

Species of Sphacelaria for Britain and Ireland version 1.0 (compiled by F. Bunker April 2011)

Draisma <i>et al</i> (2010)	Hardy and Guiry (2003)	Russell (unpublished key)	Newton (1931)	Illustrations / Photos	Notes from Hardy and Guiry supplemented from other texts
<i>Sphaceloderma caespitula</i>	<i>Sphacelaria caespitula</i>	<i>S. caespitula</i>	<i>S. caespitula</i>	Kornmann & Sahling (1977)	Rare northern subtidal species forming small tufts on stones and larger algae, especially <i>Laminaria hyperborea</i> stipes
<i>Sphacelaria cirrosa</i>	<i>Sphacelaria cirrosa</i>	<i>S. cirrosa</i> , <i>S. hysterix</i> (on <i>Cystoseira</i>) and <i>S. bipinnata</i> (on <i>Halidrys</i>)	<i>S. cirrhosa</i> var. <i>pennata</i> , var. <i>irregularis</i> , var. <i>patentissima</i> , var. <i>aegagrophila</i>	Newton (1931)	Pinnate branching, branches of determinate growth, tri-furcate propagules. Common and widely distributed forming small tufts, usually epiphytic on larger algae in intertidal pools (especially on <i>Halidrys siliquosa</i>).
<i>Sphacelaria fusca</i>	<i>Sphacelaria fusca</i>	<i>S. furcigera</i>	<i>S. cirrhosa</i> var. <i>fusca</i>		Irregular branching, branches of indeterminate growth, tri-furcate propagules. Not uncommon and widely distributed, intertidal forming small tufts or hemispherical cushions
<i>Battersia mirabilis</i>	<i>Sphacelaria mirabilis</i>		<i>Battersia mirabilis</i>	Newton (1931)	Rare forming very thin black crusts in the shaded sandy pools in the lower intertidal
<i>Sphacelorbis nanus</i>	<i>Sphacelaria nana</i>		<i>S. olivacea</i>		Rare but widely distributed forming small felt-like mats in the upper intertidal often on shaded, vertical walls and inside caves
<i>Battersia plumigera</i>	<i>Sphacelaria plumigera</i>	<i>S. plumigera</i>	<i>S. plumigera</i>		Rare, forming tufts in sandy pools in the lower intertidal
<i>Chaetopteris plumosa</i>	<i>Sphacelaria plumosa</i>	<i>S. plumosa</i>	<i>Chaetopteris plumosa</i>	Kornmann & Sahling (1977), Newton (1931)	Not uncommon and widely distributed, subtidal forming erect, branched feather-like tufts on stones and rock
(<i>Sphacelaria plumula</i> current name but not mentioned in text, see AlgaeBase)	<i>Sphacelaria plumula</i>	<i>S. plumula</i>	<i>S. plumula</i>		Not uncommon, subtidal, forming small tufts on bedrock
<i>Battersia racemosa</i>	<i>Sphacelaria racemosa</i>	<i>S. racemosa</i>	<i>S. racemosa</i>		Rare in the south and west forming small tuft in sandy intertidal pools
<i>Protohalopteris radicans</i>	<i>Sphacelaria radicans</i>	<i>S. radicans</i>	<i>S. radicans</i>	Kornmann & Sahling (1977)	Not uncommon and widely distributed. Forming dense carpet-like turfs on sand covered stones and rock in lower intertidal pools in the shallow intertidal. Newton comments that it can be difficult to separate from <i>S. cirrosa</i> . <i>S. radicans</i> never has opposite branches whereas <i>S. cirrosa</i> frequently does so
<i>Sphacelaria rigidula</i> (current name, see Keum <i>et al</i> , 2005)	<i>Sphacelaria rigidula</i>	<i>S. furcigera</i>	<i>S. furcigera</i> var. <i>saxatilis</i>	Kornmann & Sahling (1977)	Uncommonly recorded in intertidal pools either epiphytic or epilithic forming dense turfs or mats
(<i>Sphacelaria tribuloides</i> current name but not mentioned in text, see Keum <i>et al</i> , 2005)	<i>Sphacelaria tribuloides</i>	<i>S. tribuloides</i>	<i>S. tribuloides</i>		Rare, western distribution, stiff brush-like turfs in lower intertidal pools