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A Catalogue of the Marine Algæ or Seaweeds collected at Milford-on-Sea & Hordle.

By JAMES COSMO MELVILL, M.A., D.SC., F.L.S.,

Between 1895 and 1909, mostly in the years 1901 and 1903.

Most of the following list, which contains the names of several rare, as well as beautiful species, were found floating in the sea, obtained while bathing, or else among the "rejectamenta" of the ocean at low tide. Very often none but the commoner species have occurred during a whole season; one may always reckon, for instance, upon *Heterosiphonia plumosa*, more commonly known as *Dasya coccinea*, Ag., the equally beautiful and as frequent *Plocamium coccineum*, Lyngbye; *Gigartina mamillosa*, J. Ag., *Cystoseira discors* Ag. and *Nitophyllum laceratum*, Grev. But especially in the year 1901, during June and July, every tide brought up a dazzling and immense wealth of the more select species. It was then that I succeeded in obtaining *Griffithsia barbata*, *Naccaria Wiggii*, and others; these only in one or two examples, but others such as *Brongniartella byssoides*, in immense quantities.

Milford does not at first sight appear to possess a very attractive beach or sands, within tide-marks, from the Naturalist's point of view. Any shells that may be picked up are, with very few exceptions, Eocene fossils washed out of the friable grey cliffs; and with regard to Algæ or Seaweeds, one must entirely rely upon their being washed ashore or found floating in the sea. A rich bed does exist at some little distance from the shore, but it is never uncovered even at the lowest spring-tides. However that may be, and however uncertain the appearance, the careful searcher will one day, if he persevere, be more

Marine Algæ or Seaweeds collected at Milford-on-Sea.

than amply rewarded. In a fortnight or so, during the Summer (June—July, 1901) I was able to preserve nearly a thousand specimens, all genuinely labelled "from Milford and Hordle," several of which were of rare and infrequent occurrence.

ORDER : CHLOROPHYCEÆ.

FAMILY : ULVACEÆ.

Enteromorpha compressa, Greville.

Enteromorpha intestinalis, Link, not common.

Ulva lactuca, L.

Ulva latissima, D. C.

FAMILY : CLADOPHORACEÆ.

Cladophora rupestris, Kütz.

Cladophora lætevirans, Harvey. This species is now subdivided, and the Milford specimens probably belong to *C. utriculosa*, Kütz.

FAMILY : BRYOPSIDEÆ.

Bryopsis plumosa, Ag. Not common.

FAMILY : SPONGIODIACEÆ.

Codium tomentosum, Stackh. Sometimes large examples, a foot or more in length, washed ashore.

ORDER : PHÆOPHYCEÆ.

FAMILY : DESMARESTIACEÆ.

Desmarestia aculeata, Lamx. Very fine specimens, often washed ashore.

Desmarestia ligulata, Lamx. Very fine and luxuriant; found floating in large masses most years, but soon decomposing.

FAMILY : PUNCTARIACEÆ.

Punctaria plantaginea, Grev. Washed ashore rarely, and often covered with parasitical growth.

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FAMILY: SCYTOSIPHONIEÆ.

Scytosiphon lomentarius, J. Ag. (Chorda, Lyngbyè).

FAMILY: ASPEROCOCCACEÆ.

Asperococcus echinatus, Grev. A very narrow-froned form is occasionally washed ashore from deep water.

Asperococcus compressus, Griffiths. Only once occurred in July, 1903.

FAMILY: ECTOCARPACEÆ.

Ectocarpus siliculosus, Kutz.

Ectocarpus tomentosus, Lyngbyè.

Ectocarpus granulosus, Ag.

Pylaiella littoralis, Kjellm. These four species are mostly abundant.

FAMILY: ARTHROCLADIACEÆ.

Arthrocladia villosa, Dubv. Only once noticed, June, 1901, parasitical on *Zostera* or Grass Wrack.

FAMILY: ELACHISTACEÆ.

Elachistea fucicola, Fries. On Fuci.

Elachistea scutulata, Duby. On *Himantalia*.

FAMILY: SPHACELARIACEÆ.

Sphacelaria cirrhosa, Ag. In variety, and sometimes attaining a fair size on other Algae washed ashore from deep water.

