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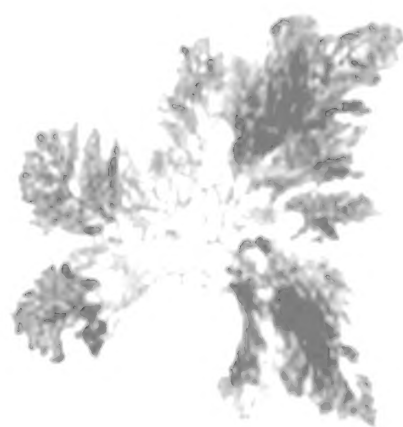
1850

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SEA MOSSES



1. *CYPEROMUS VERIDICUS* 112
2. *CYPEROMUS DEFORMIDUS* 12

SEA MOSSES

A COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

AND AN

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

OF

MARINE ALGÆ

BY

A. B. HERVEY, A.M.

BOSTON:

ESTES AND LAURIAT,

301 WASHINGTON STREET.

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TO

RICHARD HALSTED WARD, M.D.,
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY
IN THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
TROY, NEW YORK;

IN THE NAME OF A LONG AND TRUE FRIENDSHIP;
AND IN APPRECIATIVE RECOGNITION
OF A NATURALIST,
DISTINGUISHED ALIKE FOR CLEARLY APPREHENDING,
AND SKILFULLY IMPARTING
THE TREASURES OF A SCIENTIFIC SCHOLARSHIP,
SINGULARLY WIDE AND EXACT;

THIS BOOK
IS AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED
BY
THE AUTHOR.



PREFACE.



I AVAIL myself, of the last opportunity which I shall have, for a word with my readers, to add a point or two, to what will be found on *p. 4, et seq.*, of the "Introduction," concerning the method of this book. I have attempted to make a book, which should be a real, and helpful guide, to those, who, though not expert botanists, and not having, or using, any aids to a good pair of eyes, other than a simple pocket magnifier, desire to begin the collection, and study, of marine plants. I have been obliged, therefore, to resort to many devices, for making the novitiate see, for the first time, in these plants, what is so

obvious to the practiced eye, of the experienced collector.

Among these is the particular thing which I wish to direct attention to here, *viz.*: the disarrangement of the species, in the genera. It will be observed, that while the genera have been arranged in their proper natural order, the species are often grouped, in the text, quite otherwise. The reason is, I have taken those species, in genera which contain several, for treatment first, which, on account of their commonness, or peculiar habit or appearance, could be most easily and certainly identified. From these, I have proceeded step by step, to the more difficult plants.

Therefore, I have often found it convenient, to group certain species together, for the advantage of comparison, in the description, which do not always naturally belong together. You will therefore understand, that while the orders and genera follow their natural grouping, in the text, the species in the genera cannot be depended upon to do so, in most cases.

I must add a single remark further, on this general subject. While the several sub-classes, the Green,

Olive Colored, and Red Algæ, are grouped in the ascending natural order, in the text, the orders and genera, in each of them are arranged and treated, in exactly the opposite order, the first being the most highly, and the last the most simply organized genus, in each sub-class.

I must take this occasion, to express my large indebtedness to several fellow-students of Algæ, for help, in making ready the material for this book. To the published notes, the private correspondence, and personal assistance of Dr. Wm. G. Farlow, of Harvard University, I am under very many obligations. I can only regret, for my readers' and my book's sake, that I could not avail myself, of all the new knowledge, contained in his Manual of New England Algæ, which is now long overdue from the Government Press.

Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, of Yale College, has been ever kind, obliging, and painstaking, allowing me to draw without stint, upon his ample store of knowledge, and his well-furnished herbarium.

Mr. Frank S. Collins, of Malden, whose acquaintance with the marine flora of Massachusetts Bay, is both

PREFACE.

extensive, and accurate: Mrs. Maria H. Bray, of Magnolia, and Mrs. Abbie L. Davis, of Gloucester, who have long been known as careful students, and industrious collectors, about the rocky and fertile shores of Cape Ann; and Miss M. A. Booth, of Long Meadow, who has spent several summers, of profitable collecting, on the east end of Long Island, have each kindly made out for me, lists of the plants, which they have collected, in their several localities, together with notes of their special habitat, season of growth, and frequency of appearance.

Dr. C. L. Anderson, of Santa Cruz, Cal., Dr. N. L. Dunsmuir, and Mrs. R. F. Bingham, of Santa Barbara, and Mr. Daniel Cleveland, of San Diego, all, well-known collectors, and Algologists, have very obligingly, done the same thing, for the plants of their several localities, on the Pacific coast. In addition to that, they have sent me many valuable typical specimens from the rich, and extremely interesting flora, of that region.

Nor, can I forget the generous assistance, which for years past, I have received from that veteran collector, in New York waters, Mr. A. R. Young, of

Brooklyn. I have the memory, of many delightful excursions, about the shores of New York Bay, in company with him, who knows so well when, and where, all the finer and rarer plants are to be had. I am permitted to quote him, all too seldom, in these pages, because the light has been shut out—let us hope only temporarily—from those eyes which were ever so keen to detect, and so appreciative in recognition of, the rare beauties, of these humble, but exquisite forms.

If this book shall be of any service, to any, in opening the way, to a knowledge of this department of Botany, or shall contribute anything, to the pleasures of summer life, by the Sea-side, no small part of the merit, must be accorded, to our enterprising publisher, Mr. S. E. Cassino, at whose urgent solicitation, the work was undertaken, and who has spared no pains, or expense, to make it as valuable, and acceptable, as possible.

The plates for this volume, are engraved, from photographs, of specimens in my herbarium. In outline and color, therefore, they represent real plants.

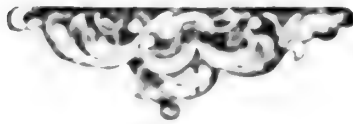
It is with no small degree of solicitude that I send

forth this little book upon its mission. The best wish I can have for it, is, that it may impart to its readers, a taste of the pleasure its preparation has given to its author. I may perhaps be allowed to hope, that it shall communicate some interesting knowledge, to many an ignorant, and awaken in many appreciative minds an implicit admiration for this part of Nature's wondrous handiwork.

A. B. HERVEY.

TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS,

May, 1861.



LIST OF PLATES.

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- | | | |
|-------|--------|---|
| Plate | I. | BRYOPSIS PLUMOSA. |
| " | II. | ULVA LATISSIMA, var. LINZA. |
| " | III. | CLADOPHORA ARCTA. |
| " | IV. | ECTOCARPUS VIRIDIS. |
| " | V. | DASYA ELEGANS. |
| " | VI. | POLYSIPHONIA VIOLACEA. |
| " | VII. | POLYSIPHONIA PARASITICA.
MICROCLADIA BOREALIS. |
| " | VIII. | POLYSIPHONIA BAILEYI. |
| " | IX. | RHODOMELA SUBFUSCA. |
| " | X. | DELESSERIA SINUOSA. |
| " | XI. | NITOPHYLLUM ANDERSONII.
LOMENTARIA BAILEYANA. |
| " | XII. | GRINNELLIA AMERICANA. |
| " | XIII. | GELIDIUM CORNEUM. |
| " | XIV. | EUTHORA CRISTATA. |
| " | XV. | PLOCAMIUM COCCINEUM. |
| " | XVI. | CALLOPHYLLIS VARIEGATA. |
| " | XVII. | PTILOTA PLUMOSA. |
| " | XVIII. | CALLITHAMNION VERSICOLOR.
CALLITHAMNION HETEROMORPHUM. |
| " | XIX. | CALLITHAMNION CORYMBOSUM.
CERAMIUM FASTIGIATUM. |
| " | XX. | CALLITHAMNION AMERICANUM. |

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PREFACE vii.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

THE SEA; ITS VEGETATION AND ITS FLOWERS, 1—3. THE PLAN AND PURPOSE OF THIS BOOK, 4—6. SCIENTIFIC NAMES FOR "SEA-MOSSES," 6—9. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, 9—12. CLASSIFICATION, 12—13. TIMES AND PLACES FOR COLLECTING, 13—17. COLLECTING MATERIALS, 17—18. MOUNTING AND PRESERVING, 19—31. METHODS OF STUDY, 31—36. CLUBS AND CLASSES, 36—38. HISTORY, 39—45.

CHAPTER II.

BRIGHT GREEN ALGÆ.

KEY TO GENERA, 46. Orders: SIPHONIÆ, 47. ZOO-SPOREI, 49.

CHAPTER III.

OLIVE COLORED ALGÆ.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF THE ATLANTIC COAST, 67.
 KEY TO THE GENERA OF THE PACIFIC COAST,
 70. Orders: DICTYOTEÆ, 73. FUCACEÆ, 74.
 PHÆOSPOREÆ, 82. Sub-Orders: LAMINARIEÆ, 82.
 SPOROCHNEÆ, 100. ASPEROCOCCEÆ, 101. CHOR-
 DARIÆÆ, 103. MYRIONEMEÆ, 109. SPHACELARIEÆ,
 110. ECTOCARPEÆ, 112. DICTYOSIPHONIEÆ, 116.
 DESMARESTIEÆ, 117. PUNCTARIEÆ, 121. SCY-
 TOSIPHONEÆ, 123.

CHAPTER IV.

RED ALGÆ.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF THE ATLANTIC COAST, 125.
 KEY TO THE GENERA OF THE PACIFIC COAST, 130.
 Sub-Class: FLORIDIEÆ, 135. Orders: RHODO-
 MELEÆ, 138. CHYLOCLADIEÆ, 167. SPHÆROCOC-
 COIDEÆ, 168. CORALLINEÆ, 183. GELIDIEÆ, 185.
 HYPNEÆ, 188. RHODYMENIEÆ, 189. SPONGIO-
 CARPEÆ, 203. BATRACHOSPERMEÆ, 204. GIGAR-
 TINEÆ, 207. CRYPTONEMIEÆ, 228. DUMONTIEÆ,
 233. SPYRIDIEÆ, 234. CERAMIEÆ, 236.

GLOSSARY 273

INDEX OF GENERA AND SPECIES 277

I heard, or seemed to hear, the chiding Sea
Say, Pilgrim, why so late and slow to come?
Am I not always here, thy summer home?
Is not my voice thy music, morn and eve?
My breath, thy healthful climate in the heats,
My touch thy antidote, my bay thy bath?

Behold the Sea,
The opaline, the plentiful and strong,
Yet beautiful as is the rose in June;
Creating a sweet climate by my breath,
Washing out harms and griefs from memory
And, in my mathematic ebb and flow,
Giving a hint of that which changes not.
I with my hammer, pounding evermore
The rocky coast, smite Andes into dust,
Strewing my bed, and, in another age
Rebuild a continent of better men.
Then I unbar the doors: my paths lead out
The exodus of nations; I disperse
Men to all shores that front the hoary main.

Emerson.



CHAPTER I.

— NO: —

INTRODUCTION.



On the surface, foam and roar,
Restless heave and passionate dash ;
Shingle rattle along the shore,
Gathering boom and thundering crash.

* * *

Under the surface, loveliest forms,
Feathery fronds with crimson curl,
Treasures too deep for the raid of storms,
Delicate coral and hidden pearl.



CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar.
I love not man the less, but nature more,
From these our interviews, in which I steal
From all I may be, or have been before,
To mingle with the universe, and feel
What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all conceal.

Byron.

WHOMAN does not love the sea! For every mood of the mind, with some one of its thousand voices, it speaks some answering tone. Those who dwell within the sound of its surf, or those who habitually seek its presence for inspiration of soul, or for rest and health of body, learn to love it for its own sake and for its sweet and comforting companionship. I know what those feel who are content to sit, for hours,

beside the sounding sea and watch the incoming and outgoing tides.

"I have seen the waves of a young
 Wave, and the waves of an old man,
 And the waves of a woman's heart."

or listen listlessly to the beating of the choppy waves, as they roll and surge across the rocks.

"Wave, wave, wave, wave, wave, wave,
 I have seen the waves of a young man,
 And the waves of an old man,
 And the waves of a woman's heart."

or stand there, that old world round around the world, cradled on ocean's floor, with that water all yonder which not a wave could wash the edge of the sky.

So, I would like to come to look upon the wide blue sea, and listen to its rhythmic beating, without feeling that in some strange way I have looked into Nature's soul and learned her great heart-beat. For true it is, the melody voiced of Old Ocean plays a low melodious accompaniment to all the deepest thoughts that stir in the human heart, and makes the soul feel its eternal kinship with all the great forms and forces of the universe.

But, there is another pleasure which "this great and wide sea" can give us, besides that, which she offers to our fancy and our dreams. It is the contemplation and study of the exquisitely beautiful flora which she nurtures in her ample waters. When you

know the sea and its flowers, you will know that she has almost a mother's love and tenderness for them. It may seem to you a dumb, rude, bungling sort of affection, perhaps, for you will notice that she often leaves some delicate and charming flowers, far up, on the hot sand or stones, of the beach, all careless if they live or die. But, you will also see, that she is sure to come back to them again by and by. But, in the sea, where they live and grow, they have her constant offices of care and nurture. These most fragile fronded plants, whose silky branches are as fine as the thinnest cobweb, are handled and tended so gently, that not a fibre is broken or a cell misplaced, in the midst of pounding waves, which, with a single blow would crush an iron ship to atoms. The boisterous sea is their home, and though it may seem rough and rude to us, it is never ungentle to them.

If you come to know these plants, the beauty, delicacy, and grace, of them, and their names, habits and history, I am sure the sea will have an added charm for you. From every shore you visit, you will carry away your hands full of them. And these garlands, in after years, will not only minister to your love of the beautiful, but they will also recall the blessed hours spent by the sea, and repeat in your heart again, the joy of its mighty presence.

In this little book I shall attempt to make you acquainted with what I have, through many years, found to be an interesting and thoroughly useful. I undertake the work, however, for a number of reasons. I need to be conversant with the competent grade, when met. I want to correct the errors of knowledge, and define and explain the facts. I have many friends who often come to me for the history of the Old World. With this book I want to make them acquainted with the new world, and to those who will be glad to be so. I have spent many hours of the past few years in collecting, and studying, the Cryptogamæ of New-England. I greatly desire to be acquainted with the multitude of intelligent people who spend weeks and months by the sea-shore, and who do not know the multitude who make their home within reach of its waves.

This work is written for beginners only, and not for advanced students and specialists in this department of Cryptogamic botany. I am anxious for my book, that it may be just a "Porter" to stand at the gate of this wonderful garden of the sea and open for those who come and knock. There was no such book to do this in my day, so I had to "make up some other way." There were indeed the three ponderous quartos of Harvey, and two or three little manuals of English

Algæ to be found in the American market. But neither served the needs, at once, of a beginner, and of a sea side rambler, upon American shores. I said just now, "for those who come and knock." The "Porter" opens the door, only to such, in any garden of delight, or palace of good. There must be interest enough, to lead one to ask admittance. If you want to go in and see what is growing in this strange world under the sea, you have only to come and knock, and heed what the "Porter" says to you, at the gate, and you may go in, and wander far and wide, amid the beauties of this charming flora.

To begin with, then, I must assume that you are willing to put a little earnest work into this study. What you achieve with some cost, you will enjoy with more zest. But I shall attempt so to present the matter, as to call for the least possible labor, in attaining the best results. The descriptions of the plants, will, as far as possible, be confined to those points of appearance, etc., which can be seen with the unaided eye, or at least with the help of a simple pocket lens. Especial attention will be given to pointing out the particular kind of place where each plant naturally grows, and the season of the year when it may be found most abundantly, so that you will be able to search intelligently for it, and be all the

more likely to know it, when you see it for the first time. In making descriptions of the plants, I shall make use of technical terms, only when common terms cannot be found to answer, or when, without the technical words, I should have to make circumlocutions which would be troublesome both to you and to me. The few words of this kind, which I shall be obliged to use, and which are not defined in the dictionary, will be found in a Glossary at the end of this volume.

I am aware, that there is a popular prejudice against the use of any other than the common names for plants and animals. People think it is an affectation of learning, a very silly pedantry, for these nations to go a-sea and speak of the birds, and flowers, and fishes, and call them by such outlandish "row-dickens" names, as they do. But I must bespeak your favor, to put away this prejudice, at least in respect to the "Sea Mosses." If you study these plants at all scientifically, you will be obliged to learn their scientific names, and, for the best of all reasons, because almost all of them have no other. A few like the "Dulse," *Rhodomena palmata*; "Rockweed," *Laurencia nitida*, and *F. vesiculosus*; "Irish Moss," *Cladonia crispus*; and "Devil's Aprons" or "Kelp" *Laminaria*; have common or popular names. But

the people who have lived by the sea, have, as a general thing, cared very little for the "Sea Weeds," and have deigned to give names to but a few of them. So it has been left to the botanist, to christen them from his Greek and Latin vocabulary. For each plant he has provided two names, a "sir name," and a "given name." The former answers to the name of the genus, and is the family name; and the latter is the individual name, or the name of the species. But he writes it with the generic or family name first, and the "given name" last. In his usage it is "Smith John," not "John Smith," as in common parlance. Thus *Rhodymenia palmata* and *R. corallina*, may be considered sisters, the first being the family name and the last two, the "given names" by which they are known in the family circle. Do not be discouraged on account of these hard looking names. They are no harder to remember, or to pronounce, than the names of your personal friends, Mrs. Eliza Watson Thompson or Mr. George Washington Jones. When from affectionate interest, and acquaintance, you are able to number these beautiful creations of Nature among your friends, you will find it perhaps easier to recall their names, than those of your more fashionable acquaintances. For you will find that these names mean something, as a personal

description, which is more than can be said of most human patronyms. The names of plants are mostly terms descriptive of some notable fact in their appearance, habit, structure, place of growth, or fruiting. The significance of the names will, as far as possible, be indicated as we come to them.

Before passing from this point, I must not forget to say, that you may be intelligently interested in these charming plants; be an admirer of their brilliant and varied colors, their graceful outlines, and their slender and delicate form; may, perhaps, be an enthusiastic collector of them, and more deeply in love with them than many "murder-hearted" botanists are, and yet, never care anything at all about a scientific knowledge of them, or give them a single hour's scientific study. Scores of people have for years gathered these "flowers of the sea," and arranged them on cards, and mounted them in books and albums, who never knew them other than as "Sea Mosses," and never cared to. You may do the same if you choose. In that case you will find this introductory chapter, all the guide you will need. If you have not time or inclination to study them, do not neglect them on that account. To the taste that appreciates the beautiful in form, or color, they are an endless source of pleasure, and a sure means of cultivation. The

plants of the sea greatly surpass all others in the perfection with which they retain their original beauty when dried and preserved in the herbarium. Indeed, some of them are more beautiful so, if possible, than when seen in their native element. Their artistic value will not be impaired, by any lack of scientific knowledge, on your part. And yet I must assure you that a more particular acquaintance with them, will abundantly repay all your labor by giving you a more intelligent interest in them. And it will make you a better collector, even for the mere beauty's sake, to know the habits, homes and seasons of these beautiful creations.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

You will find it an important help, in many cases, to pay attention to the geographical distribution of the species, so as not to look for what you cannot find in given localities, and to search only for what may reasonably be expected to grow there.

Our eastern coast is distinguished by two quite well marked floras. That long reach of land which projects itself so far into the sea, known as Cape Cod, marks the division between the two. It is probable that in former times, more than now even, that has prevented the waters of the great arctic and equatorial currents from mingling, and so has maintained a

marked difference in temperature, in the two regions. At all events the floras of the two regions have important differences, whatever the cause. I do not mean by this, that no considerable number of species, extend over the whole region, north and south of Cape Cod. But, I mean that a considerable number, enough to make a distinct feature of the flora, do not extend either way beyond that barrier. To state it broadly, we may say that the plants growing north of Cape Cod, are essentially arctic, and agree pretty well with the species found on the extreme northern coasts of Europe, and in Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. In a small collection of some twenty species received from these polar lands, I find all but one or two of them, such as I have collected at Marblehead. The individual plants too, have a striking resemblance to those growing along our northern shores. The northern flora is distinguished by an abundance of plants of the species *Fathia cristata*, *Phloa plumosa* Var. *serrata*, *Ceramium Deslongchampsii*, *Gigartina mamillata*, *Halosaccion ramentaceum*, *Fucus furcatus*, *Agarum Turneri*, *Limnaria longicollis*, *Alaria esculenta*, etc.

The flora south of Cape Cod, is that of the warmer or temperate seas, and is distinguished by the presence of such forms as the "Gulf weed" *Sargassum vulgare*,

Dasya elegans, the several species of the *Chondriopsis*, the *Grinnellia Americana*, *Rhabdonia tenera*, *Hypnea musciformis*, *Champia parvula*, *Lomentaria Baileyana*, *Spyridia filamentosa*, *Collithamnion Baileyi* and many others. I suppose, perhaps, that from one quarter to one-third of the species of each region do not extend into the other, or, if they do at all, then as rarities. I will note the geographical range of each species as I describe it. There seems to be no such differences in the flora of different parts of California. It is likely that nearly all the plants that could be found at San Francisco or Santa Cruz, could also be found at San Diego and Santa Barbara, a few rarities only excepted. It will be observed, that this book undertakes to give an account only of the marine flora of California on the west coast, and of New York and New England on the east; though, it may be added, that this will make it practically applicable to all the coast, north of the Carolinas, on the one side, and to Vancouver Island, on the other. I may also add that I have included only common plants, such as the beginner would be certain to meet with; in his sea side excursions; and, I believe, I have included nearly all of these on our eastern shores. I cannot say as much for the California flora. I have selected for special mention only some sixty or seventy species peculiar

to that region, which is much richer in species, than our own. But, I have taken those plants, which I judged to be the most common, and characteristic, and most widely distributed, and such as I knew to be most strikingly beautiful, or interesting. In respect to particular places, there are many of them on our eastern coast, where the climate is rich and fine, and where thousands of people are in the habit of going every year. Nothing could be more favorable, as places for finding and collecting splendid "Sea Mosses," in great numbers, and many varieties, than such localities as Mount Desert, the Maine and New Hampshire Seaboard, Isles of Shoals, Cape Ann from Annisquam, Cape Cod, from Marjoka, Marblehead, Nahant, Nantasket, Newport, Martha's Vineyard, and Wood's Hole, Coast Point, and the shore at Coney Island and southward, as far as Fort Hamilton.

CLASSIFICATION.

Algae are classified by botanists, on the basis of their method of reproduction. In a popular work of this kind I have not thought it desirable to enter into the details of this matter, because these organs can be studied only by the aid of a microscope; and, as I have said, I am writing for those who do not use that instrument, and I hope to be able to so describe

the plants that most of them may be identified without its aid.

Suffice it to say, that the whole class naturally divides itself into three main groups, characterized in a general way by their color, viz. : Red, Olive Green, and Bright Green. These three groups correspond very nearly to their more exact classification on the basis named above. The lowest and simplest, in their organization, are the bright or grass green Algæ, for example the *Ulva*; next the olive green, the "Rockweed" and "Kelp"; the highest, the red Algæ. I shall take up each of these groups separately, and describe the several genera and species, in their natural order, following the arrangement adopted by Dr. Farlow, from Prof. Thuret, in his list of North American Algæ.

TIMES AND PLACES FOR COLLECTING.

Most collecting on our Atlantic coast, will be done during the summer, and early autumn months. But I must remind those of you, who live by the sea, or have it accessible at all times, that many things of the greatest interest and beauty, will be missed, if you do not go to the shore early. Our finest *Callithamnion*, *C. Americanum* can be had in its rarest beauty, early in March and even in February. The finest varieties of our *Rhodomela subfusca* are only

to be found in the early spring months. This is true of many other plants. You will be surprised, also, to see what quantities of things you can find as late as November and December. Indeed, if you are to know these plants thoroughly, you must collect them at all seasons of the year. Then you will know when they come, and when they go, and when they are in their greatest perfection. Those living and collecting on the Pacific coast, are not fenced away by an icy wall, as we are on our shores, during two or three months of our hard, inclement winters. So they can collect the year around. Dr. Anderson assures me that most of the plants growing there may be found at all seasons, though of course most of them are more abundant and of more luxuriant growth, during the summer than during the winter months. In general, there are three principal places for collecting "Sea Mosses" by the shore.

First, from the masses of material which the sea throws up upon the beaches, and leaves behind it when the tide goes out. This will be your main resource for getting the plants that grow in deep water. By many causes they will be loosened from their holdings in the depths, and will then float up to the surface, and margin of the sea, and will be cast on shore. By carefully turning over these masses, which will be

found along almost every sandy or pebbly beach, you will be able to get plants which could otherwise be found only by dredging in the deep water. And by careful search, too, among this material, you will find all the deep water forms.

Second, upon the rocks, and in the tide pools, when the tide is out. You can collect living plants in their native homes here only. Of course no Algæ grow upon the sandy beaches. You must, therefore, seek all such as grow between the tide marks, upon rocky shores. Put on a pair of stout rubber boots, and go two or three hours before low tide and search in every place, following the tide down to its farthest retreat. Many of the best things are found close down by low water mark, and some a little below that. These latter can be got best, by taking advantage of the extreme low run of tides which comes about "new" and "full moon." The advantage of going before low tide, and following the retreating waters down, is that you are not so apt to get a drenching, by the unexpected advance of a great wave, as when the tide is coming in. For, if you are close by the water's edge when the tide is rising, busily intent upon getting your floral treasures, you will very likely find yourself suddenly soaked with brine, for

"The breaking waves dash high
On a stern and rock-bound coast"

In hunting through the tidal region for plants, hunt everywhere, and collect everything found growing, and when collected, like Captain Cuttle, "make a note of it." If you cannot remember without, carry a small memorandum book and enter in it the habitat of each particular kind as you collect it. The tide pools, that is, the little basins in the rocks out of which the water is never emptied, are the places where the choicest collecting may be had. And the nearer they are to the low tide limits, the more likely they will be to have abundance of vegetable life in them. But do not fail to look, also, under the overhanging curtain of "Rockweed" which shadows the perpendicular sides of the cliffs and great boulders. You will often find some beautiful plants there, as for instance, the *Phloa elegans*, the *Cladophora rupestris* and other smaller "mosses."

Third, by standing on some low projecting reef, by the side of which the tide currents rush in and out, you will see many of the more delicate, deep water forms, all spread out beautifully and displayed in all their native grace, carried past, back and forth in the water. Many of these, like the *Poly-siphoniæ*, are seldom thrown on shore in good con-

dition, or if they are, do not long remain so. This therefore is, by far, the best place to take many of these plants. To do this you must be provided with some simple instrument for reaching down into the water, and seize them, as they go floating by. I have found nothing more convenient for this than a wire skimmer, which can be got at any house-furnishing tin shop, tied with a stout string, to a light strong stick five or six feet long. The water passes through the meshes of this with little resistance, but the Alga, with its delicate branches thrown out widely in every direction, is very readily caught by it. It will also serve to a limited extent, as an implement for detaching plants, from their holdings, which grow in deep tide pools, or in the sea, not too far below low water mark. For the rest of your

COLLECTING APPARATUS,

you may have as little, or as much as is convenient. A simple basket, or box, with a few newspapers in it, to wrap up and keep somewhat separate, the different sorts of your collectings, will do very well. If it is convenient, have a case made with a half dozen or less wide-mouthed bottles, set in it, each provided with a cork. The case should also have a compartment for storing coarse plants, newspapers, paper bags, or whatever you may use for keeping

different species, or the plants from different localities, separate. Then, as your plants are collected, they may be roughly sorted, and put in different bottles. But two or three bottles should be reserved for the most delicate and fragile forms. And as there are several of them, which rapidly perish on being exposed to the air, the bottles should be kept partly full of sea water. The more delicate *Plasiphonias*, the *Calothamnia*, *Dryas*, and some others will need this protection. I have found a quart fruit jar very handy. I got the kind that I can fasten a string around the neck, so as to carry it suspended in one hand, which leaves the other always free to gather in the plants with. A jar, whose cover goes on and off with the least possible trouble, is the one to be selected. The only disadvantage in using a receptacle of this sort, for your collection, is that in climbing over the wet and mossy rocks, your feet may chance to slip and you get a tumble, then in your efforts to save yourself, you will forget all about your fragile glass jar, and will smash it into a thousand pieces, upon the hard stones, and perhaps lose your whole collection. But two or three of these jars, carefully packed in a basket, so as not to be easily broken, would perhaps furnish as handy a collecting apparatus as you could extemporize at the sea shore.

MOUNTING AND PRESERVING.

For "floating out," your "Sea Mosses," as it is called, you should provide yourself a few simple tools and requisites. You should have a pair of pliers; a pair of scissors; a stick like a common cedar "pen stalk," with a needle driven into the end of it, or, in lack of that, any stick sharpened carefully; two or three large white dishes, like "wash bowls;" botanist's "drying paper;" or common blotting paper; pieces of cotton cloth, old cotton is the best; and the necessary cards or paper for mounting the plants on.

You will use the pliers in handling your plants in the water. The scissors you will need for trimming off the superfluous branches of plants which are too bushy to look well, when spread upon the paper, and to cut away parasites. The needle should be driven point first, a considerable distance into the stick, so as to make it firm, and allow you to use the blunt end of it in arranging the finer details of your plant on the paper. For drying paper, of course, you can use common newspaper, by putting many thicknesses together; and a great many, no doubt, will do that. But sheets of blotting paper will be found much more satisfactory, twenty-five of them cut into quarters, would probably be all you would

use, and those you could easily take with you in your trunk. What will be found cheaper and still more serviceable, if you are going to mount a large number of plants at once, is a quantity of botanist's "drying paper." It can be had of the "Naturalist Agency," 32 Hawley Street, Boston, Mass., for, I believe, \$1.25 per 100 sheets, probably also of other sellers of naturalists' supplies in all the large cities, on both sides of the Continent. It is a coarse, spongy, brown felt paper, cut into sheets, 12 x 18 inches, and has a fair capacity for absorbing moisture. For convenience, the cotton cloths should be made the same size as the drying paper used. Some collectors, who do not care to mount a great number of specimens at once, but want to have them very smooth and fine, when dry, use no drying paper at all, but in the place of it, have thin smooth pieces of deal, got out a foot or so square and one quarter or one third of an inch thick; upon these they spread one or more layers of cotton and lay the plant on them and put as many more over it; the cotton absorbs the moisture and the boards keep the pressure even and the papers and plants straight and smooth throughout. For "mounting paper," each one must use his own taste. Many prefer cards cut of uniform size; they can be had at almost any

paper store, or job printing office, made to order. Four and a half, by six and a half inches, is a neat and convenient size. But if you want to mount several hundred or several thousand specimens, in the course of a season, so as to have some to give to all your friends, and to make up a number of books or albums, to sell at Church or Charity fairs, then perhaps the expense will be an item worth considering. In that case you will find it cheaper to buy a few quires of good 26 or 28 lb. demy paper, unruled of course. This paper is in unfolded sheets, 16 x 21 inches, and will cut into convenient sizes for mounting any plants ordinarily collected. By halving it, you have sheets 8 x 21, or $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 inches. By quartering, the sheets are 8 x $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; halving these you get an octavo sheet $5\frac{1}{4}$ x 8 inches, which is quite large enough for the great majority of plants. One half of this will give a sheet 4 x $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, which will be the size most used; while the smallest plants look best on the half of these sheets, $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches.

With your large white dishes, filled near to the brim with sea-water, or, if you are away from the ocean, with water made artificially salt, take a few of your plants from the collecting case, and put them in one of the dishes. Here, handling them

with your pliers, shake them out and clean them of any adhering sand or shells, trim away parasites and superfluous branches, and generally make them ready for "floating out." Thence, transfer them, one at a time, as you "float them," to the other dish. Then, take your card, or your paper, selecting a piece large enough to give the plant ample room, and leave a margin of white all around, and having dipped it in the water, put it quite under the floating plant, holding the paper with your left hand and managing the plant with the right. Now float the plant out over the paper, and draw the root or base of it up near to the end of the paper next your hand, so that you can hold it down on the paper with the thumb of your left hand, the rest of that hand being under the paper in the water. Now, slowly lift the paper up to the surface and draw it out of the water, in such a way that the water will flow off from it in two or three directions. This will spread the plant out somewhat evenly over the paper. But in many cases you will need to arrange the branches in their most natural and graceful position and also take care that they do not get massed upon each other, and make unsightly heaps, while other places are left bare. They should be carefully arranged so as to make the most beautiful

picture possible. In some fine and delicate plants, too much care cannot be bestowed in having the remote branchlets all naturally disposed and spread out. This final work of arranging details, you will do with your needle while you hold the paper very near to the surface of the water with your left hand, so near, indeed, that there will be just water enough and no more, above it, to float the delicate parts which you are manipulating. Oftentimes it will be found convenient, after the paper with the plant on it has been removed from the water, to re-immense a part of it at a time, and re-arrange the several parts separately. But all this can easily be done, more easily than I can tell how to do it. A very little practice will give you the "knack" perfectly. And, indeed, these plants are by no means refractory, or hard to manage. They will do anything you can reasonably want them to, while you humor them by keeping them in their native element. In fact, you will commonly need to do no more with them than to just help them do what they are altogether willing and disposed to do themselves. For if you will let them take on your paper the form and outline, which they have by nature in the water, there will be nothing left to desire, for their color, form, and movement, all combine there, to make them the loveliest

and most graceful things that grow. When you have put the last finishing touches upon the "floating" process, and your "Sea Moss" is adjusted upon your paper so as to be "a thing of beauty, and a joy forever," then you want to lay the paper upon some inclined surface, any smooth board will do, to drain away the superfluous water. Thence it is to be transferred, in a few moments, to the press, for drying.

This is made in the following manner. Laying down one of the above described sheets of blotting paper, botanist's "drying paper," or boards of tanshin covered deal, you lay your paper with the plant on it upon this, the plant up. Cover the board or drying paper all over with "floated" specimens in the same way. Over all, and lying directly upon the plants, spread your piece of muslin. Upon this, put another sheet of the paper, or board, and upon this again, a layer of plants, then a piece of the muslin, more paper, plants, muslin, and so on till you have disposed of all of your collection, or so much of it as you care to mount. Upon the last layer of plants put a final sheet of paper, and over all, a stout board, as large as the drying paper. Upon this lay some heavy weights—stones will be as handy as anything at the sea side. I should put on, I think, about fifty pounds of them if I were using botanist's drying paper,

which has a good deal of "give" in it. With the use of boards unless there are a good many thicknesses of muslin, it would not do to weight it so heavily, or some of the plants would be crushed beyond recognition. I use the drying paper, and always have two boards, one for the bottom, and one for the top of my press. Then, when I "have made the pile complete," I can put it aside in some convenient corner out of the way, and set the stones to work, bearing down on it, a business for which they seem to have some conspicuous and weighty gifts.

Some botanists recommend that the drying papers be changed in the course of five or six hours, and the cloths and papers again in twenty-four hours. This will, perhaps, be best if one has plenty of time. But my practice has always been to let them lie twenty-four hours, and then give them a change of both cloths and papers, being careful in removing the cloths, so as not to lift the plants from the mounting paper.

The second time in the press they should be subject to a harder pressure, seventy-five or one hundred pounds of stone being not too much. In twenty-four hours more, most of them will be quite dry, and ready to be put into your herbarium, album, or whatever you use for the final disposition of them.

Those that are not perfectly dry should be put back in the press with dry papers and cloths for another day's stay.

When the plant is perfectly dry, and removed from the press, you should, before putting it away and forgetting these notes, write on the back of the paper the exact date and place of collecting.

People often ask me what I use to make the plants stick so firmly to the paper, supposing evidently, that it is necessary to have some kind of gum or mucilage for that purpose. I have to answer, that I have for most of them, to use nothing whatever; that there is sufficient gelatinous matter in the body of the plant to make it perfectly adhere to the paper without other aid. And the reason for putting the mullin over the plants, in the process of pressing and drying, is that they may not stick to the drying paper, which is laid above them, the mullin not adhering to the plants at all, except in some few cases.

But a considerable number of the "Sea Mosses" do not adhere to paper well. They either have not gelatinous matter enough in them, or will not give it out to glue their bodies to the paper. Various devices are resorted to in these cases. Sometimes the plant after being dried in the press in the usual way, is simply strapped down with slips of gummed paper.

Sometimes they are fastened down with some kind of adhesive substance, after being dried, gum tragacanth being the best for this. Others take them and float them out a second time in skimmed milk, and after wiping off the milk from the paper and plants except directly under the plants, put them in the press to dry again, when, it is said, they stay. I have never tried this method. A friend of mine, who is famous for the artistic way in which she always "lays out" her "Sea Mosses," tells me that for these forms which lack, what the Phrenologist might call "Adhesiveness" she prepares from the "Irish Moss," *Chondrus crispus*, a semi-fluid paste, into which she dips them before putting them on paper, and then carefully removes all of it from the paper and plant, except what is between the two, and then puts them in the press. By this means, they are made to stick, "like the paper upon the wall."

In preparing the coarser "Rockweed" and "Kelp" for the herbarium, another method will have to be pursued. These will almost all turn very dark, or quite black, in the process of drying. I am accustomed to treat them according to the following method: Taking them home, I spread them out in some shaded place, and let them lie for a few hours, perhaps twenty-four, perhaps less or more.

until most of the water in them has evaporated, but not till they have become hard, stiff and brittle. Then I put them between sheets of drying paper and lay them in the press, and keep them there until the process of drying is complete. A little practice will be the only way by which you will learn how to tell if they have been dried long enough in the open air. If you find them inclined to mould while kept in the press, you may be sure they are not dry enough, throw them away and get some new ones.

It is sometimes desirable to keep the treasures we have gathered from the sea unmounted, that we may carry them away to await a more convenient season for floating them out, or that we may send them to our friend or correspondent on the other side of the continent or beyond the seas. It is, therefore, fortunate that all but the more delicate and perishable of these plants may be dried rough; rolled up, and kept any length of time; transported round the world; and then, when put in water again, will come out in half an hour, as fresh and bright and supple and graceful as they were, when taken from their briny home. The friend just now referred to assures me that even the *Calithamnia*, *Dayia*, and the most delicate *Polyzoniæ*, and

such like plants, may be so treated, by first shaking the water out of them and then thoroughly mingling them with dry sea sand, and drying them rough in the usual way. She says, the sand will adhere to the most delicate fibres and ramuli of the plant, in such a way, as to keep them separate and prevent their getting glued together. Then, when they are afterwards soaked out, the sand will be disengaged and the plant left as good as ever it was. Perhaps I ought to suggest that "soaking out" should always be done with salt water, unless you know you have only those plants that fresh water will not hurt. When I have had specimens of the "Rockweed" or "Kelp" sent me "rough dried," I have found it best to prepare them for mounting, not by immersing them in water, and so getting a great quantity of moisture into them, which would have to be expelled afterwards with no little trouble, but by wrapping them about with wet towels; from these they would imbibe enough dampness to be manageable, but not enough to make them troublesome.

