



Anabaena koreana sp. nov. (Cyanophyceae), a new species, and new record of fresh-water blue-green algae from Korea

Han Soon Kim*

Department of Biology, Kyungpook National University, Daegu 702-701, Korea

Abstract

The present study summarizes the occurrence, distribution and autecology of 12 taxa of the class Cyanophyceae collected from several swamps, reservoir and highland wetlands in South Korea from 2009 to 2012. A new species, *Anabaena koreana* sp. nov. and 11 taxa of blue-green algae newly recorded are described and illustrated. *Anabaena koreana* is similar to *A. oumiana*, *A. spiroides* and *A. crassa* in that the trichomes form regular coils. However, *A. koreana* is distinguished from these three species by the morphological characteristics of the vegetative cell, heterocyst, and akinet shape and size. This study considers 12 blue-green algal species, including a new species, *Anabaena koreana* sp. nov. and 11 species that are recorded for the first time in the Korean freshwater algal flora. Among them, the genus *Nostochopsis* Wood ex Bornet et Flahault 1886 had not previously been recorded in Korea.

Key words: *Anabaena koreana* sp. nov., Cyanophyceae, new species, *Nostochopsis*

INTRODUCTION

Many investigations of the freshwater algal flora have been conducted by a number of workers in various regions of Korea since Kawamura (1918) reported a species of *Centritractus* at lake Seoho, Suwon (Chung 1968, Chung 1970, 1975, 1976, 1979, 1993, Chung et al. 1972a, 1972b, Chung and Lee 1986, Wui and Kim 1987a, 1987b, Kim 1992, 1996, Kim and Chung 1993, 1994, Kim et al. 2009). Until now, about 1,800 taxa of freshwater algae have been reported, excluding diatoms. Among them, about 200 taxa of blue-green algae have been recorded in Korea. However, this represents only 10% of the blue-green algae species (about more than 150 genera and 2,000 species) reported worldwide (Van den Hoek et al. 1995), and it is only about 40% of the species reported in England (439 species), Sweden (559 species) and Japan (443 species) (Hirose and Yamagishi 1977, Willen 2001, John et al. 2011). Most floristic or taxonomic studies of blue-green algae from Korea have investigated blue-green algae along with

other taxonomic groups of freshwater algae, but only a few studies on blue-green algal flora have been carried out in Korea (Chung 1976, Wui and Kim 1987b).

The importance of biological diversity has been emphasized, and the discovery of indigenous species for securing the sovereignty over biological resources is recognized as an urgent national task. Therefore, studies on the freshwater algae of uninvestigated regions in Korea including unusual environments (e.g., highland moorlands, mountain sphagnum bogs, wet-lands and crater) are required.

In this study, more than 500 samples were collected from various water bodies throughout the country and investigated to establish freshwater algal flora of Korea. This study reports 12 species of blue-green algae for the first time in Korea including a new species, *Anabaena koreana* sp. nov.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5141/ecoenv.2013.293>



This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Received 29 October 2013, Accepted 18 November 2013

*Corresponding Author

E-mail: kimhsu@knu.ac.kr

Tel: +82-53-950-5344

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Over 500 samples were collected from various wetland habitats ranging from oligotrophic to eutrophic reservoirs, lowland swamps, acidic mountainous wetlands, sphagnum bogs and orum (crater, very small and shallow caldera lakes) from 2009 to 2012. The samples were obtained by means of plankton net (mesh size 25 µm), spoid, or by squeezing submerged macrophytes, and living materials was examined immediately. After the initial examination, materials were fixed with 5% formalin for permanent preservation and detail identification. Microscopic examinations were made at ×200 to ×1,000 magnification with an Axio Imager microscope (A2; Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany). Water temperature, pH, and conductivity were measured in the field with a HI8314 membrane pH meter (Hanna instruments, Smithfield, RI, USA) and a HI9835 EC meter (Hanna instruments). One new species and 11 species which had not previously been recorded from the Korean freshwater algal flora are described and illustrated with microscopy. All material was deposited at the National Institute of Biological Resources (NIBR) and Department of Biology, Kyungpook National University.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Class Cyanophyceae

Order Chroococcales

Family Cyanobacteriaceae

Aphanothece microscopica Nägeli (Fig. 1A and 1B)

Synonyms: *Coccochloris stagnina* Sprengel 1807, *Aphanothece piscinalis* Rabenhorst 1865, *Aphanothece tuberculata* (Areschoug) Forti 1907.

References: Komárek and Anagnostidis 2008a, p 84, fig. 72-73; John et al. 2011, p 45, pl. 9, fig. D.

Description: Colony mucilaginous, bright blue-green or yellow-green, initially small, spherical to ellipsoidal, later becoming diffluent margin and irregularly shaped, up to 2 mm in diameter; cells oblong, more or less ellipsoidal to cylindrical with rounded ends, densely or sparsely arranged in a homogenous, gelatinous matrix, generally densely arranged in the peripheral region and sparsely in the inside of the colony, often with their own indistinct colorless gelatinous envelopes; cells 4-6 µm in diameter, 5-11 µm long.

