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Monograph of the Hypotricha (Ciliophora), a treatise dealing with a major group of limnetic protists

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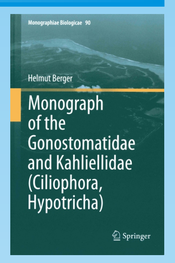
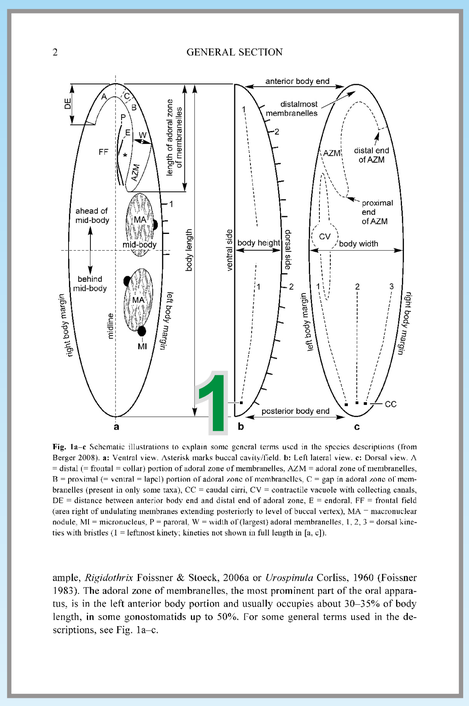
http://www.protozoology.com



Main Features of the Monograph

- ☺ Most detailed revision of hypotrichs ever published
- ☺ Detailed explanation of general and specific terms (1, 7)
- ☺ Characterization of each supraspecific group and discussion of ground pattern and taxonomic details and problems (2)
- ☺ Detailed list of synonyms (3)
- ☺ Derivation of each scientific name and discussion of nomenclatural problems (4)
- ☺ Easy to use key to each taxon, including hints to illustrations (5)
- ☺ Unified descriptions of species
- ☺ Summary of all morphometric characterizations available (6)
- ☺ Almost all illustrations ever published and many micrographs showing all important details are included; with detailed labelling (7, 8)
- ☺ Very detailed ecology section (all published records; generation time, biomass, food, etc. if available) (9)
- ☺ Very comprehensive and exact list of references (10); in total about 5500 references
- ☺ Systematic index to all names mentioned; two-sided (11)
- ☺ Published in the renowned book-series *Monographiae Biologicae* (MB; Springer)
- ☺ 4 volumes already available (Oxytrichidae, MB 78, 1999; Urostyloidea, MB 85, 2006; Amphisiellidae and Trachelostylidae, MB 88, 2008; Gonostomatidae and Kahliellidae, MB 90, 2011); volumes 5 (Uroleptidae) and 6 (Spirofilidae, remaining groups, supplements to other groups, key to all taxa) in preparation
- ☹ Expensive; however, 33% discount for Springer authors and cheap electronic versions available!



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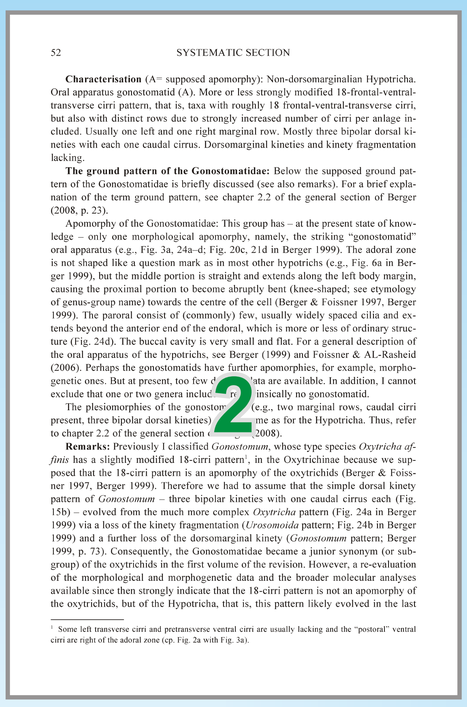

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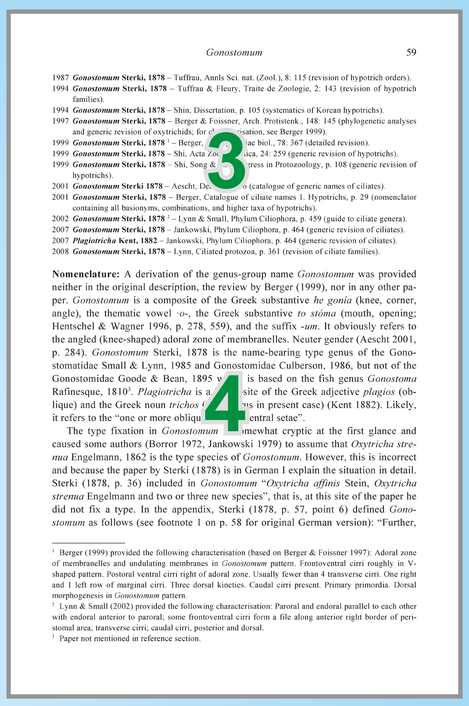