Before taking leave of this part of my subject, I must permit myself to add a word in regard to a point which botanists commonly think too little about, viz: the display of taste in the mounting of their plants. To the mere botanist, a plant is a *specimen*,

of a given genus and species, interesting wholly for that fact. If it is a tall grown typical form with fruit, all the better. Now all are not botanists. Most of those who will read these pages will have an interest in these plants, to which the scientific interest will be secondary. I want to say then to them: look for the best things, get the whole plant when you can, but get and preserve the most perfect and beautiful plants. It is the rule with the botanist to put but one species on each paper or card, I certainly advise disregarding this rule, unless you are mounting for scientific purposes altogether or chiefly. With the numberless shades of red which one group of "Sea Mosses" will give you, with the various kinds of green which the other two will present, you will have opportunity to display all the taste and skill you are master of. For in combining several different colors and forms, on the same paper, you may often produce the most brilliant results. A little practice will soon make you able to handle two or three plants at the same time in "floating them out," almost as readily as you manage one. Then again, you will soon find it possible with some of the more slender plants to work out interesting and beautiful "designs" in the same way. Initial letters, even monograms, may not be beyond

your reach with a little care and practice. Let the "Sea Mosses" contribute to the cultivation of every faculty, and all possible means of pleasure for you.

For preserving your treasures after they are neatly mounted, pressed and dried, you have two courses open to you. You can take care of them as the botanist does, by arranging them systematically in a herbarium, with covers of stout Manilla paper folded $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, for each genus, and the species separated by white sheets or thinner covers; or, you can provide yourself with blank books, made for the purpose, having the leaves cut to fit the sizes of paper or card which you mount your plants on, so as to slip the corners of the cards into the cuts. It is well in that case to provide a book with leaves large enough to hold two or four cards each. By following the directions here given, I cannot doubt you will soon become a successful collector, and an expert in mounting and preserving "Sea Mosses."

METHODS OF STUDY.

Having now the book as you go to the sea shore, the question you are most likely to ask is: "How shall I use it, so as to make it a true and helpful guide, in learning about these plants?" I will try to tell you in a few words. Most of the descriptions

are written from herbarium specimens, and describe them as they appear spread out on paper. And yet where there are characteristic points to be seen when the plant is found growing in its native element, they are mentioned. You will therefore find it particularly serviceable in identifying mounted specimens. And knowing the *ex*, you will have little trouble in recognizing them *living*. But the important question is, how shall you bring the book and the plant together, so as to make the one guide the learner to the other. First of all by paying careful attention to what the book says, for, in every instance, it puts the emphasis of its description upon the distinguishing mark of the species. In the next place, use your eyes in looking at the plant, and use your powers of mental observation. Do not be of those who "having eyes see not." Now there are, as I conceive, two ways of bringing the book and plant together. The first is by taking a plant and hunting up its description and name in the book. You have two ways for doing this: first, see if the plant in question is figured in any of the plates, if so, its name is there and it will be easy to find the description. If you do not find it figured, see if you do not find some plant figured, which is near enough like the one you are studying, to be a brother or cousin to it. If you do, that will give you

the name of the genus. Go there, and among the species you will find the plant in question. Suppose, for example, that you have a frond of the *Ptilota elegans* under observation, you will not find that in the plates; but you will find a beautiful copy of a *Ptilota plumosa* var. *serrata*, which you will see much resembles your plant, but is not it. This will lead you to the right genus, and then you will soon have the thing settled.

Again, you will find "keys" at the head of all the great divisions of the book, which if carefully used, will lead you easily to the genus you are in search of, and once there you will readily find the species sought. Suppose, for example, you find a mass of curled and kinky wool-like, green "Sea Moss," floating on the tide or entangled with Algæ on the rocks, looking at it carefully till you observe that it is a simple unbranched thread of green, you turn to the "key" for Green Algæ; the frond is not membranaceous, so you will not find it in the first group. It is filiform, or thread-like, therefore you will find it under one or the other of the sub-division of this group. It is unbranched, so you are sure to find it in the first division, for there you read, "Frond unbranched, sometimes attached streight and single, sometimes floating, kinked and matted like wool," which is an account

of the plant you are making inquiries about, and you find that these plants are in the genus *Chaetomorpha*. Turning now to that, you will find an account of the plant, such that you will not doubt you have before you *C. tortuosa*.

A second way of making the book and the plant meet is to select a few common plants that the book says may be found anywhere, and carefully noting the description, and especially its habitat, with the best image you can form of it in your mind, go to the places where it ought to grow and there search for it till you find it. For example, you will read in the book that the *Polysiphonia fastigiata* grows upon the ends of *Fucus nodosus* like little brown or black balls as big as a walnut. Now go down and find some of this *Fucus* and search till you find some with its parasite on it. You will read that *Phloea elegans* just now referred to, grows common on the perpendicular sides of cliffs and large rocks, under the curtain of the overhanging "Rockweed." Go there and hunt till you find it. You are told that many plants of the species *Cystodinium purpurascens* have little curling tendril-like branches which twine around other plants; go down to the shore and turn over the mass which the retreating tide has left, till you find some specimens of it, and you will not have to search

long. In this way you may find a great many of the common forms and easily identify them "by the book."

In making your beginning in these studies, take the easiest first; those that are commonest and have easily distinguished marks. From the more easy proceed step by step to the more difficult. Do not spend unnecessary care and labor in trying to make out difficult cases. Put them aside for the present. When you have had more practice it will be easier for you.

Again, you may presume a little on the good nature and kindness of botanists, and especially of Algologists, and send your difficult plants to them to name for you. I have often done such service for people. I thus try to repay the kindness and patience, with which my footsteps were guided, when I first set out in this path, by many far more distinguished botanists, than I ever expect to be. I have not a little indebtedness of this kind still unliquidated, as I trust some of my readers will take the liberty of finding out.

Still another way to get help, is to get some Algologist to spare you out of his duplicates, by exchange or purchase, some of the forms which you are inquiring about, and thus have something authentic

for comparison. You would have very little difficulty then in fixing the place and name of your own plant.

CLUBS AND CLASSES.

Supplementary to the subject presented in the last section, a few words on the formation of Clubs and Classes, for the collection, mounting, and study, of "Sea Mosses," may be said. The many advantages of associated over solitary action, is everywhere recognized. Everybody knows that in any undertaking where half a dozen people can be engaged together, more interest, enthusiasm, pleasure, and profit, can be derived, than where one works all alone. So I want to recommend that when you go to the sea shore with your friends, or go among strangers and make acquaintances and friends, at hotels, boarding-houses, or "camps," anywhere indeed, where two or three, or half a dozen, intelligent persons are collected, you set about organizing a "Sea Moss Club." It will not take much talk or enthusiasm on your part, to convince some of them at least, that collecting and mounting these "things of beauty," will be a very pleasant and engaging way of spending the leisure hours of a summer sea side vacation. When it is practicable, each one should be armed with a copy of this book, as the best "Collector's Guide."

You will need no formal organization perhaps, or if you want to have a name for your extemporized society, call it after some eminent Botanist. If one of your number has had experience, or is more wise than the rest in such things, let him be appointed your leader or director, and if you care to keep a record of your doings, of your tramps, adventures, successes, and failures, your collectings, and your progress, appoint a "ready writer" for your secretary. Such a record might sometime be of real value to scientific botanists in making notes of the flora of the region, and in finding the habitat of uncommon species. It certainly would in after years serve to recall many pleasant memories. For collecting expeditions along the shore, or to neighboring islands, go all together, or divide off when it would be best, so as to send parties of two each, to different localities, thus reaching as many points as possible. Let each collect for all, that is, collect enough specimens of each kind so as to be able to supply all with duplicates. The study of new or unknown plants, both mounted and unmounted, will be vastly more interesting and profitable, if it is carried on in company with the others. The saying is, "two heads are better than one, if one is a sheep's head." So, six pair of eyes and six thinking minds are surely more than six times as

good as one, in searching the books, and identifying the plants.

I venture to predict, that you will find the doings of the "Sea Moss Club" an extremely pleasant diversion, both socially and intellectually. You will find, as a result, that every member will be awakened to a stirring, timely new interest in Nature's things, and has acquired at once a keen appetite for the charms of her more rare and delicate handiwork, and a new faculty for the kind and of a yet more wonderful ways.

"Narrowly we are engaged in the delight,
 And earnestly we search the sea for things;
 'Tis not the sea that we are seeking, but the light,
 For we are all of us, as you are all,
 In search of the key,
 To the door of the world of things."—
 "The Sea Moss Club."

And I still venture also to believe that, when you

"Hail you, my friends of the Ash,
 And bid us to meet in the West."

from the sound of the surf, and the sight of the sea, to take up your tools again, in the hub-bub and confusion of this work-a-day world, you will be very glad to keep up the pleasant memories of the "Club," and perhaps also its work, by correspondence, and rather study and exchange of plants. And, perhaps, you will hear of other Clubs, formed and working at other points of the coast, and you will enter into correspondence and exchange with them also.

HISTORY.

It would be an interesting branch of the subject if I had the necessary space at my command, to give an adequate historical sketch of the cultivation of this branch of botanical science in America. It would be especially so if I could allow myself to give even a brief account of the most distinguished workers in this field. But I cannot. The enumeration of a few names, dates and incidents is all I can expect to find room for at this time.

Of course, I am not in possession of data by which I can ever tell how many scores or hundreds of people every year employ their leisure hours by the sea-side, in collecting, mounting and arranging these plants. We know of a few of them who have given their collections to botanists to write about.

The first person who seems ever to have interested himself in American Algæ, was Mr. Archibald Menzies, who singularly enough made his collections on the Pacific Coast. The *Phyllospora* from that coast which bears his name, was described from plants which he brought from there, by the celebrated Dawson Turner, in the early part of this century. He accompanied Vancouver in his expedition to North Western America, in 1792-3, and with him sailed around the world.

Harvey speaks of him, as he knew him late in life, as one of the best preserved specimens of a green old man, that he ever knew, still enthusiastic in his studies, and with his plants before him, recalling with great vividness, the stirring and often adventurous scenes which were associated with their collection. Many of them more than half a century gone. Harvey writes: "It was his enthusiasm which first possessed me with a desire to explore the American shores, a desire which has followed me through life."

In 1825, Borchg. made his exploring expedition into the North Pacific and brought home many plants, an account of which was published in 1833. In July, 1840, a Russian exploring expedition touched the California coast, and carried away several interesting plants, some of which were described and figured by Ruprecht, in St. Petersburg, in 1852. Subsequently Dr. Coeher collected in Monterey Bay.

The first collector of Californian Alga, whose collections fell into the hands of botanists subsequently to the time of the great emigration to that land in '49, was Mr. A. D. Frye, of New York city. His collections were made about 1850. They attracted some attention in New York as well as in San Francisco. The plants in this collection are the ones

chiefly used by Harvey in making his account of the Pacific Algæ in the "Nereis." Since that time and especially during the last ten years, many industrious botanists have been at work on that rich and beautiful flora. I need not here mention the names of this distinguished company, for several of the best known of them get frequent mention in the pages of this book. These and others appear often in the botanical publications by other hands.

Previously to 1850, the knowledge of the marine botany of our eastern coast was in a very imperfect and chaotic state. There were a few collectors in Boston and vicinity. How much any of them, with the exception of Dr. Gray, knew about the natural history or the systematic arrangement of the plants does not appear. They included among others such men as the late Mr. Geo. B. Emerson and Dr. Silas Durkee. Mr. Stephen T. Olney, of Providence, who did no inconsiderable work in illustrating the botany of Rhode Island, collected a large number of Algæ, which are now in the Olney Herbarium of Brown University.

A few enthusiastic and capable collectors about New York city had been at work for some time, inspired and guided by that able and devoted naturalist, Prof. J. W. Bailey, of the West Point Military Academy,

whom Dr. Harvey calls "the earliest American worker in the field of Algology." He sent the first specimens of our American Algae to Dr. Harvey. Though Prof. Bailey lived a considerable distance from the sea, he was mainly instrumental in awakening an interest in these plants among those who were better situated for collecting them than he. They were accustomed to send their plants to him, and when he could not resolve them after patient study, he sent them abroad to be determined by the more advanced Algologists of Europe; and so, gradually, there came to be a little scientific knowledge about these things diffused among American collectors. There was a little knot of enthusiastic Algologists in New York City and Brooklyn. Among them, Hooper, Lonsberry, Pike, Congdon, Walter, and Averal, with whom Bailey was in constant correspondence, and evidently sometimes went collecting.

In a letter, which I have, written by him to Mr. Hooper, he refers to that company in a pleasant way as the "Algerines," and invites them all to come up to West Point, and look over his collections; "then," he says, "I believe you will carry the war into Barbary with new zeal. It will be no less pleasure," he adds, "to show my microscope, &c., to several friends at the same time than to one alone." In

those days, before 1850— though how much before I cannot say as the letter has no date—a microscope, in this country at least, was a curiosity of no small moment. Of that company, I believe only Captain Pike remains.

A complete set of the published and manuscript notes of Prof. Bailey's patient and accurate scientific observations, together with his scientific correspondence, his large collection of Algæ, and no less than 3,000 mounted and catalogued microscopical objects, are in the possession of the Boston Natural History Society, and are accessible to all students of science.

It was mainly through the influence of Prof. Bailey, that Dr. Wm. H. Harvey, Prof. of Botany, in Trinity College, Dublin, and the most learned and distinguished British Algologist came to this country, to study and publish our plants. Arrangements were made for the publication of the Memoir, and Dr. Harvey came here about 1850, and remained in the country several months visiting important points from Halifax to Key West, and collecting largely, also availing himself of the collections of others. From the material thus gathered, he published through the Smithsonian Institution, the largest work ever yet issued on American Algæ—the "*Nereis Boreali-Americana*."

The first part containing the olive colored sea

weed, was published in January, 1852; the second part on the red sea weed, about a year later; and the third on the green Algae, not till 1857, after Dr. Harvey's return from Australia. They are in quarto form, contain 50 colored plates, and can be bought for about \$25.

Since those days a new generation has come up. But in the meanwhile, for a space of twenty years, scarcely anything was published on American Algae. At the present time there are a few enthusiastic collectors, and a still smaller number of devoted students of Marine Algae scattered up and down our extensive seaboard. The names of several of them will be found making frequent appearance in these pages. Only two of our more distinguished living botanists have given special attention to this subject: Dr. Wm. G. Farlow, of Harvard University; and Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, of Yale College; the former of whom brings to his work the advantage of several years' critical study of these plants under some of the most celebrated Agologists of Europe—the Luminated Thuret, and the learned Agardh, and others. Dr. Farlow's publications consist of several annotated lists of Algae, including new species, issued in the proceedings of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in the reports of the U. S. Fish Commissioners. A much more elaborate

work from his pen will shortly be published under the auspices of the Fish Commission, if indeed it shall not come to my readers before they see this.

I cannot conclude this introductory chapter, without saying, that if this book shall be the means of awakening any interest in these creations, among the sojourners by the sea-side, I should be sorry if it should fail to carry the mind beyond the creature to the Creator.

To me, the best story, which any flower of land or sea can tell, is the story it whispers to my heart, not only of the skill and wisdom which fashioned it, but also of the beneficent and sleepless care which has kept and preserved it, has ministered to its humble wants, and will not let it perish without His notice.

“Not a flower
But shows some touch in freckle streak or stain,
Of his unrivaled pencil.”

“The Lord of all, Himself through all diffused,
Sustains, and is the life of all that lives,
Nature is but a name for an effect,
Whose cause is God, He feeds the sacred fire,
By which the mighty process is maintained,
He sleeps not,—is not weary; in whose designs
No flaw deforms, no difficulty thwarts,
And whose beneficence no change exhausts.”

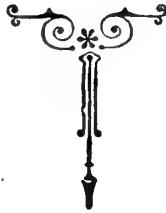




CHAPTER II.



BRIGHT GREEN ALGÆ.



KEY TO THE GENERA.

BRIGHT GREEN ALGÆ

I. FROND MEMBRANOUS.

1. Color *Green*.

(a.) Frond, wide, long and thin, the largest green Alga.
Ulva.

(b.) Frond, narrow, sometimes inflated, always tubular.
Enteromorpha.

2. Color, *Brown or Purple*.

Frond, thin, translucent, sheeny, satin-like.
Hedysira.

II. FROND FIBROUS.

1. Frond *Unbranched*.

Sometimes attached, straight and single, sometimes floating, kinked and matted like wool.
Chaetomorpha.

2. Frond *Branched*.

(a.) Stem and (straight) branches each a single cell, not jointed.
Bryopsis.

(b.) Stem and branches jointed, that is, composed of short single cells attached end to end.
Cladophora.

Wasser, du Mutter des Lebens! In dunkler Tiefe der Meere,
Treiben die Wesen all', Fische und jeglich Gewürm
Deine gebärende Kraft; von ihr auch zeugen die Ströme,
Zeugt noch der Tropfen vom Teich voll microscopisch Gethier,
Und sich nähren wollen sie alle! Siehe, und ihnen
Wächst auf krystallenem Grund tausendfaltiger Tang,
Gleich Arabeskenzweigen gigantische Blätter und Bänder,
Fluthende Gärten voll Pracht in dem doch lichtlosen Reich.
Überall grünt's auch in See'n und Strömen von zarteren
Pflänzchen,
Zittert doch selbst noch im Bach zartestes Algengewirr,
Grünende Strömen glitzernde schlüpfrige Klumpen,
Deren Wundergehalt sich nur dem Forscher entdeckt;
Staunen erfasst die Seele vor all dem Geheimniß des Lebens,
Welches das kleinste Gebild selbst noch im Tropfen enthüllt.



CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTION OF GENERA AND SPECIES.

Sub-Class.— *CHLOROSPORÆ*.

Order.— *SIPHONÆÆ*.

Genus.— *BRYOPSIS** *Lam.*

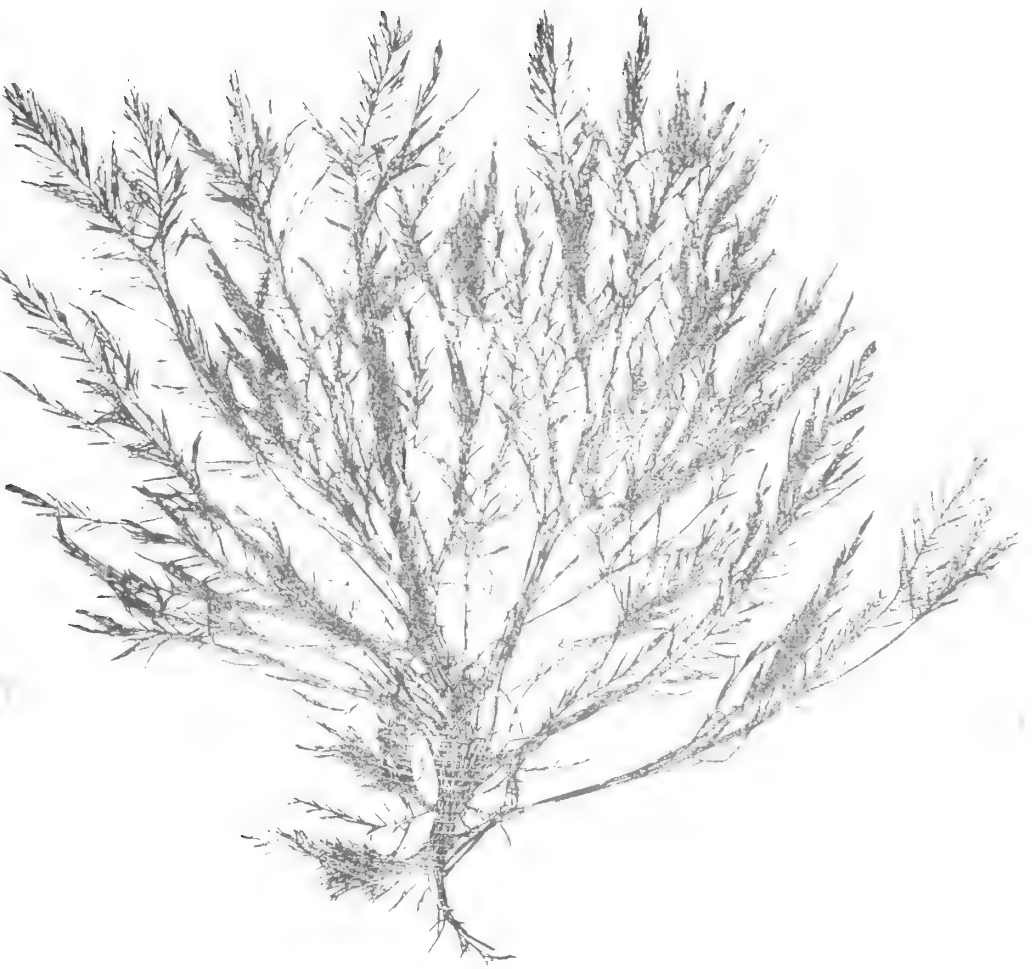
THE American genera of this order are all inhabitants of the warmer seas, except the *Bryopsis* and that is represented by but one species in our northern waters. The characteristic of the order is the tube-like structure of the different parts of the frond. Each main stem branch or branchlet, is a single long undivided cell, filled with a green granular substance, suspended in the watery fluids of the plant.

* *Bryopsis*=Moss-like.

BEYGHIS FLUMOSA,* LAM.

Perhaps the most beautiful of our green Algae is the one here named. The artist gives, in Plate I., an admirable representation of a typical plant collected by my friend Mr. A. R. Young, at Hell Gate, N. Y. The picture will give you a better idea of this interesting plant than any description in mere words. But it had better be said, that it commonly grows in tufts, a considerable number of fronds from the same point, from two to six inches high. The leading filament is beset all around, or sometimes on two opposite sides only, with long widely spreading branches, which are shorter toward the top of the plant. These, in their upper half, are clothed with long or, short, straight, branchlets, so placed as to give the plant a decidedly plumose or feathery appearance. It grows upon the rocks or parasitical upon other Algae in shaded tide pools along our rocky shores. Mr. Collins informs me that it may be found upon the muddy bottoms of Mystic River, "where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours." I found some very beautiful specimens of it growing in a clear pool beside overhanging rocks, on Ram Island, off the Marblehead

* Plumosa feathery.



BRYOPSIS PLUMOSA, *Lam.*

shore. Miss Booth found it floating up from deep water at Orient, L. I. Mrs. Davis collects it in tide pools at Gloucester. It is not a rare plant, though not very common. It may be found from July to October, and very likely later. I have some very fine plants collected by Mr. Young, at Hell Gate, New York city, the last part of September. It may no doubt be looked for in the same situations on the Pacific coast, as it grows nearly all over the globe. I have a fine specimen from Dr. Dimmick, of Santa Barbara, California. It is of a dark green color, and its delicate feathery frond can never be mistaken, when seen displayed in all its rare beauty in the crystal waters of the rocky basins where it makes its home. When mounted and dry it adheres well to paper and has a peculiar glossy look.

Order.—*ZOOSPOREÆ*.

Genus — *ENTEROMORPHA*,* *Link.*

The plants of this genus are of a bright green color, resemble the *Ulva* in structure and grows in much the same situations along side of that, and

* *Enteromorpha* = Intestine-shaped.

mingled with it in tide pools and upon the rocks between tides. They are distinguished from that by their *smaller* and *tubular* fronds. There are three American species of this genus, common everywhere, on both sides of the continent, and easily distinguished from each other.

ENTEROMORPHA INTESTINALIS LINK.

The first named species is a simple unbranched frond. Very slender at the bottom, it gradually expands to the width of half an inch or more, sometimes an inch and a half, and grows from six to ten inches high. It keeps nearly of the same width throughout. When found growing in the tide pools, it will usually be seen to be inflated, or filled with air bubbles. Being filled out in this way, and at the same time a little constricted at irregular intervals, it has a decidedly intestinal appearance. The color is a light green, but portions of the frond, especially at the top, will often be found colorless, or white, owing to the fact that the chlorophyl, or green coloring matter of the cells, has been discharged. The *unbranched inflated frond* distinguishes this species.

ENTEROMORPHA COMPRESSA GREY.

In this species the frond is compressed or flattened, and is never inflated. The two layers of cells which

make up the substance of the frond appear never to be separated. This is the most widely distributed of the species of this genus. It is found in all waters from the equator to the arctic circle, and beyond. It is extremely slender at the base, but gradually expands upwards. The branches come out mostly near the bottom, are themselves commonly unbranched, and are neither so wide nor so long as the fronds of the last species. They mostly have blunt tops which look as though they had been cut square off. Most of my plants are three or four inches high, though I have some but an inch, and some quite eight inches. The color is a little darker green than the last, and the substance thicker. The *branched frond* distinguishes this species from the last, and the *simple unbranched branches* distinguishes it from the next.

ENTEROMORPHA CLATHRATA, GREV.

This is by far the most variable of our *Enteromorpha*. It is more slender than *E. compressa*, or any typical form of *E. intestinalis*. It is often so fine and hair-like, that you will certainly think it a *Cladophora*. But a careful look at it with your pocket lens will show you that the stem and branches are not made up of a string of single cells, placed end to end, as in that genus. This plant is profusely branched, and

the branches are divided and subdivided until they are no thicker at the ends than human hairs. The lesser branches are apt to be spiny. I have specimens of *T. dilatata* in my herbarium whose branches are nowhere more than one-eighth of an inch wide, though they are a foot and a half long. They will be found of various lengths, from two or three inches long. Under a high magnifying power, the cross-section of the stem will be found to be quite spherical, composed of a regular tetrahedral order, so that the stem will appear to split or lattice; hence its name.

Gen. 2.—*UZVA*,* L.

The largest bright green plants in all seas belong to this genus. Two species are usually quite large when fully grown, though there are plenty of them in the young state, and the collector will find them in abundance no more than two or three inches high. The first two species are common on both coasts; the last grows only on the Pacific.

UZVA LUTEA, L.

The *reddest Uzva* is extremely variable in size and

* *Uzva*, from *Uz* = water in Celtic.

shape, varying in respect to the former from two to twelve inches in width, and from six to twenty-four and thirty-six inches in length. And in respect to the latter, it is sometimes simple, and sometimes lobed, sometimes plain, and as broad as long, sometimes long ruffled, or plaited on the edge. The substance of the frond is thin and soft, and very smooth and glossy, like silk. The color is a brilliant green, being darker the deeper the water it grows in. It sometimes turns brownish in the herbarium. It is often found pierced with holes, the results either of age or of the attack of snails. It is an annual, but is often found in winter. It grows in pools and below low-tide mark. It is so common everywhere that I need not give special habitats.

Var. *Linza* L.—This is a charming and interesting plant. Starting from a minute “hold-fast,” as we call the root, or place of attachment of the plant in Algæ, it gradually expands to the breadth of an inch or more, and rises to the height of six or eight inches. The edges are full or ruffled, so that when spread out on paper, the plant seems plaited all down the sides, and the full grass green color of the frond is deepened at every plait. Our figure, Plate II., gives a very good account of it. It is quite common along our rocky shores northward, adheres

well to paper, and is, by far, the most beautiful and most manageable of our *Ulva*, for the herbarium.

ULVA LACTUCA,* L.

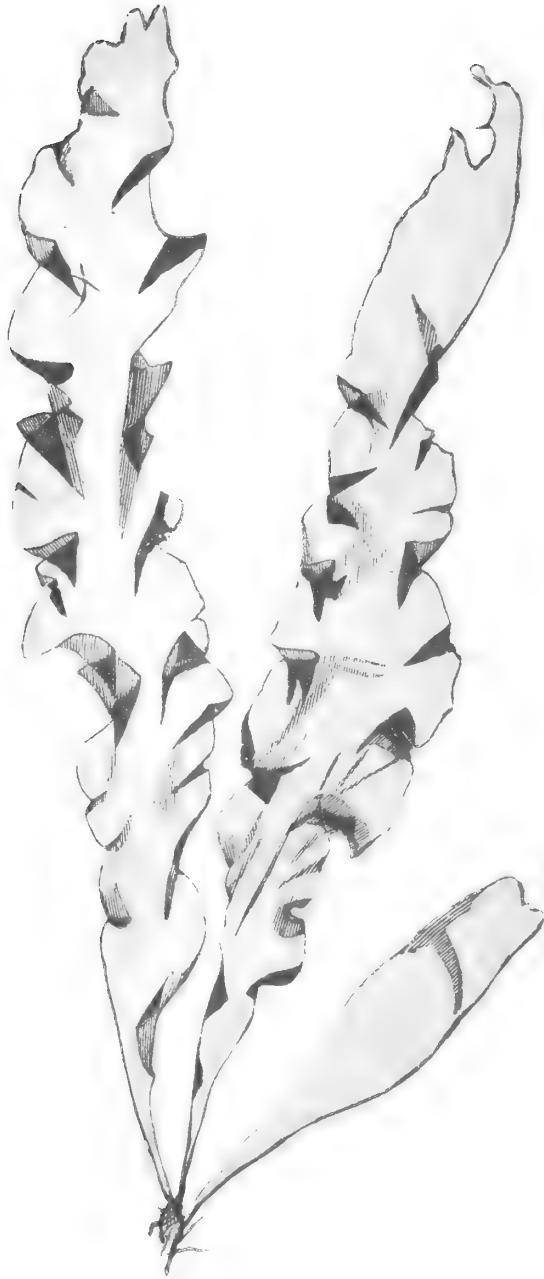
The full grown plant differs from the polymorphous *latissima*, which it in most respects, much resembles, chiefly in these two particulars. It is of a paler color, and a much thinner substance. On dissection, it is found to consist of but one layer of cells, while *U. latissima* has two layers. This fact, no doubt, accounts for both the peculiarities named above. When young, it is said to form an inflated bag like an overgrown *Enteromorpha intestinalis*, then at length by splitting along the side, floats out a thin membrane of but one layer of cells. It is an annual, and appears in spring and summer along with, but not so common as *U. latissima*. I found it in August, very plentiful and very large at Southold, L. I.

ULVA FASCIALA, † DELILE.

The frond is more rigid even than that of *U. latissima*; rises from a short stem, and is divided into several strap-shaped segments half to three fourths of an inch wide, of nearly equal breadth throughout, and six

* *Lactuca* lettuce

† *Fasciata* bundled.



ULVA LATISSIMA, L. *Var.* LINZA.

or eight inches long, either simple or forked. The margin is mostly toothed and frequently undulate. The color is a full grass green, and the plants in my herbarium certainly keep their color much better than the *Ulva* of our coast. My plants adhere well to paper. It is found in abundance at Santa Barbara, California, but my correspondents do not elsewhere report it from that coast.

Genus.—*PORPHYRA*,* *Ag.*

In structure, as well as in habit of growth, and method of reproduction, this Genus agrees very well with the *Ulva*. There is but one species in this genus.

PORPHYRA VULGARIS, *AG.* "LAVÉR."

Common everywhere. It is known by its frond of dark purple, thin and somewhat elastic membrane, which has a peculiar sheen like that of satin. This quality of it is retained somewhat even when dry, but is very striking and beautiful when the plant is in the water. The frond is as variable in form as that of the *Ulva*, from which it differs mainly in respect to color. I have often found it near low

* *Porphyra* = purple-weed.

tide, growing attached to boulder rocks, a great broad membrane, ten inches across, attached by a single point near the middle of the frond; again it will put forth a number of segments of such a frond, attached by their sides to one point; again a narrow leaf frond a foot long or more, attached by a short stem at one end. But the purple or brownish color, and the "berry" and the stalk-like appearance of the frond will always give to identify it. It is much used in Great Britain as an article of food for a relish with roast mutton. The Chinese use it for making some sort of soup. The North Adams Colony imported it by barrels from China at one time. It does not adhere well to paper in drying, shrinking and pulling away. But it is said, that if the cloth is not removed from it at all till it has been under heavy pressure for a considerable time, and is fully dry, it adheres perfectly to the paper. It is an annual, and may be found the season through. I have fine specimens of it from California and from China, which have a rich dark purple color. And I have it from England as red as the "Dulse." But my plants from the shores of Massachusetts Bay are of a very decided brown.

Genus.—*CLADOPHORA*,* *Kütz.*

No less than nineteen species of this genus are enumerated in Dr. Farlow's list of 1876, at least, fifteen of which are said to be natives of our northern shores. But our best botanists think the genus sadly in need of revision, for this country at least; and assert that certainly two distinct systems of classification and nomenclature prevail in Europe. I shall attempt to give an account here of those species only which I believe can be so described as to be easily determined by the Amateur Collector. For the rest, you must needs make resort to the friendly aid of those botanists, whose ample suites of specimens will enable them, by comparison with yours, to determine your plant at a glance. The plants belonging to this genus, make up no inconsiderable portion of the green flora of our waters, and many of them make very beautiful specimens for the herbarium. The genus is characterized by extreme simplicity of structure. The main stem and branches alike consist of a sort of jointed thread, made up of single cells, attached end to end. The plants are always profusely branched, and in this regard are distinguished from those of the next genus, which are never branched.

* *Cladophora* = branch-bearing.

CLADOPHYA ARCHA, DILLW.

The *arched Cladophora*, of which we give a fine and characteristic illustration in Plate III., is named from the peculiar habit of its growth. The branches divide and subdivide by extremely acute angles, and the ramifications are all very straight. This prevents the unsymmetrical outline common to most plants of this genus, keeps the branches somewhat close together as they rise upward, and, at the same time, permits them to separate gradually and symmetrically. This gives the stem its arched and arched form, not unlike the outline of our more perfect and beautiful elms. This character of form, the yellowish-green color, and the decidedly silvery or sily look, which the plant will present when dry and pressed on paper, makes its identification easy. Another peculiarity which may be noticed in the dried specimen is the disposition of the chlorophyl of the terminal branchlets to collect in the extreme end cell, making that cell have a distinctly darker green color than the cells just below it in the branch. It is common. Mr. Collins finds it common at Nahant and Nantasket, on rocks between tide, from March to July. Miss Booth finds it extremely rare at Peconic Bay, L. I. At Marblehead I gathered it frequently during the summer months. It is often found on the California coast, near Santa Cruz.

CLADOPHORA UNCIALIS, FL. DAN.

As its name implies, is about an inch long. I have found it growing in tide pools, or on the rocks near low tide, in little globose tufts, about an inch across, and of the same height. The tuft grows from a mass of matted root-fibres. It is more or less closely matted together by reason of its wide and irregular branching. When growing, the plant is of a bright green color, which will be discharged if it is put into fresh water. When dry it is quite a yellowish green, lighter still toward the centre of the tuft. The cells of the main stems and branches are of nearly uniform length, and two or three times longer than broad. My plants are all from Marblehead where they were collected in midsummer. Mr. Collins finds this plant in the same localities, seasons and situations, as the *C. arcta*, which it resembles not a little. My other correspondents do not report it, though no doubt it may be found along our whole northern coast.

CLADOPHORA RUPESTRIS, L.

The *Cladophora* "of the rock," is a very distinctly marked species. It grows between tides and below. Its best forms are to be found in tide pools near low water mark, or on the perpendicular sides of rocks,

near low tide, under the curtain of the overhanging *Fuci*. It is a very dark, dull green. Its filaments are coarse, stiff, straight and rigid. Its secondary branches divide at very acute angles, and therefore, as in *C. arcta*, cluster and cling somewhat closely about the principal branches. There is a decided tendency in the main branches to separate from each other, and stand aloof with their closely clustering branchlets. These separate pencils of dark green filaments are of quite unequal length. The tuft is commonly three or four inches high, but sometimes, six or eight. It is not uncommon from New York city northward; but it certainly is more beautiful on our northern New England shores. It is reported from Nahant and Cape Ann, by Mr. Collins and Mrs. Bray, from March to December.

CLADOPHORA CARTILAGINEA, RUPR.

Is a California plant, and is found growing, as Dr. Anderson informs me, at all seasons, on rocks and other sea weeds, in tide pools, very common at Santa Cruz. Its robust, coarse frond; perceptible harshness to the touch; dull green color; stiff, straight branches, set at an acute angle with the stem; its refusal to adhere to the paper, as well as its general appearance, relate it closely with *C. rupestris*. It

differs in being of a shade lighter color, and a somewhat slenderer filament. This is almost the only *Cladophora* which gets sent over here from California, though it is not the only one growing there. It is reported common all along the coast.

CLADOPHORA REFRACTA,* ROTH.

This plant grows on rocky shores in tide pools. The filaments are very slender and fine, profusely branched. The end branchlets are so profuse, and so widely set, even recurved, or bent back, that they give the plant a very decidedly feathery, or downy appearance all along the edges of the frond and branches. This is its most characteristic mark. It is a bright green in the water, but fades a good deal when dried and mounted. It grows three or four inches high. It is a summer annual, and may be looked for on the whole coast, in tide pools, or floating up from deep water.

CLADOPHORA GRACILIS,† GRIFF.

This species grows in deep water, parasitical upon *Zostera* and smaller Algæ in the *Laminaria* region. It generally has its main branches much interwoven

* Refracta = bent back.

† Gracilis = slender, graceful.

and entangled, so that it will look like a formless mass of green as it rises to the surface of the water and washes on shore. The only guiding mark is its long, straight, or inwardly curved ultimate branchlets. These are conspicuous, and the cells of which they are made are also seven or eight times longer than broad. The filaments are as fine as human hair, six or eight inches long, and have a very silky look when massed in the mounted specimen. The color is a very bright yellowish green when fresh. Mr. Collins finds it at Nahant between tide marks. It is a summer plant.

CLADOPHORA GLAUCESCENS, GRIFF.

Grows in tufts not much entangled, on stones and rocks, between tide marks and in pools, from three to five inches high. The branches divide and subdivide excessively, are quite slender, and the ultimate branches are closely beset usually on the inside, almost always on one side only, with a series of straight, acutely branching undivided branchlets, composed of several cells. In drying, the chlorophyl is usually dissipated to one end of the cell, making the plant under the lens look somewhat variegated. The filaments are constricted at the joints of the cells. Color a pale or glaucous green.

CLADOPHORA FLUXUOSA, GRIFF.

Harvey considers this plant nearly related to the last, if it is even specifically distinct. It is chiefly distinguished by its less compound habit, the length and nakedness of the principal branches, and their fluxuosity. It grows in rock pools between tides, is not very common, and is found both north and south of Cape Cod.

CLADOPHORA LÆTEVIRENS, DILLW.

The filaments are rather loosely tufted, feathery, robust and somewhat firm or rigid; color, a pale green, as its name indicates, faded, and without gloss when dry. "Filaments three to four inches long, or more, much branched, main stem flexuous or angularly bent, set with alternate or scattered occasionally opposite, repeatedly decompound patent branches." Articulations of the main stem, four to eight times, of the ramuli, three to four times as long as broad. Substance not very soft. It adheres, but not very strongly, to paper, in drying. It is found in New York Bay, on the Massachusetts coast, and in California, in the latter region being quite common. Mr. Collins has collected it at Nahant and Revere between tide marks.

Genus.—*CHEETOMORPHA*,* *Kütz.*

The plants of this genus may be separated into two groups, the straight and the crooked. The first we shall commonly find growing in their native haunts, standing up straight, stark and rigid. The others we shall find usually floating, or thrown on shore among the sea-weed, a twisted, matted, entangled mass of long green threads, thick or slender, and as crooked and knaked as well. The plants of this genus consist in general, of a single long, bristly, jointed, unbranched, green thread.

CHEETOMORPHA METACOSMUM, WEBB & MOHR.

This species grows in rock-pools near low-water and below. From a disk-shaped root, on the rock, it rises up to twelve inches, solitary, straight, stiff and woody, of a dark green color, as its name signifies, twice as thick as a bristle, tapering to the base, and blunt at the top. Articulations two or three times longer than broad. Common all along our rocky shores north of Boston, from June to October.