This species commonly occurs in moorland waters, peaty swamps, pools or in littoral of oligotrophic lakes,

rarely subaerophytic on moist peaty soils.

Occurrence: Collected at Sumenmulbaengdi located in middle latitude of Mt. Hanla (33°22'00"N, 126°27'00"E, pH 5.2-6.0, EC 35-52 µs/cm) and Mujechineup of Mt. Jongjok (35°27'40"N, 129°08'30"E, pH 5.5-6.5, EC 25-35 µs/cm).

Cyanothece aeruginosa (Nägeli) Komárek (Fig. 1C-1F)

Synonyms: *Synechococcus areruginosa* Nägeli 1849, *Synechococcus crasus* Archer 1867, *Synechococcus grandis* Playfair 1918, *Coccochloris aeruginosa* (Nägeli) Drouet et Daily 1952.

References: Komárek and Anagnostidis 2008a, p 49, fig. 28; John et al. 2011, p 58, pl. 14, fig. E.

Description: Cells free-floating in vicinity of submerged plants, sometimes among other algae and bryophytes in swamps and mountain sphagnum bogs or wetlands, solitary or a pair during division; ellipsoid to short cylindrical with widely rounded ends, rarely slightly more oval, occasionally enveloped with a thin mucilaginous layer; cells contents blue-green, rarely brownish-green, usually with obvious fine vacuoles; cells 11-16 µm in diameter, 15-22 µm long.

This species commonly occurs in clear, cold moorland waters, mountain sphagnum bogs or wetlands.

Occurrence: Collected at Sumenmulbaengdi located in middle latitude of Mt. Hanla (33°22'00"N, 126°27'00"E, pH 5.2-6.0, EC 35-52 µs/cm), Mujechineup of Mt. Jongjok (35°27'40"N, 129°08'30"E, pH 5.5-6.5, EC 25-35 µs/cm), and Yongneup of Mt. Daeam (38°13'00"N, 128°07'30"E, pH 6.0-7.0, EC 18-35 µs/cm).

Order Oscillatoriales

Family Oscillatoriaceae

Oscillatoria kawamurae Negoro (Fig. 1G)

References: Komárek and Anagnostidis 2008b, p 598, fig. 895; Yamagishi and Akiyama 1996, p 61.

Description: Trichomes free-floating, straight, with uniformly parallel sides, nearly not attenuated at apex, not constricted at the cross walls; end cells flatly rounded or slightly capitate but without a thickened wall; cells violet or brownish pale-green in color, with minute granules filling in entire cells, and 3-4 reddish-brown gas vacuoles which are large, transverse liner and regular, centrally arranged by the cross walls, forming a loose spiral in whole length of the trichome; cells 70-80 µm in diameter, 10-15 µm long.

This species commonly occurs in shallow, mesotrophic to eutrophic water bodies such as old reservoirs and swamps.

