The infrastruture of the Karyorelictean Ciliates
Kentrophoros fistulous (Fauré-Fremiet) and Remanella
multinucleata (Kahl), WILHELM FOISSNER, Universität
Salzburg, Helbrunnerstrasse 34, A-5020 Salzburg, Austria,
and nematodesurata-like
ved. specimens
aqueous
difficult
ular kineEy extending along the margin of the left side.
have two unique derived characters, vz. a specialized ciliary
bodies ciliated or only the anterior or posterior ones,
ciliature. The somatic and oral infraciliature of
specializations are considered to be vestiges of an oral infra-
sisting of 5 parts glutaraldehyde (252), 5 parts saturated,
cluded that these three genera have a
organization is very similar to rhac
comroon
spaced and have both basal bodies ciliated, oblique axes,
St.-Clément-de-Rivière, France.
The ciliary pattern of most karyorelictean ciliates is
poorly known, possibly because most are very fragile and thus
difficult to preserve and to stain. Using a new fixative con-
sisting of 5 parts glutaraldehyde (252), 5 parts saturated,
aqueous mercuric chloride, 3 parts aqueous osmium tetroxide
(22), and 1 part glacial acetic acid, we obtained well-preser-
vmed specimens from most genera which could be stained excell-
ently with Wilber's protargol technique. The infrastruture of
Kentrophoros consists of dikinetids throughout. The anterior
dikinetids of the right side are specialized, i.e. more closely
spaced and have both basal bodies ciliated, oblique axes, and
nematodesmata-like fibres forming some sort of basket. These
specializations are considered to be vestiges of an oral infra-
struture. The somatic and oral infrastruture of Remanella
likewise consists of dikinetids throughout which have both basal
bodies ciliated or only the anterior or posterior ones, depend-
ing on the region of the cell. Both, Kentrophoros and Remanella
have two unique derived characters, viz. a specialized ciliary
row at the dorsolateral margin of the body and a curious circu-
lar kinety extending along the margin of the left side. This
organization is very similar to that known from Eoxodes, the
sole freshwater karyorelictean ciliate genus. It is thus con-
cluded that these three genera have a common ancestor.

Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg (1795-1876), an Outstanding
Taxonomist and Monographer, WILHELM FOISSNER, Universität
Salzburg, Helbrunnerstrasse 34, A-5020 Salzburg, Austria.
The 200th birthday of C. G. Ehrenberg was celebrated on
casion of the 14th scientific meeting of the German Society
of Protozoologists in his native town, Deggendorf in Germany.
Three invited speakers (Corliss, Hausmann, Foissner)
enlightened various aspects of his colourful personal and
scientific curriculum. I tried to answer the question why
Ehrenberg is still "a must" for protozoan taxonomists and
micropalaeontologists. First, Ehrenberg described and redes-
cribed more than thousand species in two giant monographs, viz.
"Die Infusionarithecmen als wollkommene Organismen" (1838) and
"Mikrogeologie" (1854). Most of his new species were confirmed
by later investigators because they were well described and
figured. In fact, Ehrenberg was, like his great successors,
Friedrich Stein (1818-1885) and Alfred Kahl (1877-1946), a
blessed artist and meticulous observer who figured only that
what he saw (which is more difficult than most people think!).
Second, Ehrenberg was a true monographer, i.e. collected and
critically evaluated the immense amount of data which had
accumulated between 1700 and 1854. This information was chrono-
logically listed and carefully discussed for all species
described and redescribed. His lists of synonyms and references
are in fact invaluable and thus served as "starting point" for
all later revisers. Last not least, Ehrenberg was extremely
busy, a prerequisite of most great, enduring achievements!

The Ciliate Atlas: Volume IV Available Now! HEDVIG BERGER,
WILHELM FOISSNER, HERBERT BLATTERER, and FRITZ HIPMANN,
Universität Salzburg, Institut für Zoologie, Helbrunnerstrasse 34,
A-5020 Salzburg, Austria, Fung der Oberöster-
reichischen Landesregierung, Untertteilungen Gewässerschatz,
Stockhafstrasse 40, A-4020 Linz, Austria, and MEG, Koblenz,
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systems; (3) the saprobiological classification of all species;
(4) a tabular ecological characterization (biomass, food,
salinity, preferred type of water and habitat, community) of
all species; (5) a description of important freshwater ciliate
communities (14 plates); (6) a taxonomic and nomenclatural
comparison of our species list with that of SLADCEY et al.;
(7) a nomenclatural summary; and (3) a glossary to the
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