

Article



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Morphological variability within the *Achnanthidium minutissimum* species complex (Bacillariophyta): comparison between the type material of *Achnanthes minutissima* and related taxa, and new freshwater *Achnanthidium* species from Portugal

MARIA HELENA NOVAIS^{1,2*}, INGRID JÜTTNER³, BART VAN DE VIJVER^{4,5}, MARIA MANUELA MORAIS¹, LUCIEN HOFFMANN² & LUC ECTOR²

¹Instituto Ciências da Terra (ICT), Pólo da Universidade de Évora, Rua Romão Ramalho nº 59, 7000–671 Évora, Portugal

Abstract

Two new taxa similar to Achnanthidium minutissimum were common and abundant in samples collected during a survey of benthic diatoms in watercourses from mainland Portugal. They are described here as A. duriense, sp. nov. and A. lusitanicum, sp. nov. In addition, the recently described A. pseudolineare is reported from various localities and its ecology is described in detail. The new Achnanthidium species from Portugal were compared with the type material of morphologically similar taxa: Achnanthidium microcephalum, Achnanthes minutissima, A. minutissima var. cryptocephala, A. minutissima var. inconspicua and A. nana. The analysis of this type material confirmed that Achnanthes minutissima var. cryptocephala should be regarded as a different taxon, and a new combination is proposed, Achnanthidium neocryptocephalum, stat., comb. et nom. nov. Achnanthes minutissima var. inconspicua is now considered as a younger synonym of Achnanthidium lineare. Based on a detailed morphological study of specimens of Achnanthes nana from Scotland, Nepal and Portugal, this taxon is transferred to the genus Achnanthidium as Achnanthidium nanum, comb. nov.

Key words: Achnanthaceae, diversity, ecology, freshwater, nomenclature, taxonomy, ultrastructure

Introduction

Achnanthidium (Kütz. 1844: 75) is one of the most abundant and frequently found genera in freshwaters worldwide (e.g., Krammer & Lange-Bertalot 1991, Ponader & Potapova 2007, Potapova & Hamilton 2007). It is characterized by linear-lanceolate to lanceolate-elliptic valves with cells in girdle view forming a shallow V. Striae are radiate or almost parallel, uniseriate and wider spaced in the middle part of the valve, especially on the raphe valve. One valve has a simple central raphe hardly expanded at the centre, with terminal fissures straight or deflected to the secondary side at the apices. On the mantle a row of (slightly) elongated areolae is present (Round & Bukhtiyarova 1996). Within the genus, two groups have repeatedly received attention because of their abundance, their importance for water quality assessments and identification problems: i) the complex around A. minutissimum (Kütz. 1833: 578) Czarn. (1994: 157) with straight terminal raphe fissures, and ii) the complex around A. pyrenaicum (Hust. 1939: 554-555) H.Kobayasi (1997: 148) with terminal raphe fissures clearly deflected. Recently, several new species have been described in both groups: e.g., A. atomoides O.Monnier, Lange-Bertalot & Ector in Monnier et al. (2004: 128), A. dolomiticum Cantonati & Lange-Bert. (2006: 1185), A. lailae Van de Vijver in Zidarova et al. (2009: 297), A. caravelense Novais & Ector in Novais et al. (2011: 142), A. pseudolineare Van de Vijver, Novais & Ector in Van de Vijver et al. (2011a: 186), A. sublineare Van de Vijver, Jarlman & Ector in Van de Vijver et al. (2011a: 179), A. acerosum Van de Vijver, Lange-Bert. & Jarlman in Van de Vijver et al. (2011b: 198), A. ertzii Van de Vijver & Lange-Bert. in Van de Vijver et al. (2011b: 200), A. hoffmannii Van de Vijver, Ector, A.Mertens & Jarlman in Van de Vijver et al. (2011b: 195), A. tepidaricola

²Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST), Environmental Research and Innovation Department (ERIN), 41 rue du Brill, L-4422 Belvaux, Luxembourg (lucien.hoffmann@list.lu, luc.ector@list.lu)

³Department of Natural Sciences, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF10 3NP, UK (Ingrid.Juettner@museumwales.ac.uk)

⁴Botanic Garden Meise, Department of Bryophyta & Thallophyta, Nieuwelaan 38, B–1860 Meise, Belgium (vandevijver@br.fgov.be)

⁵University of Antwerp, Department of Biology, ECOBE, Universiteitsplein 1, B–2610 Wilrijk, Belgium

^{*} Corresponding author (E-mail: novaismh@gmail.com)