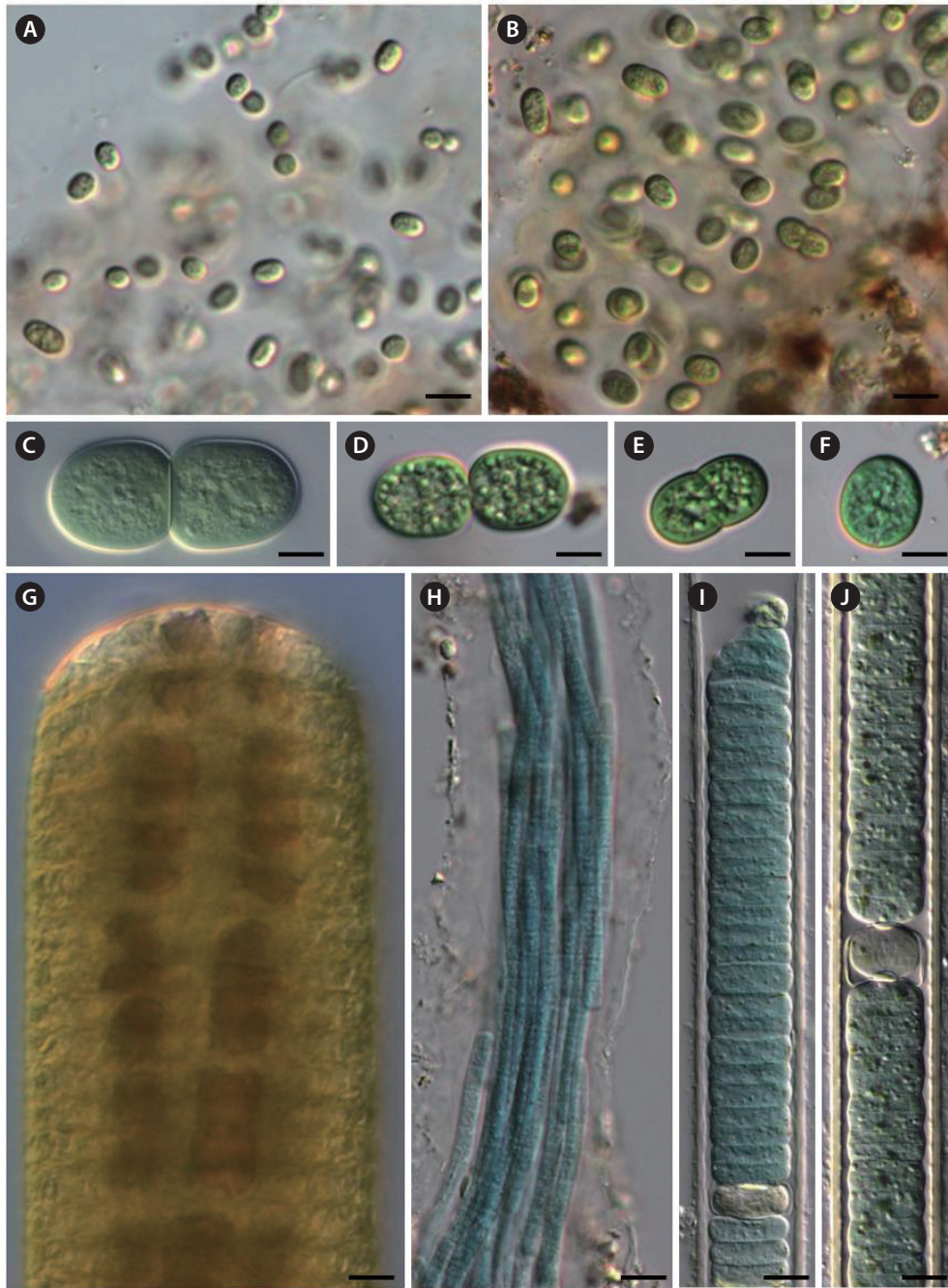


Fig. 1. (A-B) *Aphanothece microscopica*, (C-F) *Cyanothece aeruginosa*, (G) *Oscillatoria kawamurae*, (H) *Microcoleus paludosus*, (I-J) *Nodularia spumigena* var. *major*. Scale bars, 10 μ m.

Occurrence: Collected at Jangcheok reservoir (35°26' 10"N, 128°29'05"E, pH 6.8-7.5, EC 103-135 μ s/cm) at located in Changnyong county in 18 Aug 2012.

***Microcoleus paludosus* Gomont ex Gomont (Fig. 1H)**

References: Komárek and Anagnostidis 2008b, p 534, fig. 803.

Description: Filaments solitary or forming dark blue-green filamentous mat; sheath slightly mucilaginous, colourless, broad, open and diffuent at the ends, containing many straight, parallel arranged or rope-like twisted trichomes; trichomes bright blue-green, 4.5-6 μ m wide, not constricted at the cross wall, not attenuated at the ends; cells nearly isodiametric or up to 2 times longer than

wide, 5-7.5 µm long; apical cells not capitate, rounded conical or rounded.

This species commonly occurs in stagnant waters, on wet rocks and soil, at margin of shallow reservoir.

Occurrence: Collected at Jangcheok reservoir (35°26'10"N, 128°29'05"E, pH 6.8-7.5, EC 103-135 µs/cm) located in Changnyong county on 18 Aug 2012.

Order Nostocales
Family Nostocaceae

***Nodularia spumigena* var. *major* (Kütz.) Bornet & Flahault (Fig. 1I and 1J)**

References: Hirose and Yamagishi 1977, p 85, pl. 36, fig. 8.

Description: Filaments usually in small flocs, free-floating; individual filaments straight, with single trichome and distinct sheath; sheath firm and relatively wide; cells short discoid, length 1/4-1/3 of wide, constricted at the cross wall; Filament 23-25 µm wide, trichome (cells) 17.5-19.5 µm wide, 4.5-6.5 µm long, heterocysts 17.5-20 µm wide, 7-15 µm long, akinets are not observed.

This species rarely occurs together with submerged plants in the margin of mesotrophic to eutrophic swamp or reservoir.

Occurrence: In this study, it collected at Jangcheok reservoir (35°26'10"N, 128°29'05"E, pH 6.8-7.5, EC 103-135 µs/cm) located in Changnyung county on 18 Aug 2012.

***Anabaena koreana* sp. nov. Han Soon Kim (Fig. 2A-2D)**

Description: Trichomes solitary, free-floating, forming regular coils, without gelatinous sheath; coils about 13-20 µm in diameter, 8-18 µm apart; cells short cylindrical to barrel-shaped, constricted at the cross walls, with

gas vesicles, terminal cells conical; heterocysts elliptic to ovate shaped, slightly larger than vegetative cell; akinets spherical, solitary, attaching at one or both sides of the heterocyst. Cells are 3-3.5 µm in diameter, 4-7 µm long. Terminal cells 3-3.5 µm in diameter, 6-9 µm long. Heterocyst 4-6 µm in diameter, 7-10 µm long. Akinets 9-10 µm in diameter.

