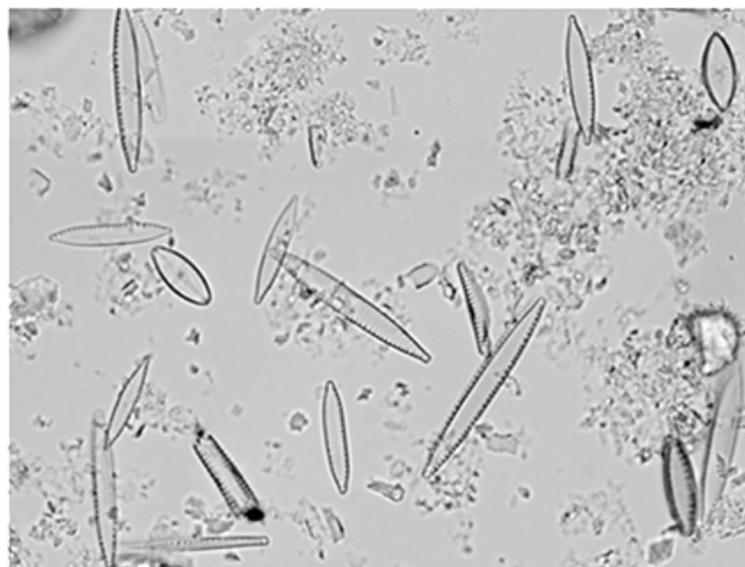
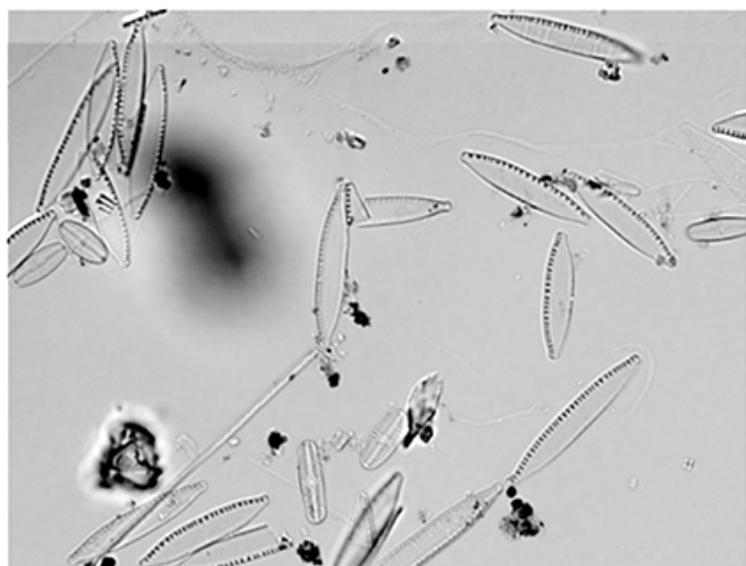




**A** Bolivari River in Mumbai, India



**B**



**C** Tama River in Tokyo, Japan



**D**



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



**F**

- Precaución: Los contaminantes distintos de las diatomeas son arena y lodo que no pudieron eliminarse durante el proceso de preparación, y no tienen relación con la calidad del agua.
  - 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.
- 

A, B: Río Bolivari en Mumbai, India. Recolectado en 1945 (A) y 2017 (B).

C, D: Río Tama en Fussa, Tokio, Japón. Recolectado en 1982 (C) y 2017 (D).

E, F: Lititz Run en Pensilvania, EE. UU. Recolectado en 1948 (F) y 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. Lititz 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. El río Delaware que fluye por Trenton Falls (el cauce principal forma la frontera entre Nueva Jersey y Pensilvania). Las muestras fueron recolectadas en 2006 (1), 1957 (2) — una época en la que el crecimiento industrial y el aumento de la población urbana provocaron diversos tipos de contaminación — y 1860 (3), un año antes del estallido de la Guerra Civil, cuando la población aún era reducida. Las muestras (1) y (2) fueron recolectadas utilizando un dispositivo para la recolección de diatomeas conocido como Diatometer. La muestra (3) fue recolectada por F. W. Lewis. Todos los especímenes se conservan en el herbario de la Academy of Natural Sciences de la Universidad Drexel, en Filadelfia.

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,