Abstract

_Fragilaria berolinensis_ and _Synedra parasitica_ have been studied in relation to their current taxonomic position. All the evidence points to a removal to new genera based largely on electron microscopic evidence complemented by their unique habitat requirements, the former planktonic and the latter epiphytic on other diatoms. In addition their ecology and north/south hemisphere occurrence is considered.

Key index words

_Belonastrum_, Epiphytes, _Fragilaria_, Freshwater ecology, _Synedra_, _Synedrella_