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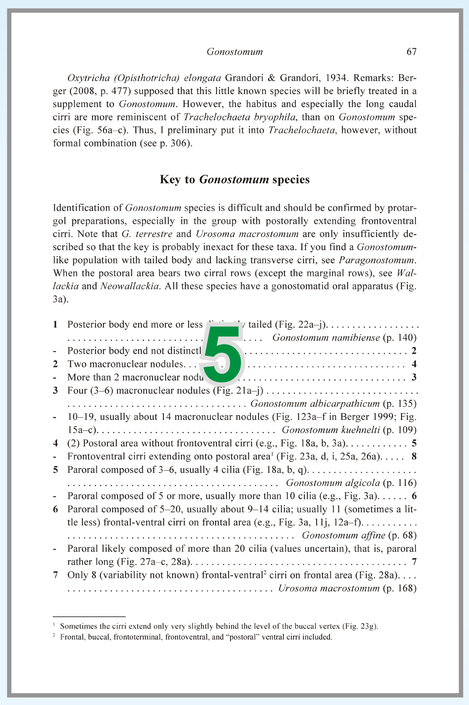

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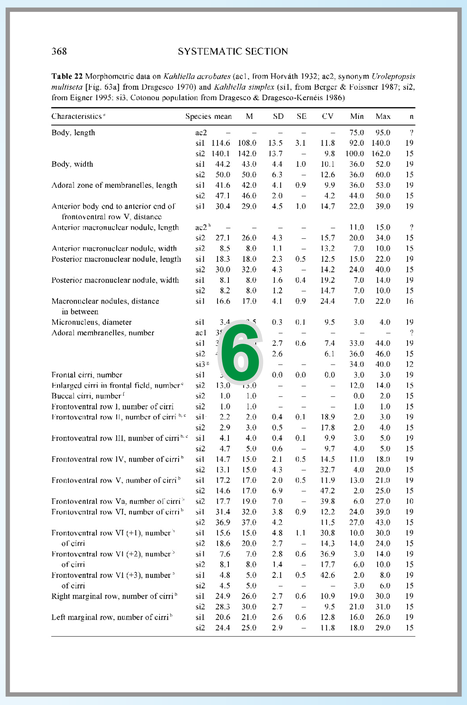

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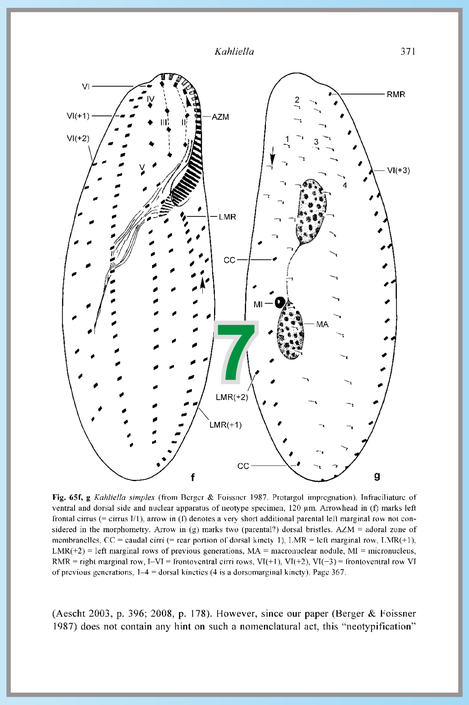

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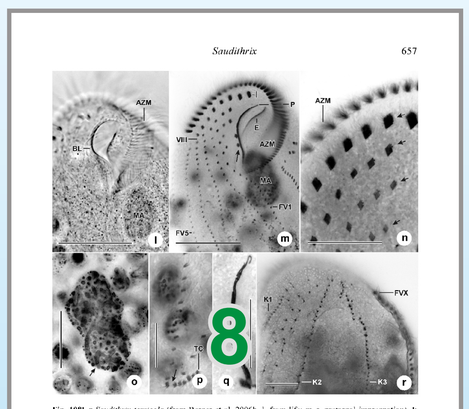

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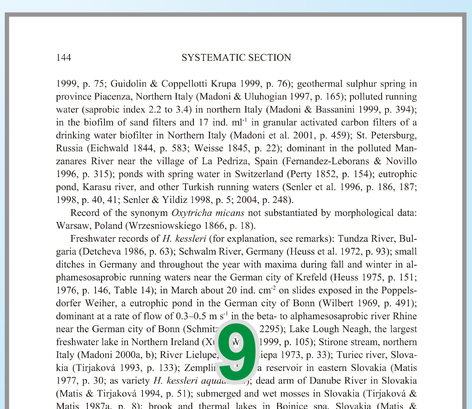

