

## SYSTEMATIC POSITION OF THE GENUS *RHOICOSPHENIA* GRUNOW IN THE DIATOM TREE OF LIFE

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Based on valve morphology, cytoplasmic features, and sexual reproduction, several hypotheses for the systematic position of the genus *Rhoicosphenia* Grunow have been proposed. One hypothesis, advocated by several including Grunow, Hustedt, and most recently, Patrick & Reimer, place the genus in the Achnanthaceae Kützing, mainly due to valve flexure and the heterovalvate nature of the frustules – one bearing a complete raphe, and the other with a reduced raphe system. A second hypothesis, set forth by Cleve, supported by a cladistic and phenetic study by Kociolek & Stoermer, and adopted by Round, Crawford, & Mann, allies *Rhoicosphenia* Grunow more closely with the Gomphonemataceae Kützing, due to cuneate valve shape and chloroplast structure. Two additional evolutionary scenarios have been described by Mann. The first suggests that *Rhoicosphenia* is the primitive ancestor of the Achnanthaceae and Gomphonemataceae. The other scenario places *Rhoicosphenia* outside of these two lineages at an unknown position within the raphid diatoms.

In the 1980's, *Rhoicosphenia* was the subject of several taxonomic and systematic studies, but to date has not been included in any published molecular systematic studies. The addition of *Rhoicosphenia* to the molecular Diatom Tree of Life will allow testing of past hypotheses based on a variety of morphological characters. A preliminary molecular phylogeny using two populations of *Rhoicosphenia* and additional raphid taxa does not support any of the aforementioned phylogenetic hypotheses. Instead, the results indicate that *Rhoicosphenia* occupies a unique position within the Cymbellales, reflecting a closer relationship to the Gomphonemataceae rather than the Achnanthaceae. These results are consistent with the phenetic and cladistic results of Kociolek & Stoermer. We will increase the taxon sampling of *Rhoicosphenia* in future research in order to answer questions of monophyly within the genus as well as biogeographic questions in regards to the ubiquitously reported *R. abbreviata* (*curvata*).

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