

Following is a short abstract of Sam VanLandingham's new paper. He's spreading out! The full text is many pages long, with a lot of lists. I'll try to get it up soon under his name on the website proper. Lots of technical terms, but remember he was presenting to other professional diatomists. The definitions for many of the terms can be found in his previous papers.

From:

Kociolek, Pat and Lowe, Rex, Convenors (2007), 19th North American Diatom Symposium, General and Scientific Program Abstracts: University of Michigan Biological Station, Douglas Lake, Michigan. Abstract of paper presented by Sam VanLandingham

Observations on diatom paleoecology in relation to eutrophic and lacustrine vs. fluvial (reworking/redeposition) deposits at Lubbock Lake, Gibson, and Clovis archaeological sites and Edmonson in the Southern High Plains of Texas and New Mexico

Paleoecological problems of a previously unpublished sample VL10 (from Lubbock Lake) and other diatomaceous samples in Lohman (1935), Patrick (1938), Hohn and Hellerman (1961), and Winsborough (1995) are treated. Evidently Winsborough (1995): (1) misinterpreted the rheophilous (fluvial) nature of the diatoms in the 250-251 cm sample from Lubbock Lake and, instead, characterized its paleoenvironment as being "shallow pond"; (2) incorrectly designated set #1 diatoms at the Gibson site as being suggestive of "lacustrine conditions", whereas only one of the five set #1 diatoms (*Synedra capitata*) can be categorized as being "lacustrine" (limnophilous/limnobiontic); (3) claimed that the Gibson 350-351 cm sample came from a "relatively deep water lake", which is contradicted by the frequency of such diatoms as *Epithemia argus* (rheophilous) (32%); (4) alleged that the Clovis 94 sample represented a "shallow muddy pond", but this is unlikely because such rheophilous taxa as *Rhopalodia gibberula* and rheophilous to indifferent taxa as *R. gibba* greatly outnumber limnophilous/limnobiontic taxa; (5) mistakenly indicated that at the Lubbock Lake site, "There is no evidence of eutrophic conditions", but this is denied by the prominence of many such eutrophic taxa as *Fragilaria brevistriata* (e.g., in the 237-249 cm sample); and, (6) generalized that Southern High Plains oligohalobous or halophilous diatoms are "indifferent to current", which is inconsistent with respect to many predominantly rheophilous and limnophilous taxa from Lubbock Lake, Gibson, Clovis, and Edmonson.