TABLE 2. *Parameters of length distributions obtained from batch- and chemostat-cultured cells, prepared by agar filtration*

Culture	τ (min)	L (μm)	CV^a (%)	$L_0{}^b$ (μm)	Cells showing constriction			Cell width (μm)	
					%	$L_c{}^c$ (μm)	CV (%)	$2R$ (μm)	SD^d (μm)
B/r A									
Batch[e]	160	1.4 (1,025)[f]	23	1.0	14	1.9	8	0.65	0.04 (144)[f]
Batch[g]	126	1.6 (632)	24	1.1	14	2.2	8	0.64	0.03 (69)
Chemostat	175	1.5 (974)	23	1.1	9	2.1	8	0.56	0.04 (112)
B/r K									
Batch[e,g]	180	2.2 (1,140)	24	1.6	6	3.1	11	0.46	0.04 (119)
Chemostat	175	2.4 (955)	25	1.6	8	3.2	15	0.52	0.04 (127)

[a] CV, Coefficient of variation.

[b] The length of newborn cells (L_0) was estimated from the distributions using the formula (11): $L_0 = \frac{1}{2}(L_{\min} + \frac{1}{2}L_{\max})$, where $L_{\min}$ and $L_{\max}$ are, respectively, the minimal and maximal cell lengths observed.

[c] L_c, the average length of cells showing constriction, is usually somewhat smaller than $2 \times L_0$.

[d] SD, Standard deviation.

[e] See Fig. 1 for length distributions.

[f] The number in parentheses indicates the number of cells measured.

[g] Cultures used for analysis of nuclear separation in critical-point-dried cells (cf. Table 4).