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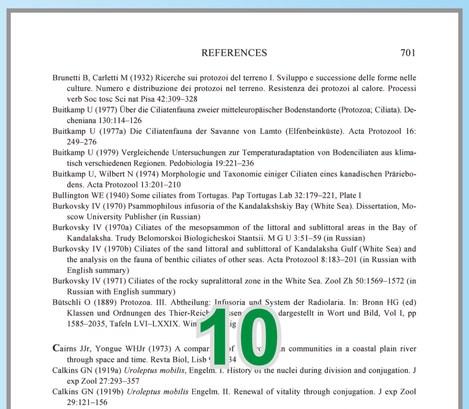

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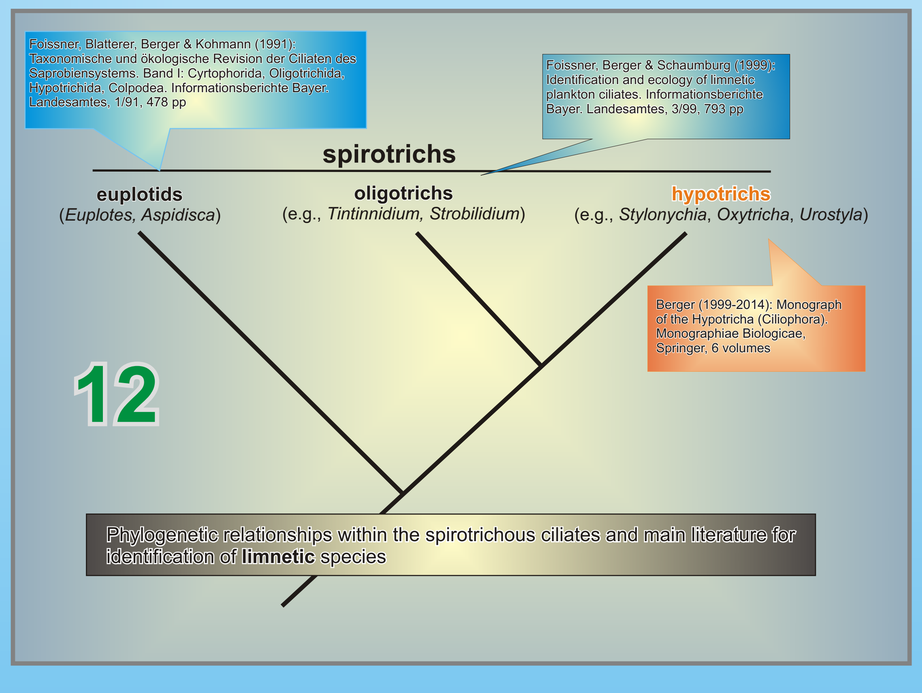

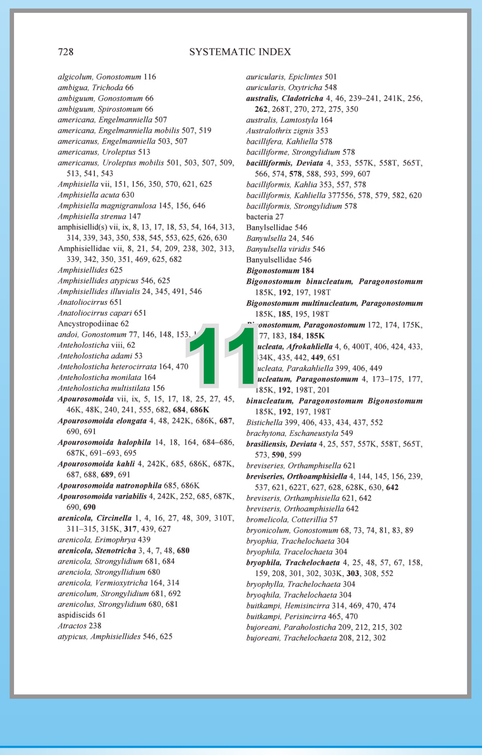

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Abstract

The Hypotricha are a major taxon of the spirotrichous ciliates (12). They are the sistergroup of the mainly pelagic oligotrichs (e.g., *Tintinnidium, Limnostrombidium, Halteria)*. The hypotrichs are, inter alia, an important group of the microbial community of limnetic habitats, including hypersaline inland waters where mainly cladotrichids live. About 1000 nominal species are described from freshwater (ca. 300), soil, and the sea, and it is estimated that ca. 800 of them are valid. Since 1999, six major groups have been revised in detail and published in the renowned book series Monographiae Biologicae (MB, Springer; editors Dumont & Werger): Oxytrichidae (MB 78), Urostyloidea (MB 85), Amphisiellidae and Trachelostylidae (MB 88), Gonostomatidae and Kahliellidae (MB 90). The penultimate volume deals mainly with the uroleptids while the last part treats the remaining groups, for example, the *Stichotricha* species, which often occur in ponds and running waters, and *Hypotrichidium* which comprises only pelagic species. All volumes contain detailed keys so that even workers which are not familiar with this group can identify these organisms. For further details, see www.protozoology.com/monograph and exhibits.

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