Supplementary Data Appendix 1A. Copy of a letter sent from Erdtman to Braarud together with 12 microscope slides containing hystrichospheres marked for identification by Braarud (In Swedish).



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### PALYNOLOGICAL LABORATORY

Ab 15, BROMMA SWEDEN

#### INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION on PALYNOLOGY

G. ERDTWAN, CHARMAN

Brossa den 12.8.1952

Professor Trygve Braarud Blindern

Hjärtligt tack för professorns vänliga brev och för de två särtrycken, som jag läst med stort intresse. Samtidigt med detta brev skickar jag som prov utan värde 12 preparat, därav nr 1 - 5 från material insamlat 1948 - 1949 samt nr 6 - 12 från material insamlat i år. Er 3 - 5 äre i metsats till de övriga behandlade med starka kemikalier (upphettning till 100 grader i 9 delar ättikmyreanhydrid + 1 del konc. svavelsyra; troligen har jag även gjort en efterbehandling med fluorvätesyra och saltsyra). Materialet är uppsamlat på 15 m. djup (halvvägs mellan havsytan och bettnen) vid Bornö (omkring 10 m från stranden) i den inre delen av Gullmarsfjorden.

Under senare år har jag sökt sätta mig in i hystrichosphaeridé-litteraturen (jfr de på omslagen angivna sidorna i ett par litteraturförteckningar vilka följa som korsband). Av flera orsæker har jag föreställt mig att hystrichosphaeridéerna i huvudsak måste höra till växtriket /jfr. klorofyll (sid. 8 i närelutna anteckningar) eller andra färgämnen (jfr. sid 8,9,10,11, 12) samt mer eller mindre käntigt cellinnehåll av en typ, som väl ej förekommer hos djur (jfr. sid. 2 fig. 4, sid. 6,9,13 etc.)/. Dr. Wetzel, Eptin, har bestämt nägra av cystorna (sid. 6, jfr. även foton) till Hystrichosphaera ef. furcata Ehrenb.

Typ A (jfr. t.ex. prep. 6, sid. 8) är särskilt vanlig. Den har en viss likhet både med \*Hexasterias problematica\* (prep. 1, sid. 1 etc.), nr 8 i prep. 2 samt nr 10 i prep. 3 (sid. 5), etc. Det förefaller som om denna "cyst-typ" aå småningon utväxer till sin definitiva storlek (fig. 3 (sid. 1), fig 4 (sid.2), fig. B - D (sid. 8) och fig. A (sid. 13) representera troligen "yngre" stadier).

"Cysterna" Ero, förefaller det, lika resistenta som pollen och sporer som deras ytterskal måste väl sammolikt ha en kemisk sammansättning, liknande den hos sporhudarnas (sporodermernas) ytterhöljen.

För några ord om de översända preparaten vore jag mycket tackman.

Givetvis är det ingen som helst brådska. Jag ber om ursäkt för den pråmitiva markeringen med bläck (inom bläckcirklarna finnes vanligen vid vise
avbländning och hög inställning lätt synliga cirklar, som inritsats i
täckglaset).

Med hjärtlig hälening och beklagande att jag ej fick nöjet träffa Professorn vid mitt Oslobesök.

(G. Erdtman)

# Supplementary Data Appendix 1B. English translation of the letter shown in Supplementary Data Appendix 1A).

Bromm 12.8.1952

Professor Trygve Braarud Blindern

Heartfelt thanks for the professor's most friendly letter and for the two reprints, which I read with great interest. At the same time as this letter I send in a package with no commercial value 12 microscope slides, of which numbers 1-5 are from material collected in 1948-1949 together with 6-12 from material collected this year. Numbers 3-5 are in contrast to the others treated with strong chemicals (heated to 100 degrees in 9 parts acetic anhydride +1 part sulfuric acid; most likely followed by a treatment with fluoric acid and hydrofluoric acid). The material was collected at 15m depth (halfway between the surface and the bottom) at Bornö (about 10m from the beach) in the inner part of Gullmarsfjord.

In the past few years I have tried to familiarize myself with the hystrichosphere literature (compare page numbers indicated on the covers of a couple of reprints that follow by cheaper mail). For several reasons I am persuaded that most hystrichospheres must belong to the plant kingdom (compare chlorophyll, page 8 in the related reprint) or other pigments (compare pp. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12) together with more or less dubious cell walls of a type not usual in animals (compare p. 2 fig. 4, pp. 6, 9, 13 etc.). Dr. Wetzel, Eutin, has identified some of the cyst forms (p. 6, compare even photo) as Hystrichosphaera cf. furcata Ehrenb.

Type A (compare e.g. slide 6, p. 8) is quite common. It resembles "Hexasterias problematica" (slide 1, p. 1 etc.), number 8 in slide 2 together with nr. 10 in slide 3 (p. 5), etc. It seems as if this "cyst-type" grows out to its eventual full size (fig. 3 (p. 1), fig. 4 (p. 2), fig. B –D (p. 8) and fig. A (p. 13) probably represent "younger" stages.

It seems that "the cysts" are as resistant as pollen and spores, and their outer cover must have a comparable chemical composition to that of the spore-wall (sporoderm) outer layer.

I would very much appreciate some words about the material I send. Obviously, there is no rush whatsoever. I apologize for the primitive marking with ink (within the ink circles, under reduced light and increased magnification it is easy to see circles engraved into the coverslip).

With heartfelt greetings and apologies for not being able to meet with you during my Oslo visit.

