

their cells diminishing by being divided and increasing again owing to the formation of auxospores (see Fig. 220), it is



FIG. 220.—COLONIES OF *THALASSIOTHRIX NITZSCHIOIDES* (899).  
*a*, With long cells shortly after auxospore formation ; *b*, with shorter and thicker cells.

difficult to show in the case of many species to what extent variations are due to adaptation and regulation of their floating power, though in the case of some chain-forming species it is

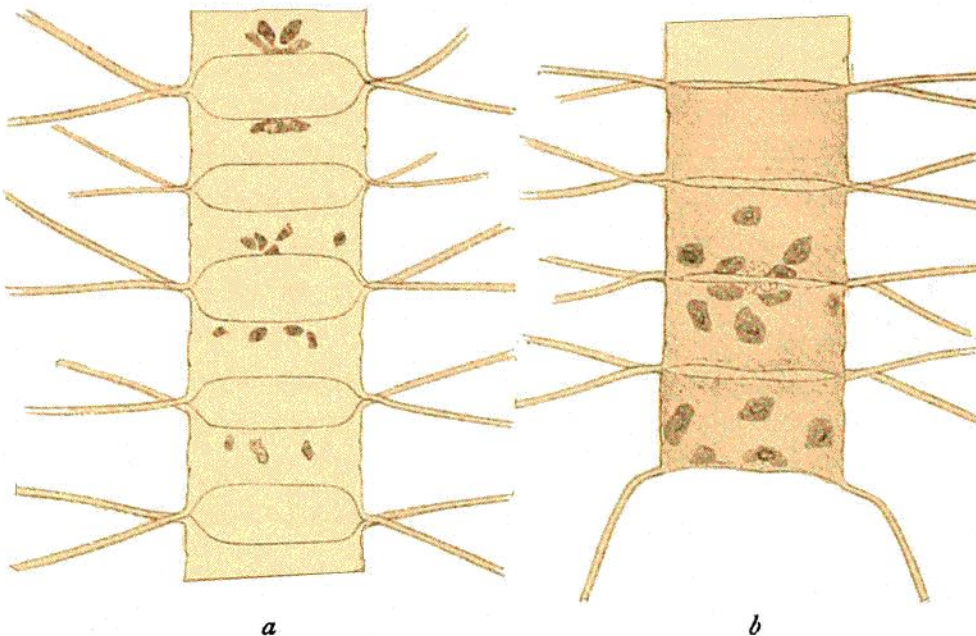


FIG. 221.—PARTS OF TWO CHAINS OF *CHÆTOCERAS DECIPIENS* (440).  
*a*, From the Atlantic off the coast of Spain, April 1910 ; *b*, from Christiania-Fjord, March 1911.

evident enough. *Chaetoceras decipiens*, one of the commonest species in the northern Atlantic, consists of straight chains of flattened, almost rectangular cells, every one of which is