

**Caulerpa clavifera**, K. A. Agardh.

*Caulerpa clavifera*, K. A. Agardh, Sp. Alg., i. p. 437; Dickie in Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., xiv. p. 358.  
*Chauvinia clavifera*, Kütz., Sp. Alg., p. 498.

ST PAUL'S ROCKS. *Moseley*.

"The leaves, commonly so called, are longer in proportion and more densely imbricated than usual; in these respects the specimens collected by Mr Moseley are nearly allied to *Caulerpa latevirens*, Mont., from Toud Island, Southern Ocean, of which I have not seen any authentic specimens. It appears to be plentiful and of large size, and is used by *Sterna stolidus* to form its nests."—*Dickie*.

## ULVACEÆ.

**Prasiola minuta**, n. sp. ?

*Prasiola minuta*, n. sp. ? Dickie in Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., xiv. p. 358.

Thallo e basi angustata lineari-lanceolato; cellulis subquadratis, in basi 1-3, sursum 5-6 seriatis.

A very minute species, only detected by use of the microscope; no example quite entire could be seen; diameter of the broadest frond = 0.0014 of an inch.

ST PAUL'S ROCKS.—In stagnant rock-pools among fine mud—*Moseley*.

## OSCILLATORIACEÆ.

**Oscillaria sordida**, n. sp. ?

*Oscillaria sordida*, n. sp. ? Dickie in Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., xiv. p. 358.

Trichomatibus sordide viridibus, ad apicem obtusis, articulis quam diameter (0.0004) quadruplo brevioribus, ad genicula paulo contractis.

ST PAUL'S ROCKS. *Moseley*.

Sparingly and very fragmentary along with the *Prasiola*.

## PALMELLACEÆ.

**Protococcus affinis**, n. sp. ?

*Protococcus affinis*, n. sp. ? Dickie in Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., xiv. p. 358.

Protococcus sordide viridis, cellulis globosis (diam. = 0.0002 in.—0.0004 in.), in stratum tenue cumulatis.

ST PAUL'S ROCKS. *Moseley*.

"It seems to be nearly allied to *Protococcus viridis*, Ag. It forms a dull green coat upon stalactitic masses among guano in sheltered crevices."<sup>1</sup>—*Dickie*.

<sup>1</sup> "This is doubtless similar to the matter alluded to by Mr Darwin 'as resembling some of the branched species of nullipore.' It does not effervesce in acids; and Mr Darwin found it on the Abrolhos Islands among birds' dung."—*Dickie*.