CHEETOMORPHA AETHA, DILLW.

This plant has something the same habit as the last. It grows in the same situations along the whole

* *Cheetomorpha*—like a horse's mane.

coast; but more common south of Cape Cod. It is common in southern California. It is but half the thickness of the other, and is not nearly so stiff and rigid, and grows not solitary, but in tufts, from three to twelve inches long. The filaments are considerably constricted at the joints. The articulations are about as broad as long. The color is yellow green, fading in the herbarium, and turning darker. Young plants are straight, but the old ones are often bent. It does not readily adhere to paper.

CHÆTORMORPHA OLNEYI, HARV.

Filaments in tufts, about the size of the last, as thick as a bristle, straight or bent, or much contorted; pale green; articulations once and a half times longer than broad. It is of a much softer substance than the last, though it feels harsh when dried on paper, to which it adheres firmly. I found it beyond the first beach at Newport, Aug. 7, much contorted, like *C. Picquotiana*. It was named for Mr. S. T. Olney, of Providence.

CHÆTORMORPHA PICQUOTIANA, MONT.

Filaments loosely bundled together in masses; grass green; rigid, glossy, twelve inches long or more, twice as thick as bristles, variously curved and twisted; articulations three to five times as long as broad,

constricted at the joints. In drying, the plant fades a little, but keeps its yellow look, and as the chlorophyll collects at the ends of the cells, it gives a variegated appearance, an alternation of light and dark points along the threads. It is common along the whole coast. It grows in deep water, two or six fathoms down, and is much less suitable for drying the cast-up sea-weed, or floating on the surface of the water. Mr. Collins found it in tide pools, at Revere, in the spring, but it may be found all summer. It does not adhere to paper.

CHLOROPHYTES (C. DILLW.)

Yon will find it on the rocks, or upon the Alga growing on them, mats of green weed, spread out or rolled up. It is *Cl. zozana*. Its filaments are very fine, finer than human hair, densely interwoven, and felt together into rolls, or spreading mats. It does not collapse when taken from the water. It is common at Nahant, Marblehead, and Nantasket, and northward in midsummer. My specimens have adhered very well to paper. It is not uncommon in California.



KEY TO THE GENERA OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

OLIVE GREEN ALGÆ.

I. FROND LEAF-BEARING.

Main stem and branches cylindrical, bearing globular, stalked minute, air vessels, and narrow, undivided, dotted leaves. General habit arborescent. "Gulf-weed." *Sargassum*.

II. FROND, FLAT, CORIACEOUS OR LEATHERY.

1. *With Midrib.*

- (a.) Frond perforated. *Agarum.*
(b.) Frond entire, stem bearing leaflets or wings. *Alaria.*

2. *Without Midrib.*

- (a.) Frond thick, leathery and large, dark olive green or brown. "Kelp." *Laminaria.*
(b.) Frond thinner and smaller, light green or brown, from three to twelve inches long. *Punctaria.*
(c.) Frond narrow in proportion to length, half-inch wide, eight to twelve inches long. *Phyllitis.*
(d.) Frond still narrower and constricted at intervals. *Scytosiphon.*

- III. FROND SMOOTH, COMPLETE OR FLATTISE
 Frond forked or branched, thick, tough,
 to two feet long. "Rockweed." *Enteromorpha*.
- IV. FROND THIN OR CRIBRATED.
1. Frond *Unbranched*.
 Frond four to six inches long. Sometimes
 inflated and constricted, always covered
 with minute dark dots. Color, yellow
 olive. *Agerococcus*.
 Long, ten to twenty feet, elastic, much at-
 tenuated at each end. *Chorda*.
2. Frond *Branched*.
- (a.) Branches nearly simple.
 Long, in proportion to main stem, parts as large
 as peak of leaf. Color black. *Chordaria*.
 Short, in proportion to main stem. Color,
 olive or full green. *Castagnea*.
- (b.) Branches forked, divided and subdivided.
 Stem and branches repeatedly forking. Color,
 yellowish olive, dotted over with minute
 dark colored warts, to six inches high.
Stelophora.
 Frond one to two feet long, intricately
 branched, branches at last very small.
Enteromorpha.

(c.) Branches clothed :

1. With rows or circles of closely set, very short spines, which overlap each other, thus covering every part of the frond.

Cladostephus.

2. With short, fine, light olive green, delicate fibrils, which fall away and leave bare spines ; or with long darker green pencils of hair-like filaments.

Desmarestia.

V. FROND CAPILLARY.

1. *Unbranched.*

Frond small, parasitical on *Fucus*, tufted.

Elachista.

2. *Branched.*

Frond fine, profusely branched ; from a yellowish to a bright green ; parasitical on *Fucus*, *Chorda*, *Chordaria* and other Algæ.

Ectocarpus.

VI. FROND TUBERFORM.

Fronds look not unlike green tomatoes.

Leathesia.



KEY TO THE GENERA OF THE PACIFIC COAST.*

I. FERN, LEAF-BEARING.

1. Stem flattened, rough, leaves on each edge, air vessels in the stems of some of the leaves; plant many feet, sometimes many yard long. *Phyllopora.*

Plant from a few to several hundred feet long. Stem cylindrical, slender, branched, leaves on opposite sides of the stem. Air vessel in each leaf stalk. Root large, much branched.

Microcytis

Stem long, slender, cylindrical, elastic, terminated in a large rounded air vessel which is crowned with a large tuft of long, slender leaves. Root branched.

Nerocystis

2. Stem short, stout, cylindrical, surmounted at top with a large tuft of deeply ribbed leaves. *Psytelia.*

* Only those genera which have species peculiar to this coast are included in this Key, and the rest are in the other.

II. FROND FLAT, LEATHERY.

1. Stem long or short, mostly slender. Blade thick, leathery, large or small, dark olive green or brown. "Kelp."

Laminaria.

2. Stem cylindrical, long, stout, winged on each side with long stalked, leathery leaflets. Blade of frond thick, long; midrib at base, which fades out towards the top.

Pterygophora.

3. Stem short, split, blade long, covered with a net-work of prominent nerves.

Dictyoneuron.

III. FROND FLATTENED.

1. Frond narrow, thick, tough, forked, from three inches to two feet long. "Rock-weed."

Fucus.

2. Frond leafy below, finely divided and filiform above. Air vessels in the swollen bead-like ultimate branchlets.

Halidrys.

3. Frond flat, narrow, thin, pinnately compounded, pinnæ and pinnulæ tapering to top and bottom.

Desmarestia.

4. Frond flat, fan-shaped, small, marked with concentric zones or belts of darker color.

Zonaria.

IV. FROSD CYLINDRICAL, FIBROUS.

Froed branched from leading stem, branches short, thick as pack-thread. Plant four to ten inches high. Color black.

Chordaria.

V. FROED FIBROUS.

Froed inflated, nerved, thin and soft, yellow olive, from one to three inches through.

Aperousia sinuosa.

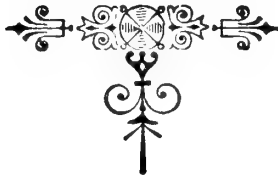




CHAPTER III.



OLIVE COLORED ALGÆ.

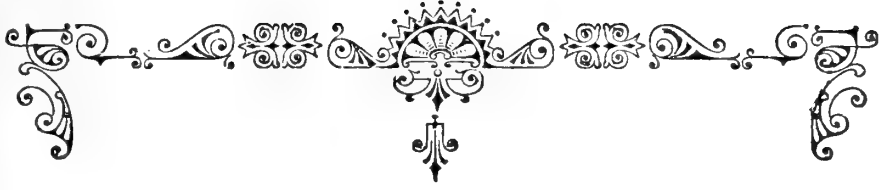


Down on the shore, on the sunny shore!

Where the salt smell cheers the land;
Where the tide moves bright under boundless light,
And the surge on the glittering strand;
Where the children wade in the shallow pools,
Or run from the path in play;
With the hushing waves on its golden floor
To sing a tuneful roundelay.

Down on the shore, on the stormy shore!

Beset by growling sea,
Whose mad waves leap on the rocky steep,
Like wolves up a traveller's tree,
Where the foam flies wide, and an angry blast
Blows the curlew off with a screech;
Where the brown sea-wack, torn up by the roots,
Is flung out of fishers' reach;
Where the tall ship rolls on the hidden shoals,
And scatter her planks on the beach.



CHAPTER III.

Sub-class.—*MELANOSPORÆ*.

Order.—*DICTYOTEÆ*.

Genus.—*ZONARIA*,* *Ag.*

ZONARIA TOURNEFORTII, LAM.

MANY plants of this species have been distributed under the name of *Z. flava*. It is common in southern California, as some species of this genus are in all tropical and sub-tropical seas. It grows from a short, flattened stem, a widely-spreading, flat, fan-shaped frond, two to four inches high, with obscure concentric bands of a darker color on the olive green of the plant. The extreme rounded

* Zonaria = belted or zoned.

thin edges of the lobes are bordered with a fine dark line. The frond is split down from the margin with clefts running down quite to the base, or half-way or a quarter of the way, and the lobes are more or less profusely sprinkled over with dark colored fruit dots. It may be found throughout the season at Santa Barbara and San Diego, upon small rocks near low tide, or thrown up by storms upon the beach.

Order — *FUCACEÆ*.

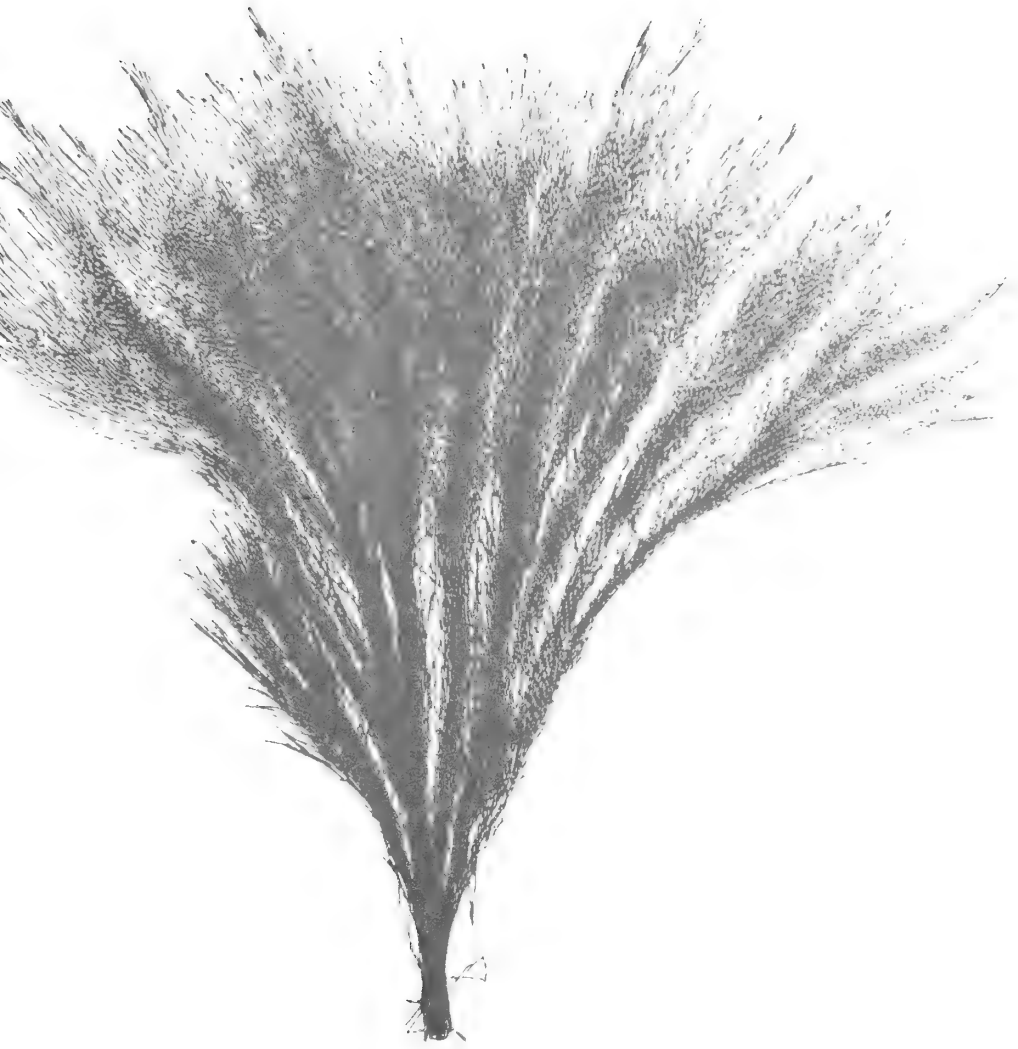
Genus — *SARGASSUM*,* Ag.

This genus is represented by but one species on our north Atlantic coast. But this species is common enough along most of the shores south of Cape Cod.

SARGASSUM VULGARE, Ag.

The plant grows from a flat discoid base, with a filiform stem as thick as stout wrapping-twine, which branches alternately, and bears on the main stem and branches long narrow leaves, which have stalks or petioles, a well defined midrib and toothed edges, and are marked on the surface with

* *Sargassum*, from *Sargazo*, Spanish for *Salsentia*.



CLADOPHORA ARCTA, *Dillw.*

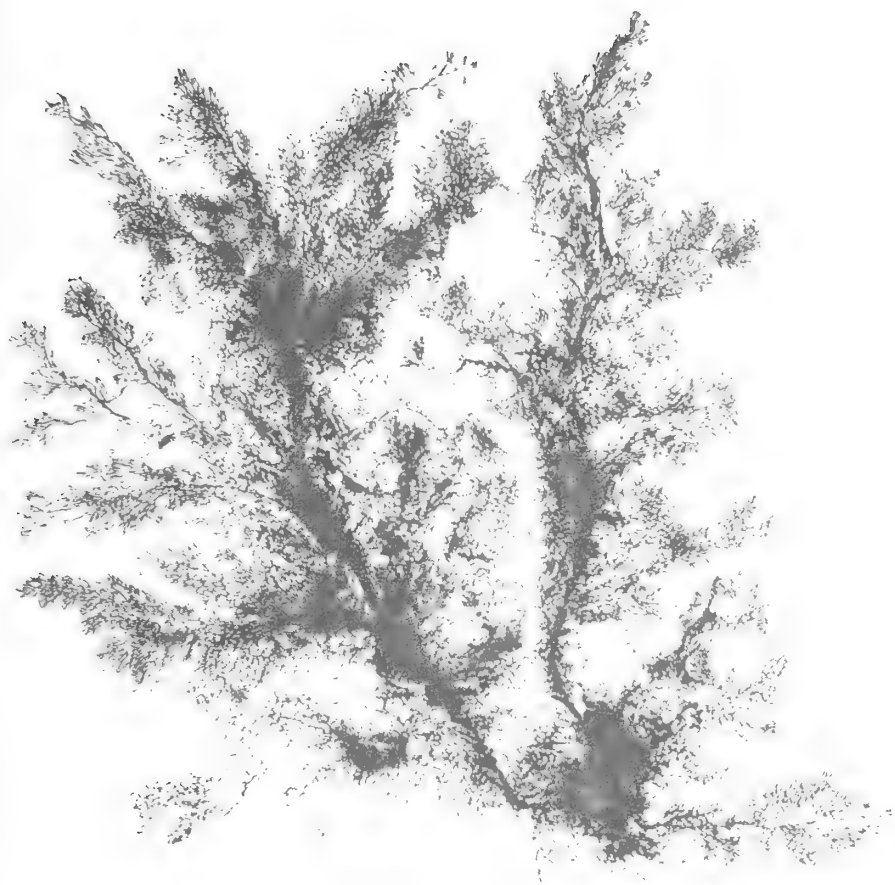
minute dark dots. The leaves vary greatly in length and breadth and even in shape, being from one to three inches long, and from one-eighth to one-third of an inch wide. The air vessels which distinguish the genus are numerous little globes, one-eighth of an inch or more in diameter, set upon little stalks half an inch long, which grow from the axils of the leaves. Sometimes from the appearance of a sharp tip or point on the opposite side of the globes, the stalk seems to extend quite through it. The fruit is borne in a many times branched "twiggy," thickened receptacle, which grows from the axils of the leaves. I have found this plant growing common upon small stones and pebbles all along our southern New England coast, just below low-tide marks, usually less than two feet long, though I have plants not less than four feet. But the length will depend mostly upon the age. Plants not more than a foot long make the best herbarium specimens. It is perennial.

Genus.—*PHYLIOSPORA*,* Ag.

PHYLIOSORA MENZIEI, Ag.

This is a very common plant, growing along the whole California coast, at all seasons, upon rocks between tides and below. It is found on the sea beach of the ocean and Bay, at San Diego, thrown up from deep water, and at Castle Point, Santa Barbara, in deep water. From a branching hold-fast, a short, round stem rises, which immediately divides irregularly, into several long, flattened, tray-like branched, raty feet, sometimes many fathoms long, from one quarter to one inch wide, thickish, roughened, or smooth, and bordered on each edge with a profusion of leaves. The leaves are wide and rounded at top, narrow or distinctly stalked at bottom, varying in length from one half inch to six or more inches. Sometimes set an inch apart, sometimes crowded close together, and interspersed at intervals with large, pear-shaped air vessels, one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, these are often tipped with a beak. The plant may be infallibly determined by the distinctive marks given above. It should be partly dried before putting in the press.

* *Phyllopora*—Stems bearing leaves.



ECTOCARPUS VIRIDIS, *Hartw.*

Genus. — *HALIDRYS*,* *Lyngb.*

HALIDRYS OSMUNDACEA, HARV.

This elegant plant forms a prominent feature in the marine flora of southern California. It grows in abundance at San Diego, below tide, and in the sluice-ways cut in the rocks by the water. It is thrown on shore at all seasons. It is also abundant at Santa Barbara, but absent at Santa Cruz. At all events, that acute observer, Dr. Anderson, does not report it as present. It grows from a discoid holdfast, a roundish flattened stem, as thick as a goose quill. Flattening more and more upwards, the stem divides or branches, and puts out from its edges, winglets, or alternate leaves, from one to two inches long, which, like the flattened stem, are thick and midribbed. Near the middle of the stem these cease, and the stem becomes rounded again and alternately branched, the branches also branching alternately in nearly the same plane. The secondary cylindrical branchlets form the air vessels of the plant, by being much swollen and hollow, and constricted at regular intervals, giving them an appearance not unlike a string of coarse black beads.

* Halidrys = Sea Oak.

The full-grown plant may be two or three feet long, though my specimens do not show it. It is olive green when fresh, but like most of the *Fucales* turns black in drying.

Genus.—*FUCUS*,* L.

The plants of this genus are together popularly known as "Rockweeds." They constitute, on the Atlantic coast at least, more than one-half of the algae at our littoral zone. There are three species sufficiently common on the Atlantic coast to come within the scope of this book, and one on the Pacific. The latter will be described first, it standing thus in the natural order.

PLANT.—*FUCUS*, Ag.

This species seems to be the most common *Fucus* in southern California, though *F. vesiculosus* grows there in abundance, as it does also along the coast north; and *F. Hartzmanni* is found as a rare plant at Santa Barbara, and as a common one at Monterey. Mr. Cleveland says that *F. fragilis* grows at San Diego in mats, on the rocks left uncovered by the ebb-tide, at all seasons, abundant.

*Fucus, Swartz.

It has a cylindrical frond as thick as a sparrow's quill, which forks very near the base, and again each of the parts repeatedly fork more and more remotely, but less and less widely, six or seven times. The fruit is borne in the thickened terminal branchlets. It grows to the height of three or four inches. There are no air vessels.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS, L. — "ROCKWEED."

This is the *Fucus* with little bladders, or air vessels. Of the two *Fuci* which cover the rocks and wood-work of wharves, along our whole eastern coast, as far south as the Carolinas, the most plentiful is the one named above. This and the next, grow together everywhere. The plants of this species are greatly variable in size according to their place of growth, being most luxuriant where they have the tide longest. The frond varies from a quarter of an inch to one and one-half inches in width, and from two inches to two feet in length. It is tough and leathery in substance, decidedly flat, with an evident midrib throughout the main stem and branches. It branches by forking, and the axils of the divisions are usually very acute. Each frond is commonly provided with from one to several pairs of oval air bladders, immersed in the substance of the frond, each side of the midrib. It bears its seed

vessels in the extremities of the branches, which are, in that case, much swollen, and of a pronounced yellow color. Cut through with a knife, these swollen receptacles will appear to consist of a mass of hard gelatin, and the red vessels will show themselves as bright yellow spots all round the circumference. The distinct green color of the fresh plant changes to black in drying.

FIGURE 50. PL. I.

Our next most common "Rockweed," is the "knotty" *Zostera*, so called from the knots or swellings which the numerous vessels make in the frond. This species differs from the last in several important respects: first, by having a very narrow frond, of the same width throughout, one quarter of an inch or more in breadth; secondly, by its method of branching, which is not so regular as that of the former, but by putting out side branches of various lengths, and lengths, commonly quite longer than the sides of the main stem; third, by the presence also with the branches of short (three-quarters to one inch long) bractlets, whose wider ends thicken and produce the end vessels; and fourth, by the prominent swellings, or knots, in the stem, and branches, which give the species its name. This and the other *Zostera* are fastened to the rock on which they

grow by a discoid hold-fast. The plants grow between tides from six inches to two feet long. It is a perennial, and the old fronds will be quite likely to have some species of *Ectocarpus* growing on them. It is also the favorite and almost the only home of the *Polysiphonia fastigiata*. It is a rich olive in water, but quite black when dry.

FUCUS FURCATUS, AG.

The *forked Fucus* resembles the *F. vesiculosus* in its general habit of growth, but differs from it in several particulars, viz., in having a somewhat wider, shorter and more constantly typical frond, in having no air bladders, and in having the terminal forks which bear the seed vessels much longer, more pointed, and less swollen, being two and sometimes three inches long. The whole plant is a foot or more in length, and grows just down at the extreme low-water mark. It may be most easily found and collected, during the time of "spring tides," at new or full moon. It is common on the rocks at Nahant, Marblehead, and northward. The microscopist distinguishes this species from *F. vesiculosus* by a difference in the contents of the seed vessels. There are two other species of *Fucus* recognized in our north eastern flora. *F. ceranoides* at Marblehead, and *F.*

serratus at Newburyport; but their rarity makes it undesirable to describe them in a work intended only as a popular introduction to the more common forms of our marine flora.

Order. — *PHYCOSPORÆÆ.*

Suborder. — *LAMINARIÆÆ.*

Genus. — *MACROCYSTIS,** Ag.

MACROCYSTIS PYRIFERA, Ag.

This is the giant among sea weeds. — Indeed, it attains a length unknown to any other vegetable form upon the globe. — Were it not for the testimony of careful observers, I should be much inclined to doubt some of the stories told about this remarkable plant. — Dr. Hooker says it attains a length of 700 feet, and Bory St. Vincent declares it is sometimes found 1,500 feet long. — Mrs. Brigham, of Santa Barbara, writes me that it is frequently thrown on shore there, 100 feet long. — Mr. Cleveland, who has been at great pains and trouble to get me exact data as well as typical specimens of this plant, has

* *Macrocystis*. — With large fladders.

seen it 200 feet long at San Diego. The account which I give is from their notes. The hold-fast for these larger plants is a great mass of branching roots, "as large as a bushel basket," sometimes three feet broad, and a foot thick, which cling to the rocks and boulders with great tenacity. One or more stems, from a half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter rise from this, putting out leaves on either side alternately, a foot apart at the base, gradually growing nearer toward the end of the stem. The leaves, in the largest plants, are from two to four feet long, and three or four inches wide, stalked, and the stalk swollen into a pear-shaped air vessel, sometimes an inch and a half long, and an inch thick. The leaves are thin, peculiarly wrinkled, of a fine olive color, and along both edges bordered with sharp, spine-like teeth, which point forward. These plants grow in water, fifty feet deep or more, in vast forests, coming to the surface and then stretching their leafy fronds far out, prone upon the sea. In this way, great fields of them, sometimes a mile wide and several miles long, are formed, especially near bays, as at San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and San Diego. The stem terminates in a leaf-like expansion, and the growth goes forward in a very curious fashion, by the constant splitting off of the side of this terminal leaf.

The splitting is a natural process, and as it proceeds, the petiole and the air vessel are successively developed, so that when the tip of the leaflet, finally parts from the parent leaf, it will be fully formed, though not full grown. At the same time there will be lying aside of this four or five other leaflets, in various stages of growth, from the most rudimentary, to the almost fully formed. I suppose this must be considered the most remarkable feature of the marine flora of the Pacific coast, though it is by no means the only wonderful plant that makes its home in those waters.

Genus.—*NEREOCYSTIS*,* *Pot. & Rupr.*

NEREOCYSTIS LEUCIANA, *POT. & RUPR.*

Next to the *Milnecytus*, the *Nereocystis* is the most remarkable and wonderful plant of the Pacific waters. To quote Harvey, "The *Nereocystis* of the North West coast, is said, when fully grown, to have a stem measuring 300 feet in length, which bears at its summit a large air vessel, six or eight feet long, shaped like a great cask, and ending in a tuft of upwards of fifty forked leaves, each of which is from

* *Nereocystis* = Sea-bladder.



DASYA ELEGANS, *Ag.*

thirty to forty feet in length. The cask-like air vessel which may be eight inches or more in diameter, buoys up this immense frond, which like Milton's hero, lies

' Prone on the flood extended long and large,
Floating many a rood.'

Here the Sea Otter has his favorite lair, resting himself on the vesicle, or hiding among the leaves while he pursues his fishing. The stem which anchors this floating mass of fronds is of considerable length and elasticity, though it is no larger than a whip cord. It is employed as a fishing line by the rude natives of the coast."

Dr. Anderson, of Santa Cruz, was kind enough to send me a small typical specimen, sufficiently large to show all the characteristic points in the form and growth of the younger plants. Starting from a many-pronged hold-fast, like that of the *Laminaria*, is a slender stem not more than a quarter of an inch in diameter. For two yards it keeps this size, when it begins to expand. For the space of another yard it gradually increases in size, and is evidently hollow, till at the end it has attained a diameter of one and a quarter inches, when dry; it probably was something more than that in the water. Then it is immediately and suddenly drawn in, or constricted, and forms a narrow neck,

not more than three quarters of an inch through, and then as suddenly expands into a large, egg-shaped vessel, the narrow end of the egg being next to the neck, and the wide end crowned with two tufts of long, narrow leaves. The dimensions of the ocellular part of the ear vessel are, in the long diameter two and three quarters inches, and in the short two and a quarter inches. The leaves are from one half a yard to a yard long, and from half an inch to one inch wide, many of them with thick brown pile at the tips of the stems.

Mr. Oakes has had the pleasure to send me part of a plant and drawings of the whole, which enable me to add a point to the history of this curious genus, that I think will be interesting to collectors. In a transverse section the one already described by the ear vessel bearing upon its apex a small flattened petiole, where two arms spread out on each side and branch like the antlers of a deer, each short "prong" bearing, at the end, a broad, long leaf. In a plant where ear vessel measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, the flattened petiole at base was two inches broad, and the two "horns" into which it immediately divided, were $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad and eight feet long. These gave out branches upon the inside at intervals of about a foot, which branches, at a distance

from their base of a foot or so, forked, and bore on each part a long, broad tongue-shaped leaf, two or three feet long, and as many inches broad.

Prof. Eaton has kindly sent me a copy of Areschoug's description (in *Botaniska Notiser* for May 15, 1876), of what he, with some hesitation, names a new species: *N. gigantea*, which answers very well to Mr. Cleveland's plant. It would seem to be an easy matter for our California botanists to settle the question of whether or not these two extreme forms are always distinct, or insensibly pass into each other, in a large group of specimens; or whether the first is but the young of which the last is the mature form, as some botanists seem to think. Mr. Cleveland assures me that the last described form is quite constant.

It is a very common plant, growing in deep water, all along the west coast, at all seasons, and is flung on shore in great quantities by the storms.

Genus.—*POSTELSIA*, *Rupr.*

*POSTELSIA** *PALMÆFORMIS*, † *RUPR.*

This species is quite common on the west coast

* *Postelsia*, named for A. Postels, a fellow-botanist with Ruprecht.

† *Palmæformis* = Palm-shaped.

from Santa Cruz northward. I have seen but one specimen of this curious and interesting plant, and that was kindly sent me by Dr. Anderson. It is a small but apparently a typical one. The excellent figure and description given by Repprecht leaves nothing in that line to be desired. The main stem is many-pronged at the base, hollow, about half an inch thick, which size is uniform, except that it tapers a little near the top, and about a foot long. It is crowned with a cluster of stalked leaves a foot or more long, an inch or so wide at the middle, tapering to a point at the top, and set in pairs upon the long forked petiole. The leaves are curiously ribbed or "ribbed" lengthwise, the higher ribs being in the middle. An examination shows that the depressions on one side are pond to the elevations on the other side of the leaf. It is found at all seasons on exposed points, growing upon the rocks.

Genus.—*PTERYGOTHORA*,* *Rupr.*

PTERYGOTHORA CALIFORNICA, *RUPR.*

For a fine plant of this species I am also indebted to the liberality of Dr. Anderson, and for a full

* *Pterygophora*—Wulfen's fig.



POLYSIPHONIA VIOLACEA. *Grev.*

account of its habits to the celebrated botanist who has done so much to illustrate the marine flora of the North Pacific, Dr. Ruprecht.

This plant more nearly approaches the *Alaria* than any other of the *Laminariæ*. Fastened to the rock by a multitude of prongs which radiate from the base of the stem, the stem itself rises two or three feet, half an inch thick, mostly quite cylindrical, but flattened near the top, where it gives off the characteristic "wings" on each side. The "blade," or the main leaf, is two feet or more long, three inches broad in the widest part, frayed out at the top, and thickened through the whole length in the middle with a midrib, which is apparently a continuation of the stem. This midrib has not the definite outline which it has in the *Alaria*, but is only a thickening of the middle of the leaf which vanishes imperceptibly towards the edges and the top. The "wings" are stalked, not crowded close together as in the *Alaria*, but set in pairs, some distance apart, along the opposite sides of the main stem, four or five or more pairs of them, from one to two feet long, and from one to one and one-half inches broad, with no trace of a midrib. Mr. Cleveland reports this plant common from February to May, growing in deep water, along the coast as far south as San Diego. Dr. Anderson finds it among

the commonest plants growing with the other *Laminariae* throughout the season at Santa Cruz, California.

Genus.—*ALARIA*,* *Grav.*

ALARIA FLUTUATA, *Grav.*

The *edible Alaria* grows upon submerged rocks just below tide. It is a plant whose peculiar aspect makes it very easy of recognition and quite impossible to confound with any other. Unlike any other of the "Kelps," except the *Agarum* it has a stout midrib running the whole length of the plant. This together with the little cluster of ribless leaflets or wings, borne on each side of the stem, just below the blade, makes the plant absolutely distinct. These leaflets bear the spores or fruit, and are always present except on young plants. The plant makes its anchorage upon the rock by the same means as the *Laminariae* generally. The stem is from three inches to a foot long, cylindrical. The blade consists of a thin wavy, or ruffled, olive-colored membrane, from one to four inches wide,

* *Alaria* = winged.

developed on each side of the thick midrib. It is of a delicate, tender texture, which easily tears, and then always in the same definite oblique direction toward the midrib. The ends of the old plants are usually frayed out, the midrib protruding beyond the rest of the blade with the "rags and tatters" of the thin membrane hanging to it. The young plants, when not more than six or eight inches high, make very beautiful specimens, if neatly mounted. They are of a very delicate green color, and adhere well to paper, as, indeed, do my full grown plants. The species is said to grow twenty feet or more in length in some places. I have never found it over five or six. On the outside of Ram Island, off the Marblehead shore, in midsummer, I found the rocks literally covered with these interesting plants; and as they hung out over the edge of the submerged cliffs, and waved their long, delicate olive streamers in the green rolling waters, they certainly presented a bit of submarine scenery, well worth the trouble to find and look at. Turner says that in his day, the midribs of this plant stripped of the membrane, and the thickened, fruit laden leaflets, were brought to market and sold in Scotland, to eat, and were said to be sweet to the taste. They are popularly called "Daber Locks." Mrs. Bray finds it at Kittle Island and Magnolia on Cape

Ann. growing sometimes in tide pools. It need not be looked for south of Cape Cod.

Genus.— *DICTYONTURON*,* *Rupr.*

DICTYONTURON CALIFORNICUM, *RUPR.*

This is certainly one of the most interesting plants of this group. It was first brought from the coast of California, in 1840, by Wosnessenski, a Russian navigator, and described by Ruprecht. In addition to his excellent figure and full text, I have several specimens kindly sent me by Dr. Anderson, as a guide in giving an account of the plant. The one before me is about thirty inches long and two and three fourths inches wide in the widest place, tapering somewhat toward the broken top, and rapidly to the stem below. The frond has a tendency to bend in the direction of one edge like a sabre blade. Its distinguishing mark consists, however, in the fact that both surfaces of the frond are woven over with a network of prominent veins and ribs, some of which run in a general direction, parallel with the edges of the frond, and others not so thick

* *Dictyoneuron*.—Netted nerves.

or prominent, connect these in an irregular way, so that the "meshes" are of very indefinite size and shape. The hold-fast is a small bunch of branching roots, and the stem, which is flat, almost immediately expands into the blade. In most of the fronds, especially the older ones, the stem is split into halves, the split extending sometimes several inches into the blade of the frond. This splitting is a natural process, and not accidental. No collector of California Algæ ought to miss this curious and quite unique species. It may be found at Santa Cruz and northward, from June to November, among the other *Laminariæ*.

Genus.—*LAMINARIA*,* *Lam.*

The larger plants of this genus bear collectively several popular names, as "Kelp," "Oar Weed," "Devil's Aprons," etc. They are the largest Algæ belonging to the flora of our Atlantic coast. The three most common species to be named below, from that flora, may be easily distinguished from each other by well marked specific differences.

They are all deep water plants, and while they

Laminaria = A leaf.

would not be chosen for their beauty in the herbarium, they are beautiful in the water, extremely graceful and interesting forms. They are all perennial. The method of drying, pressing and mounting them, has already been given in the Introductory Chapter.

LAMPYRA V. ALBINA, FAM.

This species is so named for the supposed sweet taste of the trunk, as a quality which I can assure that the taste of the dried may powers of detection. It is distinguished from the next species to be named, by its short stem, and its narrower trunk. The stem is not more than four to eight inches long, and from one third to one half an inch thick. The stem terminates below in a number of stout, root-like processes which constitute the holdfast. These are usually fixed to whatever the plant grows upon, as shells, rocks, stones, &c., at the bottom of the sea. If you try to remove one of these large plants from its native anchorage, you will find that it holds very fast. The short stem extends upward abruptly, into a wide, thick, leathery, smooth, dark olive-colored lid, eight to twelve inches wide, and six to eight feet long. It is usually wavy or ruffled at the edges. A narrow and very beautiful variety of this species grows along the shore at Newport, over by the beaches. It

is not more than three or four inches wide, but at least two yards long. The frond is very smooth and glossy, and exquisitely ruffled, so that as it rises and falls with the undulating waters, like a streamer in the upper air, it is, indeed, in form and motion, a thing of rare grace. These plants lose most of their beauty when dried and made ready for the herbarium. But in the water they are most wonderfully fine. I want to say a word for them because I know they are commonly either passed by without notice or countenance, and rejected for their imputed ugliness. But you want to see them at home if you would appreciate what they may be under favoring conditions. To those who make their summer home on Cape Ann, and desire to see the wider forms of this species, as they display themselves at their best, I would suggest that you go along the rocky shore south of the village of Rockport, out towards the Light House. As you come near the end of the land, you will find many large and deep tide pools, where these plants grow to perfection. There, as they bend with their wavy fronds in long, graceful curves, over-arching the smaller Algæ, which carpet the bottom, and decorate the sides of the pool; their own rich olive brown color setting off the brilliant reds and the bright greens of the other plants; they do, indeed, help to make a picture of

opposite beauty. This plant is very common on the Atlantic coast north of New York city, also on the Pacific.

LAMINARIA LONGICORNIS, DE LA PYLE.

The *Longicornis Laminaria* is a plant which in our New England waters grows to about the size of *L. acanthina*, except as to the stem which is usually quite as large as the blade of the plant. The whole, therefore, is from twelve to fifteen feet long, and I have found it at Marblehead from ten to twenty feet long, the blade twelve to fifteen feet wide. Harvey says he found plants at Halifax, whose blade was two to three feet wide. The holdfast, as in the last species, is composed of a number of short roots, put out by the stem at the bottom. The stem is very slender and solid at that point, but toward the middle swells to the diameter of an inch or more, and becomes hollow. It tapers also toward the blade to a diameter of half an inch. Altogether, the stem will be found from six to ten feet long in the full grown plant. The blade is much the shape and color of the wide forms of *L. acanthina*. It grows in deeper water than that species, and may be found in from five to ten fathoms or more. It is very abundant from Greenland to Cape Cod, and in the North Pacific.

LAMINARIA FLEXICAULIS, LE JOLIS.

This is the *L. digitata* in part, of Harvey's "Nereis." The holdfast and stem are much the same as in *L. saccharina*, except in the more variable length of the stem. But the blade is much wider and is split from top to bottom into several long, strap-shaped segments from one to three inches wide. The whole blade may be from one to three feet wide, and from three to five feet long. It grows in deep tide pools, and in the sea, from just below low-water mark to considerable depths. This, like the other species of *Laminaria*, puts forth its new, yearly growth in the winter and early spring, in a most curious way, which I will now describe.

The new blade grows forth from the top of the old stem and interposes itself between the old stem and the old blade. It carries the old blade on its top, till it has grown to nearly its full size, when by a process of natural decay, the old blade is separated from the new, and falls away, in the month of May, and is washed ashore, in great numbers. The process has a very curious phase in this species. It is seen that the new frond splits down by a natural process some time before the old blade is cast off, the old blade, meanwhile, holding the tips of the straps together at the top, while they are quite

parted asunder lower down. One by one the straps from the margin inwards are pulled away from the old blade, till at last it is held by but two or three central ones. These part at last, and the old frond falls like an autumn leaf.

"*Because you're to be the same!*"

Those who live by the sea the year around may be interested to watch this curious process of "shedding the leaf," in this species. It was first described many years ago, by that most pains-taking and sharp-eyed naturalist, Dr. Wm. Turner. This species is not common, if it is found at all, south of Cape Cod; north of that it is plenty enough.

LAMINARIA ANDERSONII, FAROS.

I have three copies of this plant, sent me a few years ago by Dr. Anderson himself, and for want of a printed description by the author, will give a description of one of these. This specimen is about one yard long. The lower half is a stem with the usual branching hold-fast. The stem is cylindrical, of uniform size, one-sixth of an inch in thickness. It suddenly expands into the blade of the frond which is about an inch wide, and, of course, half a yard long, sides parallel except where it narrows into the

stem, broken off or "frayed out" at the top. It is reported at Santa Cruz, California, only, where it grows on rocks with *Pterygophora*.

Genus.—*AGARUM*,* *Bory*.

AGARUM TURNERI, POST. AND RUPR.

