from nature the cells occur solitary or binary (after reproduction), in the laboratory arise colonies consisting from three, four, six to eight cells in distinctly limited mucilage.

From other described species of the genus *Elakatothrix* WILLE (*Elakatothrichaceae*, *Ulotrichales*) *E. inflexa* seems to be the most related to *E. gelatinosa* WILLE, especially in the shape of its chromatophore.

## R e f e r e n c e s

- HINDÁK F. (1962): Systematische Revision der Gattungen *Fusola* SNOW und *Elakatothrix* WILLE. — *Preslia* 34/3 : 277–292.  
KORŠÍKOV O. A. (1953): *Pidklas Protokokovi (Protoceceinae)*. — *Vizn. prismo. vod. Ukraïn.* RSR 5 : 436 p.

T a b. VI.: Fig. 1. — *Elakatothrix inflexa*, spec. nova.



F. Hindák: *Elakatothrix inflexa*, species nova