(G. Erdtman)

Supplementary Data Appendix 2A. Carbon copy of Braarud's reply to Erdtman's letter shown in Supplementary Appendix Data 1A. (In Norwegian)

1 de sember 1952

The decrees of the feet of the plants properties. Let were

Kjore dr. Erdtman :

her returnent preparatone som De sendte tidlig i höst med opplsyninger om hvilke vi her eventuelt kunne identifisere. Hösten har vert meget hektisk - jeg har for mange jern i ilden - og det har vert umulig for meg för å ba den nödvendige tid til å se på dem , selv om det jo var fort gjort . Spörsmålet om Hysterichospheridenes identitet interesserer meg, da det jo er tydelig at mange av de som vi finner i planktonet nå , er de samme som er beskrevet fra fossilfunn. - Jeg har lenge hatt på programmet at vi skulle samle hvilesporer i recente bunnpröver og så gjöre spiringsforsök . Hittil er det imidlertid ikke blitt til noe .

Kenskje De kon komme i gang med det ?

Fru Gaarder og jeg har semmen gått gjennom preparatene. Det var lett å finne de eksemplarer som De har skissert, og vi har satt opp en liste over vår gruppering. Desaverre er det, som De vil se, ikke noe större positivt vi kan bidra med. Våre refleksjoner stemmer for det aller meste med det som er notert av Dem .

og med tiden håper jeg å kunne få i stand en typesamling , slik at vi kan ha hoe å referere til når vi finner dem i våre kvantitative pröver . Jeg har også liggende en serie fotos av hvilesperer hos Peridinium trochoideum fra kultur , Disse syster er utvilsemt vanlige i våre kystfarvann .

at det ilde her vert til ster gene for Den at preparatene her vert her.

# Supplementary Data Appendix 2B. English translation of Braarud's reply shown in Supplementary Data Appendix 2A.

13 December 1952

Dear Dr. Erdtman,

I must ask you to excuse me for not returning a long time ago the preparations you sent early this fall and information on what we were eventually able to identify. The fall has been very hectic — I have too many "irons in the fire" — and it had been impossible for me to take the time to look at them, even though it was quickly done. The question of the Hystrichosphere's identity interests me, since it is clear that many of those we find in the plankton now are the same as those described from fossils — I have for a long time had on my program that we should collect resting spores in recent bottom samples and do germination experiments. We have not done this yet. Perhaps you can start doing this?

Mrs. Gaarder and I have gone through the preparation together. It was easy to find the examples you indicated, and we have compiled a list of our grouping. Unfortunately, as you will see, there is not much positive we can contribute. We are uncertain about most of what you had noted.

I have some photomicrographs of hystrichospheres from plankton samples, and eventually I hope to put together a type-collection, so we can have something to refer to when we find them in our quantitative samples. I also have here a series of photos of resting spores of Peridinium trochoideum from culture. These cysts are unquestionably common in our coastal waters.

I must again apologize for being so late with this. I hope it has not been too inconvenient for you that the preparations have been here.

Heartfelt greetings from

14. desember 1952

#### Dr. Ertman's preparater med cyster og hystrichosforider .

De organismene som er avmorket i preparatene har fru Gaarder og jeg fört til fire grupper, men bare for den förstes vedkommende tror vi det er forsvarlig å identifisere dem med tidligere beskrevne former.

Gruppe I . Höyst sannsynlig identisk med cyster av dinoflagellate er som er beskrevet tidligere.

Preparat 3 (11) Cyste av Goniaulax polyedra

Preparat 8 og 9 Cyste av Protoceratium reticulatum

Gruppe II. Höyst sannsynlig dinoflagellatoyster, ubeskrevne.

a) Med oppsplitteds pigger :

b) Med lukkede pigger :

c) Med vorter.

Preparet 4 (12 )cf. Peridinium triquetrum

- d) Preparat 7 (B)
- Gruppe III. Muligens cyster av dinoflagellater .

  Freparat 1 (1) og 2 (9) (Likner G.polyedra )
- Gruppe IV. Höyet sannsynlig ikke cyster av dinoflagellater.

  Preparat 1(2,6) Hexasterias problematica

  Freparat 3(10) og 4 (10?) Egg ??

( Preparat 1 (7) er en Coscinodiscus .)

### Supplementary Data Appendix 3B. English translation of Braarud's list of identifications.

14 December 1952

## Dr. Erdtman's preparations with cysts and hystrichospheres.

Mrs. Gaarder and I have assigned the organism that are marked in the preparations to four groups, but only identified on what we believe is warranted by previously described forms.

Group I. Most likely identical with cysts of dinoflagellates described previously.

Preparation 3 (11) Cyst of <u>Goniaulax polyedra</u>

" 5 do.

Preparation 8 and 9 Cyst of Protoceratium reticulatum

Group II. Most likely dinoflagellate cysts, undescribed.

a) With open-ended spines:

Preparation 1 (4)

b) with closed-ended spines:

Preparation 1 (3., 5)

c) With warts.

Preparation 4 (12) cf. Peridinium triquetrum

d) Preparation 7 (B)

Group III. Possibly cysts of dinoflagellates.

Preparation 1 (1) and 2 (9) (resembles P. polyedra)

Group IV. Most likely not cysts of dinoflagellates

Preparation 1 (2.6) – <u>Hexasterias problematica</u>

Preparation 3 (10) and 4 (10?) – Egg ??

(Preparation 1 (7) is a <u>Coscinodiscus</u>.)