This plant differs from the *Laminariæ* among which it grows, by its shorter stem, its thinner blade, its stout midrib running through the whole frond, and, most of all, by the fact that it is perforated throughout with holes of various sizes. This gives it its popular name of "Sea Colandar." It grows in deep water, holds to the rocks by a number of root fibres, has a stem one-fourth of an inch in diameter, three to twelve inches long which expands somewhat as it enters the blade, forming a substantial midrib. This blade is usually a foot wide, often more, and from one to three yards long, though you will often find it no more than a foot or half a yard long. It has a rather more pronounced green color than the *Laminariæ*, and, as before remarked, is of thinner substance. It is very abundant

* Agarum = A fungus or mushroom.

from Cape Cod to Greenland, and is to be looked for among the "Kelp," and other sea-weed thrown up from deep water. It will be known at sight by the frond being full of holes. It is dried and mounted in the same way as the *Laminaria*.

Sub-Order — *SPOROCHNEÆ*.
Genus — *STILOPHORA*.* Ag.

There are three species of this genus set down in the books, as belonging to our flora. Only one of them is of sufficient importance to warrant me in making mention of it here.

STILOPHORA RHIZODES,† Ag.

Is a plant interesting alike to the botanist and the microscopist; for, if you take its wart-like mass of spores and filaments, and cut a thin section of it, and mount it for the microscope, you will find you have a beautiful object.

It is a filiform plant, with stem and branches once or twice as thick as a bristle. It is much branched by irregular forkings, six or seven times repeated, the extreme ends short and widely spreading. It grows four to six inches high, and is of

* *Stilophora* = Ink-bearing

† *Rhizodes* = Root like

an olive green color with a yellowish tendency, which is even more pronounced in the dried than in the living plant. Its unmistakable mark is the little wart-like protuberances which are thickly scattered over all the stems and branches, making it decidedly rough to the sense of both sight and touch. It is found on our coast south of Cape Cod only; not very common in most places, but at Orient, L. I., in Peconic Bay, Miss Booth reports it growing in unlimited quantities, in July and August.

Sub-Order.—*ASPEROCOCCEÆ*.
Genus.—*ASPEROCOCCUS*,* *Lam.*

There are two species of this genus on our eastern coast and one in California. Only one is common with us here; the other, therefore, *A. compressus*, which has been reported only at Gloucester, will not be described.

ASPEROCOCCUS ECHINATUS,† *GREV.*

Fronde flat or inflated, from three inches to one or two feet long, and from one-eighth to half an inch wide; blunt at the apex, and attenuated toward the base. It may be known by its light olive color

* *Asperococcus* = Rough-seeded.

† *Echinatus* = Prickly.

and by being covered all over on both sides with minute, oblong dots of a darker shade, which are masses of spores. This roughening of the surface by these pores, naturally gives the plant both its generic and specific name. It is a summer annual and grows on the rocks, in pools between tides. Mr. Collins has collected it at Revere and Nantasket, from June to August; Mr. Davis, at Gloucester in the spring. I have found it in the summer at Marblehead, but not very common.

ARTHOGONIA (ARTHOGENA) BOUY.

This plant much resembles our *Leathesia* *terrestris* in outline and habit of growth, though it is much thinner in substance, and grows in much larger clusters. Harvey says each individual frond is globose, one or two inches in diameter or larger, becoming much inflated and irregular in outline as it advances in age, and is thus often ruptured and perforated here and there with holes of irregular shape and size. The frond is membranous, thin, soft, but not very tender, color, a brownish olive. It may be found common all along the California coast, at all seasons, growing, Dr. Anderson says, on tips of *Halidrys*. Mrs. Bingham finds it growing on small rocks and other Alge at mid-tide. Dr. Dinnick on

Amphiroa. Mr. Cleveland, in bunches, on flat rocks between tides, and washed ashore on the beach.

Sub-order.— *CHORDARIEÆ*.

Genus.— *CHORDA*,* *Lam.*

CHORDA FILUM, STACK.

The thread-like cords, which are sometimes popularly called "Dead men's lines," and sometimes "Mermaids' fish-lines," are plants very easily described and very easily recognized. The frond of *C filum* is a single undivided cord rising from a discoid hold-fast, by which it is attached to some small pebble or shell upon the sea bottom. At first, a mere thread, it increases in size till it is as large as a pipe-stem, or larger, then again tapers to a long, slender-pointed termination. When young, it is covered all about with short, fine, olive-colored hairs, which disappear in age. It loves quiet waters and grows to the height of ten, twenty, and even forty feet, according to favorable conditions. It is quite tough and somewhat elastic when recent. It is a favorite habitat of some of the smaller Algæ, like some species of the *Ectocarpus*,

* Chorda = A cord.

Callithamnion, etc. The Cyclopædia Britannica mentions the fact that it is distributed in beds through the North Sea and British Channel, fifteen to twenty miles long, and yet not more than 600 feet wide. It is common along all our shores, from New York northward. It grows, of course, in deep water. Its fronds reach up, at least, to the surface. The old fronds should be allowed to dry off a little before mounting, but the young ones, covered with hairs, may be floated out in water. The long plants are best disposed of by coiling up neatly on the sheet of mounting paper, and drying in the usual way, under pressure. They seem to adhere well.

Genus. *CHORDARIA*,* Ag.

CHORDARIA FLAGELLIFORMIS, Ag.

The *whiplash Chordaria* is found in bewildering abundance along our whole coast. It may be known by its very dark brown or quite black color, both in the water and on paper; and by its long, slender, naked, mostly undivided branches, which sweep off from all sides, and, in not ungraceful curves, over-

* *Chorda* = *Chorda*.

arch the top of the frond. Neither stem nor branches are ever larger than a pack-thread, and commonly not half so large. The leading stem ascends half-way or more, through the whole length of the plant. The branches put out very irregularly all around; sometimes scattered, sometimes much crowded, sometimes short, but more often long and bent inward, as indicated above. It grows upon shells, stones, rocks and other Algæ, to which it is fastened by a minute disk. The substance of the frond is cartilaginous, tough and elastic. When taken from the water it will be decidedly slippery to the touch, and when carried home and removed from the mass of plants in the collecting case, it will be found to be not a little slimy. It will be quite sure to stain the cloth used in pressing and drying it, and, perhaps, also the paper on which it is mounted, a dark, brownish color. It is an annual, and grows between tides, not usually over a foot high, and the old fronds will be quite certain to be infested with some species of *Ectocarpus*.

CHORDARIA DIVARICATA, AG.

The widely branched *Chordaria* is a deep-water plant and may be collected along our whole coast, from New York to Gloucester, and probably farther

north. But it will be found more plentiful south than north of Cape Cod. I have taken it at Southold, L. I., and at Wood's Holl. It is not so robust a plant as the last. From the first, it branches out widely in all directions, in a straddling, struggling, jerky way. The branches, which branch again and again, are beset throughout with short (one-sixteenth to one-tenth of an inch), spines, which are mostly forked widely at the ends. These are the characteristic points. The plants of this, like those of the last species, are somewhat slippery and slimy, and must not be put under too much pressure at first. It often grows a foot or more, though my specimens are not more than half that height. My correspondents report it as found all summer at all points.

CHERAMIA ALUTICA, RUPR.

This is the only species of this genus found on the coast of California. It is quite common at Santa Cruz and northward, growing on the boulders along rocky beaches.

A mounted specimen, four inches high, lies before me as I write. It has a principal leading stem extending the whole length of the plant, which is two or three times as thick as a bristle, and much attenuated

at the base. A quarter of the way up it is bare. From that point it is thickly beset all around with short branches, varying from half an inch to one and one-half inches long, undivided, narrowly constricted at the base, blunt at the apex, mostly curved, and stand out perpendicularly from the main stem.

Genus.—*CASTAGNEA*, Thuret.

CASTAGNEA ZOSTERÆ, THURET.

This species is named from the "Eel grass" or *Zostera*, on the fronds of which it commonly grows. It is a very slender plant, not larger than a thread or bristle, and some six or eight inches long, of a light olive color, somewhat bent in a zigzag way, and but sparingly branched. The branches are irregularly placed, short (about one inch long), spreading horizontally from the main stem, and either widely forking or beset with twig-like branchlets, which are also frequently forked or spiney. It adheres nicely to paper, and is not an uninteresting though by no means a handsome plant. I found it in August, in Marblehead harbor. My correspondents do not report it elsewhere, though Dr. Farlow records it in Wood's Holl,

and Mr. Collins and Mrs. Bray in Robinson's "List of Essex Plants," report it from Gloucester.

CASLAGNIA VIRESCENS, THURER.

This is apparently a shorter but more robust plant, and more thickly branched than the last. It is of a more pronounced green color, as its name implies. It is not more than three inches long, main stem and branches both straighter than in *C. Zosteræ*, but having the twiggy appearance peculiar to the genus. American plants are said to grow on *Zostera*, though no doubt it grows parasitical on the other Algae also. According to Le Jolis they are found on stones and pebbles, and in tide pools on the rocks at half tide, toward the end of spring. Mrs. Davis finds it growing on sand covered rocks at half tide, all summer at Gloucester, and Mr. Collins found it in June at Revere, cast up from deep water, not very common. Miss Booth makes report of it in the same situations at Peconic Bay. It is also reported at Wood's Holl and Portland. I should expect to find it at Marblehead.



Fig. 1.

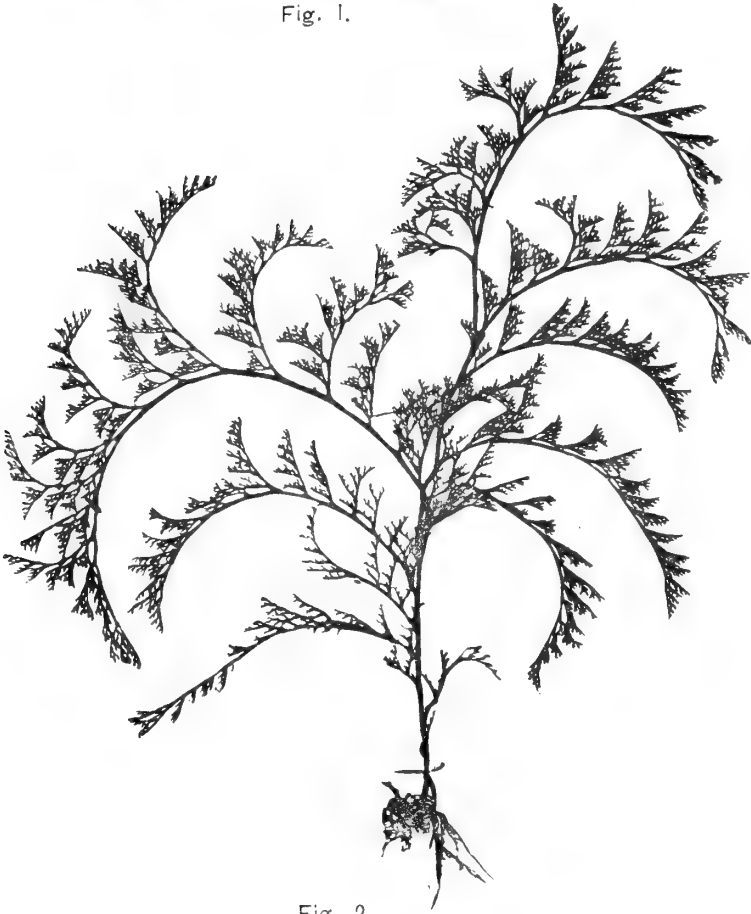


Fig. 2.

1. *POLYSIPHONIA PARASITICA*, *Grev.*

2. *MICROCLADIA BOREALIS*, *Rupr.*

Sub-order.—*MYRIONEMÆ*.

Genus.—*LEATHESIA*, Gray.

LEATHESIA TUBERFORMIS, GRAY.

I suppose it was thought a great compliment to a brother naturalist, to name this plant for him. But one cannot help thinking, that one would rather lend his name to some of the more interesting and beautiful of the “flowers of the sea.” Still, this plant has beauties of no uncommon kind, as you would see, if you were to take a very thin slice of it, and put it under the lenses of a microscope. It is also very widely distributed, being found in almost every sea, and on the most distant shores of the whole globe. So this humble and homely plant, carries the name of the Reverend Naturalist, G. R. Leathe, far and wide. To the unaided eye, it looks as it lies fastened there upon the rocks, or resting its green lobes upon the fronds of *Chondrus crispus*, so nearly like an unripe tomato, that you are inclined to doubt if it can be an Alga at all, and are more than half disposed to believe, that it must be some succulent vegetable which Neptune is preparing for his board. It makes its appearance in April or May, and is ripe by August or September, and then soon disappears.

Genus.—*FLACHISTA*,* *Duby.*

FLACHISTA F. BOIA, Fr.

No doubt you will wonder what the little tufts of olive-colored hairs are, which are so common upon the "Rockweed," every hair of which seems to radiate unbranched, from some central point of attachment hidden in the tuft. I have given its name above. It will be noticed also that, though the longest hairs are not over half an inch long, there is a mass of them much shorter than that, above the general crop of which the long ones seem to stand out stiff and solitary. It had better, perhaps, be removed from the *Zostera* before mounting, though a thin slice of that might be cut off with the *Flachista*. It makes a very interesting macroscopical object. Its delicate fronds may be found upon the "Rockweed" almost everywhere, for it is widely distributed.

Sub-order.—*SPHACELARIEÆ.*

Genus.—*CLADOSTEPHUS*,† *Ag.*

CLADOSTEPHUS VERIDICATUS, Ag.

The *whisked Cladostephus* is very easily distinguished from all other plants of the sea, except

* Flachista = The smallest.

† Cladostephus = branched weed.

its "next of kin," the *C. spongiosus*; and it is not of the first importance, if it is not distinguished from that, for it is doubtful if they are quite distinct species. The frond is not much thicker than a bristle, quite cylindrical, hard and stiff. It begins to branch quite low down, and continues, by repeated, regular, though not wide forkings. The whole frond is clothed throughout with a fleece of densely set, very short branchlets, which grow in regular circles around the plant. The circles or "whorls" are not more than one-tenth of an inch apart, and the branchlets are not less than one-eighth of an inch long, somewhat incurved, hugging the stem closely about, and those of one "whorl" overlapping the bottom of the row next above it. This gives the whole plant a decidedly spongy quality to the sense of both sight and touch. It grows on the rocks, nearly down to low-water mark. Color, brownish olive. Height, three to five inches. It is a perennial and fruits in winter. I found it and *C. spongiosus*, growing together in great abundance, on the low rocks, east of the first beach at Newport. I also got several fine specimens of it at Martha's Vineyard. It is said to belong to our whole New England coast; but I think it must be rare in our northern waters, for I have collected Algæ along the shores of Salem, Marblehead and Nahant, several

years, and have never found it growing there. None of my correspondents have reported it north of Cape Cod.

CLADOPHYCUS BONGIOIUS, Ag.

This plant differs from the last by its shorter habit; by being more irregularly branched, the branches spreading more widely, and having a thick, clumsy, rambling appearance, and by the branchlets being longer, irregularly whorled, and clothing the frond in a denser, spongy fleece. It is not at all unlikely that intermediate forms might be found which should connect the extremes, typical of these two species, in a single graduated series. My European plants appear decidedly more "spongy" than the American. Its local habitat is the same as that of *C. verticillatus*.

Sub Order. — ECTOCARPEÆ.

Genus. — ECTOCARPUS,* Lyngb.

According to Dr. Farlow's list, this genus, in our American waters, includes fifteen species. Of those I have selected five of the most common for our study. These plants, like the *Cladophora* in the green Algae, and the *Calothrix* in the red, are of capillary or hair-like fineness, and like them are

* Ectocarpus = External fronds.

composed of cells put end to end in a single series. The determination of species is made, in most cases, by the appearance of the fruit masses, (*propagula*), and by the peculiarities of the branching. These points can best be determined by the use of the compound microscope, but they can be made out with a good pocket lens. They are mostly parasitical on other Algæ, *Fucus*, *Chorda*, *Chordaria* and *Zostera*, etc. The color of the smaller forms is very apt to be a fine olive green.

ECTOCARPUS FIRMUS, AG. (*E. littoralis*, Harv.)

This is said to be the commonest species of the genus on our coast, and grows parasitical on the littoral *Fuci*. The tufts are of various lengths up to ten or twelve inches, dense, filaments fine, interwoven, much and irregularly branched; branches mostly alternate, repeatedly divided, the divisions made at acute angles, the upper ones opposite; articulations of branches almost as long as broad. The *propagula* form elongated linear swellings in the substance of the greater and lesser branches, many times longer than broad. Color varies from olive green to brown. Found at all seasons.

FICOCARPUS PARLOWII, THURER.

This is a shorter and somewhat coarser plant than the preceding, growing in the same situations upon *Baccharis* and so. In my specimens, the end of the *Thallus* is clothed for the space of three inches or more, with a dense, close covering of *Ficocarpus* filaments, half an inch long. I have seen no detailed description of this plant, but perhaps its outward appearance, as given by the drawing somewhat distinct and well marked, would recommend it to collectors as a clue to identification. For I have a fuller account of the fruit and structure. I found it common at Middlebury, in the summer. It is also found along the coast north of the Peck's Head, Maine.

FICOCARPUS PARLOWII, LAYB.

This plant is very common along our whole east coast, and is found occasionally on the Pacific shore. It grows on various substances between tides, but seems especially to affect the string-like fronds of the *Cladonia flagelliformis*. The color is mostly a yellowish green, but variable. Fronds from three to six inches long, not entangled, filaments very slender, and excessively branched, all the divisions alternate with acute axils. The *propagula* are formed by the transforming of a portion of the ultimate

ramuli, that portion commonly nearest the end, into spore masses, which, under the glass, look not unlike minute ears of corn.

ECTOCARPUS VIRIDIS, HARV.

This may be a mere variety of the last. It grows in the same situation, but is much less common. The color is a more pronounced green, and the frond is decidedly more feathery, loose, open, and expanding, than in *E. siliculosus*. The *propagula* are the same, only that they are formed in the base of the ultimate ramuli and so have the unchanged portion extending beyond the spore mass. Our figure in Plate IV., gives a very good representation of this beautiful species.

ECTOCARPUS TOMENTOSUS, LYNGB.

This is a native of our northern waters. The filaments are fine, twisted and matted together like cords, or interwoven into a dense sponge-like branching tuft. Articulations two or three times as long as broad. *Propagula*, oblong, obtuse set on the lower branches by a short stem. Color, from yellowish olive to dark brown. It grows on various substances between tides. It may be looked for throughout the season.

Sub-order. - *DICTYOSIPHONIEÆ.*

Genus. - *DICTYOSIPHON*,* *Grev*

DICTYOSIPHON DENSICARPUS, GREV.

This is our only species of this genus. It grows in rock pools and below tide, and occurs from L. I. Sound northward, but is more common in our northern waters. Frond filiform, about as thick as a bristle, harsh to the touch, from six inches to two feet long; profusely and irregularly branched on all sides from top to bottom. The primary branches are long, and closely beset with secondary branches which are also long and straight, and often of hair-like tenacity. Color, a brownish olive, dark when dry. It adheres pretty well to paper in drying. Mr. Collins collected it from March to September, at Nahant and Nantuket. I found it not uncommon at Marblehead, all summer, and Miss Booth reports it in Peconic Bay, L. I. Others have found it at Boston and Newport. It certainly may be expected in favorable localities all along the coast. It is not noted for its beauty as a herbarium specimen.

*Dictionarium. A retted tube.

Sub-order.—*DESMARESTIÆ*.

Genus.—*DESMARESTIA*,* *Lam.*

Of this genus we have four species, divided equally between the two oceans. The cylindrical and narrow forms belong to the Atlantic and the flattened or strap-like forms are natives of the Pacific. It is not a little singular that one species, *D. ligulata*, should be very common on the eastern shores of both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and not found at all on the coast lying between, viz., the western shores of the Atlantic.

DESMARESTIA VIRIDIS, LAM.

This is a large and fine plant, growing from one to three feet in height, of a beautiful chestnut olive color when fresh, turning to a dark green when dry. It is found on rocks, stones, and other Algæ, in tide pools near low water mark, and in deep water. The frond is cylindrical or filiform, twice as thick as a bristle in a plant two feet long, beset, at rather remote intervals, with long, primary branches, which come out in pairs exactly opposite each other on the two sides of the main stem. These branches are themselves branched in the same way by pairs

* *Desmarestia* was named for Desmarest, a French Naturalist.

of opposite secondary branches, and these again in like manner by their branchlets. All the divisions are long and the ultimate parts very fine and hair-like. Indeed, a large and beautiful plant in my herbarium presents an appearance not unlike that of long, wavy tresses of hair. If it never received the popular name of "Mermaid's hair," it is quite time it was christened that. It is reported very common along all our northern shores, from February to November, and less common in southern waters in the summer.

PRIMAVERIA AESTIVA, LAM.

This plant is found the year around, growing at low tide and in deep water. It is very common so that special localities need not be named. Frond, cylindrical at base, but soon flattening; in a plant a foot and a half high, as thick as a sparrow's quill. Branches, alternate, irregular, half-forking, much flattened, from one-twelfth to one-eighth of an inch wide two or three times subdivided. The young plants, and apparently the younger parts of all the plants, are clothed with opposite pencils of fine, beautiful olive-green filaments, from one-sixteenth to one-half an inch long. A larger plant before me, collected at Marblehead, Mass., in August, has them very short;

and a smaller plant from the island of Spitzbergen, collected July 23rd, has them half an inch or more long. When these pencils fall away, they are replaced by short, sharp, awl-like spines, set regularly and alternately on each edge of the flattened branch, pointing forward. It is, perhaps, an arctic plant, but it is found in temperate waters, south of Cape Cod. It is said sometimes to attain a height of six feet. It is an interesting plant, and the young forms are very beautiful, and adhere nicely to paper in mounting.

DESMARESTIA LIGULATA, LAM.

This is the most common California species, and exceeds in interest, if not in beauty, either of our Atlantic plants already named. It grows a foot or two high, flat, one-fourth to one-half inch wide, beset, at intervals, along the edges, by pairs of opposite flat branches. And these, again, are more thickly clothed by shorter, flat branchlets, serrated along the edges with sharp, forward-pointing teeth.

Both the primary and secondary branches are narrowed to a point at base and apex. The substance of the frond is thin and delicate; the color, a yellowish olive, in the specimens which I have

seen. It grows in great abundance, at low tide and below, on rocks, along the whole California coast. Mr. Cleveland says it is washed up from deep water, and lies in great heaps on the beach, near the Mexican boundary of Southern California.

DE MARESSIA LATIFRONS,* KUTZ.

This plant seems to occupy a middle ground between *D. aculeata* and *D. ligulata*, having branches shorter and wider and less numerous than the former, and much narrower and thicker than the latter. The branching is alternate, like that of *D. aculeata*, and the secondary branches have the same remote alternate sharp spines of that species. In the fragment of a plant before me, which is about six inches long, the stem is one-tenth of an inch wide, primary and secondary branches about the same. Both main stem and primary branches appear under the lens to be "indribed." It is not a very rare plant at Santa Cruz and in the north of California, but grows at low-tide mark, on the rocks, at all seasons. At Santa Barbara it is very rare, and has not yet been found at San Diego.

* *Latifrons*—A wide frond.



POLYSIPHONIA BAILEYI, *Ag.*

Sub-order.—*PUNCTARIEÆ*.

Genus.—*PUNCTARIA*,* *Grev.*

PUNCTARIA LATIFOLIA,† *GREV.*

Fronds, pale olive green; thickish, membranous, soft and tender, more or less dotted with minute spore masses, suddenly tapering at the bottom, from one to three inches wide in the broadest point, and from eight to twelve inches long, the proportions the same in the smaller plants. When young, the substance is thin and soft, and almost gelatinous to the touch, being then covered with very short pelucid, almost invisible hairs. In that state it is of a light olive green color. When older, it gets darker. The margin of the frond wavy, and in old plants the substance of the frond is thicker and more rigid. In that condition it will be distinguished from plants of the next species chiefly by its sudden narrowing at the base.

It is a summer annual, growing between tides on stones and Algæ. It will be met with most commonly in the var. *Zosteræ*, or *P. tenuissima*, of Harvey's "Nereis," a small form, not more than two or

* *Punctaria* = Dotted.

† *Latifolia* = Wide-leaf.

three inches long and one-fourth of an inch wide, very thin and delicate, fringing both edges of a blade of *Z. lora*, or growing in the same manner from the sides of a frond of *Cladia filum*. Mr. Collins finds it in deep water and on *Zostera*, at Revere, from April to July. Mrs. Davis, from April to November, in rock pools everywhere about Gloucester. I have a copy of the typical form collected by Mr. A. R. Young, at College Point, L. I., in May. It was collected by Mr. Hooper, at Fort Hamilton, New York Bay, and at Flushing Bay, by Prof. Bailey.

PSEUDIA HANTAGNEA,* GREV.

Frond, dark brown, fleshy, much attenuated at base from near the middle, blunt or wedged toward at the top, from six to twelve inches long and from one to one and a half inches wide. It is a summer annual, and grows on rocks and other Algae between tide mark and low. It is not so common as the last, but I have it reported all along our north eastern coast.

It does not readily adhere well to paper, and it is far from being an inviting specimen to persons whose interest in these plants is other than scientific.

* *Hantagnea* = like the Plantain.

Sub-order.—*SCYTOSIPHONÆ*.

Genus.—*PHYLLITIS** (*Kutz.*), *Le Jolis*.

PHYLLITIS FASCIA, † *KUTZ.*

This is quite common along our rocky shores, at all seasons, in tide pools near low-water mark. It usually grows in tufts: a cylindrical stem gradually expands into a long, flat, narrow frond, from one-fourth to one inch wide, and from three to twelve inches long. It is usually blunt at top, and, as just said, attenuated below. My specimens are narrow, with parallel sides, one-third of an inch wide and twelve inches long. The color is a brownish olive, and the substance membranous, but not very thick. My Californian correspondents report it very common along the whole extent of that coast.

Genus.—*SCYTOSIPHON*, † *Lyngb.*

SCYTOSIPHON LOMENTARIUS, *AG.*

This species grows in much the same situations as the last, oftentimes in company with it, in the tide pools. It is common on our eastern coast, and is

* *Phyllitis* = Leaf, like *Hart's* tongue.

† *Fascia* = A band.

‡ *Scytosiphon* = A leather tube.

reported the same in California. It grows from eight to eight or twelve inch, cylindrical, unbranched, attenuated at top and bottom, one fourth of an inch in diameter, adiate, and sharply and definitely constricted at angular intervals, which gives it the appearance when growing, of a string of small, narrow bags tied together by the ends. Color, a brownish or greenish olive. Substance, membranous and soft.

There are no more fitting words with which to bid adieu to this modest, homely, often coarse, but always interesting group of plants, than these of the Poet, who lives far-sea and the

FA WOODS.

"When I see you in the Atlantic
 I'll give you
 term of life for the sea,
 Like water of the world, the sea is great
 The sea is great,
 I'll see you in the sea,
 Everlasting, everlasting,
 On the sea,
 Currents of the sea, the sea,
 'Till in Atlantic, the sea, the sea,
 On the sea,
 All have found repose again."

Longfellow.



KEY TO THE
GENERA OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

RED ALGÆ.

I. FROND MEMBRANEOUS.

1. *Fronde Midribed.*

(a.) Plants small, with regular veins from midrib to margin of frond. *Delesseria.*

(b.) Plants large, without veins, midrib slender. Frond thin, brilliant pink, more or less sprinkled with darker colored dots.

Grinnellia.

2. *Fronde Stalked.*

Membrane small, short, forked, growing on the apex of branching, cylindrical stems.

Phyllophora.

3. *Fronde plain, Membrane smooth, without stalk, midrib, or vein.*

(a.) Frond large, thickish, mostly wedge or fan shaped, palmately divided, sometimes strap-shaped. "Dulse."

Rhodomenia.

(b.) Frond thin, tapering to top and bottom, bearing on the edges toothed frondlets of the same shape. *Calliblepharis.*

II. FROND FLATTENED OR COMPRESSED.

1. *Frond forked.*

(a.) Small, short, wedge-shaped, once or twice forked.

(b.) Frond thick, mostly purple or green.

"Irish Moss," *Chondrus*.

(c.) Frond flattened, more or less covered with papillae, dark. *Gigartina*.

(d.) Frond thick, thin, narrow, red.

Gymnogongrus.

(e.) Frond long, narrow, partly cylindrical, mostly twice forked. *Gracilaria*.

2. *Frond terminally divided.*

Plant small, pinnate and pinnule, fine and striate in plane. *Phloea*.

3. *Frond irregularly divided.*

Frond thick and branching irregularly, probably mostly in one plane, from a basal point. *Euthora*.

III. FROND THICK OR SUBSTANTIAL.

(From size of sweet-cotton to that of wiggling twigs, forked).

1. *Plants whose ultimate branches taper to both ends.*

(a.) Plants with one main or leading stem.

- (i.) Main stem mostly undivided, bare at base, clothed above with simple unbranched ramuli. *Halosaccion.*
- (ii.) Robust, coarse, profusely branched, branches often ending in twining tendrils, dull brown or purple, very common; six to ten inches high. *Cystoclonium.*
- (iii.) Smaller, finer, branches shorter, full red or pink, rare. *Gloiosiphonia.*
- (b.) Plants without leading stem.
- (i.) Large, smooth, robust, two or three times divided; ramuli long, slender at point, slightly curved; reddish purple to pink; prominent fruit vessels in ramuli. Plant six to twelve inches high. *Rhabdonia.*
- (ii.) Small, slender; ramuli long, curved; beautiful delicate pink. Plants three inches high. *Lomentaria.*
- (iii.) Larger, brownish, slender or robust; branches long, ramuli very short, often minute. *Chondriopsis.*
- (iv.) Slender, brown, branches long, bare and hooked at the ends; ramuli short. *Hypnea.*

2. *Leaves rounded, toling.*

- (a) Leaves elliptic, somewhat, axils wide and rounded. *Nemalon.*
- (b) Stem, stem black, widely forking, uniform green, rather like the paper. Three or four leaflets. *Polydes.*
- (c) Stem reddish, with whorls, rosy red. *Sarasa.*

3. *Leaves thick with the hairs.*

- (a) Stem reddish, branches few, long and mostly upright. All parts thickly clothed with a soft, grey or red-pink or purple hair, called "Cotton wool." *Darya.*
- (b) Stem at first rather slender, several times branched, later more puffy, shorter and less abundant. *Spyridia.*

4. *Leaves many times and thick divided, robust or slender, in the water or brown.*

- (a) Ultimate branch often in clumps or narrow masses, black or brown. *Rhodomela.*
- (b) Plants var. only, but profusely branched, mostly stem often arborescent, fruit vessel pear-shaped, black, reddish or light brown. *Polyphoma.*

5. *Fronde consisting of visibly articulated, or jointed filaments.*

Slender or robust, branching or forking; filaments showing alternately white and red, or light and dark bands.

Ceramium.

6. *Fronde stiff, wiry, black.*

Intricately and irregularly branched, sometimes bleached white.

Ahnfeltia.

7. *Fronde stony and hard.*

Purple to white.

Corallina.

IV. FROND CAPILLARY.

(Composed of a single series of cells placed end to end).

1. *Cells long.*

Fronde divided by regular, narrow forkings, fan-shaped, level topped; color pale, delicate pink.

Griffithsia.

2. *Cells short.*

Plants mostly small, often shaped like a miniature shrub; much branched, final divisions as fine as cobweb; color brilliant red or pink, the most beautiful of plants.

Callithamnion.



KEY TO THE GENERA OF THE PACIFIC
COAST.*

I. FROND MEMBRANEOUS.

1. *Frond plain, mostly undivided, smooth, or
roughened only by seed vessels.*

(a.) Thick, large, reddish brown.

Sarcophyllis.

(b.) Thinner, large, purplish color. *Iridaea.*

(c.) Undivided, branched, or cleft; brown,
purple, or green. *Graciloufia.*

2. *Frond thick, covered with papilli.*

Undivided, forked or irregularly branched,
deep red, or purple. *Gigartina.*

3. *Frond narrower, thick, leathery, smooth.*

Sword-shaped leaflets from side or end
of main frond; dark red brown.

Prionitis Andersonii.

4. *Frond much divided.*

(a.) Thin, deeply lobed, or forked, mostly
dark red; not adhering well.

Nitophyllum.

(b.) Thicker, more intricately divided, more
brilliant red color, adheres.

Callophyllis.

* Only those Genera which have species peculiar to the Pacific Coast are in-
cluded in this Key; the rest will be found in the other.

5. *Fronde regularly forking, thin, narrow; sides of lobes parallel, ends rounded.*
- (a.) Dull red, not adhering. *Rhodymenia.*
- (b.) Brilliant red; interrupted midrib of darker color. or fruit dots scattered over the surface; adheres. *Stenogramma.*

II. FROND FATTENED OR COMPRESSED.

I. *Fronde pinnately branched.*

- (a.) Frond narrow, dense, hard, dark red. Primary branches, alternate or forking; secondary, short, tapering to both ends, pinnate. *Prionitis lanceolata.*
- (b.) Frond narrow, cartilaginous, divided into several branches; pinnæ and pinnulæ, alternate, blunt at apex; dull purple. *Laurencia.*
- (c.) Pinnæ, arranged on the edges of the main stem and long branches, short, the opposite ones unlike. *Ptilota.*
- (d.) Frond very narrow, horny when dry; main branches irregular; pinnæ and pinnulæ exactly opposite, with wide rounded axils, ultimate pinnæ tapering to both ends; purple, often faded. *Gelidium.*

2. *Fronde irregularly branched.*

- (a.) Frond leathery, narrow, very dark reddish brown; branches in one plane, flat, narrowed at base and top, bent sword-shape, and often bordered with fine spines; eight to twelve inches high.

Farlowia.

- (b.) Plants smaller and narrower, branching much the same as the last; secondary branches, bordered with incurved spine-like ramuli, much attenuated at both ends. Color, very dark red. *Pilea.*

3. *Frond with leading stem.*

Branches long, alternate; secondary, short, alternate, ultimate ramuli, alternate, incurved, awl-shaped, not constricted at base. *Microcladia.*

III. FRONDIFORM OR CYLINDRICAL.

1. *Frond coarse, thick as pack thread.*

- (a.) Frond divided by regular forkings, several times repeated; horny when dry, dark.

Ahnfeltia.

- (b.) Frond with leading stem, branches short, stout, tapering at both ends. Clear red.

Rhabdoma.

(c.) Stem branched and forked; end of branches beset with many short, stout, oval or obtuse ramuli. *Chylocladia.*

2. *Fronde finer and more elaborately divided.*

(a.) Stem robust, branches irregular; ultimate ramuli, clustered in bunches; black.

Rhodomela.

(b.) Frond delicate, many times finely and pinnately divided; color, brown or black.

Polysiphonia.

(c.) Frond delicate, finely pinnated, brilliant pink. *Callithamnion.*





The night is calm and cloudless,
And still as still can be,
And the stars come forth to listen
To the music of the sea.
They gather, and gather, and gather,
Until they crowd the sky,
And listen in breathless silence,
To the solemn litany.
It begins in rocky caverns,
As a voice that chants alone
To the pedals of the organ
In monotonous undertone;
And anon from shelving beaches,
And shallow sands beyond
In snow-white robes uprising,
The ghostly choirs respond.
And sadly and unceasing
The mournful voice sings on,
And the snow-white choirs still answer,
Christe Eleison!

Longfellow.





CHAPTER IV.

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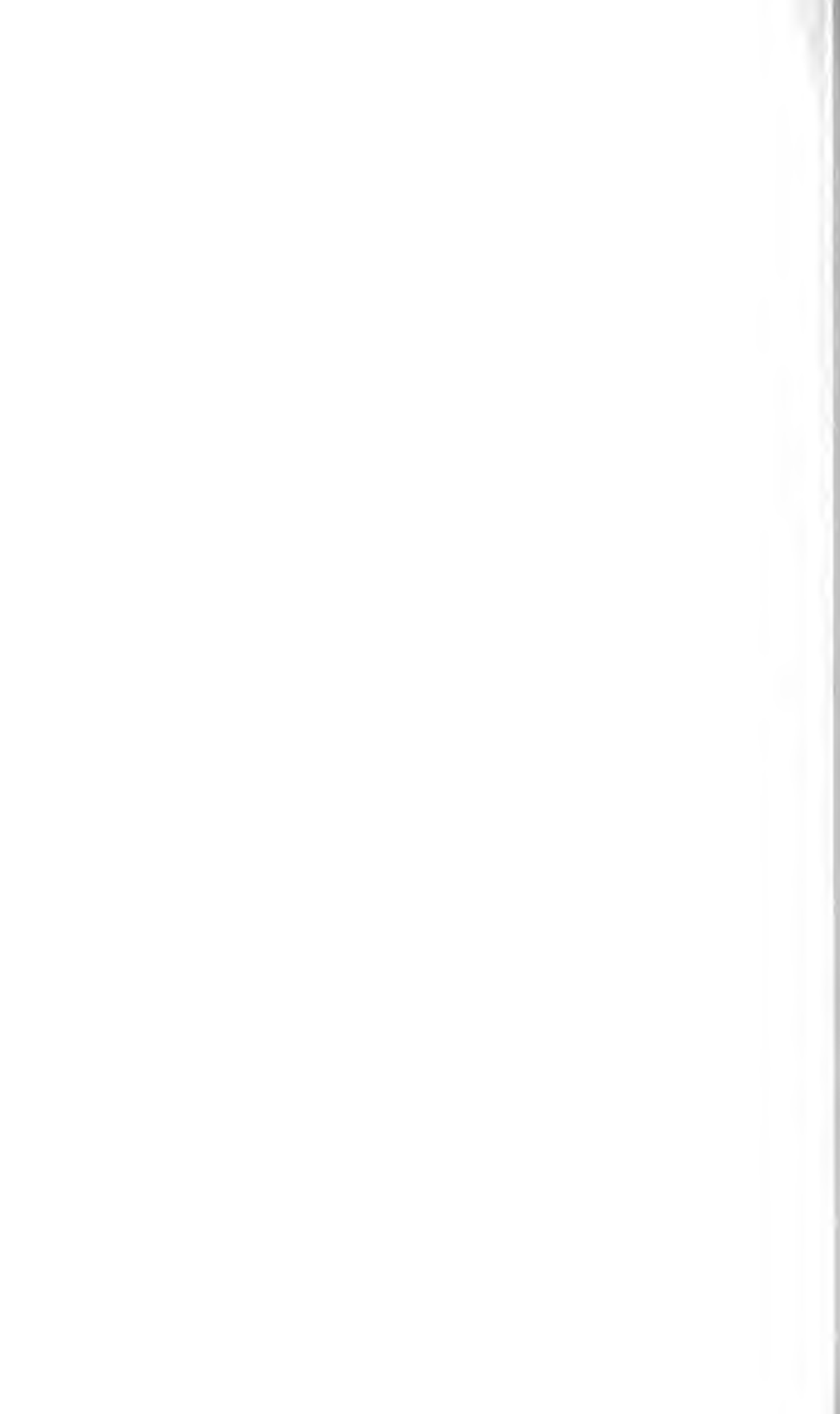
RED ALGÆ.







RHODOMELA SUBFUSCA, *Ag.* *var.* GRACILIS.





CHAPTER IV.

Sub-class.—*RHODOSPORÆ* or *FLORIDEÆ*.