Anabaena koreana sp. nov. is similar to *A. oumiana* M. Watanabae, *A. spiroides* Klebahn, and *A. ucrainica* (Schkorbatow) M. Watanabae within the genus *Anabaena* in that trichomes form regular coils. However, *A. koreana* sp. nov is distinguished from these three species in the shape and size of the vegetative cell, heterocyst and akinet, coiling size, and with or without a sheath. *A. koreana* sp. nov clearly differs from these three species with spherical or barrel-shaped vegetative and terminal cells and a spherical heterocyst, and the vegetative cells are cylindrical-shape and smaller size, both terminal cells of trichome are conical shaped attenuated toward the end. Also, *A. koreana* sp. nov is similar to *A. oumiana* in that the spherical akinet is attached at one or both sides of the heterocyst, but is clearly distinguished from the latter by conical terminal cell, ovate heterocyst, and lack of a mucilaginous sheath. *A. koreana* sp. nov differs from *A. spiroides* by having bent cylindrical akinet with the spherical akinet (Table 1).

Type locality: Buje reservoir, Kyungsan city, South Korea (35°47'30"N, 128°53'00"E; pH, 9.4; water temperature, 29°C; EC, 213 µs/cm).

Holotype: Fig. 2A (iconotypus) from material collected on 18 Aug 2009 deposited at the National Institute of Biological Resources (NIBR), Incheon species no. NIBRCY0000000094.

Table 1. Morphological characteristics of *Anabaena koreana* sp. nov., and related taxa

	<i>A. koriana</i>	<i>A. oumiana</i>	<i>A. spiroides</i>	<i>A. crassa</i>
Vegetative cell	Cylindrical, 3-3.5 × 4-7 µm	Subspherical or barrel-shape, 6-7.1 × 3-6.5 µm	Spherical to barrel-shaped 5.5-6.8 µm in diameter	Spherical to short barrel-shaped About 9-15 µm in diameter
Terminal cell	Conical, 3-4 × 6-9 µm	Same shape with other cells	Same shape with other cells	Same shape with other cells
Heterocyst	Elliptic to Ovate, 4-6 × 7-10 µm	Spherical, 6-8.5 µm in diameter	Spherical 18-23 µm in diameter	Spherical, Smaller than the vegetative cell
Akinet	Spherical, 9-10 µm in diameter, attached both side of the heterocyst	Spherical, 10-12 µm in diameter, attached of the heterocyst	Bent cylindrical, 7.5-11.3 × 16.8-21.3 µm, next to or apart from heterocyst	Widely ellipsoid 18-23 µm in diameter, Apart from the heterocyst
Coils	13-20 µm in diameter, 8-18 µm apart	28-46 µm in diameter, 10-20 µm apart	18-20 µm in diameter, 7 µm apart	40-70 µm in diameter, 30-40 µm apart
Mucilage sheath	Without	Thick mucilaginous sheath	Indiscernible sheath	Thick mucilaginous sheath

