

Table 3.  $L_p$  values ( $m s^{-1} Pa^{-1}$ ) for various micro-algae

| Organism  | $L_p$ ( $m s^{-1} Pa^{-1}$ ) | Reference                                     |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dunaliella</i><br>(marine euryhaline)<br>(Chlorophyceae) | $10.0 \times 10^{-15}$       | Gimmler, Schirling & Tabler (1976)            |
| <i>Vacuolaria</i><br>(freshwater)<br>(Chloromonadophyceae)  | $8.4 \times 10^{-15}$        | Schnepf & Koch (1966)                         |
| <i>Potroichromas</i><br>(freshwater)<br>(Chrysophyceae)     | $9.0 \times 10^{-15}$        | Schobert, Untner & Kauss (1972); Kauss (1974) |
| <i>Euglena</i><br>(freshwater)<br>(Euglenophyceae)          | $5.6 \times 10^{-15}$        | Buetow (1968)                                 |
| <i>Chlamydomonas</i><br>(freshwater)<br>(Chlorophyceae)     | $1.7 \times 10^{-15}$        | Guillard (1960); Bold & Wynne (1977)          |

$L_p$  calculated as  $\bar{J}_v/\Delta\pi$  ( $\bar{J}_v$  in  $m^3 m^{-2} s^{-1}$ ;  $\Delta\pi$  in Pa): (cf. Milburn, 1974; House, 1974).

For *Dunaliella* and *Potroichromonas*  $\bar{J}_v$  was measured as the initial rate of volume exchange/cell surface area upon subjecting cells to a change in external osmolarity; the cells were originally isosmotic with the medium, so the change in external osmolarity was equivalent to  $\Delta\pi$  in the equation. For the other algae,  $\bar{J}_v$  was estimated from the rate of water removal by contractile vacuoles (based on maximum size of contractile vacuole(s) and frequency of contraction) and the cell surface area, assuming a constant cell volume, i.e. water influx across the plasmalemma equals water efflux via contractile vacuoles. The  $\Delta\pi$  was assumed to be 0.15 MPa for *Chlamydomonas* (Guillard, 1960), and 0.2 MPa for *Vacuolaria* and *Euglena*.

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