WE have now come to the Red “Sea Mosses.” They are more highly organized than the plants we have been considering. This is apparent in the greater variety of form, and complexity of structure, as well as in the higher and more elaborate machinery for the reproduction process, which is seen in them.

The Red “Sea Mosses” are characterized by the presence of two different kinds of seeds, or spores. One kind is produced by a process analogous to that by which seeds and fruit are produced in the flowering plants; that is, by the presence and co-operation of a staminate and pistillate element. This is the

sexual fruit, and usually appears in minute clusters upon the branches of fertile fronds, or else encased in little egg-shaped baskets, or other receptacles. It is also not infrequently found embedded in the substance of membranous fronds, or held in wart-like protuberances which arise from their surface.

The other or asexual spores are produced, apparently, by a change in some of the vegetable cells of the plant. They always appear in groups of four, hence the name, "*Tetrapores*," or "*Tetragonidia*." The original, or "Mother cell," seems to part its contents invariably into four secondary cells, and each of these is capable of reproducing the plant. They are found in various situations, but, except in some of the lower plants of the group, always occur embedded in the substance of the frond. It is a rule, which so far as I know, has no exception, that the two kinds of fruit never appear upon the same individual plant.

The Red Mosses will no doubt make up the principal part of all your collections. Certainly they are, as a general thing, more interesting and more beautiful, and appear in much greater variety of form, than those of the other classes. Some of them are marvelously fine and delicate, and make the most exquisite and fairy-like pictures when spread out upon paper. The wonder is, how such fragile things can find the means

and opportunity to live and grow in the rough, tumultuous and stormy sea. But you will not long have been an observer of the ways of Old Ocean without often seeing what the Poet has so finely told in the following lines :

SEA TANGLE.

“Go show to earth your power!” the East Wind cried
 Commanding; and the swift submissive seas,
 In ordered files, like liquid mountains, glide,
 Moving from sky to sky with godlike ease.

Below a cliff, where mused a little maid,
 It struck. Its voice in thunder cried “Beware!”
 But, to delight her, instantly displayed
 A fount of showering diamonds in the air.

* * * * * The wave passed on;
 Touching each shore with silver-sandled feet,
 But tossed, in flying, in the sun which shone,
 A handful, to her lap, of sea-blooms sweet.

More delicate than forms that frost doth weave
 On window panes, are Ocean’s filmy brood;
 Remembering the awful homes they leave,
 Their hues to that dim underworld subdued.

Fair spread on pages white, I saw arrayed
 These fairy children of a sire so stern;
 Their beauty charmed me; while the little maid,
 Spoke of her new found love with cheeks which burn.

“So grand, so terrible, how could I know
 He cared for these?” she faltered,—“darlings dear!
 That his great heart could nurture them and glow
 With such a love beneath such looks severe?”

Like God, the Ocean, by the least can lead,
 Years of a race, to quest the farthest shore,
 A life of toil, a life of joy, a life of need,
 Yet a life to Him, a life of peace and rest.

J. G. Appleton.

Order - RHODOMELLEÆ.

Genus - *DASYA** *A.*

DASYA (HAY) *A.*

Of the genus but one species is found on our Atlantic coast, within the geographical limits which the book is intended to cover. But, happily, this is the most characteristic and beautiful representative of the genus known to our American flora, viz., the *Dasya dentata*.

It is sometimes popularly called "chemille," because in the water it looks very like a piece of that sort of mineral. No one acquainted with the appearance of chemille, will for an instant, mistake a specimen of this elegant *Dasya*, when seen floating in its native element. Out of the water, lodged wet upon the rocks, or mixed with other Algæ, it looks more like a stringy mass of pink or purple

**Dasya* - Hay.

†*Chemille* - Plézet.

jelly. The artist has made an excellent representation of a beautiful specimen of this plant, in our Plate V.

The body of the plant is a robust, sparingly but irregularly branched cord, from six inches to two or three feet long, and from once to three times the thickness of a pack-thread. The branches are long, and mostly undivided, and the whole plant is clothed with a fine, delicate body of purple-lake colored hairs, from an eighth to a third of an inch in length. This gives it the appearance of chenille. When a little faded, this fine, silky plush assumes a delicate or bright pink color. The plant grows attached, by a discoid hold-fast, to rocks, stones, wood-work, and other Algæ, from low-tide mark to a depth of several fathoms. It is not found north of Cape Cod, but may be looked for in all waters south of that point. I have collected it, in July, at Fort Hamilton, and along the beach toward Coney island, in great abundance — splendid fronds, two feet long — along with that most brilliant American Alga *Grinnellia Americana*. I have collected it also in fine condition at Newport, east of the first beach, as late as October 4th. In a breezy but not unpleasant walk, which I took along the shore from Falmouth to Wood's Holl, beneath a

gray, November sky, and the sea a steel blue, cold and anemic. I found this among the most beautiful of the late autumnal "Sea Mosses." Displayed with truth, it makes an excellent picture on paper. A comparatively light pressure would be put on it at first, in drying, else its tender frond will be crushed and ruined.

Genus *POLYSIPHONIA** *Grev.*

This is the latest genus of Red Algae. Agardh in his latest work, enumerated no less than 129 credited species. Many more have been proposed by other writers. About thirty species belong to our American flora. But several of them are peculiar to the subtropical region of Florida, and will not come within our reach. Others are too rare or insignificant to be enumerated in this work. But all such as are likely to be met with, at all common, will be described. The color of these plants ranges between the brown and a full black; only three, however, discernibly show traces of red: *P. noronata*, commonly, and *P. violacea* and *P. obtusa*, occasionally. On the little fronds, the beautiful, little egg-shaped frond-holders will be easily

* Polysiphonia. Many writers refer to the internal structure of the frond.

discovered with the naked eye. The *Polysiphoniæ* form a marked feature of the marine flora of every sea.

POLYSIPHONIA FASTIGIATA, GREV.

The *pointed Polysiphonia* is very common on the north Atlantic coast, growing as a parasite on *Fucus nodosus*, and rarely on *F. vesiculosus*. Prof. Kjellman reports it growing on *Halosaccion ramentaceum*, in Spitzbergen. It looks not unlike a little dark brown or black ball or tassel, attached to the ends of the *Fucus*, from three-fourths of an inch to one and one-half inches in diameter. Examined closely it will be seen to be a dense tuft of stiff, wire-like filaments, many times forked from the base, with wide axils. The apices being nearly all the same length, the tufts look "clipped" all around like a thorn bush. In mounting, it does not adhere to paper. But thinly spread out, in the almost perfect circle which its black frond so naturally assumes, it makes a very pretty appearance on the white paper. It may be found at all seasons and so common that I need not name special localities.

POLYSIPHONIA URCEOLATA, GREV.

The specific name refers to the fruit-vessel, which is thought to resemble a little pitcher or jug. The

plant is very common throughout the season on the northern shores of both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

It is somewhat variable in appearance, yet when once seen, it is ever afterwards easily recognized. The filaments are much finer and softer than in the last species, and grow in a loose tuft, four to eight inches high. When taken from the water the plant is floccid and silky, with a deep, full, rich red color. But when mounted on paper, dry, the filaments are rigid and bristly to the touch, and turn to a dark brown or black, with a reddish shade, generally, in the spots, or over the whole plant. The main stems are from one to three times the thickness of a human hair. They are much branched. But the branches, though somewhat spiny below, do not themselves branch till they have attained a considerable length, when they divide and sub-divide rapidly, making the upper portion of the frond assume a dense and bushy look.

In spreading out on paper, it naturally takes a fan-shaped outline, with a tendency in the main branches to separate from each other, and in the finer varieties to appear twisted. When dried and pressed, there is often a glossy and silk-like appearance to the specimen.

The variety *formosa* is really very beautiful as its name implies. It is distinguished from the typical form, by its much finer and silkier filaments, and by its retaining its rich, red-brown color when dried on paper.

The open variety, *patens*, is not uncommon, is more rigid than the typical form, and its end branchlets are recurved. The species grows on rocks, and sometimes on the stems of *Laminaria flexicaulis*, in pools, and not far below low tide. I found it very plentiful in July and August, floating in the sea, by the rocky shore at Clifton, Marblehead, and took scores of fine specimens, including every variety of form. I have some exquisite plants of the var. *formosa*, taken by my friend, A. R. Young, at College Point, L. I., as early as May 6th.

POLYSIPHONIA HARVEYI, BAIL.

This is a common and very distinct species. I have found it in our northern waters, growing most commonly upon *Zostera*, or "Eel-grass." In the water it has a marked bushy, or shrub-like aspect, with stiff branches spreading out widely in every direction, so that the plant makes a globose outline.

Each tuft is a single frond, stout at the base, as thick as a bristle, but the parts gradually atten-

uting to the branch. It grows to the height of from one to three inches, and sometimes more. I have found it at Woods Hole, five inches high. It is invariably dark brown or black on paper, does not colour when taken from the water, and is covered pretty thickly, main stem and branches, with thin like, single or branched spines, one-tenth of an inch or less long. The *arctina*, or "ram's horn" variety, has the end branchlets and spines recurved or hooked. At Peconic Bay, Harvey says the natives call this variety "Nigger hair." I have found the common form planted at Silver Spring, Providence River, Woods Hole, and Marblehead, in July and August. Mrs. Booth reports it at Peconic Bay, in September. Mr. Collins, at Lynn beach, on *Z. zua*, as late as October, and Mrs. Davis finds it all winter in the "Mill Pond," at Gloucester.

Polysiphonia Olneyi, HARV.

It is named by Dr. Farlow and Prof. Eaton that this is but an extreme variety of *P. Harveyi*, and Dr. Farlow is of the opinion that both species are identical with the older European species, *P. spinulosa*, Germ. *P. Olneyi* differs from *P. Harveyi*, in being a somewhat larger plant, composed of much softer, and finer filaments, longer and straighter

branches, often with a very decided and sometimes even brilliant pink color, though the more common color is purple brown. It is common in Long Island Sound on *Zostera*, and Dr. Farlow gives the popular name for it there as "Doughballs."

POLYSIPHONIA VARIEGATA,* AG.

This plant has something the same habit as *P. Olneyi*, only that it is larger and more robust, growing often to the height of six to ten inches. Starting at the base with a filament no thicker than a bristle, a half an inch up, it divides into two or more widely spreading branches. These again divide in the same way into long unclothed branchlets. Within an inch of the extremity of the frond, sometimes half way back, all the branches rapidly divide, into long, silky filaments, of a light brown color. The normal appearance of the plant on paper, then, is that of a quarter or third segment of a wheel, with the bare spokes radiating to a rim an inch or so wide, sometimes half the width of the frond, which is made up of these brown pencils of fine capillary filaments. It is quite unmistakable when once seen. It grows parasitical on *Zostera*. It is said to be a winter plant in

* Variegata = Variegated or parti-colored.

Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, but I found common along the southern shores of New York and New England in summer. I found it abundant in Providence Bay and at Onset Bay, and once in Danversport, Mass., the only time, I believe, it has ever been seen growing north of Cape Cod.

PLANTAGINEAE, NO. XXV.* GREY.

The three *Plantaginis* to be next described have, according to the books, so many points of resemblance that you will be at a loss to distinguish them apart if you depend upon the technical account which the books give. And yet, when you have once seen them, so to speak, you will never again have any difficulty in recognizing them, and you will wonder why it is that written descriptions cannot make clear distinctions which are so obvious to the eye. The color of the three is much the same, running from a dark brown in old specimens of *P. filiformis*, through some shades of light brown to a pink in some plants of both *P. ulmaria* and *P. elongata*. I will try to point out the distinguishing marks of the latter pair, *P. ulmaria*:

1. The main stem is robust, cartilagenous, coarse as a pick-thread, and under the pocket lens visibly

filiformis — Engraved.

jointed in the upper half, as are also all the branches. Sometimes there is a main leading stem and sometimes not. The branches are irregularly placed, but divide and sub-divide in a manner between forking and branching. 2. The axils of the sub-divisions are narrow, so that the branchlets seem to cluster together. 3. Owing to the great length of the secondary branches and branchlets, the plant gives the impression of reaching out and trying to extend itself. 4. The branches seem to maintain their original thickness almost to the tips. 5. On the ultimate branchlets will be found many short ramuli, which taper to base and apex like those of *Chondriopsis tenuissima*. 6. Growing mostly through the same regions as *P. violacea*, it is yet, as compared with that species, if not distinctly rare, certainly very infrequent.

The winter form of this plant, when the finer branchlets are fallen away, is an exaggeration of some of its summer aspects. The great length of its bare, slender, unclothed branches gives it a peculiar and really uninteresting appearance. In this state the natives call it "lobster horns," or "lobster claws," because of its supposed resemblance to the long, slender *antennæ* of that creature. The winter plant very imperfectly adheres to paper.

of the *Phyllocladus* group. It is a very common and reported to be abundant in the southern part of the island of New York to Gloucester, Massachusetts.

PLANTAS MARITIMAS, GRIV.*

This is the most common of the common *Polypodiaceae*, and is the most common of the *Plantas Maritimas*. It grows everywhere in the temperate zone, and other Algae, in particular the *Enteromorpha* group, are not below it. It is a very common plant in the temperate zone, with many specimens found in the temperate zone. It is a very common plant in the temperate zone, with many specimens found in the temperate zone. It is a very common plant in the temperate zone, with many specimens found in the temperate zone.

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*V. Griseb. & Griseb.

towards the top of the plant. 3. The secondary and remaining branches, which are short, alternately much divided and subdivided again and again, until they terminate in very slender ramuli, which form feathery brown and sometimes violet tufts at the ends, constituting the chief beauty of the plant. 4. Consequent upon this method of branching, the plant has a marked tendency to assume perfect arborescent forms. I have plenty of plants a foot or more high, which almost exactly resemble the great oaks and maples of the forest, and others which are perfect miniature images of the firs and pines, with their regular, tapering, cone-like outline. Our figure in Plate VI., which is a very perfect copy of a plant in my herbarium, could easily be mistaken for a good picture of a forest tree. 5. The stem and main branches are inarticulate. 6. The universal distribution and great plentifulness of the species along our whole eastern coast.

It is an extremely variable plant, and yet the type seems to be as well adhered to as in most Algæ. Many plants, especially those growing in deep water, are very robust and bushy. On the whole it is our most interesting and beautiful Atlantic *Polysiphonia*.

POLYSIPHONIA FIBRILLOSA, GREV.

This is by far the rarest of this group of *Poly-*

1862). It is found in the north of Cape Cod, it must be common in Florida, and is common of it at West Palm Beach, the locality of Dr. ... at ... North and ... Miss ... at ... Florida ... It ... from ... term in the ... at the ...

... every ... in the ... are them- ... *P. Harveyi*. ... growth of ... almost ... all the ... with a ... character ... kindly, ... its ... of the ... often even ... the plant

is not unlike an enlarged, exaggerated, and very spiny *P. Harveyi*. Unlike *P. elongata*, the branches are robust, somewhat bent at various sharp turns and angles, and the parts rapidly diminish in size from base to apex, as they throw out branches and branchlets.

POLYSIPHONIA NIGRESCENS,* GREV.

This is an extremely variable plant, not uncommon along our whole east coast, and identified by one or two distinguishing marks. It is a perennial and grows in rock pools and deep water. It is almost quite black, or very dark brown, when mounted and dry. It has a leading stem, though this is not always easy to make out; it may, however, usually be detected, as more or less prominent. It is not commonly larger than a bristle. A microscopical dissection of it, shows it to consist of from twelve to eighteen tubes, arranged around a central tube, a singular diversity of habit in a species whose generic congeners are generally so constant to their type, in this respect. Harvey says the best general marks of the species are its many tubed internodes of moderate length, easily visible with a lens; and its decompound regularly pinnate method of branching. The branches divide and subdivide, alternately twice or thrice in a very regular

* Nigrescens = black.

way. This constitutes the chief beauty, as it is the most characteristic peculiarity of the plant.

The ultimate ramules of the young plants, and of the young parts of the old ones, are apt to be *fibrosi-theriaci*, in a manner not unlike *P. hillebrandii*, but the method of branching, and the general aspect of the plant will enable us to distinguish them.

It is reported to have been collected from Halifax to New York. Mr. Bory de Saint-Vincent found it rare at Peconic Bay. I have known it grow at Wood's Hole, but to know it at Newport, I am sure. During several years of my stay at Marblehead, I do not remember to have seen it there, though Mr. Collins finds it abundant along that coast, and Mr. Davis collects it all summer on Cape Beach, Gloucester.

BOUYANT SEA BAY, N. A.

The three following *Codium* members of this genus, which I have undertaken to give an account of, I have put together, because they are of natural affinity, but for convenience of collecting them. And yet they are not fitting parts of the natural system. This is certainly a very distinct, and well-marked species, like *P. trichogaster*, to which, when first seen, can never be forgotten, or be honestly misrecognized.

It grows from three to six inches high, the stem

at first nearly round, more than twice as thick as a bristle, soon flattened and then immediately and irregularly much branched. All the branches spring from the edges of the flattened stem, and the branches themselves being flattened in the same plane with the stem, and, giving out branchlets along their edges, the whole plant is built up in one plane. The main branches spread widely, and are irregularly placed. But the secondary branches are very regularly alternate, the one-tenth of an inch or so apart. Toward the base of the branches, in all the old or full grown plants, these branchlets will be found broken off, leaving nothing but short stumps. The branchlets themselves consist of a short stem, one-eighth to one-half an inch long, clothed on each side and at the top all around with very short, alternate simple or compound awl-shaped, incurved ramuli. These branchlets are generally about the same length along the sides of the branches, but here and there one will shoot out beyond the others, and sometimes it will put out branchlets like a primary branch.

Dr. Anderson reports it scarce at Santa Cruz, on rocky beaches, all the year around. Mrs. Bingham, and Dr. Dimmick, find it very common, thrown up on the beach, and growing on small rocks, in all seasons, at Santa Barbara. Mr. Cleveland reports it

common at San Diego. It is among the most common forms that come to me from my correspondents on the Pacific coast. The color is a full black. It adheres very imperfectly to paper.

The artist has very excellently represented a frond of this species, in Plate VIII.

POLYRHIZIA PARVIFLUA, GREV.

This species in many respects, and especially in general aspect and outline, resembles the last, but differs from it by being smaller, of a much finer and more delicate substance, and lighter color, which is usually a light reddish brown. I have never seen typical forms of this species over two inches high. The figure in Plate VII, excellently well pictures not only the color but every characteristic feature of this very beautiful plant. The stem, branches and branchlets are all flattened and branch from the two edges, primary branches irregularly and very widely, secondary regularly, widely, alternately. The secondary branches are mostly little plumes, or themselves bearers along their edges of little plumes. The branching of all the small parts, even to the minutest, is regularly alternate. This gives the plant a very delicate, feathery appearance, very greatly like the finer fronds of *Ptilota plumosa*. My correspond-



DELESSARIA SINUOSA, *Lam.*

ents report it extremely common in Southern California, but somewhat rare in the north, growing upon the large rocks and upon other Algæ, and in tide pools, all the year around.

Variety *dendroidea*, differs more in appearance from the normal form than do some fully differentiated species, and yet, after a careful examination, you will find that the difference consists fundamentally in the branching being made at a much more acute angle in the variety than in the typical form. The frond stretches out to a considerably greater length, four or five inches sometimes, "long, slim and slender" in appearance. The main branches are placed at irregular intervals, but the secondary, at regular intervals, alternate. From the extreme narrow angle, at which the parts branch, they all appear to hug close to the main stems, which gives the slender, narrow look to the frond, and effectually prevents the beautiful plumose aspect, which is seen in the whole plant, and in its smallest parts, in the normal form. The color of this variety is a full black, or a very dark brown. In the young parts of both varieties, the interior joints of the fronds may be easily seen with a pocket lens. This variety seems to be even more common along the whole coast than the normal form. It does not adhere to paper.

PACHYMERIS WOODII, HABY.

Although the plant seems to be built on the same general plan as the other two California species, it is decidedly distinct, yet sufficiently distinct to be not only a new species, but also a new genus. The stems are prostrate, two or three times the size of a bristle, divided near the base into long, spreading branches, the widest part being from four to six times the length. All the parts are flattened, the younger very attenuated towards the base, the edges in one place being slightly raised, and in another separate with wide, shallow notches, the branches at narrower angles, while the notches towards the tips are much narrowed to a point, and gradually widen. The plants are very variable in all respects, depending much on the position of the plant, the sexual or asexual nature of the stems, but the difference usually consists in the greater or less flattening of the parts of the stems, and in the thickness and bushy, often branched, prostrate stems. It is very common at all seasons. Dr. Anderson says, at Santa Cruz, it was collected on *Mareotia*, and, therefore, of course, in deep water. Dr. Dummer collects it on the coast of Santa Barbara, and Mrs. Bingham gets it there, only in the season, upon *Halidut*, also. It adheres well to paper and makes, in most

cases, a very pretty specimen. The color is a light brown.

Genus.—*RHODOMELA*,* *Ag.*

RHODOMELA SUBFUSCA, *AG.*

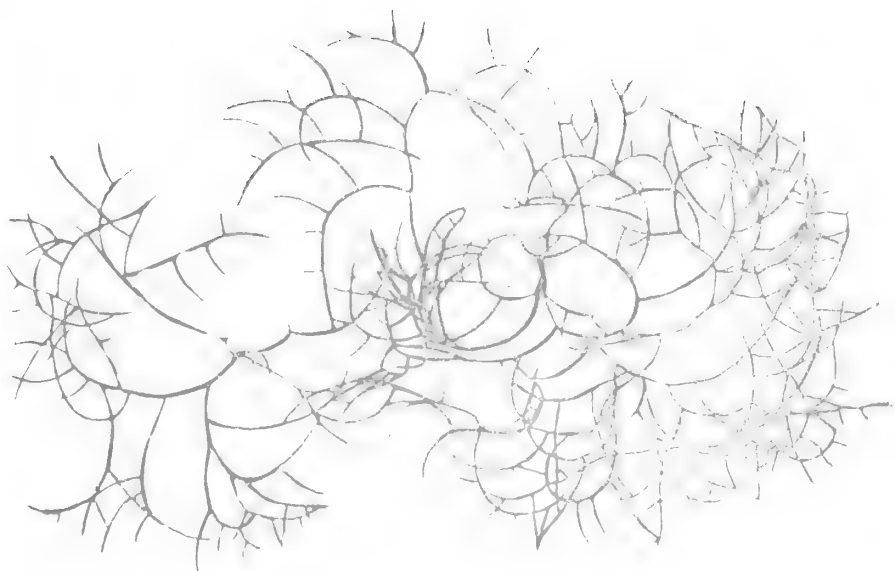
The *dark brown Rhodomela* is a common plant along our shores, from New York northward. It seems to be quite at home in all northern seas, as it has been found in Nova Zembla, and the Ochotsch Sea, as well as in all northern Europe and America. The ripe, robust, black, typical form is far from handsome; but the young plants, which go under the variety names of *Rochii* and *gracilis*, are extremely beautiful. It is a perennial, and its winter and summer aspects differ greatly. In the winter all the finer portions of the frond fall away, leaving the long, lateral branches, and the main stem standing stiff, naked, dark and ungainly. But in the spring and early summer, when it is clothed in a new growth of delicate brown branchlets, it is a very graceful and charming plant.

It is found attached, by a thin discoid holdfast, to rocks, stones, and shells, near or below

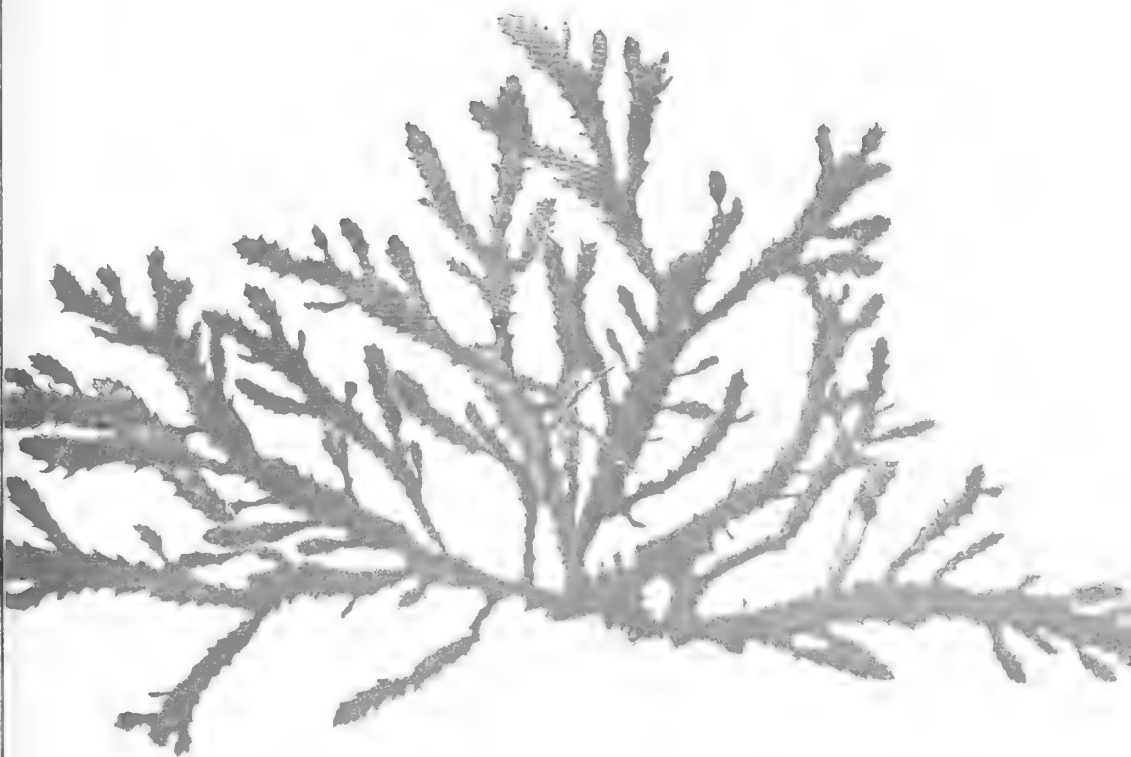
* *Rhodomela* Red-black.

low-water mark. The fronds are from six to twelve inches long, cylindrical, as thick as a pack-thread, in the lower part, thinner and firmer in others, fine as thread or hair in young plants, and in var. *Kelleyi*. In the common form, the main stem and branches are cartilaginous, flat, and when dry, hard and brittle, and grey-black. From the leading stem, which runs to the top of the plant, the *brooches* sprout out, at first, the lower being the longest, often as long as the main stem—gradually shortening towards the top. The branches are all more or less naked below. But, towards the end, they divide and subdivide rapidly in alternate ramifications, so that the small branchlets are much overlaid, and, on paper, the primary and secondary branches seem likely to terminate in little broom.

I have the only, of the tall, town, typical forms, and of the var. *gracilis*, a most excellent representation of which appears in Plate IX. The normal form differs from this only in being more robust, of a less regular habit, and of a much darker color. The var. *Kelleyi* is much finer and softer, and the end branches are quite separate, but tipped with a very fine pencil of hairs. This is the early spring form, and is found chiefly south of Cape Cod. I have an exquisite specimen collected by Mr. Young,



LOMENTARIA BAILEYANA, *Harv.*



NITOPHYLLUM ANDERSONII, *Ag.*

of Brooklyn, as early as March 27th. *Var. gracilis* is more common in our northern waters, and approaches more nearly the typical form. The specimens in my herbarium are of a rich, slightly reddish brown color. Whoever will take the trouble to look for this plant in the early spring, will find it one of the most beautiful of our marine flora.

RHODOMELA LARIX,* AG.

This and the next species grow on the California, and north western coast. *R. larix* is an arctic species which has made its way as far south as Santa Cruz and Monterey, but appears south of there, only as a rarity. It has been found at Santa Barbara, by Mrs. Bingham, in May; and in January and March, by Mr. Cleveland, thrown up from deep water at La Jolla Point, San Diego. It was brought from Nootka Sound, by Menzies, more than three-quarters of a century ago, and described and figured by Turner, in his unequalled "Historia Fucorum." Dr. Anderson reports it as very plentiful at Santa Cruz, and northward, growing there at all seasons, on the shelving rocks of soft sandstone or shale.

The frond is robust, cylindrical, thick as a

crow's quill, from six to fourteen inches long; at first unbranched, but soon much branched all around, with limbs of various length, which stand out straight from the main stem. Branches from one to four and five inches long, according to the size of the plant.

The distinguishing mark of the species is the presence upon both stem and branches, of little tufts, or clusters of minute ramuli. They are spirally placed, but when the plant is mounted, they seem to be alternate. They are commonly so far separated as to be quite distinct, and are not more than a quarter of an inch long. Color of the plant when dry, a jet black.

RHIZOCORYMBOSUM,* Ag.

This species differs from the other in many marked points. It is less robust in habit; the stem and branches are flattened; the whole frond is divided and subdivided in one plane; the branches are alternately set upon the stem, and once or twice alternately divided, the ultimate ramuli are somewhat incurved, but not clustered as in the other species. In fertile plants, the last divisions at the end of the branches are more or less gathered into

* *Flacca*. Fr. of locks of wool.

a mass, as in the whole genus, but in a far different way from the thick tufts of *R. larix*. In truth, the plant very much resembles the fronds of *Polysiphonia Baileyi*, for which it will be more often mistaken than for any other species. You will get a good idea of the general appearance of the plant, by consulting Plate VIII. It differs from *P. Baileyi* chiefly, in being somewhat more coarse and robust.

The main stem, in plants four inches high, is not much larger than a bristle. It is found from four to ten inches long. Color, a full black. It grows at Santa Cruz, on the rocks, in the same situation as its companion species, but is much less common, and is collected from September to November. At Santa Barbara, Dr. Dimmick found it common near the lighthouse, and Mrs. Bingham says it is very common there all the year around, growing with *Polysiphonia parasitica*. My specimens from there are mingled with plants of that species.

Genus.— *CHONDRIOPSIS*,* *Ag.*

This genus is represented by three common species on our New England coast, and by one on the coast of California. The Atlantic species all belong

* *Chondriopsis* = Somewhat cartilaginous.

to the warmer regions, and grow south of Cape Cod, but grow there in great abundance. Though not a very striking or beautiful genus, it is yet far from being uninteresting. It is characterized by two marks which make it extremely easy of recognition, viz. the greenish or yellowish brown color when fresh, and the presence of the stems and branches completely covered with short club or spindle shaped granules. These granules, which are from eight to ten times as long as they are very broad, are not only very numerous, but are to be attached by their ends to the stem of the plant. In the greenish form, and in the other, *Cl. z. v. ill.*, they are very abundant, and give the plant a milky or boy's lip appearance, which is not so apparent in fresh water and in the dried form, and is comparatively little perceptible in the greenish form. *Cl. z. v. ill.*

This is the slenderest species, the slenderest of any we have seen. It grows from four to six inches in height, and is branched from once or twice to three or four times, with long spreading, mostly alternate branches, sometimes simple, sometimes themselves branched in the same way, and furnished throughout, more or less, abundantly with the charac-

teristic ramuli, one-fourth to one-half an inch long, slender and attenuated to a sharp point, both at the top and at the place of insertion on the branch. In drying, the plant adheres well to paper. It grows between tides, on *Fucus* and on rocks. It is a summer annual, inhabiting Long Island Sound and adjacent waters. I have collected it only at Wood's Holl. Miss Booth reports it in great abundance in Peconic Bay.

CHONDRIOPSIS STRIOLATA, AG.

Fronde from four to six inches high, twice as thick as a bristle, with a short stem, soon dividing into many long, simple, or once or twice compound branches. The branches rise somewhat perpendicularly, and make a compact tuft of the plant. The ramuli are very plentiful, much constricted at the base, somewhat rounded at the apex; standing near the next species, in this respect, as it does near the last in its slender habit. The ramuli not unfrequently bear like secondary ramuli along their sides. This is the characteristic point in the plant, though it sometimes occurs in *C. dasyphylla*. This species grows on rocks and other Algæ, in pools, between tides, and below. I have taken it, at low-tide, in great abundance, on the rocks, east of the first beach, at Newport, in July and August. It is plen-

tiful at Peconic Bay, and all through Long Island Sound and outward.

CHLOREOPSIS DASYPHYLLA,* Ag.

This is a considerably more robust plant than either of the others already described, growing from six to twelve inches high in bushy tufts, the main stem and branches being as thick as wrapping twine. There seems to be, at least, two distinct types, or varieties, of this species. The one has a pronounced leading stem, with relatively shorter and more erect branches, and the rachis longer and less blunt, or only rounded at the apex, like those of *C. stricta*. The other just as manifestly divides up near the base into several long, widely spreading, similar branches, which are clothed throughout with an abundant set of short, secondary branches. The rachis of this variety presents the typical form, much attenuated at the base, short, thick, very blunt, top-shaped, or truncated at the apex. The former I found very plentiful at Newport, in July and August, growing in rock pools, near low tide, and, as it lies pressed on paper before me, presents a mixture of green and purple color. The latter was among the most abundant of the plants in the little harbor

*Dasyphylla. With curly filices.

at Wood's Holl, the last days of October. In the water it was olive, but in drying it turned black.

CHONDRIOPSIS NIDIFICA, HARV.

This plant is a native of the Pacific coast. It grows to the height of six or eight inches, as thick as a sparrow's quill, cylindrical, inarticulate, sparingly branched, in a manner between alternate and forking. Branches several inches long, quite simple, or once or twice forked. The branches are either altogether naked, or bear, at considerable intervals, little tufts of short, incurved fruit-bearing ramuli, a quarter of an inch or so, long. This is the distinguishing feature of the plant. I have plants, but no notes of this species, from my correspondents on the Pacific coast. Another species, which Agardh reckons the same as this, *C. atropurpurea*, is also found on that coast. I have specimens, but no data for telling how plentiful it is, or where it may be found.

Genus.—*LAURENCIA*,* *Lam.*

But three species of this genus are reported on the California coast, two only of which are sufficiently common to come within the scope of this book.

* *Laurencia*.—Named for M. de la Laurencie.

LAMINARIA UNICOLORA,* LAM.

Fronde flattened, narrow, sometimes ten inches long, and less than one fourth of an inch wide; upper surface smooth, tinged with a livid purple, becoming brownish at the ends, and often faded to every thing nearer to a pale white, and not seldom so nearly white that it will not every part of color in the outer part of the frond. The frond when young is very papery, and the flattened branches are often so white that they are transparent. The stem is usually thick, and the frond, no doubt, as the upper part of the stem is taken out of the lower branch. An occasional one of the lower branches is situated opposite to the thick stem, opposite to another, and the frond will vary from horizontal to perpendicular. The fronds, when they are branched in the middle, will have several fillets along their edges, and will be very brittle. The plant is never more than three times as high as it is broad, rarely more than twice. The ends of the flattened papery are always quite blunt.

The points marked here will easily identify it. Dr. Anderson has it at work on *Laminaria*, but uncommon at all places, at Santa Cruz. At Santa

* P. exilis. Fraxey, 1813.

Barbara Dr. Dimmick and Mrs. Bingham find it growing near low-tide, and in deep water, upon the rocks, from which it is thrown upon the beach. Mr. Cleveland gives substantially the same account of its habit at San Diego, where he collects it from November to March.

LAURENCIA VIRGATA,* AG.

This species has much the same geographical range as the last, but is not so common, I judge, from the comparative infrequency with which specimens find their way to the Atlantic states. It differs also, in being cylindrical in stem and branches, and by having the branches set all around the stem, and not on two sides only. The general habit of the branching, except as to that, is much like the last. In size, substance and color it greatly resembles *L. pinnatifida*.

Order.—*CHYLOCLADIEÆ*.

Genus.—*CHYLOCLADIA*,† *Grev.*

The only plant which later revisions have left in this genus from our flora is the one which both Harvey and Agardh call *Lomentaria ovalis*. But as it has been lately known, and distributed, among American

* *Virgata*, refers to its long, rod-like, branches.

† *Chylocladia* = Juicy-branched.

hot mats, and in the aggregate, many (even 10000), we will collect for the day.

Genus *CHLOROCYBE*, Harv.

The fronds are, as a rule, thick as a goose-quill, except near the base, which is delicate and sparingly branched. The fronds are densely clothed near the base with a firm, webby, or like little sack or bladder, which is sometimes half an inch long, sometimes an inch and a half, and sometimes like an egg, or a large pea. In 1850, Mr. Cleveland saw the plant at New Bedford as a rare plant at Point Comfort, Virginia, in December and April. It was common in the spring, the common of plant at Southport, Virginia, in March, at Malabar and Middleburg, Florida, in April. At Santa Cruz, where Dr. A. S. Hitchcock collected it on soft rock cliffs, near low tide. It is not to be seen on our Atlantic shores.

Genus *PHYLLOCOCCODE*, E.

Genus *GRINNILLIA** Harv.

Genus *ANTHUSIA*, Harv.

Some only say, "Dear God, could make a better mat than the strawberry, but doubtless He

* Grinnell, named for Mr. Henry Grinnell, New York city.

never did." So may we say of this Alga, "Doubtless the Hand that fashioned this graceful and brilliant plant could make a finer. But it is certain He never has, to grow on our shores, at least."

Holding to stones and shells by a minute disk, not so big as a pin-head, with the merest thread of a stem, not a quarter of an inch long, it grows down on the sea bottom, five or six fathoms deep. From this slender thread of a stem, the wavy-edged, thin, delicate red membrane of a frond, gradually expands to the width of three or four inches, and rises to the height of one to two feet or more, tapering to a rounded point at the top. Along the middle of the whole length of the frond, runs a fine but distinct line of deeper color, and apparently thicker substance, which not a little resembles the midrib in the leaf of terrestrial plants. The edges are full, and ruffled, or wavy, so that when put on paper they fold in "plaits," at regular intervals, deepening the color at these places, and adding another charm to the picture which the mounted plant makes.

This beautiful plant grows along our shores from Long Island Sound to Fortress Monroe, being most abundant and most luxuriant about New York Bay. It is in its perfection by the first of August, when it loosens in great numbers, from its deeper fastnesses,

and float to the surface, and is driven in shore. Then the *M. lutea* is only found, it almost seems, the

M. lutea is not to be found
in the same place as the *M. lutea*.

For the last time I wrote, I took a dozen splendid mussels taken from the sea on the pebbly beach, where the Heron is said to be the castle of Long Island, just below Fort Heron, New York. They are from one shell to two or three inches long, and the exterior is a low, perfect outline, and of a color that is a pale, washed, or a shade of orange here and there. I saw some of the exquisite pictures from the papers. A good many of one of them I saw of the same color as the *M. lutea*. They are delicate plants, but they are not to be taken, and yet these specimens were collected from the newspapers, from New York to the *M. lutea* 250 miles, and kept twenty or thirty days before they were mounted.

Genus. *DILISILIA** Lam.

DILISILIA, Lam.

