

forming little spherical heads much resembling in position the antheridia of *Griffithsia Bornetiana*, Farlow, in which, however, they are spread out over the apex forming a hood-like covering, and do not, as in *Lomentaria*, form an enlarged head (Fig. 2).

While the position is usually directly apical, several tips were found where, by the partial branching or merely deflexed onward growth, the position had become somewhat lateral.

Several of the antheridial plants were found, one of which bore also numerous tetraspores. In general appearance and manner of growth I cannot distinguish the male plant from the common tetrasporic and sterile plants.

Serial sections through an antheridial tip show the head to be a tuft of short (30-35 μ long), radiating, clavate, 2-3 or 4-celled filaments originating from the apical cells of the tip and bearing at their extremity the antheridial mother-cells (Fig. 3).

Dr. W. A. Setchell, who examined my material at the time, informs me that he shortly after discovered undoubted antheridia of *Champia parvula* (Ag.) Harv., a closely related plant. It was merely a fragmentary specimen and unfortunately was destroyed. Their position and appearance, he reports, accord entirely with those of *Lomentaria uncinata*, Menegh.

H. J. WEBBER, St. Louis, Mo.

ECTOCARPUS FENESTRATUS.—Messrs. Holmes and Batters include this species in their 'Revised List of British Marine Algæ¹'

As far as I know, the single type-specimen exists in the Kew Herbarium, to which it came from that of the Rev. M. J. Berkeley. The herbarium of Mrs. Griffiths does not appear to contain any example.

With some reluctance, and as a wholly exceptional case, I entrusted this unique specimen to Dr. Bornet for examination. It will be interesting to quote the following extract from a letter which I have received from him, dated February 24:—

"Je vous retourne le précieux échantillon que vous m'avez confié. Sa fragilité est telle qu'il est fort difficile d'en détacher des filaments; j'ai pourtant réussi, sans lui causer aucun dommage perceptible, à en prendre une idée suffisante pour que sa détermination soit à peu près

¹ Annals of Botany, V, p. 79.

assurée. Afin qu'on n'a plus à y toucher, je joins à l'exemplaire un croquis exact des sporanges, dont la forme est fort différente de celle que Harvey a représentée. Autant qu'il est permis d'en juger, d'après un échantillon incomplet et qu'on ne veut pas risquer de détruire, je rapporte l'*Ectocarpus fenestratus* à l'espèce qu'on nomme aujourd'hui *E. Lebelii*; selon toute apparence, l'échantillon est un exemplaire à anthéridies, beaucoup plus développé que d'habitude. Quelques espèces voisines, telles que les *E. pusillus* et *insignis*, présentent parfois un développement semblable. Donc, grâce à vous, voici une question éclaircie.'

W. T. THISELTON-DYER, Kew.

TYPE-SPECIMENS OF MRS. GRIFFITHS.—In the introduction to 'A Revised List of the British Marine Algæ,' by Messrs. Holmes and Batters, the authors remark¹: 'It may be useful to state that in the course of our investigations we have found that the type-specimens of the following authors are deposited in the herein-stated herbaria':—

Then follows a list, in which I find 'Mrs. Griffiths, Linnean Society, London.' This seems to me to need a word of comment.

In the 'Report on the Progress and Condition of the Royal Gardens at Kew' for the year 1862 I find, amongst the additions to the Herbarium:—

'The unrivalled collection of *British Seaweeds*, formed during a long life devoted to that order of Plants, by Mrs. Griffiths, of Torquay. Presented by Miss Burdett-Coutts.'

I believe that this herbarium was very extensive, and that there were vast series of specimens representing each species. Mrs. J. E. Gray was about this time in the habit of residing at Kew during part of every summer. Sir William Hooker entrusted to her the task of selecting a series of specimens which would represent Mrs. Griffiths' types; these at the present moment are undoubtedly preserved in the Kew Herbarium. And the fact is well known to critical algologists, for Dr. Bornet, writing to me recently, mentions incidentally:—'L'herbier de M^{me} Griffiths et celui de Berkeley sont conservés au Musée de Kew.'

As I have said, the herbarium was extensive, and there were vast quantities of duplicates, such as a private collector might preserve for some purpose or other, but which would be of little use in a public

¹ Annals of Botany, V, p. 66.



Thiselton-Dyer, William T. 1891. "Ectocarpus fenestratus." *Annals of botany* 5, 227–228. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.aob.a090637>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/234952>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.aob.a090637>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/317673>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Biodiversity Heritage Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Not in copyright. The BHL knows of no copyright restrictions on this item.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.