Cladostephus spongiosus, Ag.

Cladostephus verticillatus, Ag. Both species occur, the latter in much the finer condition, thrown up from deep water.

Stypocaulon scoparium, Kutz. (= *Sphacelaria*, Ag.) Common, and often covered with parasitical growth.

FAMILY: CHORDARIACEÆ.

Chordaria flagelliformis, Ag.

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Mesogloia vermiculata, Le Jol. (= *Vermicularis*, Ag.)

Leathesia difformis, Aresch. (*tuberiformis*, Gray).

FAMILY: CHORDACEÆ.

Chord filum, Stackh.

FAMILY: LAMINARIACEÆ.

Laminaria saccharina, Lamx.

Laminaria digitata, Lamx.

FAMILY: FUCACEÆ.

Fucus ceranoides, L. A brackish water species. Keyhaven salt-marshes, and also washed ashore in the Solent and at Hordle.

Fucus vesiculosus, L. Abundant.

Fucus serratus, L. Not at all common.

Ascophyllum nodosum, Le Jol (*Fucus nodosus*, Amt.)

Pelvetia canaliculata, Dene and Thur (*Fucus canaliculatus* L.)

Himanthalia lorea, Lyngbyè. Very large and perfect specimens with the cup-like base, often cast ashore after stormy weather.

Halidrys siliquosa, Lyngbyè. Often very fine and perfect, not too encrusted with other growths. Invariably turns black in drying.

Cystoseira granulata Ag.

Cystoseira discors, Ag. (= *fœniculacea*, Grev.) The most frequent species.

Cystoseira fibrosa, Ag.

FAMILY: DICTYOTACEÆ.

Dictyota dichotoma, Lamx. Very abundant, fine, and variable. The variety *implexa* (*intricata*) less so.

Taonia atomaria, J. Ag. Twice found in 1901, and again in 1903; small, but quite characteristic examples.

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Haliseris polypodioides, Ag. (= *Dictyopteris membranacea*, Batt). Only once found, washed ashore in fragmentary condition, after stormy weather.

ORDER: RHODOPHYCEÆ.

FAMILY: PORPHYRACEÆ.

Porphyra vulgaris, Harv. (= *linearis*, de Ton.)

Porphyra laciniata, L. probably also occurs.

FAMILY: GELIDIACEÆ.

Naccaria Wiggghii, Endl. One very fine specimen washed up from deep water on Milford Beach.

Gelidium corneum, L. aggregate. Small specimens occasionally occurring on the beach; perhaps referable to *G. crinale*, but not yet worked out thoroughly.

FAMILY: GIGARTINACEÆ.

Chondrus crispus, Stackh. Common and variable.

Gigartina mamillosa, J. Ag. Very abundant in some years. *Phyllophora rubens*, Grev. When, as is rarely the case, found perfect, not encrusted with nullipore and other growths, the colour of this species is hardly exceeded for brilliancy by any other RhodospERM.

Phyllophora Brodicei, J. Ag. Occurring very rarely.

Phyllophora membranifolia, J. Ag. To be found at most seasons, and often in very fine condition.

Gymnogongrus Norvegicus, Mart. (*Chondrus* L.) Very rarely occurring.

Ahnfeltia plicata, Fries. (= *Gymnogongrus plicatus*, Auct.)

FAMILY: RHODOPHYLLIDACEÆ.

Cystoclonium purpurascens, Ag. (= *purpureum*). Abundant and variable in colour; some examples have a peculiar apple-green tinge, which is confusing to a beginner.

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Rhodophyllis bifida, Kutz. A beautiful and rather uncommon species that puts on a variety of forms, and is cast ashore in July in some quantity. When old, it assumes the form of a spongy ball, and its colour loses the delicate pink of the early specimens, and assumes a brownish-red hue.

FAMILY: SPHÆROCOCCACEÆ.

Gracilaria confervoides, Grev. Abundant.

Gracilaria compressa, Grev. Only in young condition, but probably referable to this rare species.

Calliblepharis ciliata, Kutz. Common all along the coast, and at all seasons. This fine species requires to be well washed in fresh water before pressing for the Herbarium, in order to eliminate the salt, which otherwise is apt to appear, and permanently injure the appearance of the specimen. I have not yet seen *C. jubata*, Grev., the companion species (so common in the Channel Isles and at Torquay), at Milford.