The *Dilisia* with a smooth or indented outline is a deep water plant, growing on the roots of *Lam-*

* See also the genus *Dilisia*.

inaria flexicaulis, and on shells and stones, at a depth of ten to forty fathoms. It has been collected on the coast of Maine at a depth of seventy-five, and in the Arctic seas at a depth of eighty-five fathoms. It is very plentiful in Massachusetts Bay, and along the whole coast northward. It is sparingly found south of Cape Cod. It is to be looked for among the masses of sea weeds rolled up by the tides along our northern — especially rocky and pebbly — beaches. It is scarcely ever absent from such *rejectamenta* of the sea, for it is a perennial. It is as easily distinguished there, as are the leaves of the oak or maple, among the fallen foliage of the forest. In some of its forms, it bears no inapt resemblance to the young leaf of the oak. In England, it is called the oak-leaf *Delesseria*. In California, we have the true oak-leaf form, called *D. quercifolia*, which is not much unlike this species.

The plant grows from three to six inches or more high. It is sometimes narrow, and sometimes quite broad as is the one, which is copied for this volume, and represented life-size, in Plate X. It is extremely variable in outline, but the fact that it is the only red Alga which has a regularly midribbed and veined frond, like the leaves of trees, removes all difficulty in the way of its ready recognition, when-

ever it remains. Its color is a deep lake red, when fresh, or yellow, but often floaked with green, or white, or yellow, or faded to pink, when it has been long exposed to the air. There are very many beautiful plants, and many more in its various forms. It does not readily, or very firmly, adhere to paper in dry.

I had, from my old work on my shelves, by George Engelmann, a specimen that it was described from. It had been introduced to me, then already, received by me, from the gentleman from Kenton, who is now in England. I have two copies from Spitzbergen, where it is said to be the most common of the red Alga.

DIATOMACEA, FAM.

The genus *Diatoma* has the same general habit as *Diatoma*, except that it is a very much narrower, and more delicate, species. It grows in much the same situations, and may be looked for in the same places. It will almost always be found on the shores, in connection with *Phyllozouza*, var. *sericea*, on which it is very commonly parasitical. It is generally not more than three inches high, though I have both English and American specimens, twice that.

The cylindrical stem flattens into a midrib, directly it enters the leafy part of the frond. There is but a very narrow margin of leaf, or wings, bordering the midrib; in our plants, it is not over one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch wide. The frond rapidly forks or irregularly divides, in one plane, so that the frond has a multitude of narrow, terminal ramifications, along towards the end of which, the midrib, in most of our American plants, seems to disappear.

The margins of the lobes are usually entire, and they run out commonly to a narrow, but *always rounded*, termination, nearly one-tenth of an inch wide.

It will often be found associated with *Euthora cristata*, from which it will sometimes be found difficult to distinguish it, on account of similarity of size and ramification. But the small ends of the *Euthora* are *never rounded*, but always *square* or *notched*, in an angular fashion. A common pocket lens will always reveal the distinction, if it cannot be made out with the unaided eye. *D. alata* is a perennial. It has not been found south of Cape Cod, but it will seldom be wanting on our northern shores. It is not uncommon on the California coast. Its color is a light red or delicate pink. It is indeed a very beautiful plant when carefully mounted. Our American plants seem to adhere well to paper.

Genus *NITOPHYLLUM*,* *Grev.*

This splendid genus must be one of the glories of the marine flora of California, a coast extremely rich in marine and littoral species. With its many species of large and brightly colored plants, thin and delicate in texture, graceful in outline, prolific in number, and so common, it is well to be difficult to notice. We are often in a bay containing than a wide, carpet of it, as upon what the "brown" Kelp" and the "red" *Enteromorpha* are called with the waving fronds of the former, and the plants could spread themselves out as far as the eye could see, to wonder and admiration of every one who could look.

The plants are green and brown
 With many a red and purple tint,
 A soft and delicate texture,
 We see them in every bay,
 In every cove, and every bay,
 In every cove, and every bay.

And see Cete, growing upon the stems of the giants of Neptune's realm, the beautiful fringed *Nitophyllum*.

The plants are green and brown,
 With many a red and purple tint.

See also the *M. (N.)* *ACTIN. EATON.*

This *M. (N.)* *actin.* plant, says Prof. Eaton, is "among the largest species of the genus, often two

*N. Kütz. in *Archiv. f. Bot.*

feet long, and in the spread of the lobes two-thirds as broad. The frond has usually a central body with forked, tongue-like, marginal branches, an inch wide and six or eight inches long. The lobes are often crowded so as to overlap each other. No veins are visible. Fruit dots are scattered over the surface of the frond. The substance is rather firm, but thin, and does not very well adhere to paper, except in the younger portions. The color is dull purplish-red, more rosy in the newer parts."

I have seen only small specimens of this noble plant. Dr. Anderson reports it quite common at Santa Cruz, and when he also reports, that three other of the largest species of this splendid genus are among the commonest plants in those waters, I cannot help wishing that that El Dorado of the Algologist were not so far away. He says all the species of *Nitophyllum* grow between tides, on rocks, and on the roots and stems of *Laminaria*, of course in tide pools, all the year round. No doubt they grow in deep water there also, as they do, according to Dr. Dimmick, at Santa Barbara.

NITOPHYLLUM LATISSIMUM,* AG.

The frond springs from a narrow base, and spreads

* Latissimum = Widest.

ent widely in fibres, like a hand with the fingers extended, or remains entire, a foot long, rounded at top, four or five inches wide, or displays one long, tapering fibre and several smaller ones by the side of it. It will thus be seen to be extremely variable in form. But it has one mark which will infallibly distinguish it, viz. a network of branching, crossing and interlacing veins, which covers over the entire frond. The veins are very pronounced, and about equally so throughout the frond. At least one other species of the genus, from these waters, has veins in the frond, viz. *N. Kagelmannii*. But they are mostly parallel, and rapidly fade out as they get to the middle of the frond. Mrs. Bingham and Dr. Donnell found it not very common at Santa Barbara, growing upon the deep water, in May and June. It does not occur at San Diego. Dr. Anderson's report on this and other *Agardhiæ* is given under the last species, *N. quadrata*.

NIMPHIUM, M. THURVEY, M. HARV.

This plant was first determined for Mr. A. D. Frye, of New York city, one of the earliest collectors of Algae on the Pacific coast. It is neither a large or a very common species. It attains a height of five or six inches, and is spread to about the same

width when full grown, and much divided. From a minute point of attachment it widens rapidly upward in a wedged-shaped manner, quite like a palmate, or typical form, of "Dulse," and in general, it may be said to have the habit of the smaller species of that genus, found in the same neighborhood, viz.: *Rhodymenia corallina*. The full grown frond is divided almost to the base into three or four lobes, and these again at top, having widened much, are themselves divided half way down, the secondary lobes being nicely rounded and scalloped at top. It is full red, thickish and nerveless. It is not very uncommon in northern California, but is rare in Santa Barbara, and has not yet been found at San Diego. In the former place it is thrown up from deep water in May, and probably at other times.

NITOPHYLLUM ANDERSONII, AG.

Though by no means the largest, this is one of the most interesting and certainly the best marked species of the group. It has a narrow frond throughout, not over one-third of an inch wide, often less than that. It throws out branches profusely along each edge, or quite loses itself in branchings and forkings, so as to make often, a very rambling and uncertain outline. But the figure, in Plate XI., will give a much better

idea of the plant than can be conveyed by any words. It has one unmistakable mark which will distinguish it from every other member of the family, viz.: the fact that all the parallel blades are armed along their edges with sharp, upward-pointing teeth. In all the older parts, a midrib is very distinctly seen, which lies at first at least near the middle, or toward the younger parts of the frond. My largest specimens are cast reddish or latered green, and something less in height, being cast or brownly red. It is common about the wharves at, and at Santa Barbara, it is reported to grow in deep water near the wharf, and on later rocks at low water, and at San Diego, in deep water, from November to April.

NUMBERS OF RESEMBLING, AG.

This is a fine, large and well-marked species. Starting from a narrow stem, it soon expands into a repeatedly forked, widely spreading frond from one to two feet long. The parallel blades of the frond are from half an inch to one inch wide, of various lengths, of nearly parallel edges, rounded and often cleft at the top. The edges of all the older parts of the frond, and of any old break in it, are bordered with a fringe of minute teeth, not more than one-eighth of an inch long. Sometimes these extend over

portions of the surface of the frond. This is an unmistakable mark of the species. The thickened stem divides and forms midribs or veins in the lower divisions of the frond. These, however, soon disappear upward. The color is a dark red with a shade of purple. Substance, somewhat rigid. It does not adhere well to paper. It is among the commonest of plants along the whole coast, and must be one of the finest features of a fine flora.

NITOPHYLLUM FLABELLIGERUM,* AG.

This is another large plant growing a foot or more high, and spreading as wide. In general habit it very much resembles the last species, but differs in lacking the fringe of minute leaflets upon the edge of the lobes. It is also more widely divided in the palmate frond, the lobes are more numerous, more wedge-shaped, shorter and narrower. From a flattened stem, one to four inches long, the frond spreads, by repeated forkings and dividings, into many segments with rounded tops. Large, dark, fruit dots are scattered over the surface of the fertile fronds. It appears to be a native of the northern shores, as I have not received it from any locality south of Santa Cruz.

* Flabelligerum = Fan-shaped.

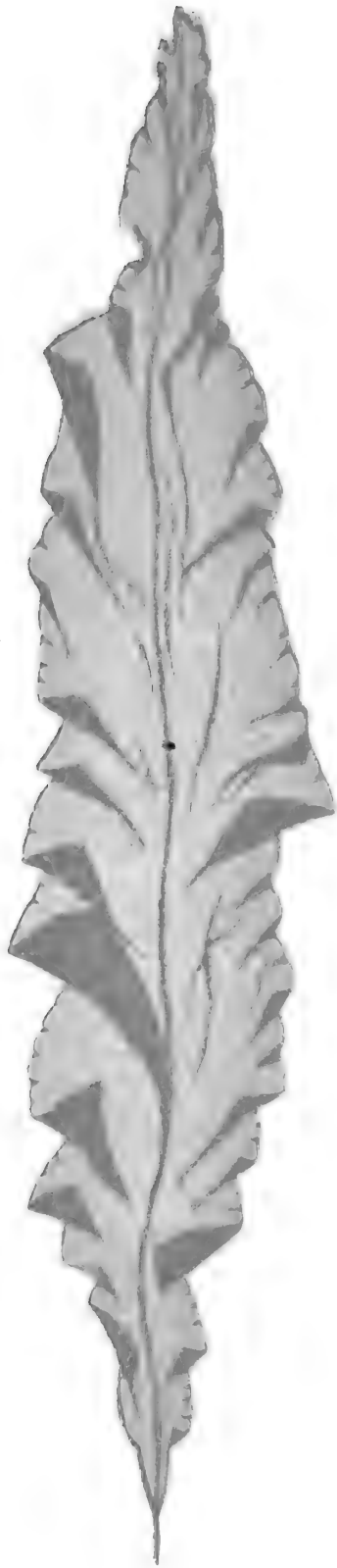
NITOPHYLLUM VIOLACEUM, AG.

This species is distinguished by its very narrow frond, which forks almost from the bottom, into long, slender segments, and by its marked purple or violet color. It is quite a variable plant, yet one or the other of these marks will usually determine it. It grows to the height of six or eight inches, and its lobes are often not over a quarter of an inch wide, and are apt to throw out at irregular intervals along the margin minute leaflets with a dark spot in them, this is the fruit. It is plentiful along the entire coast, and grows in deep water on the larger Algae.

Genus. — *CALIDEPHARIS*,* *Kütz.**CALIDEPHARIS CHRYSA*, *Kütz.*

The *calid.* species of this genus is by no means as common in our waters, as it is reported to be on the other side of the Atlantic, but it will well repay looking for where it may be expected. It is an annual, growing in deep water, and ripening its fruit and frond in early winter. It is found at Cape Ann, and down the coast of New Eng-

* Calidephans = Beautiful eyelashes.



GRINNELLIA AMERICANA, *Harv.*

land and the Provinces, as far as Halifax. Mrs. Davis gets it on the beach at Gloucester, where it is thrown up, from September to December. Prof. Eaton found it at Eastport, Me. It may be expected at all intermediate points.

It grows from a mass of short, creeping roots, at first, a short, cylindrical stem, which gradually expands into a flat, thickish, cartilaginous frond, from one-half to one inch wide, and from two to six inches high, tapers again at the top into a simple acute apex, or, forking, ends in two such apices. Along the edges of this frond, at irregular intervals, there come forth, at first, sharp, minute, spine-like processes, usually curved. These at length grow into miniature fronds of the same general form as the parent frond. These again put out the *spinous cilia* ("eyelashes," so called) which, in turn, become still more minute fronds, of the original pattern, having ciliated edges. Here, generally, the ramification stops. The plant has a clear, strongly marked red color, with a decided tendency to turn darker in drying. It adheres well to paper.

Genus.—*GRACILARIA*,* *Grœv.*

GRACILARIA MITTLEMEYERII, Ag.

The *mainfrond* of *Gracilaria* is the only representative of this genus, which grows in our northern waters, and it is found on both the east and west coasts, being quite common in Southern California. The narrow form, *angustissima*, is very plentiful in Long Island Sound and adjacent waters. I have collected this variety in considerable quantities in Providence river, in the month of August, where Prof. Bailey and Mr. Olney found it in abundance, many years ago. It has been reported north of Cape Cod, by but one collector, Mr. Collins, who finds it quite plentiful in the warm waters and on the muddy bottom of Mystic river marshes, near Boston, from May to November.

The plant is an extremely variable one. It grows to a height of from six to twelve inches. It starts with a short, cylindrical stem. This immediately begins to flatten, and directly expands into a narrowish flat frond, which *always* *remains* *upward*, till it is a third or half an inch broad. Then it divides into two to four segments, which are, in the same way,

* *Gracilaria*—See *Gracilaria*.

slender at first, but gradually widen as they grow upward. Another division, soon occurs in each of these, and the parts again expand, and so on. This method of growth, together with the partings or branchings which occur along the edges of the frond, and which likewise have the same habit of upward widening, gives the whole frond a decidedly fan-shaped aspect.

In July or August, the seed-vessels appear along the edges of the branches, like warts, as big as pigeon shot. The substance of the frond is somewhat tender and brittle, but when dry, it is tough and leathery. The color is a dull purplish-red, but much darker when dry and mounted on paper, to which it adheres rather imperfectly.

Order.— *CORALLINEÆ*.

Genus.— *CORALLINA*,* *Lam.*

There are several genera of this order growing on our shores, besides the one named above. They are all characterized by the calcareous, or stony incrustation of the frond. Some of them are mere pink or brown patches, upon the fronds of other Algæ, or

* *Corallina* = A little coral.

upon the rocks, stones and shells; others grow up in the form of plants. None of these, with the exception, possibly, of the *Coarctata*, and the *Amphioxys*, will be of sufficient interest to any other than the scientific botanist, to make them desirable to cultivate in a garden. The *Amphioxys* and *Coarctata* are, however, very interesting things, and which, much more so, in consequence of their stony structure, than could, then any plant, are real plants and not corals. I have selected one *Amphioxys* for description. It would be called, perhaps, that the true plant structure, and the reproductive organs, may exist in a reddish color, but are concealed beneath the hard crust which is secreted upon the outside.

COARCTATA OFFICINALE, L.

The *medicinal* species of this genus is the only one on our eastern shore. It is also a native of California. It grows in great abundance in tide pools, and upon the rocks, about low water mark, all along our shores from New York northward. It is from one and a half to three inches high, extremely variable in size and aspect, in some cases loosely and in others densely tufted; in color, from a reddish purple to a gray green, and if exposed to the weather, for a little time, upon the beach, bleach out quite

white. The frond is composed of cylindrical filaments, a trifle flattened, the main stem branching from its edges, as do also the principal branches. The whole plant is built up of small stony, somewhat wedge-shaped joints, a trifle the widest at the top, all the branches and branchlets spring from the top of the joints directly below. It generally refuses to adhere, but may be fastened down with straps of gummed paper.

Order.—*GELIDIÆ*.

Genus.—*GELIDIUM*,* *Lam.*

One species of this is a native of both shores, and the others of the Pacific alone. They are narrow, compressed, rarely quite cylindrical plants, of a firm, tenacious substance, and, when dry, quite rigid and horny. They are pinnately branched, and the branching is mostly in one plane.

GELIDIUM CORNEUM, *LAM.*

This is a most variable plant. A typical form, such as we figure, in Plate XIII, will not very frequently be found. But every plant will be but a variation on that theme. Plants of this species on

* *Gelidium* = Ice-like or jelly-like.

the eastern coast are small, not more than an inch, or an inch and a half high. Those growing in California are three or four inches high, the lower branches long and naked below, gradually shortening toward the top of the plant. They are two or three times pinnate, that is, the branches bear branches, and these branchlets are trained on the same plane as the primary ones, the ultimate ramuli are narrow, delicate, and swollen with the spore-bearing cells they contain. Color, a purplish red, light green on the lower branches through the translucent branchlets. It grows in tide pools on rocks and other objects near low water mark. It continues to increase in the Pacific coast at all seasons. A branchlet of the tertiary branchlet makes up the greater part of the length of a branch with its club-shaped tip. The branchlets are a central partition, with a cavity in the inner cavity of the conceptacle which is part of the

Gracilaria setacea, Griseb.

This moss is often attains a height of twelve inches; the flattened, two-edged, secondary of an inch in diameter, flatter towards the base or four times as wide. The root is a mass of unbranched, rigid fibres. Stem and long primary branches naked be-

low, thickly, pinnately branched above. All the lesser pinnules issue at very obtuse angles with distinctly rounded axils. Color when growing is a very dark purplish-red. Its size, the long primary branches, and the rounded axils of its ultimate branchlets, distinguish it from the last. It is very common at all seasons, growing between tides, on rocks and weeds. Mrs. Bingham finds it on the stems of *Phyllospora Menziesii* at Santa Barbara. At San Diego it grows in deep water and in deep tide pools. It does not adhere to paper in drying.

GELIDIUM COULTERI, HARV.

This is much the smallest and most delicate species of the three. It grows in considerable tufts from a mass of matted root-fibres, sometimes fifty plants together. It is very slender and narrow, not more than the twentieth of an inch wide, yet all parts are clearly flattened, and the opposite pinnate branching, goes on very regularly from the edges. The fronds are commonly two or three inches high; the primary branches one to two inches long; the secondary are usually the club-shaped ramuli which contain the fruit, and are closely set and opposite. Color, a very dark purple. It adheres to paper fairly well. Beginning as a somewhat rare plant in San

Dieffenb. it becomes rarer and more common toward the north. At Santa Cruz it is very plentiful. Its habitat is open rock and other Alca between 70° and 80°.

Order - HYPERIC.

Genus - HYPERIC,* Lam.

HYPERICUM, LAM.

The most usual *Hyperic* in so many places south of Cape Cook is a very common plant. I collected it at West Hill, but not very plentifully. Mr. Bennett says that it is "scarcely by the acre" in the mountains. The *Hyperic* grows on the Alca, and it grows more common as you go southward. It is not found north of Cape Cook.

The plant is a much branched from a midrib root, the stems are woody and fleshy, and deep red. The leaves are spreading, fleshy, but to a height of from three to six inches. The main stem is a thick, woody stem which is branched, hence tapering to the size of a handle at the top. It is irregularly branched, but especially in the lower part of the trunk, the branches spreading out widely in every

* *Hypericum* is the *Hyperic* genus of Mosses.

direction, the longest near the bottom. These branches are often branched in the same manner, and sometimes the branchlets also. All the parts are beset, sometimes thickly, sometimes sparingly, with short, horizontal spines one-tenth to one-third of an inch long.

The distinguishing mark of the plant is this: The almost or quite naked extremity of the principal branches is turned back at the ends so as to form a hook, often not unlike a fish-hook in appearance. This must not be mistaken for the twining tendrils borne on the end branches of one variety of *Cystoclonium purpurascens*. The color is a dark, dull red, with a purplish tinge, which rapidly fades to dirty green and white, when exposed to sunshine or the action of fresh water. It adheres to paper, but not very strongly.

Order.—*RHODYMENIÆÆ.*

Genus.—*RHODYMENIA*,* *Grev.*

RHODYMENIA PALMATA, *GREV.*

The *palmate* or *hand-shaped Rhodymenia* is so common and so universally known under the common

* *Rhodymenia* = A red membrane.

name of "Fiddle" that it seems hardly necessary to give a particular description of it. As its name says, it is a red membrane. From a small, hard disk, a very short, round stem arises, for one fourth of an inch or so, and then spreads out into a broad, thin, fan-shaped membrane, three to twelve inches or more large, destitute alike of nodules and veins. But it is cleft from its petiole stem, or nearly, into many wedge-shaped segments. The main segments are cleft down half way or two thirds of the way, and the whole plant, seen what it appears as, of a hand with the fingers spread out. The margins of the frond are usually quite entire, but the ends of the "fingers," are cut in a little way, to show where other divisions would come.

The plant, however, is variable, sometimes growing a foot or more high, a narrow, leathery strap, fringed along the sides with leaflets, and surmounted with several palmately divided segments. It is a perennial, and the old fronds are generally much thicker than the young ones. I have some very thin, quite translucent specimens from Sweden. But my British and Spitzbergen plants are thicker, like our *Anetia* forms.

It is of a dark red or wine color. It grows on rocks, and on the *Luzula*, and on stems of *Laminaria*,

from low water mark to several fathoms down. It adheres very imperfectly to paper when dried, unless allowed to stand for a considerable time before mounting, in fresh water. Both cooked and in a raw state, it is a common article of food among the peasantry of the British Isles. In Norway and Sweden, it is much used as the food of sheep and goats. Mrs. Bingham reports it at Santa Barbara, common.

RHODYMENIA CORALLINA, GREV.

Starting in a cylindrical stem which sometimes is as long as one-third of the whole plant, it soon expands into a wide, fan-shaped, many times forking, rose red frond. The plant is from four to eight inches high. The lobes, which are generally of a uniform width in the same plant, vary from one-third to three-fourths of an inch, in different plants. The margins of all parts are very entire and smooth, and the ends nicely rounded. The substance is thin but firm. It grows in rocky tide pools and in deep water, along the whole coast of California, very common both north and south. It is not found on the Atlantic coast.

Genus. *LUTHERIA*, Ag.*LUTHERIA*, Ag., Ag.

The *sea-lid Lutheria* is among our most interesting and beautiful marine plants. Plate XIV. gives a good representation of a typical frond of this species. In general appearance, when pressed on paper, it is not unlike the frond of *Dalmanella alata*, but a careful attention to the venation, having no veins or radiating lines, but only ramifications notched. In *Dalmanella* the ramifications are beaded points.

The flat, spreading frond grows from one to three inches in length, and from the base in a manner between dichotomous and alternate branching. The ramifications also divide in the same way. Some of the rays when upward at first, and then downward, and then upward again. Sometimes they are at the base with the frond, one eighth of an inch or more, and gradually die toward the ends into minute filaments, each of which, under the glass, will be seen to be notched in at the end. It is a full bright red color.

It is found in great abundance along our whole coast north of Cape Cod. It has also been dredged off Block Island. It grows with *Phloea plumosa*, and the two *Dalmanella*, on stones, shells, and other

Algæ in deep water. It is to be looked for among the *debris* left upon the strand by the waves. Professor Eaton found it near Eastport, Me. in tide pools, an unusual habitat, I must think. It may be collected throughout the season. It adheres well to paper, and, when carefully laid out makes a beautiful specimen.

Genus.—*PLOCAMIUM*,* *Lyngb.*

PLOCAMIUM COCCINEUM, LYNGB.

A plant of the *scarlet Plocamium* is well represented in Plate XV. It is one of the most brilliant, beautiful and common of the California Algæ. Few collections of "Sea Mosses" will come from the Pacific coast, which will not contain more or less of them. It grows between tides in pools, and below. Its color is a dark lake red, often faded to a lighter hue. The substance is cartilaginous. The frond is narrow, one-tenth to one-eighth of an inch wide, from three to eight inches high, flattened and branched from the edges, by stout, flattened, alternate branches, some long and some short.

Plants of this species may be easily and infallibly

* *Plocamium* = Braided hair.

distinguished by the peculiar arrangement of its extreme ramifications. The ultimate ramuli are set on the inner edge of the branchlets, exactly like the teeth of a comb, three or four little awl-shaped teeth in a row upon each branchlet, and the branchlets themselves, set in the same way, upon the edges of the penultimate strobile.

It adheres very well to paper when mounted fresh from the sea, under considerable pressure. It is so common at all seasons, along the whole western coast, that particular localities need not be named.

It is not a little singular, that this species, which is so common on the western shores of both Europe and America, should not be found at all on the eastern coast of America, lying directly between.

Genus. *SPENOGRAMMA*, Harv.

SPENOGRAMMA PULCHRA,* Mont.

The same remark may be made of this as of the last species, the singularity of its occurrence on the western shores of both continents, and its absence from the intervening coast of America.

* See page 103, note. At all unprinted marks or lines.

It grows in deep water, on stones and weeds, from a discoid root, with a short stem, which immediately flattens into a thin, wedge-shaped, repeatedly forked membrane, two to eight inches high, widely spreading, the lobes from one-fourth to one-half an inch wide, with parallel sides and rounded apices. The color varies from a pink to a full red.

The fertile fronds may be known by the interrupted or broken line of very dark red fruit vessels, which runs up the middle of the frond and its segments, quite like a midrib. The barren plants have an appearance much like that of *Rhodymenia corallina*, but may usually be distinguished from that species, by their much brighter red color. Fronds bearing asexual fruit are dotted over with irregularly shaped, dark red spots. It is reported on the whole coast of California, but not very common anywhere.

Genus.—*PIKEA*, Harv.

PIKEA CALIFORNICA, HARV.

This is a common, coarse, cartilaginous plant, growing between tides at all seasons along the whole California coast. It has a thickish, narrow, flattened frond, one-eighth of an inch wide, three or four

inches high, with a spread of its multitude of branches all in one plane, in a general fan-shaped outline, quite as wide as it is high. The flattened branches spread out widely from the two edges of the main stem, and divide and subdivide profusely and irregularly. The only distinguishing point in its outward appearance is the fact that all the lesser branches are ordered along both edges by a considerable number of short, inward curved, forward pointing, somewhat ramble of various lengths, from one-tenth to one-fourth of an inch, short and long mixed indiscriminately. There seems also to be an utter lack of system in the branching of the plant. Its color is a dark red, becoming much darker in drying. It adheres imperfectly to paper.

Genus.—*FARLOWIA*, Ag.

FARLOWIA COMPTONIA, Ag.

This genus, which Prof. Agardh has named in honor of our countryman, Dr. Farlow, of Harvard College, who is doing so much fine work in perfecting and disseminating a knowledge of American Algae, comprises two species, but one of which I shall undertake to give an account of.



GELIDIUM CORNEUM, *Lam.*

This species is distributed along the whole California coast, is well marked, and, from its outward resemblance to *Pikea*, as well as by its own peculiarities, it will not be difficult to determine.

It has a coarse, tough, leathery frond, narrow, flattened, profusely and irregularly branched from its edges, in a way quite impossible to describe, and yet easy enough to recognize when once seen. It grows to a height of from eight to twelve inches, and has a lateral spread of branches quite equal to that.

Most of the fronds have a well-developed leading stem, though in some it is lost midway in the multitude of branches which spread out each side. Neither stem nor long branches are ever over one-eighth of an inch wide, thickened in the middle, roughened, often toothed along the edges.

The branches and branchlets are all tapered towards the base, and mostly pointed at the top. The ultimate branchlets and ramuli, which are from one-half inch to one inch long, show a decided tendency to bend inward towards one edge like a sabre.

The color is a very dark red, turning almost black in drying. It does not very closely adhere to paper.

The other species, *F. viridis*, I have no specimens or notes on, and I can give no account of it. It is a common plant, and may be found from Santa Cruz northward through Oregon.

Genus. *CHAMPILA** Ag.

Champia exserta, HARV.

The *Champia exserta* is an extremely variable, common, and very variable, very common plant. It need not be taken farther north than Cape Cod. I have found it in the lakes at Southfield, E. I., Newport, near the mouth of the Mortland Vineyard, Connecticut, and other points. The fronds are filiform, many branched, reaching at the size of a pickled eel. The lower part, to the water, is apt to assume a dilated appearance, on account of its prolific and more numerous growth. It grows to the height of three to six inches. It is mostly cartilaginous, and adarts well to paper. Its distinguishing mark, in the typical form, is that both in the water and on paper, it is regularly and somewhat deeply constricted. The constrictions vary in length from once to once and a half times the diameter of the frond. They

*Genus. *Alveolaria* Ag.

are longest in old parts of the frond, and gradually shorten towards the ends of the branches, till at last they appear under the lens, like a string of very small beads.

In other than the normal forms, these constrictions are not apparent except to a microscopical examination. The beginner is advised to put doubtful cases aside, and wait till a greater familiarity with the species enables him to be sure of them. I have found the typical forms to be mostly of a brownish purple color, darker on paper, while many of the others are of a decidedly pale green, touched with whitish yellow in spots, with perhaps here and there brown branches intermingled. It is a deep water plant, and may be got through the warm season.

Genus.—*LOMENTARIA*, Lyngb.

This genus is represented by two not very common species on our eastern coast, but one of which, however, is of sufficient importance to come within the scope of this book.

LOMENTARIA BAILEYANA, HARV.

This is a very beautiful little plant, growing in globose tufts, two or three inches high. It is of a

delicate red or pink color, and takes on a variety of interesting forms, one of the most beautiful of which is represented in Plate XI., Figure 2. The normal form is that of a frond as thick as a bristle, forking and branching as it rises, the branches being much constricted at their insertion, and bending in graceful curves towards their extremity. Sometimes the main branches bend over in the long sweep of a semi-circle, as in the plate, and the branchlets springing from the convex side of the arched branch, in their turn bend in the same way, they again being beset externally with arched ramuli.

The normal variety differs from this only in having the parts less bent. But the tapering of both branches and ramuli, to base and apex, is characteristic of every variety. It grows in deep water, four or five fathoms down. It is common south of Cape Cod, and is not found to the northward of that. I found nearly all forms of it at Wood's Hole, in August, and Miss Booth collects it at Peconic Bay, in that month. The *dissectate* form makes an extremely beautiful and graceful picture. It adheres well to paper in drying.

Genus.—*RHABDONIA*,* *Harv.*

RHABDONIA TENERA,† *AG.*

This genus is represented by one species on each of our American coasts. The one named first is the Atlantic plant. It is found only south of Cape Cod, where it is a very common but somewhat variable plant. In general appearance it is not greatly unlike *Gracilaria multipartita*, differing mainly in color, and in having a cylindrical and not a flattened frond. The stem and branches are somewhat stouter than a wrapping twine.

The plant grows from six to twelve inches high, is very irregularly branched, the branches longest near the bottom of the frond, shorter toward the top, but always attenuated at base and apex. Sometimes the main stem runs through the whole plant, sometimes it is so divided into large branches as to be quite lost sight of. The branches themselves also divide, in a manner between branching and forking, and even the somewhat profuse secondary branches not infrequently have scattered ramuli upon them.

The frond manifests a marked tendency to flatten-

* *Rhabdonia* = Rod-like.

† *Tenera* = Tender.

ing, at the point where several branches put out near together. The fruit is produced on the long branchlets in hemispherical, wart-like protuberances, as large as grape seeds.

The normal color is a dark red, which fades on exposure to the air, and so the plant may come to have almost any tint, according as it has been for a longer or shorter time tossed about by the waves, exposed on the shore, or treated to fresh water in mounting. It grows upon rocks and stones, several feet below low water mark. It is so common everywhere north of Cape Cod, that special localities need not be named. I have found it everywhere in those waters.

RUBROSTRA CORNUTA, HARV.

This species seems to be as common on the California coast as *R. cornuta* is on the Atlantic shores. It differs from that, if I may judge by a somewhat limited suite of specimens, and from Harvey's description and figure, by having a more pronounced leading stem, not branched near the base, and by having all the branches much shorter in proportion to the length of the plant, and crowded together towards the top of the frond.

It grows at low tide, and below, on rocks, and is found thrown up upon the beach, somewhat rarely,

from January to March, at San Diego, and all the year around, in great abundance, at Santa Cruz and Santa Barbara.

Order.—*SPONGIOCARPEÆ*.

Genus.—*POLYIDES*,* Ag.

POLYIDES ROTUNDUS, AG.

This is the only species in the genus, and the only genus in the order. Agardh names it *P. lumbricalis*, but *rotundus* appears to be the older name. The frond is cylindrical, and rises from a minute disk, at first very slender, then thickens, and at the height of an inch, or an inch and a half, is as large as a knitting-needle, where it widely divides or forks.

In the course of half an inch more, each of the branches forks in the same way; a little further on, all these fork, and again these branchlets, till there are six or eight regular dividings, each successive one being less wide and spreading than the one immediately before it. This gives the plant a fan-shaped outline. The branches all keep their cylindrical form, so that the plant looks stiff and bare, notwithstanding its much branching.

* Polyides = Many-formed.

In color, it is very dark red when fresh, and quite black when dry. It is a perennial, and so may be looked for at all seasons. It grows in deep water. I have taken it at Marblehead and Newport. Mr. Collins reports it in various places about Massachusetts Bay, in the summer and fall, in tide pools. Mrs. Davis gets it at Amesbury in a mill pond. Mrs. Bray finds it washed ashore at Coffin's Beach, Gloucester. All report it common. Miss Booth finds it scarce at Orient. It does not adhere to paper, and is far from being, to the generality, an interesting plant.

Order - *BATRACHIOSPERMEÆ.*

Genus - *NEMALION*,* Ag.

NEMALION MINUTUM, Ag.

The *minute headed Nemalion* is a summer annual, growing attached to the surface of rocks, on the sea bottom, which are uncovered at low tide. It much affects the smooth, rounded surface of the hard, granitic, sea worn boulders, which lie low down, between tides, all along our New England coast. Where nothing else seems able to make a foot-hold,

* *N. maritima* - Group of strings.

or keep its place against the beating of the fierce waves, we often find numbers of these worm-like fronds fastened and flourishing.

At Marblehead, in early June, I have seen these boulders lying clean, smooth, and hard, warming in the sun, when the tide was out, with no trace of vegetation on them. In early July, I have found the young fronds of the *Nemalion* just sprouting up, half an inch high or so. By the middle or last of August, they would be a foot long, full grown, and in perfect fruit. But on visiting the place in October, I have found no trace of them left.

They have ripened, produced the living crop of spores, discharged them into the sea, and so having accomplished their life-function, have vanished again from among living forms.

Where and how the spores pass the intervening months, from October to June, in the midst of the furious waves, and then come back to their native habitat, on the smooth, rounded faces of these bare boulders, there to germinate and grow, and accomplish the circle of their life-history, "is something no fellow can find out;" and it always seemed to me a very wonderful and mysterious thing.

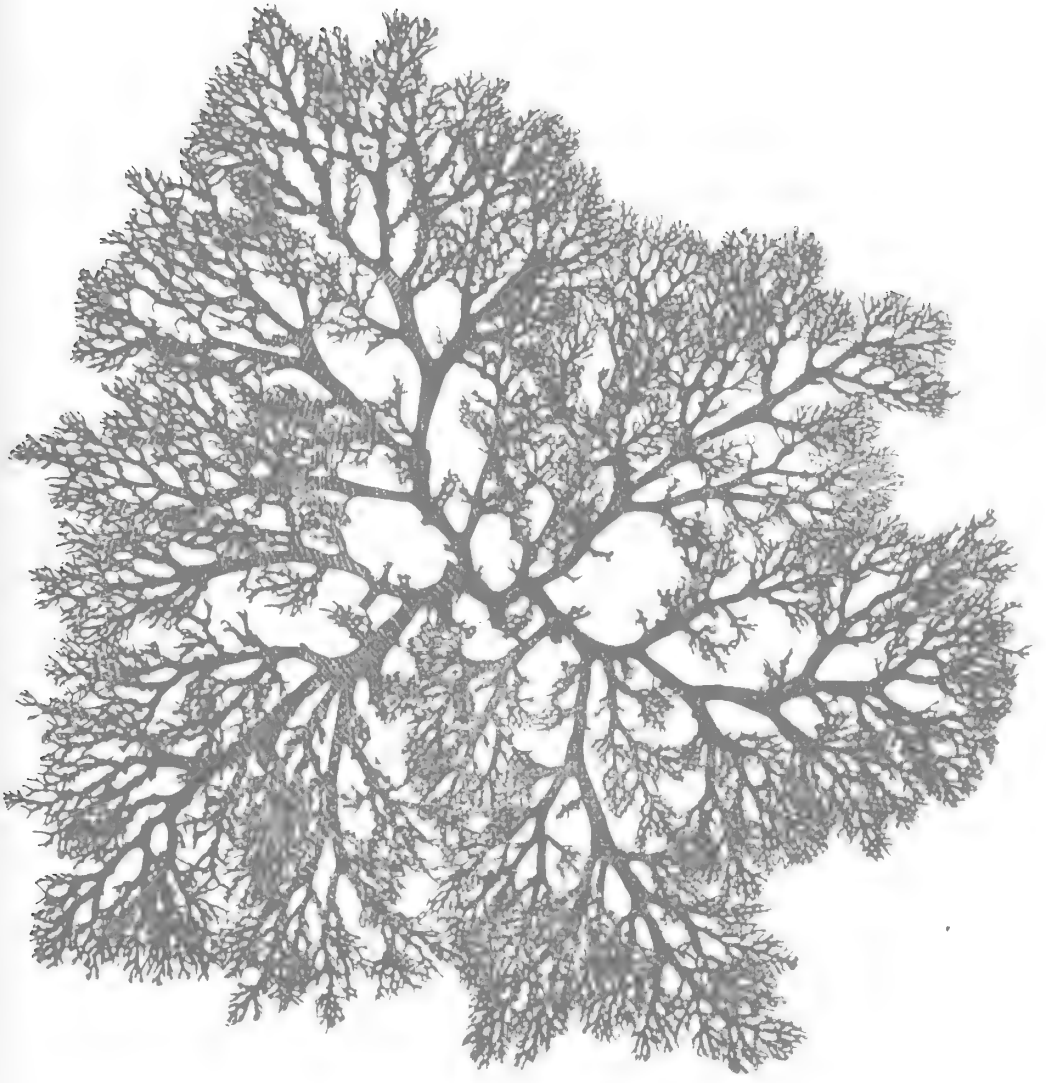
Nemalion multifidum has a cord-like frond as thick as a match, six to twelve inches long, when

full grown, very elastic and tough. It divides and subdivides by regular forkings, the axils being wide and rounded. Sometimes a frond, or a branch, will divide into three or four lobes at the same point, spreading out like the fingers of the hand when widely opened. Again, the forkings will follow each other, in rapid succession, and again, only at long intervals. Usually several, and often quite a bundle of fronds, spring from the same discoid hold-fast upon the rock. The color is dark brown or purple. It shrinks much in drying, and adheres closely to paper. When in fruit, it makes interesting microscopical specimens. It is common from Long Island Sound northward. I have found it as plentiful at Newport, as at Marblehead.

Genus — *SCINIA*, Bivon.

SCINIA FURCILLATA, BIVON.

The *forked Scinia* is not a very common plant, but is worth looking for wherever it is likely to be found, viz.: in our warmer seas, south of Cape Cod, especially at Newport, Gay Head, and Katama, Mass., and in California, where it is said to be quite common. I took several fine plants in Newport in



EUTHORA CRISTATA, *Ag.*

July. It is a summer annual, of a fine lake-red color, not over four, and usually not over two inches high.