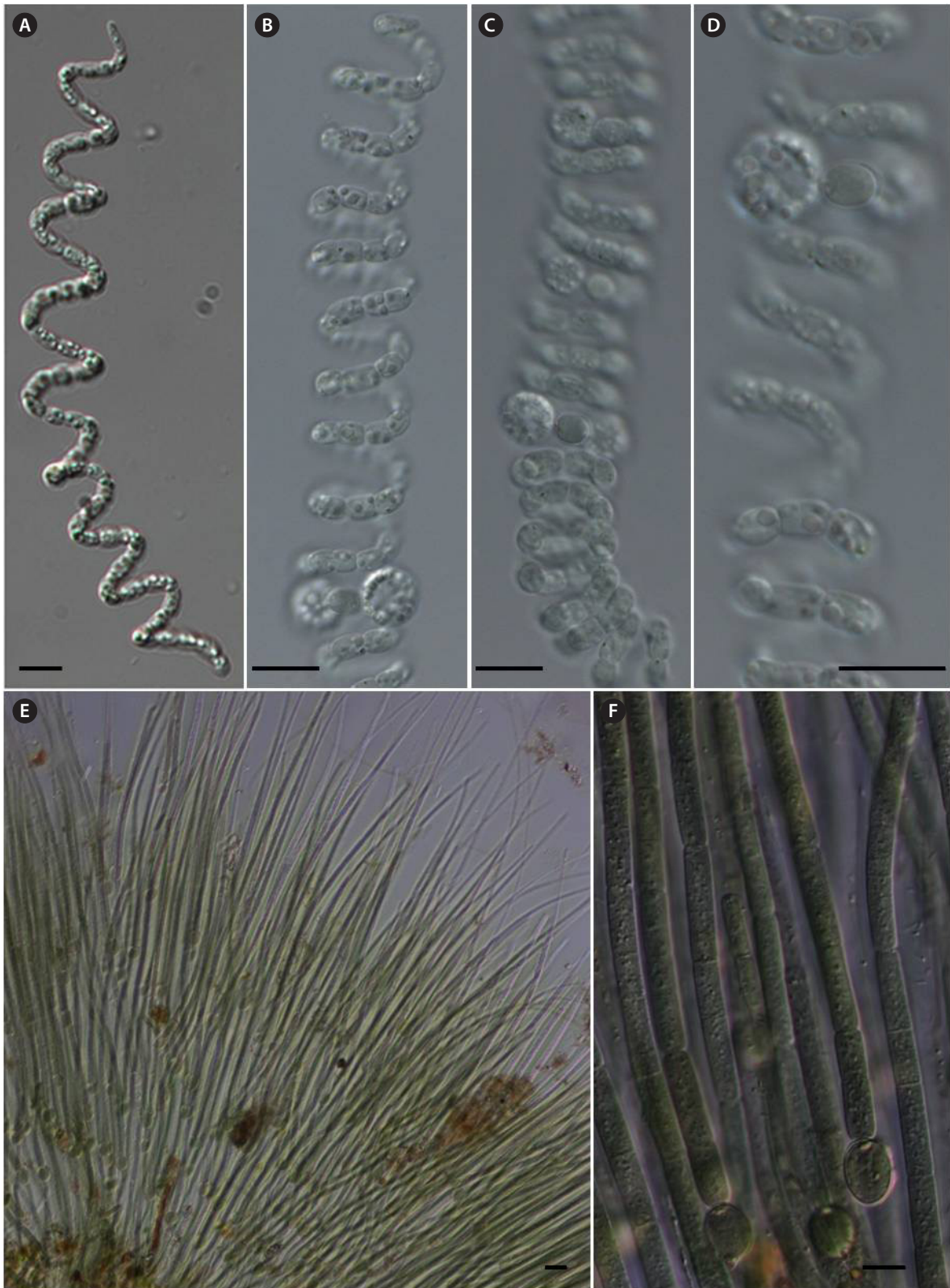


Fig. 2. (A-D) *Anabaena koreana* sp. nov., (E-F) *Rivularia globiceps*. Scale bars, 10 μ m.

Etymology: The specific epithet “*koreana*” refers to the fact that the species was first found in Korea.

Family Rivulariaceae

Rivularia globiceps G.S. West (Fig. 2E and 2F)

Reference: Hirose and Yamagishi 1977, p 85, pl. 36, fig. 8.

Description: Colonies hemispherical or subspherical, up to 2 mm diameter, dark blue-green; mucilage soft; trichomes radiate arranged, gradually tapered toward the apex and terminal cells developed with colorless long hair, with basal heterocyst towards the inside of the colony, slightly constricted at cross wall; cells towards heterocyst at the base cylindrical, 6.5-7.5 μm . wide, length up to about 2.5 times of wide (14-22 μm long), midregion cells nearly quadrate; heterocysts only single at the base, globose or subglobose, 12-15 μm long, 10.5-12 μm wide.

This species occurs as an epiphytic on submerged plants in peaty bogs and shallow reservoirs.

Occurrence: Collected at unnamed small pond (36°23' 00"N, 128°28'00"E, pH 7.0-8.1, EC 118-253 $\mu\text{s/cm}$) located in Uiseong-gun, Angae-myeon on 22 Sep 2009.

Family Rivulariaceae

Homoeothrix varians Geitler (Fig. 3A and 3B)

Reference: Komárek and Anagnostidis 2008b, p 598, fig. 895; Yamagishi and Akiyama 1996, p 61.

Description: Thalli growing on submerged substratum; sheath colorless or yellow, with a single trichome; trichomes gradually attenuated toward the end, up to 270 μm long, without constriction at the cross wall, 16-19 μm in diameter at the base; cells flat, 1/3-1/4 as long as broad, 2-3 μm long; heterocyst more or less semi-globose to subglobose, 13-16 μm in diameter.

This species common occurs together with submerged plants in the marginal of mesotrophic to eutrophic swamp or reservoir.

Occurrence: Collected at Woopo swamp (35°33'00"N, 128°25'00"E, pH 7.6, EC 132 $\mu\text{s/cm}$) located in Changnyung-gun on 17 Oct 2009.

Family Scytonemataceae

Scytonema hofmannii Bornet et Flahault (Fig. 3C)

Synonym: *Scytonema hofmannii* Agardh 1817.

Reference: Hirose and Yamagishi 1977, p 71, pl. 31, fig. 2; John et al. 2011, p 148, pl. 30, fig. J.

Description: Colony cushion-like, widely expanded, 1-2 mm high, blackish blue-green; filaments often in

bundles, each filament (7)8.5-(12)15 μm wide, sometimes wider, false branches sparse; cells 5-7 μm in diameter, in older parts of trichome mostly longer than wide, in meristem region shorter; typically blue-green. Sheath thin, firm, colorless or yellow to yellow-brown; heterocysts single or in pairs, rounded cylindrical; cells 6-8 μm in diameter, 6-10 μm long; heterocyst 6-8 μm in diameter, 8-12 μm long.

This species commonly occurs in swamps, moorland waters, mountain sphagnum bogs or wet-lands.

Occurrence: Collected at Sumenmulbaengdi (33°22' 00"N, 126°27'00"E, pH 5.2-6.0, EC 35-52 $\mu\text{s/cm}$) located in middle latitude of Mt. Hanla on 12 Aug 2010.

