
BANGIA ATROPURPUREA (ROTH) A. IN WESTERN LAKE ERIE.^{1, 2}—The Rhodophycean alga *Bangia atropurpurea* is reported to be more common in Europe than in North America (Prescott, 1968). Fjeringstad (1965) lists it as a clean-water alga that may thrive in some polluted European streams. However, it is irregular in occurrence and may not appear every year. Wolle (1887) reported it from the United States in streams subject to ocean tides, but did not give specific localities. Mathews (1932) reported it from two locations in Quaker Run, Cattaraugus County, New York State. Smith and Moyle (1944) found it in Baptism River and Two Island River, streams draining into Lake Superior. It is known also from Lake Michigan and, by personal communication from Dr. Kenneth Damann, Brockport, New York, it is reported to be prevalent in Lake Ontario.

The occurrence of *Bangia atropurpurea* in four of the Great Lakes, or in certain of their tributaries, suggests that it may have been carried into the inland lakes by boats traversing the St. Lawrence Seaway. Separation of the species from the estuarian *B. fuscopurpurea* (Dillw.) Lynbg. is tentative.

Bangia atropurpurea (fig. 1) was collected 2 March 1969 at the State Highway Park on the east shore of Marblehead Peninsula, Ottawa County, Ohio. This is the first record of *Bangia* in western Lake Erie. It appeared as lax red-purple tufts, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, covering a flagstone on the shoreline where there was an opening in the ice.

A second Ottawa County collection was made 16 April 1969 from the west shore of Peach Point, South Bass Island. This material was $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and occurred in sites several square inches in area in a rock crevice at the shoreline

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where *Cladophora* filaments had overwintered. *Bangia's* coverage expanded until June, when it became overgrown by *Cladophora*. In June, *Bangia* commonly occurred along the shoreline in sites several feet in area and several inches deep. It was also taken from the east shore of South Bass Island, Middle Bass Island, and Ballast Island.

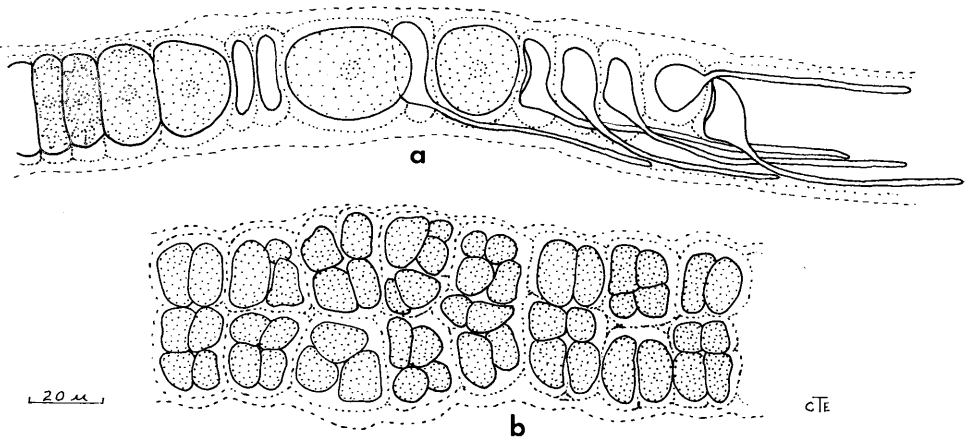


FIGURE 1. *Bangia atropurpurea* (Roth) Ag. a. Basal portion of filament with rhizoidal outgrowths. b. Apical portion of filament.

Cell length 5–35 μ , width 5–39 μ . Filament width 18–125 μ .—JACK KISHLER and CLARENCE E. TAFT, *Faculty of Botany, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

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