The frond is cylindrical, one-eighth of an inch in diameter, tapering much at the base, sometimes constricted at intervals, and repeatedly and regularly forking as it rises. The frond divides and subdivides six or eight times, and finally ends in little forks, hence its name. All the branches attain the same length, so that the plant is "level-topped," and its outline, when carefully laid out on paper, is almost a perfect semi-circle. It adheres well, and must not be subjected to too much pressure at first. The ultimate branchlets are usually thickened a little. It makes an interesting and sometimes a beautiful specimen. It grows in deep water.

Order.— *GIGARTINEÆ*.

Genus.— *PHYLLOPHORA*,* *Grev.*

The characteristic of the genus is a hard, cylindrical stem, considerably branched, from one to three inches long, and bearing upon the end of the branches a small, wedge-shaped, red leaflet.

* *Phyllophora* = Leaf-bearing.

PHYTOPIHIA MEDITERRANEA,* Ag.

This is the more common species of the two which are natives of our waters. It especially loves the warmer sea, though it is reported as not uncommon on our northern shores. Mrs. Davis collects it at Manhattan, and Mr. Collins at Revere. I found it at Newport and Wood's Hole in great abundance, especially at the latter named place. It grows in deep water on pebbles and rocks. From an expanded disk upon the stone, fifteen or twenty cylindrical fronds sometimes arise in a bunch. At the height of half an inch they form an irregular branching.

The branches are short and stiff and stumpy. Some of them soon expand into various sized wedge-shaped leaflets, from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch long, others appear merely flattened and then truncated; others bear the minute lobes of young sprouting leaflets. The typical leaflets are once or twice lobed or forked. The plants grow from one and one-half to six inches high, of a clear red color, and the old ones are often marked with patches of polyzoa or of calcareous Algae. It is a perennial.

PHYTOPIHIA BREVIFLORA, Ag.

This is said to be very common in deep water at

* *Mentzelia*, A. J. American Journal.

Halifax, and in northern regions generally. It differs from the last in having a much less branched stem, and a much broader and larger leaflet. Yet this is very variable both in size and form. But the frond is much more simple, and of a somewhat more robust habit than *P. membranifolia*. The leaflet is deeply lobed, but all the segments keep their wedge-shaped outline, and are themselves indented at the top. The color is a clear, strong red. It grows in deep water, and is a perennial. I have never collected it. Mr. Collins finds it occasionally at Nahant, in October, and Mrs. Davis finds it in the fall, on the open beaches, about Gloucester, after a storm. It has been found as a rarity, by Miss Booth, washed ashore at Orient. It has the same geographical range as the other species. Neither of these plants adhere to paper, nor are they especially interesting to the general collector.

Genus — *GYMNOGONGRUS*,* *Mart.*

This genus is represented by one species on the Atlantic and three on the Pacific coast, in our flora.

GYMNOGONGRUS NORVEGICUS, AG.

The *Norway* species is reported at many places

Gymnogongrus = Naked warts, seed vessels.

on our coast, Peaks Island, Me., Beverly and Nahant, Mass., and New York. But I do not think it can be a very common plant, for I have never happened to find it growing, and none of my correspondents have seemed to be more fortunate than myself. It grows in deep water, about two inches high, from a little disk, two or three at first cylindrical, twice as thick as a branch. In half an inch it forks, sending out a main branch each way. In half an inch more it flattens to one-eighth of an inch wide, and forks again with a widely rounded end. Finally these again fork in the same way, till five or six divisions have been made, and the ultimate lobes will be one-fourth to one-half an inch long, standing wide apart, and rounded at the ends. It has a dusky red color on top.

GRAYSONIA (MILLETIA).^{*} Ag.

This plant grows in the same place. Like the other, the main stem is cylindrical, but the stalk is shorter and flattens to one-eighth of an inch, starting from a discoid base, to a small narrow flat stem, which sends out other branches at once, or forks at the height of half an inch into two widely spreading parts. These divide and subdivide in the same way, two or three

^{*}See plate in the text.

times. In a plant two inches high, none of the parts are over one-tenth of an inch wide, and usually not more than one-sixteenth. The fertile fronds have little hemispherical fruit-vessels scattered over them.

The substance of the frond is thin, but cartilaginous and tough; the color, a darkish or brownish red. It adheres imperfectly to paper. It grows along the coast northward from Santa Barbara, not very common, on rocks, between tides, at all seasons.

GYMNOGONGRUS GRIFFITHSÆ, AG.

The color, size, and method of branching of this plant is much the same as that of the last. But it differs from that by not being flat, but quite cylindrical. The frond is not thicker than a bristle. It grows from one and one-half to two and one-half inches high, in tufts, upon rocks, between tides, each frond somewhat regularly forking three or four times. The fruit is held in little, dark-colored, prominent swellings, in the end branches. It has the same geographical range, and the same habitat as the last.

GYMNOGONGRUS LINEARIS, AG.

This is a much larger plant than either of the others, some in my herbarium being not less than

six inches high, and eight inches in the spread of the frond. The general habit of growth is the same as that of *G. leptophylla*.

Rising by a flattened stem, which, two inches from the base, widely forks, the two parts themselves fork three or four times. The segments are nowhere more than one-tenth of an inch wide, and all gradually taper towards the end, the ultimate ones being long and slender.

The bristly vessels stand out like hemispherical warts, one-tenth to one-eighth of an inch in diameter, upon the flat side of the frond. Color of the plant a dark red; substance, thickish, cartilaginous, leathery. The general distribution and habitat are the same as that of the other Pacific species, along the whole coast of California.

Genus.—*AMNELETTA*,* Ag.

AMNELETTA PELAGICA,† FR.

This species is very common from New York northward, and is also found sparingly at some points on the west coast. It is extremely easy of identifi-

* *Ahrfelia*. Name of Fr. Mufsch, a German botanist.

† *Plumetia*. Name of Fr. M. de Dup.

cation. If you find thrown upon the beach, or growing upon the rocks, between tides, a tangled bunch of black, branched, crooked, very stiff, wire-like sea-weed, half as big as your fist, or larger, the wires as thick as large pins, or knitting-needles, you may be sure it is *A. plicata*.

It is very irregularly and profusely branched, sometimes by widely forking, sometimes four or five branches will grow out close together from the side of the stem, and perpendicular to it; and the parts spreading and bending by sharp angles in all ways, the plant will be tangled and intricate, beyond description.

Again, it will grow up, and by the upward tendency of the branches, and something like regular forkings, will attain a considerable perpendicular height, six to ten inches, or so, and appear to have some systematic plan of life. These forms, I have collected somewhat abundantly at Newport. But the first-described aspect is by far the most common.

On being exposed on the beach for some time, it will be found faded or bleached perfectly white. It does not adhere to paper, and is altogether as unmanageable a bit of vegetable crookedness and perversity, as one would care to meet. It is too common to require the naming of special localities.

AHSNETHA GIGARTINOIDES, AG.

This plant is found only on the California coast. It is reported not common at Santa Cruz and quite rare at Santa Barbara. It is a more robust and, by far, less profusely or irregularly branching plant, than the last.

The specimens in my herbarium are six inches high, some of them rising for three inches in a single cylindrical stem, and then forking regularly and evenly in one plane six times, giving sixty-four terminal points to the plant. Others fork fewer times, and less widely, and nearer the bottom of the stem, and then stretch out in long segments two or three inches, before they divide for the second and third time. Like the other, it does not adhere to paper, and its substance is hard and horny when dry. Color, a dark red.

Genus.—*CYSTOCLONIUM*,* *Kütz.*

CYSTOCLONIUM PURPURASCENS, *Kütz.*

The purple Cystoclonium is a very common, sometimes a provokingly common, coarse, bushy, and

* *Cystoclonium*—Bladdery tracheæ.



PLOCAMIUM COCCINEUM, *Lyngh.*

generally uninteresting plant. It grows everywhere along our eastern coast, but more plentiful, I think, in our northern waters. At least, my correspondents so report it. It grows between tides, on the rocks, in tide pools, and in deep water.

The main stem runs through the whole plant, thick as a match, somewhat translucent and fleshy, a foot or so high, when full grown. It is irregularly much branched all around, with branches which are themselves branched like the main stem. The ultimate branches are somewhat narrowed at the base, and attenuated into acute points, and sometimes into long, slender, hair-like prolongations at the top.

In variety *cirrhosa*, these attenuated ramuli have the habit of twisting themselves into spirals, like the tendrils of the pea or grape vine, and wind themselves about the branches of neighboring plants, quite after the manner of their more cultivated cousins, the vines. The variety, is perhaps quite as common as the normal form on our shores, and will be likely first to attract the notice of the attentive eye, to the species.

Much trimming will be needed to make the plant presentable on paper. The color varies from a light red brown to a dark purple, or even black, when dry. You will often find that the lesser branches are much

swollen at points, into what appear to be little "bladders," as the name of the plant mentions. This is caused by the lateral nodules of fruit bulging the ramulis out at these points. It may be collected during the whole season. In some places it will make no inconsiderable part of the mass of smaller weeds, which are found piled up on the beach.

Genus.—*CALLOPHYLLIS*,* *Kütz.*

One of the marked features, of the marine flora of California, are the large and brilliant plants of this genus. None of the red ALGÆ excel them in brilliancy of color, and few in size of plant, in spread of frond, or variety of form. They are common everywhere on the coast, and grow mostly in deep water.

CALLOPHYLLIS VARIEGATA, Ag.

None are more common or more variable than the plants of this species. It is rightly named. Plate XVI. shows a common, and what may be considered a typical form of it. It gives at least the general method of the division of the frond. And yet many plants are far removed from this form, by having all the segments very narrow and long, one-eighth of

* *Calliophyllis*—Beautiful Leaf.

an inch wide, and six inches long; or very wide, from an inch to an inch and a quarter broad, and no more than half a foot long.

But the deeply cleft, widely spreading, flat frond, with the segments wedge-shaped, and the extreme ends of all the parts notched in, more or less angularly, are unmistakable marks of the species under all forms. It adheres fairly well to paper. Color, from a darkish to a bright red. The older parts of the plant are thick. The fruit appears in hemispherical warts, scattered over the surface of the frond. Dr. Farlow expressed to me the opinion, that California plants, which have been distributed under the name *C. discigera*, are only extreme forms of *C. variegata*, while those which have been called by collectors *C. ornata*, are really none other than members of the species to be next described, viz.:

CALLOPHYLLIS FURCATA, FARLOW.

Starting from a mere point, where the frond is attached, it widens out till it is from half an inch to an inch wide, and several inches long, and then divides in various ways, mostly by the process of splitting. The clefts are narrow and deep, and some of them run near to the base of the frond; or starting together from the

widest part, the clefts run to the end outward, and the segments are arranged like the fingers of the hand, when spread apart somewhat; or the frond may be long and narrow, with an occasional fork.

In every case, except that of the deeply cleft fronds, the lobes are bordered on both edges by a multitude of tongue-shaped leaflets, from one to two inches long, and from one eighth to one half an inch wide, much attenuated at base, and with a somewhat rounded point at top. The color is a deep, darkish red. The substance is firm, and in old plants, thick and hard when dry. The fruit, in prominent warts, is scattered over the surface of the frond. The plants in my herbarium range from four to fourteen inches in height. It grows between tides at all seasons, and is not uncommon at Santa Cruz, and other parts of the coast.

CALOPHYLLIS LABELLULATA, HARV.

This species is more decidedly fan-shaped in outline, and in the division and spread of its main branches, than either of the other species. The principle stem forks, but not widely, and these again fork; then, at a distance of half an inch or so, they divide into half a dozen different segments, each of which repeats the same process, two or three times. The segments are from one fourth to one-sixteenth of

an inch wide, and the extreme ends are notched in, not unlike those of the *Euthora cristata*.

Agardh takes notice that the whole plant resembles some forms of that species. I am not informed whether or not they are commonly found larger than those in my herbarium. These are two inches high, and about three inches wide. The color is a bright rose red, and the substance thin and delicate, adhering well to paper. It is a common plant at all seasons, north of Santa Barbara, and grows between tides and below, on other Algæ.

Genus.—*GIGARTINA*,* *Lam.*

This genus, which has several large and showy species on the Pacific coast, and in other parts of the world, has but one, rather humble and insignificant representative, on our eastern shores.

The fronds of the Pacific plants are inclined to be thick, fleshy and bulky; and all the species show, in some form, the presence of the papillose or tuberculose processes, which characterize, and give the genus its name. The plants are of a decidedly gelatinous substance, and one can readily see, that

* *Gigartina* = Grape stones, referring to fruit-bearing tubercles on the frond.

they might be easily applied to culinary uses in the same way as the "Irish Moss."

GRACILINA MAMMILLOSA, Ag.

This plant grows near low-tide, in Massachusetts Bay, and northward, upon the rocks, among the "Irish Moss," or *Cladonia crispata*, which it much resembles in appearance. It has very much the same habit of growth, a flattened, leathery, tough frond, breaking from near the base, dividing and subdividing in the same way, broadly and openly. The segments are more or less wedge-shaped, and have a tendency to roll their edges inward, toward one surface, making a channel on that side. It differs from the *Cladonia*, by having on the inside, or concave side of the frond, a numerous growth of papillose protuberances. These readily distinguish the plant, and give it its specific name.

I have collected it in considerable quantities at Marblehead, and Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Bray find it among the commonest plants on Cape Ann, as Mr. Collins does also at Nahant. It is common at Santa Cruz and northward. The color is a very dark purple, black and rigid when dry. It does not adhere to paper.

GIGARTINA RADULA,* AG.

This, and the remaining species of this genus, are exclusively natives of the Pacific coast. This is the largest and most pretentious species of the genus. It has a large, flat, thick, dark, livid red frond, which takes on in different plants quite a variety of forms and outlines. But in the main, it is simple, or if divided, then only by the presence of one or two clefts of greater or less depth.

It puts out no branches or leaflets, but is more or less thickly peppered over with warty protuberances, which seen along the edges of the frond in profile, appear to be mostly minute globes, a half or a quarter as large as a pin head, set upon short stalks.

The frond itself rises from a short, flattened stem, from which it more or less rapidly widens to a breadth of several inches, then, in the simpler forms, rounds off, usually very bluntly, at the top. The largest specimen in my herbarium is fourteen inches long, and six inches wide in the middle, tapering more rapidly and acutely to the top than to the bottom. But another specimen, ten inches long, and four and a half broad, tapers quite acutely to the base, and is very broad and blunt at top, even cut in, heart-shaped.

* Radula = A scraper.

I have seen much larger plants than either of these. The variety *var. tenuis* grows two or three feet long, and six to ten inches wide. But the heavy, thick, leathery, and flat frond will serve to distinguish this from either of the other species. My California correspondents all report it very common from San Diego to Santa Cruz, growing between tides, on rocks the water runs up, or below tide, and in the sluice ways. It is truly a noble plant, and with its livid red color, may be a striking feature, rising and falling in the green water.

GLAUCINA SENOGA,* KUIZ.

This resembles the last species only in its thick, leathery substance, and its reddened, spiny surface. The profliferous are pointed, and not rounded at the end, as in *G. rubra*, and they often attain considerable length.

The form of the frond is extremely variable. Sometimes it rises from a cylindrical stem, flattens broadly, and then divides, as the hand divides into fingers. At times it keeps its main frond entire, and simple, tapering gradually and gracefully to base and apex, and throws out from each edge a multitude of long, narrow leaflets, pointed above and below. These are some-

* *var. tenuis*, Terry.

times simple, and sometimes forked, from one to three inches long, and from one-eighth to one-third of an inch wide.

Both the main frond and the leaflets are covered with a profusion of the stout spinose, or papillose processes peculiar to the genus. Color, a dark red, brown, or purple. It grows from six to twelve inches high, upon the rocks, between tides, and below, at all seasons. Dr. Dimmick and Mrs. Bingham report it very common at Santa Barbara, upon the rocks near shore. But Mr. Cleveland at San Diego, and Dr. Anderson at Santa Cruz, find it not so plentiful as the last, or the next species.

GIGARTINA MICROPHYLLA,* HARV.

The most characteristic difference between this plant and the two preceding species, is its much lighter and thinner frond, and its slenderer, spore-bearing spines. It rises from a disk by a flattened short stem, which more or less rapidly expands into a wide, thin, flat frond. This remains simple or else divides into two or three segments, each of which tapers into a long, slender, pointed apex. This attenuation of the plant at the top, seems to be characteristic of the species. It is thickly covered with the

Microphylla = Small-leaved.

long slender spines, and often bears a few small, thin leaflets along its edges. It grows to the height of twelve or sixteen inches or more, and is an inch or an inch and a half wide. The color is a deep, brownish red. It is abundant along the whole California coast. It may be found near the wharf, at Santa Barbara, and at the beach, and mussel beds, at La Jolla, San Diego.

A plant, which the botanists have insisted upon calling a variety of this, var. *horrida*, but which differs from it in all respects, quite as much as *G. spinosa* does, is very common along the whole coast. It is a much smaller plant, thicker, and darker colored, and vastly more profusely and irregularly divided, and branched, than the typical form. It is literally clothed in almost every part, with long, closely set, simple or branched spines. Its appearance well entitles it to the cognomen "horrid." It is present in considerable numbers, in almost every gathering of California "Sea Mosses" which one gets. Why it is not worthy of a regular specific "local habitation and a name," is more than appears clear to me.

GIGARTINA CANALICULATA, HARV.

This, also, is a very common species on the California coast, but quite unlike any other representa-

tive of the genus found there. It rises from a few matted fibres in a narrow, flattened stem, one-tenth of an inch wide, whose edges are slightly turned upon one side, making a channel on that side, and leaving the other slightly convex. It is bare for an inch or more, and then forks or irregularly branches from its two edges. The opposite branches divide and sub-divide once or twice, after a more or less pinnate fashion. The ultimate ramuli, which are minute spines, often bear the fruit in swollen and rounded vessels, developed in their middle in such a way as frequently to turn the end of the spine down at right angles to its general axis, so as to make the whole bear a striking resemblance to a minute bird's head, bill and all.

It grows in dense tufts, from two to four inches high, in tide pools, and on the rocks between tides, all the season through. Dr. Dimmick collects it at Castle Point, Santa Barbara, but it may be looked for, I suppose, in favorable localities everywhere. The younger parts of the plant adhere well to paper.

Genus. — *CHONDROSUS*,* *Lin.*

Character of *J. LANGE*.

This is the famous "Irish Moss" of commerce. It is collected in large quantities on our eastern coast, exposed to the sun to dry and bleach, and then sold to the grocer for his customers to make *Irish moss* etc. It grows very common upon the rocks between tides, and a little below, and is as variable a plant as it is common. It is so well known in the East that it hardly need a special description. For others, I may, perhaps, venture to append a brief account.

The fronds are from three to six inches high; thick, tough and leathery. At first, it is a flattened stem; this, at the height of an inch or more, when it is from one eighth to one half an inch broad, forks widely. Thence, at varying distances, the parts divide and sub divide, in the same way five or six times. The frond exhibits all the possible variations between the long and narrow, and the short and wide, and all shades of color, between an olive green and a very dark purple, or jet black.

The purple and other dark shades are apt to be

* *Chondrus* = cartilage

† *Chrys.* = gold

sheeny, or iridescent, in the water, and are sometimes among the most beautiful plants to be found growing in the tide pools, especially when the sun shines upon them. It turns much darker, and does not adhere to paper, in drying. Its geographical range is from the Carolinas north, on the east coast. It is not found on the Pacific side of the continent, though two other species of the genus, which I have not thought it best to give an account of, do occur there, viz.: *C. canaliculatus* and *C. affinis*, the latter of which, Dr. Farlow thinks, may be a variety of the former.

Genus.—*IRIDÆA*,* Bory.

IRIDÆA LAMINARIOIDES, BORY.

This species sufficiently characterizes the genus. It has a large, wide, thick, membraneous frond, arising from a stalk two inches long, which is at first cylindrical and then flattened. The frond is usually simple, though sometimes lobed; from one to two feet long and from one to three inches wide, smooth when barren, warty when bearing the true fruit, and

* *Iridæa* = Many colors.

thickly dotted over, when bearing tetraspores, with small, colored, raised spots.

Dried, the plant is stiff, substantial, and tough, and of a very dark red color. It is among the commonest of plants at Santa Cruz, at all seasons, near low tide mark on the rocks, and in tide pools. It is very scarce at Santa Barbara, growing on small rocks near low tide, and is altogether absent at San Diego. No representative of the genus is found on our eastern shores.

Order - *CRYPTONEMIEÆ*.

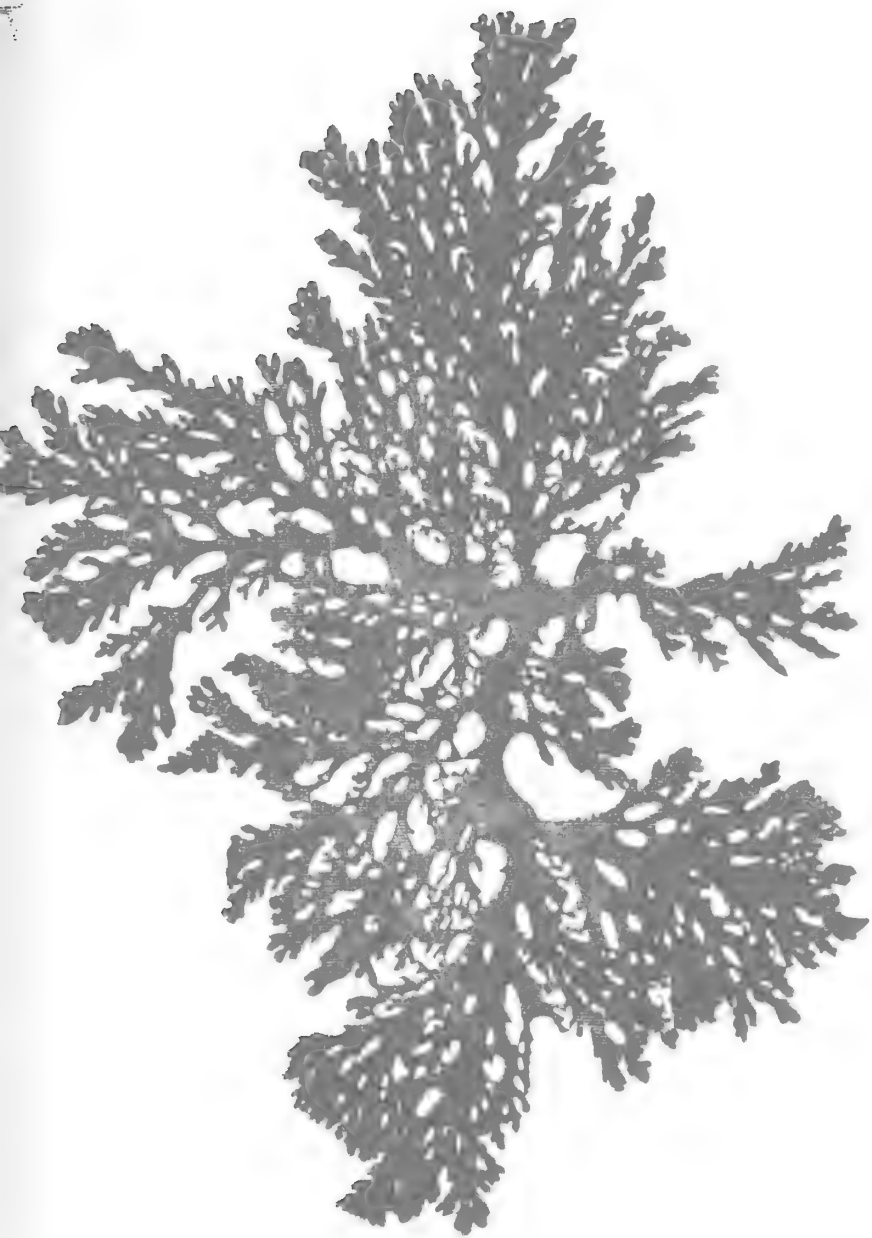
Genus - *PRIONITIS*,* *Ag.*

This is a very common form on the whole of the west coast. The genus is characterized when dry, by a thick, hard, smooth, leathery, flat frond, of a dark red brown color.

PRIONITIS LANCEOLATA, HARB.

The specific name refers to the lance-shaped leaflets, which are found upon the edges of its branches. The plant has a narrow, flattened frond, one tenth of an inch wide, which sparingly forks, or branches from its two edges, in a very irregular,

* *Prionites* - A little saw.



CALLOPHYLLIS VARIEGATA, *Ag.*

straggling manner, usually with long distances between the divisions. Although it is an extremely variable plant, it is not difficult to recognize, when once known, as it contrives, in some way, to show its specific peculiarity, viz.: the putting out of minute lance-shaped leaflets, along the edges of the long, ultimate branchlets, which always stand out perpendicularly to the axis of the branch. These are very much constricted at the base, but rounded more or less at the top, and are from one-sixteenth to one-half an inch in length. The plant attains, in full growth, a height of ten inches or more.

Mr. Cleveland finds it, from October to May, washed upon the shore from deep water, at San Diego. At Santa Barbara, it is found in the same situation, also growing on the rocks near shore. Dr. Anderson finds it on shelving rocks and in tide pools, all the year, at Santa Cruz. It is extremely common everywhere.

PRIONITIS ANDERSONII, EATON.

This is a much larger plant than the last. It is common at Santa Cruz, but somewhat rare on other parts of the coast. It was named by Prof. Eaton, for that most industrious and zealous Algologist, Dr. Anderson, of Santa Cruz. The plants are a foot or

more high, and usually consist of a main frond, which is flat, thick, and of a dark red color, tapering to a point above and below, with a marked tendency to bend toward one edge like a sabre. This may be the whole of the plant, and then the frond will measure a foot in length, and an inch in width, at the widest part.

Commonly, however, this is but the central part of a large and widely spreading plant, the secondary fronds, branching from the sides of the main frond. Sometimes, this may be comparatively small, no more than two inches long, and three tenths of an inch wide, and throw out on each edge a considerable number of long, flat, tapering, sabre-shaped frondlets, perhaps, a foot or more long. Again, the main stem may be three times as large every way, and the branches no more than four or five inches. So they vary in relative size and proportion. The plants of this species are usually of a deep red, wine color. They do not adhere to paper.

Genus.—*SARCOPHYLLIS*, Ag.

SARCOPHYLLIS CALIFORNICA.

This and another species, *S. edulis*, Agardh takes

from the old genus, *Schizymenia*, to make this new genus of.

It has no stalk, but expands upwards into the wedge-shaped base of the broad, thickish membrane. The one before me, kindly lent by Prof. Eaton, is not more than five inches long, but is quite two inches wide at its widest part, tapering to a rounded point at the top. The membrane is simple, but more or less torn. The color is a dark purple, darker in drying.

It is not very common at Santa Cruz, growing on rocks and weeds, on rocky beaches. It is not elsewhere reported in California, and it does not occur at all on our eastern coast, though its generic congener, *S. edulis*, is common enough on the west coast of Europe.

Genus.—*GRATELOUPIA*,* Ag.

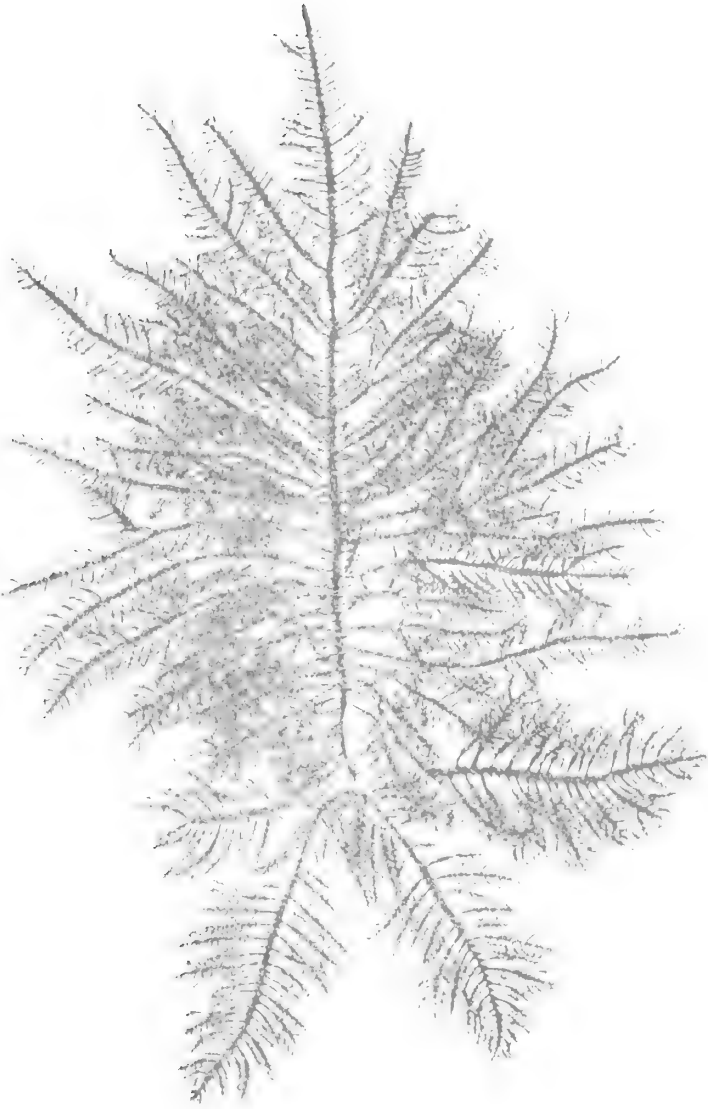
GRATELOUPIA CUTLERIÆ, Kütz.

This is a large, coarse, flat, extremely variable plant, quite common on the California coast, except in the extreme south, where Mr. Cleveland sets it

* *Grateloupia*. Named for Dr. Grateloup, a French Algologist.

down as a rarity. It often attains the height of two or three feet. Sometimes the frond will be perfectly simple, an inch wide, and two feet long, tapering to a narrow base and apex; sometimes a foot high and three or four inches wide; smooth and blunt at top; colored so as to closely resemble a frond of *Ulva laminarioides*, from which then, it is possible to distinguish it only by a microscopical dissection, of the structure of the plant. Again, it will be deeply cleft into many lobes from near the bottom to the top; and, at other times, it will put out a series of leaflets from both edges; or it will combine both these departures from simplicity in one plant; or it will throw out from the truncated top of a long, wide, simple frond, a number of long, narrow frondlets, much attenuated at each end.

The color is a reddish brown, changing by fading to various shades of brown and purple, and even to a dull green, or dirty white. Sometimes all these colors will be found in the same frond. It grows in deep water, plentiful in the north. Dr. Dimmick finds it very common near the light-house, at Santa Barbara. It may be looked for at all seasons.



PTILOTA PLUMOSA, *Ag.* *var.* SERRATA.

Order.—*DUMONTIÆ*.

Genus.—*HALOSACCION*,* *Kütz.*

HALOSACCION RAMENTACEUM,† AG.

This is truly an Arctic plant, growing only in northern waters, but there sufficiently plentiful. So far as I know, it has not been found south of Gloucester. Mrs. Davis finds it in deep tide pools, from April to August, at Brace's Cove, Gloucester; and Mrs. Bray on rocks, in tide pools, plentiful at Bass Rocks, Gloucester. Harvey figures it as a plant twelve to fourteen inches high, when full grown; with a pronounced leading stem as thick as a crow's quill at the middle, much attenuated at the base, and somewhat so at the top; clothed on all sides above the middle with an abundance of branches, half as large as the main stem, from one to three inches long, mostly simple, but sometimes branched, and always attenuated at base and apex. Both stem and branches are hollow.

My American plants are of a decided red color; but I have Spitzbergen plants, from Prof. Kjellman, of Sweden, which are of a dull purple color,

* Halosaccion = Sea-bag.

† Ramentaceum = Branched.

and differ from Dr. Harvey's figure in the much greater length of their branches. Prof. Eaton describes a variety which he calls *glabratum*, found in abundance at Eastport, Maine, which differs much from the normal form. It is flattened, wide, near one inch in the middle, but sword shaped and attenuated at both ends; sometimes simple, and sometimes branched on the edges. Some specimens in my herbarium show tendencies toward that form. It is a variable but not uninteresting plant, and collectors along the coast of Maine, and the Provinces, will not fail to find it in plenty, on the rocks, near low-tide.

Order. — *SPYRIDIEÆ*.

Genus — *SPYRIDIA*,* *Harv.*

SPYRIDIA FILAMENTOSA, HARV.

This plant is an inhabitant of the warmer seas. It is found common only on our southern shores. I know of no well authenticated case of its having been found north of Cape Cod. But south of the Cape it certainly is as common as almost any plant. I certainly found it in abundance at Newport, from

* *Spyridia* = A small basinet, referring to the fruit.

July to October, and in Providence River, in August. Miss Booth found it not uncommon at Peconic Bay, and other points about the east end of Long Island. It is also reported by Harvey, at various places in our southern waters, as far as Key West.

The frond is filiform, not usually thicker than a bristle, from three to six inches or more high, generally much and irregularly branched, the branches spreading widely, and being themselves divided and sub-divided into a wealth of lesser ramifications. The branchlets, when young, are visibly articulate; and all of the smaller branches, and often all the branches, are clothed throughout with a light growth of very delicate, hair-like filaments, not much over one-tenth of an inch long. These are plainly visible to the naked eye, and give the name, and characteristic mark, of the species. The color is a purplish red, but the hue may change by fading through all shades to a pale green or yellow. It grows below tide marks, a fathom or two, and so must be looked for, among the floating burden of the sea. It adheres fairly to paper, and with its fine and gracefully disposed branches, and its soft haze of fairy filaments, bordering all, it makes a very pretty specimen.

MELISSARIA CALIFORNICA, FARLOW.

In general form and substance, this very much resembles the last species, but differs a little in the disposition of the ultimate ramuli. But a perfectly unmistakable mark may be found in the position of the fruit. And it would not be exactly safe to call any specimen *M. Californica*, which does not demonstrate its identity by having fruit.

In *M. Calicuti*, the fruit is borne on the inside of the ultimate ramulus, and is surrounded by a little whorl of incurved, short, spine-like processes, which partly enclose it. In *M. Californica*, the fruit is borne on the outside of the ramulus, and is bare, and destitute of this enclosing whorl. The species is not so common as the last, but is found growing in the same situations along with that.

MELISSARIA BOFFALDI, RUPR.

Our artist has given such a good picture of this beautiful plant, in Fig. 2, Plate VII, that it cannot be necessary to enter into a detailed verbal description of it. There is nothing in the waters of the Northern Pacific that can possibly be mistaken for it.

It will be observed that the very graceful outline of the plant, is obtained by carrying out, in detail, a perfectly uniform and very simple method of branch-

ing, viz.: putting every secondary branch upon the inside of its primary, and bending the primary outward and backward. This plant could hardly fail to give a fruitful hint, for a decorative design, to any artistic mind.

It is found only in the northern waters of the Pacific, as its name implies. But it is common at Santa Cruz, in tide pools, at all seasons. It is of a very dark brown color, often almost black. It does not very perfectly adhere to paper, and so like its "next of kin," *M. Coulteri*, it becomes a very useful plant in working out beautiful "Sea Moss" designs.

Genus.—*CERAMIUM*.* *Ag.*

This genus furnishes several of our most common and most beautiful "Sea Mosses." There are plenty of good reasons for all being favorites with collectors. The distinguishing characteristics of the genus are either or both of the following, viz.: 1. The tendency of the tops of the branches to bend in towards each other, the last fork being quite incurved and hooked, like two minute fish-hooks, turned point to point. 2. The variegation of the stems and branches, as seen with a good pair of eyes, or

* *Ceramium* = A pitcher, referring to fruit.

under a pocket lens, by alternate bands of lighter and darker color, sometimes white and black, sometimes white and red, and sometimes two shades of red. This characteristic never fails, except sometimes in the older parts of very robust specimens of *C. rubrum*.

CERAMIMUM RUBRUM,* Ag.

This plant is common, not only throughout our entire eastern and western coasts, but in almost every sea upon the globe. I doubt if there is another so thoroughly-going cosmopolite, in the whole marine flora of the world.

It grows upon everything, rocks, and stones, and shells, and almost all sorts of sea plants. This ability to be on a good footing with every kind of companionship, and to feel at home wherever it can find a place to stand, and sprout, and grow, will account, perhaps, for its universal presence and its wide distribution.

It grows in pools, between tiles, and in deep water. It is extremely variable in appearance, and will sometimes almost "deceive the very elect," into believing they have found some other species. It grows from two to ten inches high, thicker than a

* Rubrum = Red

bristle in the larger parts, often, indeed, as stout as wrapping-twine, and always has a coarse appearance.

It branches mostly by forking, the lower divisions distant, the upper ones nearer and nearer together, sometimes narrow, and sometimes widely spreading. The segments attenuate as they divide. The apices are either slightly incurved or quite hooked. The variegated bands are less plainly marked in this, than in either of the other species to be described, and rarely appear as other than light, or dark shades, of the prevailing red.

The microscopist will find the plant covered throughout with a coating or "bark" of small cells. In the other species to be described, this coating is not continuous, but extends only as rings, of a red or dark color, about the nodes or joints of the frond. This is a sure guide to it in all the many forms which the species will assume.

To the collector, who depends upon his eyes and his pocket lens, the deep, full red color, which, indeed, may be faded out by exposure, the general appearance of coarseness, combined with the incurved or hooked apices, will be a sufficiently safe ground for saying that his plant, as he pulls it from the water, is *C. rubrum*.

CERAMIUM DESTONORHAMISII, CH.

This species Harvey describes as *C. Hooperi*, in honor of his friend, Mr. J. Hooper, of Brooklyn, N. Y., an enthusiastic and intelligent Algologist, who with Professor Bailey and others, as I have already mentioned in the "Introduction," did much in that time, to help forward Harvey's study of our plants. They all find ample acknowledgement in the pages of the "Nereis."

But it is conceded now that this is no new species, but an old and not uncommon one, on the shores of Europe. It is common along our northern coast, north of Nahant. I found it in plenty at Marblehead, and Mr. Collins at Nahant on the sides of perpendicular rocks, overhung with *Fucus*. Mrs. Davis collects it on rocks in tide pools at Gloucester. Professor Verrill found it on the piles of the wharf at Eastport, and Mr. Prudden at Grand Manan. It grows from two to four or five inches high, from a mass of creeping filaments. The fronds are not much coarser than human hair, and divide throughout by true but not very wide, forkings. The apices are attenuated, sharply pointed, and but slightly incurved or bent, mostly straight or awl-shaped.

Under a lens the markings or variegated bands

are clearly seen. The dark ones keep the uniform proportion of being almost exactly as long as broad, or quite square in every part of the frond. The white bands vary very much in length, and are longest in the old parts of the plant, and gradually shorten toward the apices. The color is a *dark purple*, which sometimes is given out in pressing and drying, so as to stain the paper red or purple. It may be looked for, all the collecting season through, on the sides of perpendicular rocks near low-tide mark.

CERAMIUM STRICTUM,* HARV.

This is probably the species which Harvey describes in the "Nereis," under the name of *C. diaphanum*. Nothing is more common than it and the next species, except it be *C. rubrum*, all along our southern shores. The plant grows in tufts, from two to four inches high, as fine as hair, and divides or branches, by narrowish forks, more and more close, towards the extremity of the frond.

