

EScanlan

KEY TO CLADOPHORA SPECIES (From J. Soderstrom, 1963.)

It has been impossible to make a key in which all forms are included; in many cases it is therefore necessary to study the descriptions.

A. End-cells thinner than 20 microns lacking.

B. Branchlets more than 80 microns.(width)

C. Extremely long cells at the base.

- 1) Without rhizoids- - - - - Cl. pellucida
- 2) With rhizoids- - - - - Cl. prolifera

CC. Ordinary cells.

- 1) Ordinary tufts- - - - - Cl. Hutchinsiae

BB. Branchlets 25-80 microns.

D. Straight branches with acute angles.

- 1) Soft and pure green- - - - - Cl. glaucescens ^{sericea}
- 2) Harsh and dark green- - - - - Cl. rupestris

DD. Ramification varying.

- 1) Detached or spread tufts with long branchlets
Cl. flexuosa
- 2) Well branched soft tufts- - - - - Cl. laetevirens
- 3) Ditto in brackish water- - - - - Cl. glomerata
- 4) Tufts somewhat matted together by branchlets
Cl. hamosa

AA. End-cells thinner than 20 microns occur.

E. Main branches more than 60 microns.

F. Ultimate branchlets without intercalary cell divisions- - - - - Cl. oblitterata

FF. Intercalary cell divisions occur in the ultimate branchlets.

- 1) Cells 100-200 microns long- - - - - Cl. glaucescens ^{sericea}
- 2) Cells 4-8 diameters long, easily detached tufts- - - - - Cl. flexuosa

FFF. The shortest cells in the main branches, usually detached, in brackish water- - - - - Cl. fracta

EE. Main branches less than 60 microns.

- 1) Many cells more than 8 diameters long- - - Cl. oblitterata
- 2) Most cells less than 5 diameters long- - - Cl. albida
- 3) The shortest cells in the main branches- - Cl. fracta

G. Matted tufts with terminal and lateral rhizoids- - Cl. boodleoides

H. Whole plant only a millimetre high- - - - - Cl. pyramaea