

Gyrodinium grossestriatum sp. nov.

(pl. 10, f. 64 a-c)

Campbell, 1973

Cells large, body fusiform, circular in cross-section, epicone shorter than hypocone. Length 25-26 μ , width 14-15 μ . Epicone conate with acutely rounded apex and slightly convex sides; hypocone similar but longer. Surface with about 11 strong longitudinal striations, actually narrow ridges, extending from apex to antapex, with five visible across the ventral surface. Girdle moderately wide and deep, displaced 3 girdle widths (about 1/4 the body length) and overlapping approximately 2 girdle widths; sulcus sigmoid and narrow, extending onto the epicone, deflected strongly to the left in the intercingular region, then becoming more shallow and continuing to the flattened left side of the antapex. Transverse flagellum completely encircling the body; longitudinal flagellum 1/2 to 2/3 the body length.

Chromatophores absent. Nucleus spherical, varying in position within the middle third of the body, with elongate chromosomal bodies visible. Ingested bodies and assimilate granules present posteriorly.

Gales Creek: Present in 3 samples from June and October; from 21 to 27 $^{\circ}$ /oo salinity.

This species is very similar to *Gyrodinium dominans* Hulburt (1957) but differs in the stronger flexure of the sulcus and the fewer heavier longitudinal striations which are observable even with lower power magnifications.

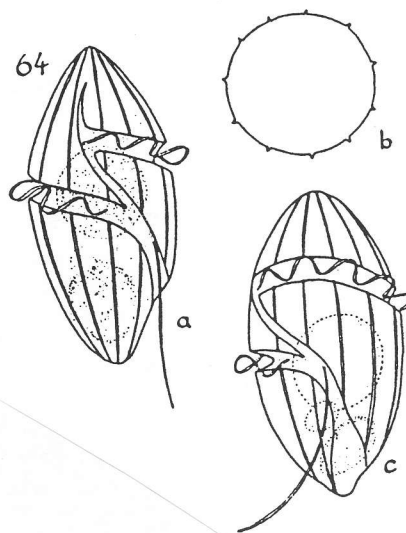


Fig. 64. *Gyrodinium grossestriatum* sp. nov. p. 162
a. Ventral view
b. Cross-section
c. Ventrilateral view