The variegated appearance of the frond is plainly visible to the naked eye. The dark red or purplish bands, are relatively very short, especially toward the base of the plant, where the white interstices are

* Strictum = Drawn together, close, tight.

three or four times longer than broad. Toward the apices these shorten, till they are not much longer than the colored bands. The apices are sometimes only recurved, but more frequently hooked.

It may always be distinguished from the next, with which only is it likely to be confounded, by its somewhat greater length; its narrower forking; its decided tinge of purple in the prevailing red, of the dry plant; and the fact that the fronds of a tuft appear to be of a considerably different length, so that the outline of the mounted tuft will be decidedly uneven and jagged. I collected it in abundance at Newport and Wood's Holl, in the summer and fall. I have never found it in Massachusetts Bay. But Mr. Collins reports it as not uncommon in the warm waters, on the muddy bottom of Mystic river marshes, about Boston. And Mrs. Davis collects it in the river, at Little God Harbor, Gloucester.

CRAMNUM FASCIATUM,* HARV.

This I consider our most beautiful *Cramnum*. It is very common at all points, where I have visited the south shore of New England and New York, especially at Newport, where I took hundreds of splendid plants. It grows on *Zostera*, *Chondrus*

* *Fasciatum* = sharp pointed.

crispus, and other Algæ, in pools, or below tide. Its most usual form is that of a dense globose tuft, from one to two inches in diameter, of a brilliant red color.

It is very easily seen and caught, as it comes floating in upon the waves. Examined particularly, it will be found finer than human hair, of much the same thickness throughout, branched by wide forkings, the forks coming nearer and nearer together, toward the end of the frond, see Plate XIX., Fig. 2.

The beautiful pink bands are, relatively to the colorless interstices, very short. They are, in fact, shorter than the diameter of the frond, so that under the lens, they appear to be rectangular patches of color, longer crosswise than lengthwise of the frond. The white spaces between, shorten as we proceed from the base to the top of the frond, thus bringing the colored bands closer and closer together.

The filaments in the tufts are of the same general length, as are also their several divisions. This makes the tuft level-topped, and produces that globose appearance which is so characteristic of the species. It also causes that constant tendency of the plant, when mounted on paper, to display its terminal branchlets in some segment of a circle. This difference in outline, the shorter and more uniform

length of the frond, and the more brilliant pink color, with no admixture of purple, easily distinguish this species from the last.

C. arabization, which Hurcy figures and describes, Table XXXIII. B., of the "Nereis," Dr. Farlow thinks may be a variety of *C. fastigiatum*, but is in doubt. He declares, on the authority of A. Ward, that it is not the same as the species of that name in the European flora. I took it in unlimited quantities, in the little harbor at Wood's Holl, the 1st of October. It is, indeed, a very beautiful and interesting plant.

Genr.—*PTILOTA*,* Ag.

The plants of this genus, which contains two eastern and three western species, are characterized by their cartilaginous, flattened, narrow, pinnately branched, leathery or fern-like fronds. The two eastern species may be easily distinguished by the relative fineness and the place of growth of the two plants; the three western, by certain marked peculiarities of appearance and ramification.

PTILOTA LIMBATA, Ag.

The var. *ovata* of this genus is a very common

* *Ptilota* = *Phyllophora*, stem furnished with plants.

plant in deep water, all along our coast, north of Boston. It grows, attached to rocks and stones, in the bottom of the sea, and to the stems and roots of *Laminaria*. It will be found in great abundance on all open beaches where the waves have deposited it, brought up from the depths.

The frond is three to six inches in extent, one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch wide, flattened, tough, cartilaginous, irregularly, pinnately branched from the edges, branches likewise flattened and branched from their edges, all in one plane. Plate XVII., is an exact copy of a specimen in my herbarium, and very fairly represents the beauties of this plant, as well as the pinnate method of branching, common to the genus.

The peculiarity of the species is the dissimilarity of the opposite pinnae on the ultimate branches. From the branches there will spring forth on one side a beautiful little plume or pinna, while exactly opposite to it, will be a short, curved, undivided spine-like process, somewhat thickened, and often toothed on the outer edge; all the ultimate divisions stand out almost at right angles to the branches. The color is red. A perennial, perfect in summer; adheres, but rather imperfectly to paper. It need not be looked for south of Cape Cod, but it is

found on the coast of California, and in the north Pacific very common.

PILOIA ELEGANS, BONNEM.

This is a much more delicate plant than the last, narrower, thinner and of a darker color. It is common from New York northward. It may be found almost always growing upon the perpendicular sides of cliffs, under the overhanging "Rockweed," near low-water mark. That is the only situation in which I have ever seen it growing. But I have collected it in no little abundance about the beach, at Newport, in the summer and fall, among the mass of sea weed left by the waves. There, it must grow in deep water.

The fronds are nearly cylindrical, but branch like the last, from opposite sides in one plane, compound pinnate, the pinnæ and pinnule opposite and *adax*, though, I think, in most cases one of them is apt to be much smaller than the other. The large and small parts alternate, so that the symmetry of the frond is maintained. Often the smaller pinnule is suppressed altogether, and the branching will thence seem to be alternate.

The ultimate ramuli are composed of a single row of square or oblong cells. This is a fine, delicate and beautiful plant. It adheres well to paper. The

young plumules make beautiful microscopical specimens, if mounted in some fluid which does not shrink the cells. The beauty, as well as the interest of the specimen, will be enhanced if the plant bears upon the tips of its plumules, the tetrasporic fruit. The color is a darkish purple, more or less red in the younger parts.

PTILOTA DENSA, AG.

This and the two following species belong to California. The frond is compressed, one-eighth of an inch wide, thick, cartilaginous, from three to twelve inches high. The leading stem bears along its edges stout branches, which are either simple or branched, on the same plan as the main stem. The axils of the primary branches make an angle of about 45° . The ultimate pinnæ, which clothe the edges of the whole plant, are closely set, making a dense border to the frond, of very uniform length, one-tenth of an inch or so, opposite, and *very unlike*. The one is stout, undivided, incurved, sharply toothed on the outside; the other opposite, slender, much shorter, pinnately and widely divided. The latter is seen to lie almost hidden out of sight, under the over-arching pinnule which grows next below it. For, it will be observed that, the two forms alternate with

each other quite regularly, on both sides of the plant.

This species is a much more robust plant than either of the other California *Phloa*, thicker and denser, every way in appearance. That fact will commonly serve to distinguish it from them. But there are other points which help the discrimination, viz.: the *ultimate simple* pinnae of this species is sabre-shaped, arched or incurved, and toothed on the outer edge only, while theirs is relatively smaller, straighter, slenderer, more club-shaped, and in *Ph. hypnoides*, not toothed, while in *Ph. aplanalis* it is commonly toothed on both sides.

It grows in deep water. Mr. Cleveland gets it from January to April, not very common at San Diego. Dr. Anderson reports it not very common, on the beach, at Santa Cruz, all the year round. Mrs. Bingham says it is rare at Santa Barbara; she finds it, in February, washed ashore from deep water.

PHLOA HYPNOIDES, HARV.

I have plants of this species quite two feet long. It greatly resembles *Ph. densa* in its general habit of growth. It has a prominent leading stem, flattened, branching irregularly along either edge, with long, widely spreading branches. These also are beset by

shorter secondary branches in the same manner, so that the whole plant lies in one plane. The secondary branches bear the pinnæ. These are opposite and *unlike*.

They consist of a prominent, somewhat bent, thick, club-shaped, obtuse, untoothed ramulus, one-tenth of an inch long, set opposite a smaller pinnately divided pinnule. The smaller divisions of this pinnule seem to be in form like the large, undivided ramulus, which is placed opposite to it on the plant. The divided pinnules seem to be quite insignificant, and are often almost suppressed between the stout, self asserting ramuli by their side.

It does not adhere to paper very well. In color it is a reddish purple, fading to green or a dirty white, older parts often almost black. Mr. Cleveland says it is a rare plant at San Diego, cast up from deep water, from November to April. Mrs. Bingham reports it not very common at Santa Barbara, in May, and June. But Dr. Anderson finds it common at Santa Cruz. It evidently loves a northern climate.

PTILOTA ASPLENOIDES, AG.

This is a still more distinctly northern plant than the last. It is reported in California, only at Santa Cruz, and there as scarce. It is a very much slen-

derer plant than the last, though growing to the height of eighteen inches. The frond is compressed or flat; one-tenth of an inch wide, of uniform breadth, with a leading stem, and branches and pinnae on both edges; the axils of primary and secondary branches narrow, while the pinnae are set almost at right angles to the axis of the branch. They are opposite and unlike.

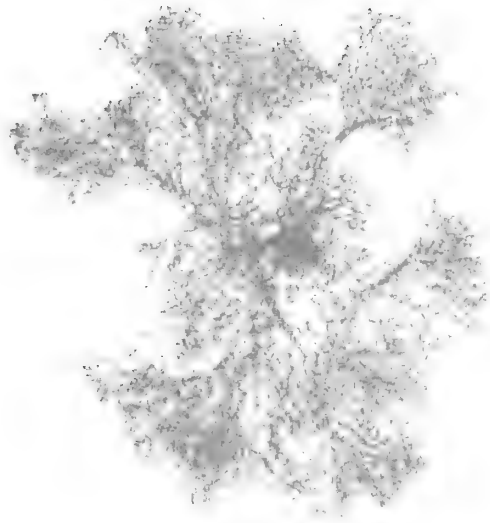
The larger pinna or ramulus is undivided, one-eighth of an inch long, or less, deeply and sharply toothed on both edges, widened in the middle, and pointed at both ends. The opposite pinna is either reduced to a minute spine or pinnately divided, but always much less prominent than the ramulus, which sets opposite to it. The color is a light or reddish brown. It does not adhere to paper.

Genus — *GLOIOSIPHONIA*,* *Carm.*

GLOIOSIPHONIA CAPILLARIS, *CARM.*

This is often spoken of as a rare plant, but I have found it so common in the rock pools about Marblehead, that I can hardly think of it as rare,

* *Gloiosiphonia* = A viscid tube.



CERAMIUM FASTIGIATUM, *Harv.*



CALLITHAMNION CORYMBOSUM, *Ag.*

or even scarce. It is said to be found in Long Island Sound, but where, or in what part of it, or the adjacent waters, I am not able to say. It more properly belongs to our northern waters, and from various points there, it is reported. Mr. Collins finds it at Revere, in tide pools, in June. Mrs. Bray finds it in deep water at Magnolia; and Mrs. Davis collects it from May to July, at the same place, on rocks partly covered by sand.

It grows six or eight inches high; the main stem cylindrical, as large as wrapping-twine; sometimes solitary, but commonly in tufts. It is much constricted at the base, and attenuated at the top, as are also all the branches and the ramuli. It has a leading stem, which, at the height of an inch or more from the base, begins to be clothed with short, widely-spreading, almost horizontal branches. In a plant six inches high, some of them exceed an inch in length. They are inserted all around, and somewhat evenly distributed along the main stem. They branch in the same way, and the secondary branches are also beset with ramuli, arranged on the same plan. All the parts are much constricted at the base, and attenuated at the top.

The substance of the frond is soft, or tender and juicy, and a little elastic, shrinking much in

drying. It adheres firmly to paper, and should not be subject to much pressure, at first, in drying. The color of the younger plants is a brilliant carmine, older ones, darker. It should be looked for early in the season, though I have collected it to the end of August.

Genus.—*GRIFFITHSIA*,* Ag.

GRIFFITHSIA BORNETIANA, FARLOW.

This is the only representative yet found on our eastern shores of this large and brilliant genus. It is called *G. corallina*, var. *globifera*, in Harvey's "Nereis." But a more careful and extensive study of it, by Dr. Farlow, has convinced him that it is quite a distinct species, and he has named it for a celebrated French Algologist, Prof. Ed. Bornet.

This plant has a delicate, slender, filiform frond, consisting of a single series of naked, pink cells, placed end to end. It branches by regular forkings, and the branches are composed the same as the stem of a series of single cells. The forking is accomplished by two cells, starting from the top of one. The branches repeatedly fork in the same way, nar-

* Griffiths. Named for Mrs. Griffiths, a celebrated English Algologist.

CALLITHAMNION AMERICANUM, *Harv.*

PLATE XX.

rowly, till it comes about that there is quite a bushy, fan-shaped, level-topped plant, all derived from the simple beginning of a slender, single-celled thread.

It grows on *Zostera*, and other plants below tide marks. It has a beautiful rosy color, is very soft and fragile, and adheres firmly to paper. In mounting, it should not at first be put under much pressure; nor should it be "floated" in fresh water, else it will discharge its pink color. Miss Booth finds it in abundance at Orient, in July and August. It will be found on most shores south of Cape Cod. If it occurs at all in the waters of Massachusetts Bay, it must be as a great rarity, for neither my correspondents nor myself have ever found it there.

Genus.—*CALLITHAMNION*,* *Lyngb.*

This is a large genus, of very beautiful plants, numbering over twenty species in our flora. In structure, they are the simplest of the red Algæ, and have what is deemed to be the most primitive method of reproduction. The frond consists of a series of single cells, put end to end, stem and branches being alike in this regard. In some species, however,

* *Callithamnion* = A beautiful shrub.

the main stem is more or less coated towards the base, by a covering of small cells.

It comes within the purpose of this book to direct attention only to those few species, which are specially notable for their beauty, their plentifulness, or their wide distribution. Standing at the head of the list, of our Atlantic *Callithamnion*, in respect to beauty, it not at the head of the genus itself in that regard, is

CALLITHAMNION AMERICANUM, HARV.

This plant grows not uncommon along the whole coast, from Halifax to New York. In the warmer waters, south of Cape Cod, it seems to be of a finer and more delicate habit, as well, also, as of a more brilliant rose-red color, than in the north. It is among the earliest plants to be found. I have most exquisite specimens, collected by my friend, A. R. Young, about New York, as early as March 12th. And he assures me that he has found it in fine development among the ice, on Washington's Birthday.

In Plate XX, the artist has reproduced, with great faithfulness and spirit, one of the plants of this species, with which Mr. Young has enriched my collection. It will convey some hint, I hope, of the beauty of this wonderful plant. But I believe a

somewhat detailed description will not be quite superfluous.

The frond is of cobweb fineness; about three or four inches high, densely tufted, much and finely branched; the primary branches long; the secondary alternate and decomposed, all rather widely spreading; somewhat far asunder at the base; more closely crowded toward the top. A marked characteristic of this and the next species is the presence, along all the branches, primary and secondary, springing from the top of each joint, of a *pair* of *much-divided ramuli*, one-tenth of an inch long or more, standing out widely from the branches.

They are easily seen with the naked eye, and under a glass appear to be divided into long and extremely fine branches. The joints of these fine divisions of the ramuli are eight or ten times longer than broad. This will serve to distinguish them from the ramuli of the next species, the joints of which are short and stout. It grows in deep water on shells, stones and rocks. Mr. Collins has collected it as late as June, at Revere, and Mrs. Davis reports it very plentiful, in the spring, at Gloucester.

CALLITHAMNION PYLAISÆI, MONT.

In many respects, this is closely related to the

list species. Indeed, you will find plants, which, though easily distinguished from the extreme forms of either species, are very difficult to locate, and you will often find it no easy matter to determine to which species you will refer them.

But, in a general way, it may be said that this species is coarser than the last. Its main branches are thicker, and its secondary and further ramifications shorter. There are also particular distinguishing marks. The ramuli of this species spring from *just below the top of the joint*, they divide by *opposite* branching, they are much stouter and shorter than the ramuli of the other species, and the cells of these ramuli are much shorter, being not more than twice as long as wide.

The color, &c., of this species is considerably darker than in *C. Americanum*. The plant grows to the height of three or four inches, is four or five times alternately decompounded, the branches remote towards the base, crowded at the top. It is a spring plant, growing in deep water, the same as *C. Americanum*, and has nearly the same geographical range, with a tendency to favor the northern localities.

Mr. Collins finds it at Revere, from March to May, not very common. Mrs. Bray reports it very common at Magnolia, during the same months. Mrs.

Davis finds it in Gloucester, as late as July. And Miss Booth, in August, at Peconic Bay, and Prof. Eaton, in Eastport, Maine, in August and September.

CALLITHAMNION FLOCCOSUM, AG.

This species is reported only in our northern waters, from Boston Bay northward. It is a very slender, remotely, much branched plant, very flaccid, and from four to six inches high. At the base, the branches are half an inch apart, but more crowded towards the top. This fact, together with the flaccid nature of the frond, makes the ramuli gather in flocculent masses at the ends of the secondary branches. This gives the plant a very uneven appearance.

The main stems of the tuft are most frequently twisted together into a little rope. The tops of the cells in the branches and branchlets just below where they join the cell above, are armed with a *single pair of opposite ramuli*. These are from one-twentieth to one-tenth of an inch long, simple or *unbranched*, spine-like, slender and sharp. This fact very readily distinguishes this species from either of the foregoing, whose ramuli are much branched.

Several marks distinguish it from the next species, *C. cruciatum*, viz.: its larger size; its different geographical habitat; and the fact of its having but a

single pair of ramuli, at each joint, while *C. cruciatum*, frequently has two. The color of this species is like that of *C. Plumetii*, a bright red.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Bray find it in abundance at Niles Beach, Magnolia, during April and May. Profs. Vernal and Eaton found it common, growing on *Phloea flourensii*, at Dog Island, Maine, and on mussel shells among the wharves at Eastport, during August and September.

CALLITHAMNION CERATUM, Ag.

This species grows only on the south side of Cape Cod, and is certainly somewhat scarce. It grows in deep water, on muddy rocks, in globose tufts, an inch or more high, of a bright red color; filaments, like most of the genus, very slender. The nodal divisions or forks not widely, the lower divisions are far apart, the upper close together. The branches themselves fork one or more times.

The ramuli, which are set in one or two pairs upon the upper end of each of the cells in the filaments, are mostly long and branched, one twelfth of an inch long. They stand out almost perpendicular to the the axis of the filament.

The one point which distinguishes the mounted plant so that it can hardly fail of easy recognition, is

the fact that at the end of every branch the ramuli crowd together and make a little dense or thickened mass, giving the branch an appearance not unlike that of a minute peacock's feather,—the pinnæ standing a little apart all along the rachis, and then gathering close about the end, form the well-known "eye" of the miniature feather. There is certainly something like this in a well-mounted specimen of *C. cruciatum*. It is a summer plant. Miss Booth reports it not common in August, at Orient. I have never collected it.

CALLITHAMNION BAILEYI, HARV.

This plant, which is certainly very common all through the waters of southern New England and New York, is by no means rare in Massachusetts Bay. It is a well marked species, and cannot easily be confounded with any other *Callithamnion* of our coast. It will usually be found two, or at most, three inches high, and of a pyramidal outline.

It has a stout stem, larger than a bristle, which runs quite through the plant to the top. From all sides of this there spreads out widely, a series of stout branches, longest at the base of the plant, but getting rapidly shorter as we approach the top. This gives the plant its pyramidal form. If separate branches are

now examined, it will be found that they repeat the habit of the whole plant, sending out branchlets all about, which are longer towards the lower part of the branch, and shorter upwards.

This gives every main branch a sharply pointed outline. These points thrust themselves out beyond the principal mass of the frond in a very characteristic way. So marked is this feature, that it constitutes the one easily recognized sign, when taken in connection with the robust stem and main branches, by which to know the species. Though the stem and branches are so stout, for a *Ciliatum*, the ultimate ramuli are very fine, short, and much alternately divided.

The color is a fine dark red. Mr. Collins found it at Revere, growing on *Zostera*, in September. I have found it in abundance, all through the season, on the south coast of New England, but strange to say, during several seasons of diligent collecting, have never found it at Marblehead. Miss Booth collects it at Orient, L. I., washed ashore from deep water.

There is no reason to regret that Professor Bailey's name and memory have been preserved in so charming, and so well characterized a species, as is this "beautiful little shrub."

CALLITHAMNION BORRERI, AG.

This, and the two following species, may not be so easily made out, and distinguished from each other at first, as those already described. Yet, when they are once known, the distinguishing points will be easily recognized. The geographical range of this species, on our coast, is limited to the waters on the south shores of New England and New York.

It grows in dense, soft tufts, two or three inches high. The frond is of capillary fineness, the branches long and widely spreading, the lower half of the branches mostly bare, the upper half divided and subdivided, alternately, many times, the ultimate branchlets being long and slender, and not unfrequently turned back in graceful curves. The little plumes which the ultimate branchlets form, are made by arranging the ramuli on the two sides of the branch, like the pinnæ of a fern along its rachis or stalk.

The color is a fine, brilliant red. I have collected it in summer and late fall, at Newport and Wood's Holl. Miss Booth found it not very plenty at Orient in August, washed ashore from deep water.

CALLITHAMNION BYSSOIDES, ARN.

Beginners will more easily confound this species with the last, than with any other, and yet it differs

from it in several well marked particulars. It is much finer in all its parts, and shows to the naked eye no main stem and branches, which are much thicker than the ultimate ramifications. To be sure, the general habit of the plant and the method of branching is much the same as that of *C. Borreri*, but the ultimate ramuli are no more than half as long, or as thick. Indeed, the whole plant is almost as fine as a spider's thread.

The color is a less brilliant red than that of *C. Borreri*, and approaches much nearer that of *C. corymbosum*, a dark or brownish red. But it will not be confounded with the latter, for that is a coarser plant even than *C. Borreri*.

The plant grows to the height of two or three inches, in dense tufts. As above indicated, it is excessively fine and flaccid, collapsing into a clot when drawn from the water. No leading stem or branches will be easily detected in the mounted plant, without the aid of a glass. But the various directions which the main branches take will be easily seen by the finely pinnated ends, which they put out beyond the principal mass of the frond, forming beautiful little plumules, or the tops of pyramids.

It grows during the summer upon *Zostera*, and other sub-marine plants and rocks, below low-tide.

It may be looked for along the coast, from New York to Massachusetts Bay, though I have collected it only at Wood's Holl and New York Bay. I have specimens from Narragansett Pier. It is not a very common plant, though Harvey says it may be found in several places in New York Harbor, from Hell Gate to Fort Hamilton.

CALLITHAMNION VERSICOLOR, AG.

This beautiful little *Callithamnion*, represented in Fig. 1, Plate XVIII., has all the delicate and cobweb fineness of filament which characterizes the last species. But it may be easily distinguished from that and every other species of *Callithamnion*, by the peculiarity which its name indicates, viz.: its striking and beautiful diversity of color. Some parts of the frond will be a brilliant rosy red, while others are an equally brilliant, full green. Sometimes a branch will begin a red and end a green, or a brown, or a yellow. Again, some one of the secondary branches on a primary will be all red, and another just by the side of it, will be a green or a yellow, and so on. Sometimes fully half a dozen different colors or shades will appear in the same frond, and I have them where the whole plant is as brilliant a green as an *Ulva* or an *Enteromorpha*.

This plant grows from one to three inches high. It has a somewhat robust leading stem with several stout primary branches, differing in this respect from *C. densa*, but the final branchlets and ramuli are extremely fine and delicate, and somewhat long.

A variety of this species, *retrofernum*, differs from the typical form by being a trifle stouter and coarser, with the ultimate ramuli not so abundant or so long and silky. It has, however, much the same habit of growth, and with the aid of a good lens, may be determined without difficulty, when in fruit, by the smaller masses of bead-like spores which it produces in the place of the common, asexual tetrasporangia. The tetraspores of this genus grow externally upon the ultimate ramuli.

This species is reported from New York northward, but it cannot be common in northern waters, for none of my correspondents have found it in that region. But it is not very rare south of Cape Cod. I have taken numbers of plants, var. *retrofernum*, at Woolf's Holl, in July. Mrs. Booth gathered the same at Orient, in July. I have a number of exquisite plants of the normal form, sent to me by Mrs. Woodward, from Cottage City, Murtha's Vineyard. I understand them to be water plants. One of them is represented in Plate XVIII.

CALLITHAMNION CORYMBOSUM, AG.

There are very very few more beautiful plants in the sea than this. Carefully laid out, each separate plant upon a paper by itself, it may well claim to rival almost any other for gracefulness of outline, regularity and beauty of branching, and fineness and delicacy of filament.

It grows upon *Zostera*, and upon the mud-covered rocks, and piles about the docks, and along the shores, below tide, in little globose tufts, one to two and one-half inches high. Each separate plant in the tuft grows from a minute disk, with a single main stem not much thicker than a hair. This throws out widely, long branches from every side. These branches are bare at the base, but soon branch in the same manner as the main stem, with secondary branches, which are also bare at the base, and rapidly divide and sub-divide towards the top.

The ultimate ramuli are very fine and level-topped, so as to make a great number of minute corymbs at the extremity of the branches, hence the name of the species. The general aspect of the plant is that of a miniature, bushy, very symmetrical shrub, the pyramidal outline of the end of the branches appearing beyond the general mass. Fig. 1, Plate XIX., gives a very excellent representation of it.

In the water, it is often a deep, rich red, but when on paper the red has a marked brown shade. It is common along the whole coast from New York northward, from June to November. I have collected it in various places on *Z. 202*, in Mulshead Harbor, in August, and on the piers at Wood's Holl, the very last days of October. Mr. Collins has found it in November, at Nantux.

CANTHAMINI & DAVENPORT, Ag.

This and the following species are all that I shall undertake to describe of the *Callizanina* of California. This plant is more robust than any of the genus growing in the Atlantic waters. It attains a height of four inches or more. Its main stem is twice as thick as a lead pencil, regularly and alternately branched along its length into a *caulis*.

The principal branches are of irregular length. Some of them as long as the main stem. Some half, and some a quarter as long. The primary branches also branch along the two sides in the same plane and in the same manner as the main stem. Likewise the secondary and tertiary branchlets sometimes, so that the plant becomes pinnately decomposed three or four times, the ultimate ramification being very fine, and sometimes long.

It is scarce at Santa Barbara, from January to August, on the beach, growing parasitical on *Microcladia* and *Ceramium rubrum*. It is not uncommon at Santa Cruz all the season, parasitical on *Ptilota densa*. It adheres well to paper, and the younger and smaller plants are certainly very beautiful, and well worth looking for. The color in them is a deep, rich red, of a darker shade in the older plants. I suppose it may be expected in greater abundance farther north. It is no doubt often collected at the Golden Gate

CALLITHAMNION HETEROMORPHUM, AG.

This is by far the most beautiful of the California *Callithamnia*. It is represented in Figure 2, Plate XVIII. It has a leading stem which extends through the whole plant, giving off alternate branches from two opposite sides at regular intervals. These branches shorten towards base and apex from the middle, where, in a plant two inches high, they are half an inch long. This gives the frond a very perfect lanceolate outline. From the primary, spring secondary branches in the same way, which divide alternately towards the top, in very short branchlets.

The peculiar mark of the species is the little circlet of delicate plumes which adorns the top of every joint, in the stem and branches, from the base to the

end of the fruit-tubercles. Except on the main stem the tubercles are scarcely discernible, separately to the naked eye. But under a pocket lens they are easily seen, and it is these which give the plant its delicate, but not agreeable, taste, as a somewhat more particular habit is reported along the whole of the coast, that it will eat all seasons, upon other Atlantic islands or low tides. It is certainly well worth a long and laborious search, to rid one's hands with the trouble of this wonderful little beauty.

• • • • • • •

I have said our leaf, and as it seems to me, albeit a small one, may, of the "Sea-Mosses," of our two most valuable. I may be permitted to be so partial, that even the imperfect acquaintance with this little book shall give its readers, with these few remarks of Ovid I do not teach, at least, the one lesson of patience and trust toward God, which the Poet learned from them, long years ago.

LAWDIE.

Not always, as I feel, can I pray,
 Not give, as I do, to the enterprising claim,
 For, as we are, so are the times of the day,
 And I do not know, as I feel, that I pray,
 But say, you will, that I depend on my will alone.

Shall I less patience have, than Thou, who know
That Thou revisit'st all who wait for Thee,
Nor only fill'st the unsounded deeps below,
But dost refresh with punctual overflow
The rifts where unregarded mosses be?

The drooping sea weed hears, in night abyssed,
Far and more far the wave's receding shocks,
Nor doubts, for all the darkness and the mist,
That the pale shepherdess will keep her tryst,
And shore-ward lead again her foam-fleeced flocks.

For the same wave that rims the Carib shore
With momentary brede of pearl and gold,
Goes hurrying thence to gladden with its roar
Lorn weeds bound fast on rocks of Labrador
By love divine on one sweet errand rolled.

And, though Thy healing waters far withdraw,
I, too, can wait and feed on hope of Thee
And of the dear recurrence of Thy law,
Sure that the parting grace that morning saw
Abides its time to come in search of me.

J. R. Lowell.



A SEA VIEW.

I climbed the sea-worn cliffs that edged the shore,
And looking downward watched the breakers curl
Around the rocks, and marked their mighty swirl
Quiver through swaying sea weed dark and hoar.
Eastward the white caps rose with far-off roar,
Against a sky like red and purple pearl,
Then hollowed greenly in, and rushed to hurl
Their weight of water, at the cliffs before.
Only a sea-gull flying silently,
And one soft rosy sail were now in sight,—
A sail the sunset touched right tenderly,
And flushed with dreamy glory faintly bright.
Then fain would I have crossed the tossing sea.
Fain dared the storm to float within that light.

Alice Osborne.

GLOSSARY.

—:—

- ALGA,
Plural
ALGÆ. { Cryptogamic plants which grow in the
water.
- ARTICULATED. Jointed.
- AXIL. { The angle, on the upper side, between
the branch and the stem, or be-
tween two branches.
- AXIS. { The central line, or direction, of the
main body of the plant.
- CAPILLARY. Hair-like, in size and shape.
- CARTILAGINOUS. Firm and tough, in texture.
- CILIA. Short, slender processes, like eye-lashes.
- CHLOROPHYL. The green cell contents.
- CLUB-SHAPED. Tapering below, blunt above.
- COMPRESSED. { Flattened on opposite sides; parts
commonly quite narrow in Algæ.
- CONCEPTACLE. { The vessel which contains the true
fruit, in the Red Algæ.
- CORIACEOUS. Leathery, tough.
- CORYMB. { A sort of flat or convex flower cluster;
imitated in some Algæ by the ultimate
ramuli at the ends of the branchlets.

CYTHOAM.	A flowerless plant.
CYLNDRICAL.	Formed like stems generally, round, and tapering if at all, very slightly.
FILIFORM.	Thread-shaped, long, slender and cylindrical.
FLORA.	The plants of a district, or country, taken together.
FROND.	The whole body of the Alga, main stem, branches and ramuli, all taken together.
GELATINOUS.	Jellylike.
HABITAT.	The place of growth of a plant.
HORDIUM.	That part of the frond, or fronds, which it is attached to whatever it grows upon; it may be a mass of root fibres, or a thin, disk-like expansion of the substance of the frond.
LANCEOLATE or	Leaves several times longer than wide, tapering upwards, or both upwards and downward.
LANCEHATED.	
LATERAL.	From the side.
LOBE.	A segment of a membranous frond.
MEMBRANOUS.	Thin, more or less translucent, like a membrane.

- MIDRIB. } A large vein, or continuation of the
stalk, running through the middle of
some flattened or membraneous fronds
- PALMATE. } Shaped like the hand, with the fin-
gers extended.
- PETIOLE. A leaf-stalk.
- PAPILLA,
Plural
PAPILLÆ. } Little nipple-shaped protuberances.
- PINNA,
Plural
PINNÆ. } Primary leaflets or branchlets of a
pinnate frond.
- PINNULE,
Plural
PINNULÆ. } Secondary, or still smaller leaflets or
branchlets of a pinnate frond, grow-
ing on the pinnæ.
- PINNATE. } Where the secondary parts are ar-
ranged along the sides of their
primaries, in same regular order, op-
posite or alternate, like leaflets
along the sides of a common petiole.
- RACHIS. } That portion of the stem, along which
the branches are arranged like ribs
along a backbone.
- RAMULUS,
Plural
RAMULI. } The smaller branches, or branchlets.

SEGMENTS.	Divisions of the fronds.
SERRATED.	Toothed like a saw.
SINUOUS.	{ The margin crooked, bending in and out.
SPINDLE-SHAPED.	{ Tapering to each end from a thick- ened middle.
SPINES.	Small, thorn-like processes.
SPORES.	{ The seeds of the Alge, and other Cryptogamic plants.
TETRADS.	{ The asexual spores of the Red Alge, usually arranged in groups of fours.
TETRAONIA.	{ Like a top, or a cone with the apex downwards.
TUBERATE.	A small excrescence.
VEINS.	{ Small, linear thickenings of the frond, which resemble the veinings, or framework of the leaves of trees.
VESICLE.	A bladder.
WHORL.	{ Ramilla, arranged in a circle around the stem or branches.



INDEX OF GENERA AND SPECIES.

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	PAGE		PAGE
A GARUM.....	99	heteromorphum	269
Turneri	99	Pylaisæi	257
A HNFELTIA	212	versicolor	265
gigartinoides	214	C ALLOPHYLLIS	216
plicata	212	flabellulata	218
A LARIA	90	furcata	217
esculenta	90	variegata.....	216
A SPEROCOCCUS	101	C ASTAGNEA	107
echinatus	101	virescens	108
sinuosus.....	102	Zosteræ	107
B RYOPSIS	47	C ERAMIUM	239
plumosa.....	48	Deslongchampsii	242
C ALLIBLEPHARIS.....	180	fastigiatum.....	244
ciliata.....	180	rubrum	240
C ALLITHAMNION	255	strictum.....	243
Americanum	256	C HÆTOMORPHA.....	64
Baileyi	261	ærea.....	64
Borreri.....	263	melagonium.....	64
byssoides.....	263	Olneyi.....	65
corymbosum	267	Picquotiana	65
cruciatum	260	tortuosa.....	66
Dasyoides.....	268	C HAMPIA	198
floccosum	259	parvula.....	198
		C HONDRIOPSIS	161

	PAGE		PAGE
<i>depressa</i>	164	CYSTOCOLONIUM	214
<i>longicauda</i>	165		<i>purpurascens</i>
<i>striolata</i>	163	JASVA	138
<i>tenuissima</i>	162		<i>elegans</i>
CHONDRIUS	226	DELLESSERIA	170
<i>crispus</i>	226	<i>alata</i>	172
CHONDRYLIA	163	<i>kingosa</i>	170
<i>pubescens</i>	163	DESMARESTIA	117
CHORDARIA	164	<i>aculeata</i>	118
<i>capitata</i>	166	<i>latifrons</i>	117
<i>divaricata</i>	163	<i>ligulata</i>	119
<i>glauca</i>	164	<i>viridis</i>	117
CHYLOCLADIA	167	DICTYOSIPHON	92
<i>capitata</i>	168		<i>Californicum</i>
CLADOPHORA	57	DICTYOSIPHON	116
<i>aculeata</i>	58	<i>capitata</i>	116
<i>aculeata</i>	57	<i>capitata</i>	116
<i>cardilaginosa</i>	57	<i>capitata</i>	116
<i>capitata</i>	63	<i>capitata</i>	116
<i>capitata</i>	62	<i>capitata</i>	116
<i>capitata</i>	61	<i>capitata</i>	116
<i>capitata</i>	63	<i>capitata</i>	116
<i>capitata</i>	59	<i>capitata</i>	116
<i>capitata</i>	59	<i>capitata</i>	116
CLADOSTEPHUS	110	ELACHISTA	119
<i>spongiosus</i>	112	<i>bicolor</i>	119
<i>viridis</i>	110	ENTEROMORPHA	49
CORALLINA	183	<i>clathrata</i>	51
<i>officinalis</i>	184	<i>capitata</i>	50

INDEX.

279

	PAGE		PAGE
intestinalis.....	50	GRINNELLIA.....	168
EUTHORA	192	Americana.....	168
cristata	192	GYMNOGONGRUS	209
FARLOWIA.....	196	Griffithsiæ.....	211
compressa.....	196	leptophyllus.....	210
FUCUS	78	linearis.....	211
fastigiatus.....	78	Norvegicus	209
furcatus	81	HALIDRYS.....	77
nodosus.....	80	osmundacea.....	77
vesiculosus	79	HALOSACCION	233
GIGARTINA.....	219	ramentaceum.....	233
canaliculata.....	224	HYPNEA	188
mamillosa.....	220	musciiformis.....	188
microphylla.....	223	IRIDÆA.....	227
radula.....	221	laminarioides.....	227
spinosa	222	LAMINARIA	93
GELIDIUM	185	Andersonii.....	98
cartilagineum.....	186	flexicaulis.....	97
corneum.....	187	longicruris	96
Coulteri.....	187	saccarhina.....	94
GLOIOSIPHONIA.....	252	LAURENCIA.....	165
capillaris	252	pinnatifida.....	166
GRACILARIA.....	182	virgata	167
multipartita	182	LEATHESIA.....	109
GRATELOUPIA	231	tuberformis.....	109
Cutleriæ	231	LOMENTARIA.....	199
GRIFFITHSIA	254	Baileyana	199
Bornetiana	254		

	PAGE		PAGE
MACROCYSTIS	82	coccineum.....	193
pyrifera.....	82	POLYDIPS	203
MICROCLADIA	236	rotundas.....	203
Borealis.....	238	POLYSIPHONIA	140
Californica.....	238	Baileyi.....	152
Coalteri.....	236	elongata.....	146
NEMATOS	294	".....	147
multifidus.....	294	fibrillosa.....	149
NERE-CYSTIS	84	Hargyzi.....	143
Lutkeana.....	84	nigrescens.....	151
NEIPHYTELUM	174	Oliveyi.....	144
Andersonianum.....	177	parvifolium.....	144
flabelliferum.....	179	urceolata.....	141
Fryxellianum.....	179	variegata.....	145
latissimum.....	175	violacea.....	148
Ruprechtianum.....	178	Woollii.....	156
spectabile.....	174	PORPHYRA	55
violaceum.....	180	vulgaris.....	55
PHYLLITIS	123	POSTELLSIA	87
fusca.....	123	palmaformis.....	87
PHYLLIPHORA	267	PRENSITIS	228
Brodiaui.....	268	Andersoni.....	229
membranifolia.....	268	lancoolata.....	228
PHYLLOSPORA	76	PTERYGOPHORA	88
Melzessii.....	76	Californica.....	88
PIKIA	195	PHILOTA	246
Californica.....	195	asplenoides.....	251
PLECOMIUM	193	densa.....	249
		elegans.....	248

INDEX.

281

	PAGE		PAGE
hypnoides.....	250	SARGASSUM	74
plumosa.....	246	vulgare.....	74
PUNCTARIA.....	121	SCINAIA.....	206
latifolia	121	furcellata.....	206
plantaginea.....	122	SCYTOSIPHON.....	123
		lomentarius	123
RHABDONIA.....	201	SPYRIDIA	234
Coulteri.....	202	filamentosa	234
tenera.....	201	STENOGRAMMA.....	194
RHODOMELA.....	157	interrupta.....	194
floccosa.....	160	STILOPHORA.....	100
larix.....	159	rhizodes.....	100
subfusca.....	157	ULVA.....	52
RHODYMENIA.....	189	fasciata.....	54
corallina.....	191	lactuca.....	54
palmata.....	189	latissima	52
SARCOPHYLLIS..	230	ZONARIA.....	73
Californica.....	230	Tournefortii.....	73