Family Hapalosiphonaceae

Hapalosiphon arboreus W. et G. S. West (Fig. 4A and 4B)

Reference: Hirose and Yamagishi 1977, p 141, pl. 49, fig. 6.

Description: Colony forming a mass of interwoven filaments, composed of creeping main axes and branches perpendicular to main axis; main axis straight or slightly curved, with numerous short branches; branches in a plane perpendicular to the main axis, slightly narrower than main axis; cells of main axis usually quadrate or slightly longer than broad, 7-8 μm long, 5.5-7 μm wide, cells of branches nearly same to main axis cells; heterocysts intercalary in main axis, almost resemble to vegetative cells, quadrate, 5.5-7 μm wide, 7-10.5 μm long; sheath thin and colorless.

This species commonly occurs mixed with other algae or *Sphagnum* in swamps, moorland waters, mountain sphagnum bogs or wet-lands with low pH.

Occurrence: Collected at 1100 latitude wet-lands (33°21'40"N, 126°27'50"E, pH 6.2, EC 45 $\mu\text{s/cm}$) located in Jeju Island on 15 Apr 2013.

Hapalosiphon intricatus W. et G. S. West (Fig. 4C)

Reference: Hirose and Yamagishi 1977, p 143, pl. 50, fig. 1; John et al. 2011, p 155, pl. 33, fig. C; Yamagishi and Akiyama 1989, p 55.

Description: Colony forming a mass of interwoven filaments, composed of creeping main axes and branches perpendicular to main axis; main axis straight or slightly curved, with numerous perpendicular branches; main filaments 4-7 μm wide, branches slightly narrower than main axis; cells usually quadrate, 3-4 μm wide, 5-8 μm long, heterocysts in main axis and branches, ellipsoid or quadrate, 5-6 μm wide, 8-10 μm long; sheath thin and colorless.

This species commonly occurs mixed with other algae



Fig. 3. (A-B) *Homoeothrix varians*, (C) *Scytonema hofmannii*. Scale bars, 10 μm .