FAMILY: RHODYMENIACEÆ.

Rhodymenia palmata, Grev. The well-known Dulse. Only the normal form so far observed.

Lomentaria articulata, Lyngh. (*Chylocladia*, Grev.)

Chylocladia clavellosa, Grev. (*Chrysymenia*, Harvey). A most delicate species; apt to turn orange-yellow if treated with fresh water. Remarkably abundant all along the coast in 1900—1903, hardly observed since.

Champia parvula, Harv. Uncommon.

Gastroclonium Kaliforme, Auct. (*Chylocladia* Grev.) Often extraordinarily abundant, fine, and at the same time very variable. I have observed the var. *patens*.

Plocamium coccineum, Lyngh. As common as it is beautiful. The var. *uncinatum*, Ag., is rarer. This species is almost world-wide in its distribution. I have specimens in my Herbarium from California, the Mediterranean, Japan, & other

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localities; while very nearly allied forms occur at the Cape, Mauritius, and Australia. The finest species of this very select genus is *P. corallorhiza* from the Cape of Good Hope.

FAMILY: DELESSERIACEÆ.

Nitophyllum punctatum, Grev. Abundantly cast ashore in 1901 and 1903; the typical form being rarer than the var. *ocellatum*, which, when well grown, and in good fructification, is one of the most recherché of all seaweeds.

Nitophyllum Gmelini, Grev. Rare; two specimens washed ashore in 1901.

Nitophyllum laceratum, Grev. (= *ramosum* Batt.)

The most frequent of the genus, known by its darker, less rosy hue, and metallic reflection when fresh. Common at the roots of *Laminariæ* and other Sea-tangles.

Delesseria sanguinea, Lamx. (*Hvdrolapathum*, Stackhouse.) I have collected this most handsome and imposing species generally around our coasts, but by far the finest specimens I have were those collected at Milford, abundantly in 1901, in the latter part of June. Its colour remains in the Herbarium for years unimpaired. I possess some examples nearly 70 years old, still looking brilliantly fresh.

Pteridium alatum, J. Ag. (*Delesseria*, Lamx). Not so common as in most places; often associated with *N. laceratum* and *Chylocladia articulata* at the roots of *Laminariæ*.

Apoglossum ruscifolium (= *Delesseria*, Lamx). One poor specimen washed up after gale, June, 1901.

Hypoglossum Woodwardi, Kutz. (= *Delesseria hypoglossum*, Lamx). Remarkably abundant and fine; the frond varying much in breadth and tenuity. This species, though so common in England, is hardly known on the other side of the Atlantic. I have myself collected it in the only spot, viz:—Charlestown Harbour, South Carolina, U.S.A., where it is yet known to occur; while an approximating species, *Delesseria tenuifolia*, Harvey, I came

Marine Algæ or Seaweeds collected at Milford-on-Sea.

across at Key West, Florida, considerably to the South of Carolina.

FAMILY: RHODOMELACEÆ.

Rhodomela subfusca, Ag. Abundant; I have seen no approach on these shores to the allied *R. lycopodioides*, Ag., which is commoner further North.

Laurencia obtusa, Lamx. This species has a wide range in the tropical and temperate regions of the world.

Laurencia cœspitosa, Lamx. Not so common as the next.

Laurencia pinnatifida, Lamx. Pepper Dulse, always known by its sharp and somewhat unpleasant flavour.

Halopitys pinastroides, Kutz. (= *Ryliphloea*, Auct.) A species which, common on our Southern shores, is unknown further North. It is of a transparent fawn-red when growing, usually much encrusted with parasites, and turns quite black and unsightly in the Herbarium.

Chondria dasyphylla, Ag. Not frequent. This species has a wide range on both sides of the Atlantic. I collected it in the West Indies.

Polysiphonia fibrata, Harv.

Polysiphonia macrocarpa, Harv. (= *pulvinata*, Ag.)

Polysiphonia urceolata, Grev.

Polysiphonia elongata, Grev.

Commonly called "Lobster Horns." And in December, when cast ashore, denuded of all branchlets and feathery processes, this term is well-deserved and apt. In Summer it forms a beautiful object when floating, but shrinks much in drying, turns very dark, and does not adhere to paper.

