



Transfer of *Stenopterobia krammeri* Metzeltin & Lange-Bertalot to the genus *Iconella* Jurilj (Surirellaceae, Bacillariophyceae)

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Metzeltin & Lange-Bertalot (1998) described two *Stenopterobia* species from tropical South America: *Stenopterobia krammeri* Metzeltin & Lange-Bertalot (1998: 220, pl. 217: figs 1–6) from a spring near Santos, Brazil, and *S. planctonica* Metzeltin & Lange-Bertalot (1998: 221, pl. 219: fig. 3, pl. 210: fig. 4) from an tributary of the Demerara River in Guyana. In their differential diagnosis of *Stenopterobia krammeri*, Metzeltin & Lange-Bertalot (1998) gave the differences of this taxon with the morphologically related *S. delicatissima* (F.W.Lewis) Brébisson ex Van Heurck indicating that the valves of *S. krammeri* are broader (6–9 µm versus 4–6 µm) and that the axial area is on average considerably wider. In addition, the authors remarked that *S. krammeri* is most likely not conspecific with other morphologically more closely related taxa to *S. delicatissima* (F.W.Lewis) Brébisson ex Van Heurck. Metzeltin & Lange-Bertalot (1998) reported *S. krammeri* from many localities in the Neotropics, including Venezuela, Columbia and Ecuador (Rumrich & al. 2000), Guyana (Coste & al. 2010) and Columbia (Montoya-Moreno & al. 2013). The differential diagnosis of *Stenopterobia planctonica* with *S. pelagica* Hustedt indicated a smaller width (3.5–4 µm versus 6–7 µm), a length always shorter than 100 µm (versus 60–220 µm) and a coarser striation (29–31 versus 34–36 striae in 10 µm).

Stenopterobia pelagica was described by Hustedt (1942: 143, figs. 353–355, 358) from “Mahalonesee, Celebes” i.e. Lake Mahalona, Sulawesi, one of the larger Indonesian islands. Together with many *Surirella* Turpin taxa from the southeast Asian insular region, Kapustin & Kulikovskiy (2018: 241) transferred *Stenopterobia pelagica* to *Iconella pelagica* (Hustedt) Kapustin & Kulikovskiy, while the transfer of *Stenopterobia planctonica* to *Iconella planctonica* (Metzeltin & Lange-Bertalot) Rytlewski & D.R.L.Burge was proposed later by Rytlewski & D.R.L.Burge (2025: 2). However, a transfer of *S. krammeri* to *Iconella* has not been effected.

Based on the transfers of many *Stenopterobia* taxa to *Iconella* Jurilj (e.g. Ruck & al. 2004, 2016, Jahn & al. 2017, Kapustin & Kulikovskiy 2018, Kusber & al. 2020, Rytlewski & D.R.L.Burge 2025) and our findings in tropical Africa, where *Stenopterobia cataractarum* Cocquyt & J.C.Taylor 2014, a taxon morphologically closely related to *S. delicatissima*, has been transferred to the genus *Iconella*, *I. cataractarum* (Cocquyt & J.C.Taylor) Cocquyt & J.C.Taylor (Jahn & al. 2017), we think it appropriate at this time to propose the transfer the neotropical species *S. krammeri* to the genus *Iconella*. The taxon fits the generic characters of the genus *Iconella* Jurilj (1949): a raised raphe canal, alar canals with fenestrae and fenestral bars, and internally rimmed areolae (Jahn & al. 2017, Kusber & al. 2020).

Iconella krammeri (Metzeltin & Lange-Bertalot) Cocquyt, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Stenopterobia krammeri* Metzeltin & Lange-Bertalot, *Iconographia Diatomologica* 5: 220, figs 217: 1–6, 1998

Holotype: Bot. Inst. der J.W. Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt am Main Praep. AmS-575 in Coll. Lange-Bertalot (FR), leg. Coralie Kodron.

Type locality: “Quellbach bei Santos, Brasilia” [Spring stream near Santos, Brazil]

Registration: <http://phycobank.org/107542>



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