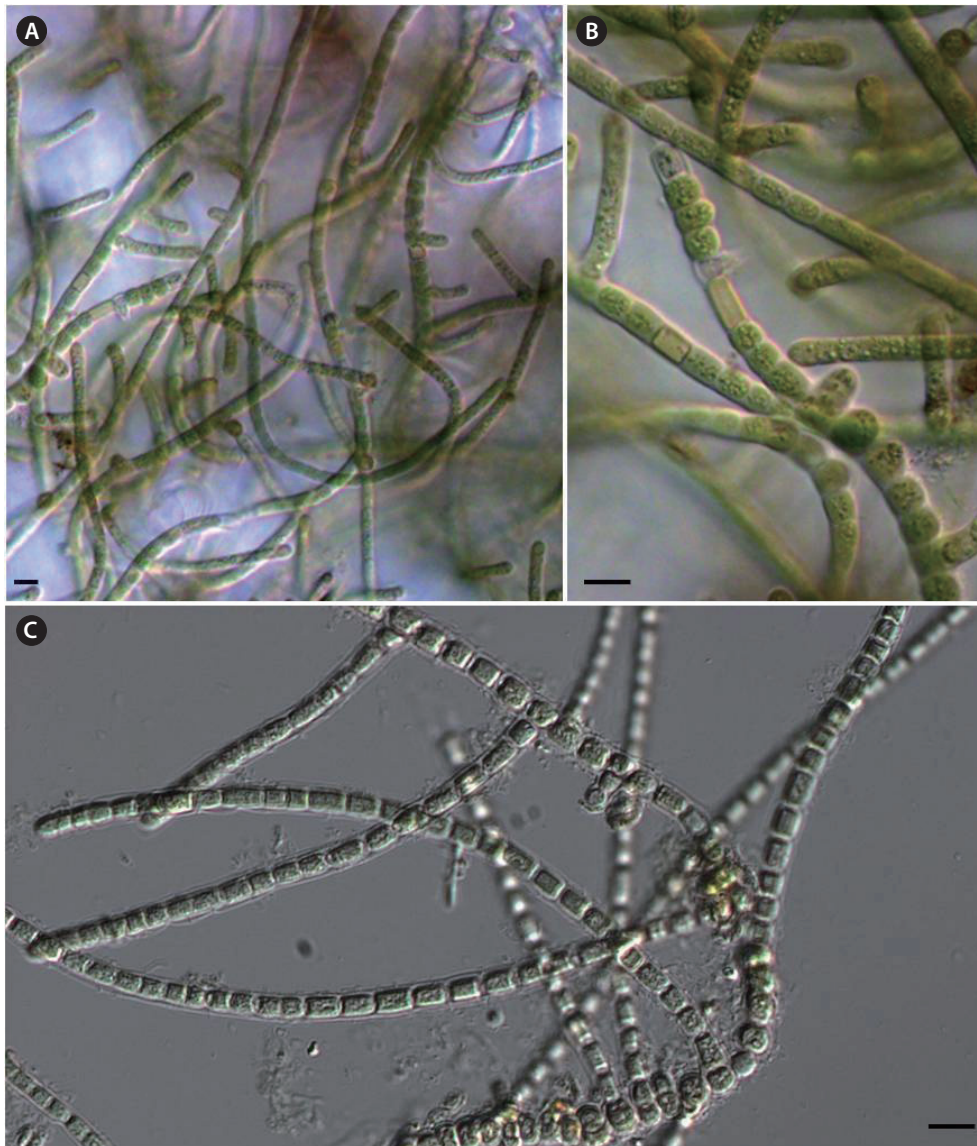


Fig. 4. (A-B) *Hapalosiphon arboreus*, (C) *Hapalosiphon intricatus*. Scale bars, 10 μ m.

or *Sphagnum* in swamps, moorland waters, mountain sphagnum bogs or wetlands with low pH.

Occurrence: Collected at Mulyoungari (33°22'50"N, 126°45'00"E, pH 5.6, EC 36 μ s/cm) located in Jeju island, Seogwipo city on 9 Sep 2009.

Family Nostochopsaceae

Nostochopsis lobatus Wood ex Bornet et Flahault (Fig. 5)

References: Yamagishi and Akiyama 1989, p 55.

Description: Thallus attached to the substrate, gelatinous, irregularly subspherical, spherical or lobate, with smooth mucilaginous surface, solid mass up to 3 cm in

diameter, olive-green or yellowish-green; trichomes irregularly branched, radially arranged in the outer parts, flexuous, entangled in the inner parts; branches lateral (T- or V-shaped), long, many-celled, terminated by slightly narrowed or widened, rounded terminal cells, or very short, cylindrical branches composed with one to several-celled, terminated by heterocysts; basal cells of thallus ellipsoidal to barrel-shaped, 5.4-7.2 μ m wide, 7-13 μ m long, somewhat irregularly elongated at the slowly growing parts, 4-6 μ m wide, 7-10 μ m long; heterocysts lateral or terminal on 1-3 celled lateral branch, spherical or subspherical, 5-8 μ m wide, 6-10 μ m long.

This species commonly occurs as epiphyte in stream of

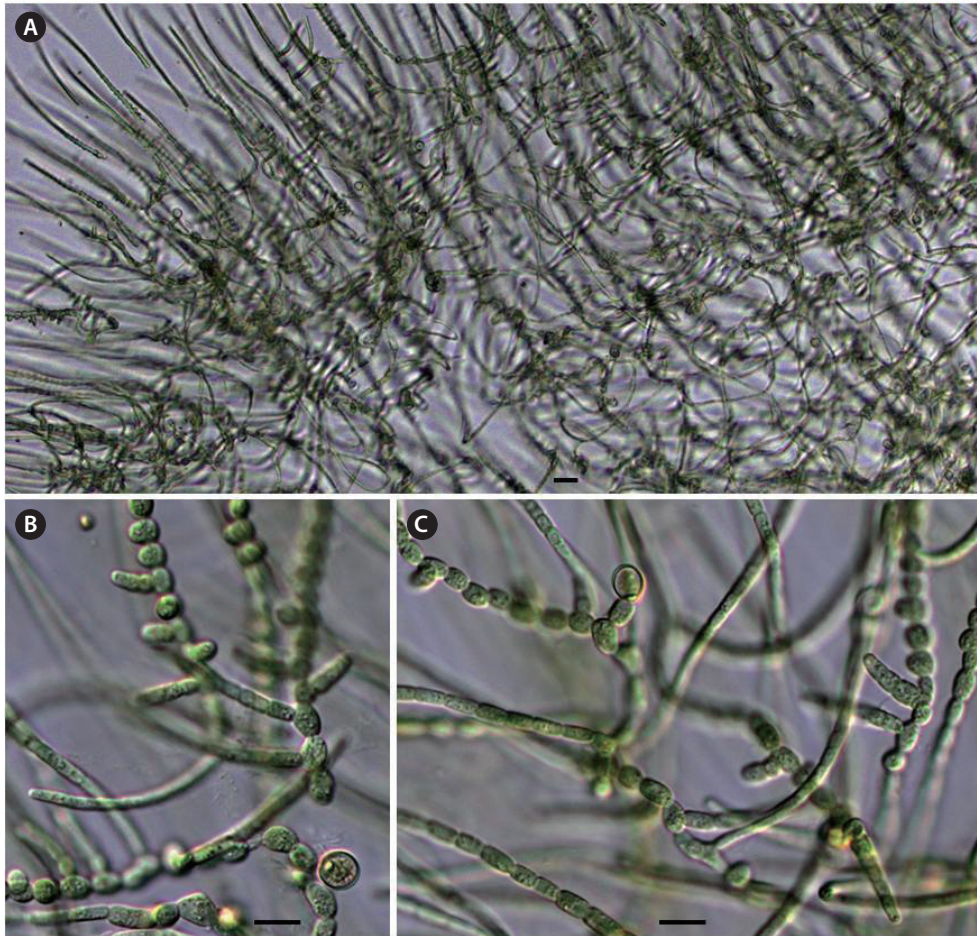


Fig. 5. *Nostochopsis lobatus*. Scale bars, 10 μ m.

high speed of a running fluid.