Polysiphonia fibrillosa, Grev. Rare.

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Polysiphonia fastigiata, Grev. Always parasitic upon *Fucus* (*Ascophyllum*) *nodosus*.

Polysiphonia atrorubescens, Grev. Not common.

Polysiphonia nigrescens, Grev. Abundant, variable, and in its feathery state, very beautiful. As its name suggests, it turns black in drying.

Polysiphonia Brodiaei, Grev. A beautiful species, of which only three or four examples were washed ashore in 1901.

Brongniardella byssoides, Bory. (= *Polysiphonia* b. Grev.) Linking the *Polysiphoniæ* with the *Dasvæ*, this very fine species forms one of the chiefest ornaments of the British Marine Algological Fauna, and the beauty of the examples cast ashore abundantly in most years at Milford-on-Sea yields to none.

Heterisiphonia coccinea, Ag. (= *Dasva*, Auct.)

Abundant everywhere, and always unmistakable. It is so well known under the name given above that it seems a pity to change it for the lately resuscitated "plumosa," which name, however, is very impressive, and has priority.

FAMILY: CERA MIA CEÆ.

Spermothamnion Turneri, Aresch. (= *Callithamnion*, Ag.) Parasitic on other Algæ, and often occurring in very large and fine condition.

Griffithsia corallina, Ag. Common in some years, rare in others. The finest specimens occurred in 1908.

Griffithsia barbata, Ag. Of this great rarity, I have only seen one specimen, washed ashore in 1903. It was equal in size and condition to the Channel Island specimens I had collected a few years previously.

Griffithsia setacea, Ag. (*fosculosa*, Stackh.) Very abundant and not varying.

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Halurus equisetifolius, Kutz. Common. An example of the var. *simplicifilum* (*Griffithsia simplicifilum*, Harv.), was collected in 1901.

Monospora pedicellata, Sol. (*Corynospora*). Rarely.

Callithamnion polyspernum, Ag. Parasitic on other larger Algæ,

Callithamnion tetragonum, Ag. Rare.

Callithamnion tetricum, Ag. A very coarse species, as its name suggests.

Callithamnion corymbosum, Lyngb. A most delicate species, rarely occurring.

Callithamnion granulatum, Ag. (= *spongiosum* Harvey).

Antithamnion Plumula, Thur. (*Callithamnion* sp.)

Washed ashore rarely between Milford and Hurst Castle, 1903. One of the most beautiful and delicate of seaweeds.

Ceramium tenuissimum, J. Ag. (= *nodosum*, Harvey).

Ceramium gracillimum, Ag. Very rarely; only two specimens occurred, parasitic on *Himanthalia*.

Ceramium botrycarpum, Griffiths.

Ceramium rubrum, Ag. Very variable and abundant. The form or species *circinnatum* occurs.

Ceramium flabelligerum, J. Ag. Rare. Only once obtained.

Ceramium echionotum, J. Ag. Quite abundant in some seasons, rare in others, found floating.

Ceramium ciliatum, Duc. Rarer than the preceding.

FAMILY: DUMONTIACEÆ.

Dumontia filiformis, Grev.

Dilsea edulis, Stackh. (*Iridœa*, Harv.) One or two examples only.

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FAMILY: NEMASTOMACEÆ.

Halargæhnion ligulatum, Kutz. (*Halymenia* Ag.) Very rarely found.

Furcellaria fastigiata, Lamx.

FAMILY: RHIZOPHYLLIDACEÆ.

Polyides rotundus, Grev. (= *P. lumbricalis*, Ag.) Very common. A great superficial resemblance between this and *Furcellaria fastigiata* exists. Microscopical examination would at once solve any difficulty, but, without recourse being had to that, the fibrous root of *Furcellaria* differs from the disk of *Polyides* "in toto." This latter is also a smaller plant.

FAMILY: SQUAMARIACEÆ.

Petrocelis cruenta, J. Ag.

FAMILY: CORALLINACEÆ.

Two or three species of *Melobesia* and *Lithothamnium* occur, not yet differentiated. Also

Corallina officinalis, L.

Corallina squamata, Ellis.

Jania rubens, Lamx.

