

ALGÆ: By Dr. W. H. HARVEY.

1. DESMARESTIA VIRIDIS, *Lamour.*; *Harv. Ner. Bor. Amer.* 1, p. 77. Hakodadi.
2. CHORDA LOMENTARIA, *Lyngb.*; *Harv. Ner. Bor. Amer.* 1, p. 98. Simoda.
3. CHORDARIA SIMPLEX, *Harv.* (n. sp.): frondibus densissime cæspitosis filiformibus simplicibus.—Simoda.
4. RYTIPHILOEA LATIUSCULA, *Harv.* (n. sp.): fronde lato-lineari complanata tenui membranacea transversim rugulosa bi-tripinnata, jugamento primario simplici v. furcato crebre pinnato, pinnis acutis inæquilongis sub-oppositis, minoribus pinnatis, majoribus bipinnatis pinnulis subulatis erecto-patentibus strictis.—Hakodadi.
5. POLYSIPHONIA MORROWII, *Harv.* (n. sp.): fronde badia elongata setacea cæspitosa pellucide articulata 4-siphonia alterne decomposita, ramis primariis basi nudis v. ramulis paucis hamatis instructis supra pinnatim compositis; pinnis ambitu linearibus virgatis iterum pinnulatis, pinnulis brevissimis erectis spinæformibus inferioribus simplicibus superioribus multifidis subcorymbosis; articulis ramorum diametro 6–8-plo longioribus, pinnarum diametro æqualibus, pinnularum duplo brevioribus; cystocarpis ad pinnulas superiores sessilibus urceolatis, ore maximo crenulato.—Hakodadi. A very distinct and handsome species, densely tufted, 8 to 10 inches long. It is allied to *P. urceolata*, but the ramification is very different.
6. POLYSIPHONIA JAPONICA, *Harv.* (n. sp.): fronde fruticosa gelatinoso-cartilaginosa badia basi ultra-setacea sursum attenuata decomposite ramosissima, ramis quoqueversum egredientibus alternis vel vagis iterum et iterum divisis, ramulis ultimis brevibus simplicibus furcatis vel dichotomis apice fibrilliferis; articulis inferioribus subcorticatis (cellulis secundariis auctis) superioribus nudis 4-siphoniis diametro æqualibus vel sesquilongioribus, articulis ramulorum diametro brevioribus.
7. LAURENCIA VIRGATA, *Ag.*(?) var.; *Harv. Ner. Bor. Amer.* 2, p. 71. Hakodadi.
8. LAURENCIA ———: n. sp.? (a single imperfect specimen.) Simoda.
9. LOMENTARIA CATENATA, *Harv.* (n. sp.): fronde tubulosa filiformi pinnatim ramosa, ramis oppositis v. sparsis longissimis crebris obsolete et distanter constrictis ramuliferis, ramulis sæpe verticillatis nunc oppositis v. sparsis nunc fasciculatis catenato-constrictis, articulis 3–4-seriatis fusiformibus v. ellipsoideis; soris maculæformibus, tetrasporiis in ramulis immersis.—Simoda. A remarkable species, having much the habit of a *Corallopsis*, but not the structure.
10. CHONDRIA ATROPURPUREA, *Harv.*(?) *Ner. Bor. Amer.* 2, p. 22, t. 18, E. Hakodadi. A single faded specimen, seemingly referable to this species.
11. AMPHIROA CALIFORNICA, *Decaisne.* (?) Simoda.
12. DELESSERIA SERRULATA, *Harv.* (*D. serrulata*, *Harv. Alg. Austral. No.* 277, non *Post. & Ruppr.*): fronde costata foliolis a costa crassa prorumpentibus ramosa, foliolis lineari-lanceolatis utrinque acuminatis serratis; cystocarpis sorisque in foliolis junioribus evolutis, soris diffusis.—Hakodadi. These specimens so nearly agree in character with those from Port Jackson, on which the species was founded, that I venture to consider them as the same. They are less bright in color, rather purplish than rose-red, and the apices of the leaves are more acute. But the nearly allied *D. Hypoglossum* varies in a similar way.
13. GELIDIUM CARTILAGINEUM, *Grev.*; *Harv. Ner. Bor. Amer.* 2, p. 117. Simoda.
14. GELIDIUM CORNEUM, *Lamour.*; *Harv. Ner. Bor. Amer.* 2, p. 116. Webster's Island, Jeddo, and Simoda.
15. HALOSACCION? (*Halocœlia*!) JAPONICA, *Harv.* (n. sp.): fronde . . . ; ramis filiformibus

utrinque attenuatis ramuliferis, ramulis crebris patentibus filiformibus setaceis.—Hakodadi. I have only seen two branches, as they appear to be, and am ignorant of the ramification of the perfect frond. The branches are 6 to 8 inches long, about a line in diameter, and densely set throughout with very patent proliferations. The structure of the frond is much denser than that of *H. sobolifera*.

16. GYMNOGONGYRUS FURCELLATUS, *Ag.* (?) Simoda and Webster's Island.

17. GYMNOGORYRUS FLABELLIFORMIS, *Harv.* (n. sp.): fronde pumila, compresso-plana anguste lineari pluries dichotoma ambitu flabelliformi, segmentis apice vix dilatatis fastigiatis obtusis v. emarginatis.—Simoda. Not two inches high, resembles a small specimen of the narrow varieties of *Chondrus crispus*.

18. GYMNOGORYRUS PINNULATUS, *Harv.* (n. sp.): fronde elata stipitata dichotoma et vage proliferata, ramis primariis linearibus compresso-planis, superioribus proliferationibusque complanatis cuneatis furcatis è margine pinnatis, pinnis linearibus obtusis, axillis omnibus latis; cystocarpium ovalibus maculæformibus immersis.—Hakodadi.

19. CYSTOCLONIUM? ARMATUM, *Harv.*, (n. sp.): caule subsimplici compresso ramis lateralibus densissime onusto, ramis compressis longissimis subsimplicibus flexuosis acutis basi angustatis, ramulis divaricato-patentibus subulatis brevibus secus ramos sparsis, cystocarpium (sæpe binis) in ramulis immersis oblongis.—Hakodadi. This has the habit of *Gracillaria armata*, and a structure of frond not very dissimilar, but the fruit is that of a *Cystoclonium*. There is no medullary stratum of filaments.

20. NEMASTOMA LIVIDA, *Harv.*, (n. sp.): gelatinoso-carnosa, purpurascens, stipite brevi ramoso, ramis complanatis basi cuneatis mox linearibus plus minus dichotomis, segmentis superioribus angustioribus ultimis attenuatis.—Simoda. A single specimen.

21. GLOIOSIPHONIA CAPILLARIS, *Carm.*; *Harv. Ner. Bor. Amer.* 2, p. 202. Hakodadi.

22. CERAMIUM RUBRUM, *Auct.* Hakodadi; apparently common.

There are 30 species of Algæ in the collection. Besides these, there are fragments of *Hypnea musciformis*, and one or two others not easily determinable; and a specimen of an Alga, not in fruit, whose genus I am unable to determine. It is possibly allied to *Chylocladia*, or to *Rhabdonia*.