Occurrence: Collected at middle part of Hoecheon stream (35°44'00"N, 128°16'20"E, pH 9.2, EC 365 μ s/cm) located in Goryeong county on 2 Sep 2011.

CONCLUSION

The present study, a new species, *Anabaena koreana* sp. nov., and 11 species and one genus, *Nostochopsis* Wood ex Bornet et Flahault, of Cyanophyceae were newly added to the Korean freshwater algal flora.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by a grant from the National Institute of Biological Resources (NIBR), funded by the Ministry of Environment (MOE) of the Republic of Korea

(NBIR No. 2013-01-001).

LITERATURE CITED

- Chung J. 1970. A taxonomic study on the Fresh-water algae from Youngnam area. PhD Dissertation, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea. (in Korean)
- Chung J. 1975. A study on the Euglenophyceae from Chon La Book Do area. Res Rev Kyungpook Natl Univ 20: 233-242. (in Korean with English abstract)
- Chung J. 1976. A study on the Cyanophyceae from Chun Ra Book Do area. Kor J Bot 19: 19-30. (in Korean with English abstract)
- Chung J. 1979. A study on the Fresh-water algae from Chungchong Book Do area. Korean J Limnol 12: 41-53. (in Korean with English abstract)
- Chung J. 1993. Illustrations of the Korean freshwater algae. Academy Publishing co., Seoul. (in Korean)

- Chung J, Kim SD, Lee KS. 1972a. Fresh-water algae from Jeju Ju Do Island (I). Korean J Limnol 5(1): 13-23. (in Korean with English abstract)
- Chung J, Kim SD, Lee KS. 1972b. Fresh-water algae from Jeju Ju Do Island (II). Korean J Limnol 5(3): 15-31. (in Korean with English abstract)
- Chung YH. 1968. Illustrated Encyclopedia of Fauna & Flora of Korea, Vol. 9: Fresh Water Algae. Samwha Publishing, Seoul. (in Korean)
- Chung YH, Lee OM. 1986. A taxonomic study of desmids on several lowland swamps in Haman. Proc Coll Nat Sci Seoul Natl Univ 11: 51-98. (in Korean with English abstract)
- Hirose H, Yamagishi T. 1977. Illustrations of the Japanese fresh-water algae. Uchida Rokakuho, Tokyo. (in Japanese)
- John DM, Whitton BA, Brook AJ. 2011. The freshwater algal flora of the British Isles. 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Kawamura T. 1918. Freshwater biology of Japan. 1st ed. Shokabo, Tokyo. (in Japanese)
- Kim HS. 1992. Taxonomic and Ecological studies of fresh-water algae on natural swamps and reservoirs at Changnyong County Area. PhD Dissertation. Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea. (in Korean)
- Kim HS. 1996. Desmids (*Staurastrum* and *Stauroidesmus*) from Kyongsangnam-Do, Korea. Nova Hedwigia 62: 521-541.
- Kim HS, Chung J. 1993. Freshwater algal flora of natural swamps in Changnyong County. Korean J Limnol 26: 305-319. (in Korean with English abstract)
- Kim HS, Chung J. 1994. Fresh-water algae new to Korea (IV). Kor J Phycol 9: 1-6.
- Kim JH, Park YJ, Kim HS. 2009. Silica-scaled chrysophytes (Synurophyceae) from Jeju Island, Korea. Nova Hedwigia 89: 201-218.
- Komárek J, Anagnostidis K. 2008a. Cyanoprokaryota: Chroococcales. In: Süßwasserflora von Mitteleuropa 19(1). Spektrum Akademischer Verlag, Heidelberg.
- Komárek J, Anagnostidis K. 2008b. Cyanoprokaryota: Oscillatoriales. In: Süßwasserflora von Mitteleuropa 19(2). Spektrum Akademischer Verlag, Heidelberg.
- Van den Hoek C, Mann DG, Jahns HM. 1995. Algae: An introduction to phycology. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Willen E. 2001. Checklist of Cyanobacteria in Sweden. ArtDatabanken, SLU, Upsala.
- Wui IS, Kim BH. 1987a. The Flora of the Fresh-Water Algae in Chol La Nam Do, Korea (I) Euglenophyceae. Kor J Phycol 2: 119-127.
- Wui IS, Kim BH. 1987b. Flora of the Fresh-Water Algae in Chol La Nam Do, Korea (II) Cyanophyceae. Kor J Phycol 2: 193-201.
- Yamagishi T, Akiyama M. 1989. Photomicrographs of the Fresh-water algae. Vol. 10. Uchida Rokakuho, Tokyo.
- Yamagishi T, Akiyama M. 1996. Photomicrographs of the Fresh-water algae. Vol. 17. Uchida Rokakuho, Tokyo.