

## Unrecorded Marine Algae From Korea

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한국산 미기록 해조

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한국에는 *Collinsiella*와 *Erythrotrichia*에 속하는 종류는 *Collinsiella cava*(Yendo)Printz와 *Erythrotrichia carnea* (Dillwyn) J. Ag.가 각각 보고되고 있었으나, 저자는 제주도에서 상기한 두속에 속하는 2종의 미기록종 *C. japonica*(Yendo)Printz와 *E. japonica* Tokida를 얻었기에 보고한다.

In Korean marine flora the species belonging to the genus *Collinsiella* and *Erythrotrichia* are rare. Noda (1966) and Kang (1966, 1968) reported *Collinsiella cava* Yendo and *Erythrotrichia carnea* (Dillwyn) J. Ag.

The author collected another species of the two genera at Seogwipo, Jeju (33°10' 22" N, 126° 30' 5"E). They are identified to be *Collinsiella japonica* (Yendo) Prinz and *Erythrotrichia japonica* Tokida, and they are newly added to the Korean flora.

*C. japonica* is encrusted on the surface of the boulders in the upper part of the littoral zone. *E. japonica* was collected on the rocks in the middle part of the littoral zone.

The specimens are deposited in the herbarium of Marine Biological Station of Jeju University, Seogwipo, Jeju, Korea.

### 1. *Collinsiella japonica*(Yendo)Printz (Fig. 1. A-B)

Okamura(1936), Nippon Kaisoshi, p. 406; Scagel (1690), Can. J. Bot. 35, p. 969-983 ; Chihara (1960), Sci. Rep. T. K. D. Sect. B. 9 (140). p. 11, Fig. 7(A-H)

*Ecballocystis cava* Yendo (1903), Bot. Mag. Tokyo, 17, p. 200, Pl. VIII, Figs. 20—22.

Korean name : Bomock *Collinsiella*(보목콜린시엘라)

Fronde are growing on boulders or rocks inf-

luenced by fresh-water run-off during low tide, forming mixed algal felt with *C. cava* in the middle and upper littoral belts in winter season from November to April. Fronds are flat, without making gap between fronds and substrata although fronds are mature, real green colour, but yellowish-green in mature condition. About 120 $\mu$  in thickness, gelatinous, attached by a broad base; cells are slightly pyriform, 6-10 $\mu$  diam; 10-15 $\mu$  long; cells of cortical layer (Fig. 1. A) are more dense than the stalklike basal cells; the stalk-like basal cells taper downwards (Fig. 1. B).

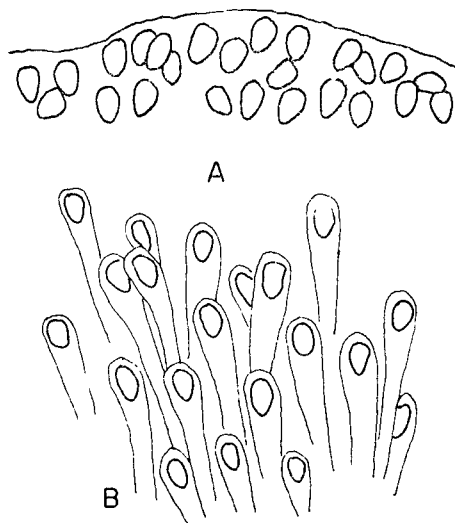


Fig. 1. *Collinsiella japonica* (Dillwyn)Printz. A, Upper part of frond (x 100); B, Basal part of frond (x 100).

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## 2. *Erythrotrichia japonica* Tokida

(Fig. 2. A-D)

Tanaka (1952), Mem, Fac. Fish., Kagoshima Univ. 2(2) p. 21-22.

Korean name; Neolb-Bulg-Eun-Teol(넙 붉은 털)

Sampled frond growing on *Hizikia fusiforme* (Harvey) Okamura on the middle and low littoral belts in winter season. Colour of the present species is purplish-red.

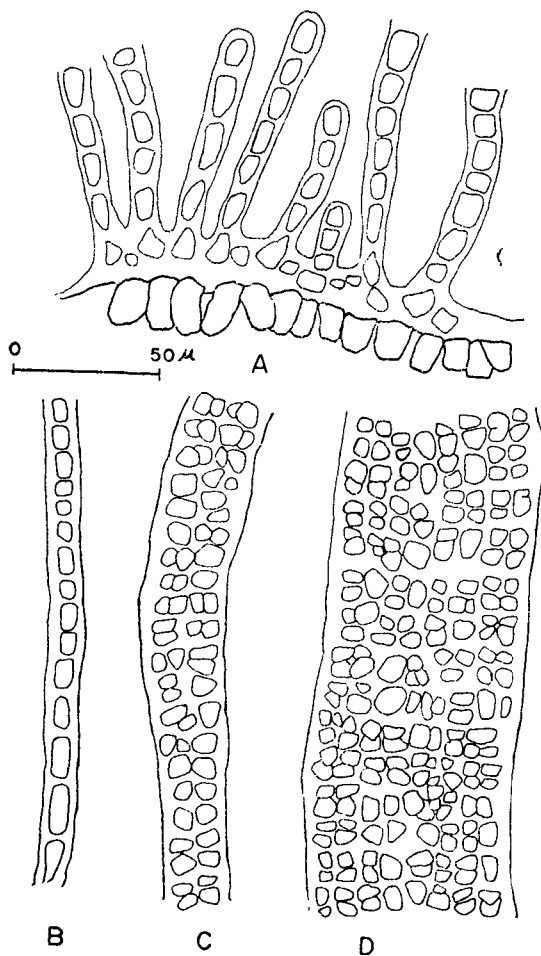


Fig. 2. *Erythrotrichia japonica* Tokida.

A, Habit of the young frond; B, Basal part of frond; C, Middle part of frond; D, Upper part of frond.

Thalli attached to the substratum by means of

well-developed basal disk (Fig. 2. A). Thalli showing the monostromatic structure when young, but older ones having a continuous margin and becoming dischromatic irregularly in the central part. Filament of the present species about  $10\mu$  broad at base and up to  $80\mu$  broad in upper part. Cells of the filaments suborbicular or oblong at basal part,  $4-6\mu \times 4-18\mu$ , finally ovoid reach  $4-10 \times 4-12\mu$  (Fig. 2. B-D).

### SUMMARY

Two species of marine algae *Collinsiella japonica* (Yendo) Prinz (Chlorophyta) and *Erythrotrichia japonica* Tokida (Rhodophyta) were first collected in the intertidal zone of Jeju, and they are newly added to the Korean flora.

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