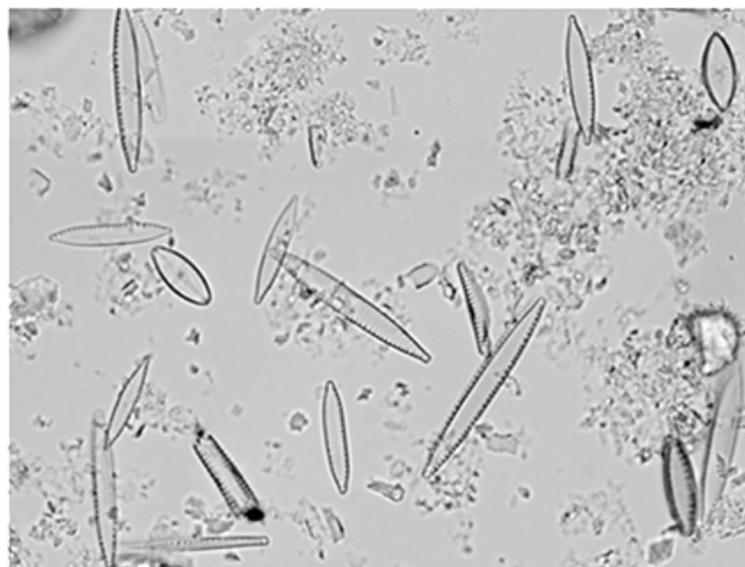
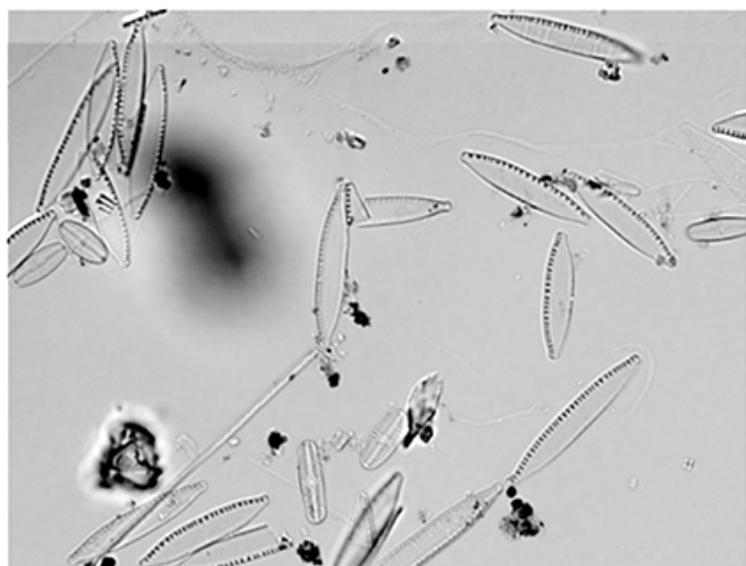




**A** Bolivari River in Mumbai, India



**B**



**C** Tama River in Tokyo, Japan



**D**



**E** Litiz Run in Pennsylvania, U.S.A.



**F**

- Atenção: Os contaminantes além das diatomáceas são areia e lama que não puderam ser removidas durante o processo de preparação, e não têm relação com a qualidade da água.
  - Caution: Contaminants other than diatoms are sand and mud that could not be removed during preparation process, and they have nothing to do with water quality.
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A, B: Rio Bolivari em Mumbai, Índia. Coletado em 1945 (A) e 2017 (B).  
 C, D: Rio Tama em Fussa, Tóquio, Japão. Coletado em 1982 (C) e 2017 (D).  
 E, F: Lititz Run na Pensilvânia, EUA. Coletado em 1948 (F) e 2018 (E).

A, B: Bolivari River in Mumbai, India. Collected in 1945 (A) and 2017 (B).  
 C, D: Tama River in Fussa, Tokyo, Japan. Collected in 1982 (C) and 2017 (D).  
 E, F: Lititz Run in Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Collected in USA: Lititz Run in Pennsylvania 1948 (F) and 2018 (E).

<Slide information>

A: Sr4. Borivali Stream, Mumbai, India. Mar. 1945. Coll. by Hemendrakumar Prithivraj Gandhi. Housed at Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, India.

B: M-2340. Borivali Stream, Mumbai, India. Apr. 2017. Coll. by Karthick Balasubramanian. Housed at Tokyo Diatomology Lab, Japan.

C: RM-001847. Tama River, Fussa, Tokyo, Japan. May 1982. Coll. by Shigeki Mayama. Housed at the National Museum of Nature and Sciences, Japan.

D: M-2133. TamaRiver, Fussa, Tokyo, Japan. Aug. 2017. Coll. by Kengo Satomi. Housed at Tokyo Diatomology Lab, Japan.

E: M-2339. Litiz Run, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Aug. 2018. Coll. By Matthew Julius. Housed at Tokyo Diatomology Lab, Japan.

F: GC3525A. Lititz Run, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Aug. 1948. Coll. by Ruth Patrick. Housed at the Academy of Natural Science of Drexel Univ. U.S.A.



Delaware River, Trenton, U.S.A.

1–3: Estados Unidos. O rio Delaware que atravessa Trenton Falls (o curso principal do rio forma a fronteira entre Nova Jersey e Pensilvânia). As amostras foram coletadas em 2006 (1), 1957 (2) — período em que o crescimento industrial e o aumento da população urbana causaram vários tipos de poluição — e 1860 (3), um ano antes do início da Guerra Civil, quando a população ainda era pequena.

As amostras (1) e (2) foram coletadas com um dispositivo de coleta de diatomáceas conhecido como *Diatometer*. A amostra (3) foi coletada por F. W. Lewis. Todos os espécimes estão depositados no herbário da Academy of Natural Sciences da Drexel University, na Filadélfia.

1–3: United States. The Delaware River flowing through Trenton Falls (the main river forms the boundary between New Jersey and Pennsylvania).

Samples were collected in 2006 (1), 1957 (2) — a time when industrial growth and urban population increases caused various types of pollution., and 1860 (3) — A time one year before the outbreak of the Civil War, when the population was still small..

Samples (1) and (2) were collected using a diatom-collecting device known as a Diatometer. Sample (3) was collected by F. W. Lewis. All specimens are housed in the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University in Philadelphia.

<Slide information>

1: GC122987. Delaware River, Trenton, 2006. Collected using Diatometer. Housed at the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University in Philadelphia, U.S.A.

2: GC44273. Delaware River, Trenton, 1957. Collected using Diatometer. Housed at the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University in Philadelphia, U.S.A.

3: GC50296. Delaware River, Trenton, 1860. Collected by F. W. Lewis. Housed at the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University in Philadelphia,