

Acknowledgment

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Table 1: A summary of the recorded marine algae from Zawia region.

Class	Genus	Species
Chlorophyceae	18	44
Pheophycea	22	41
Rhodophyceae	48	102
Cyanophyceae	5	8
Total	93	195

الطحالب البحرية من الساحل الغربي لليبيا (منطقة الزاوية)

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صبراتة- جامعة الزاويةقسم علم النبات - كلية العلوم -
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مجموع أنواع الطحالب المختلفة التي جمعت من الساحل الغربي لليبيا (منطقة الزاوية) 195 نوعاً. الانواع المختلفة كالتالي: الطحالب الخضراء 44 نوعاً تتنمي إلى 18 جنساً، الطحالب البنية 41 نوعاً تتنمي إلى 22 جنساً، الطحالب الحمراء 102 نوعاً تتنمي إلى 48 جنساً والطحالب الخضراء المزرقة (سيانوبكتيريا) 8 أنواع تتنمي إلى 5 اجناس. نسبة R/P كانت 2.5 .

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MARINE ALGAE OF WESTERN COAST OF LIBYA (ZAWIA REGION)

<i>Achrochaetium</i> Nageli 1862	Family: Gigartinaceae	Division: Cyanophyta (Cyanobacteria)
<i>Achrochaetium pectinatum</i> 1	<i>Gigartina</i> Stackhouse 1809	Class: Cyanophyceae
<i>Rhodochorton</i> Nageli 1862	<i>Gigartina acicularis</i> 1,2	
<i>Rhodochorton floridulum</i> 3	<i>Gracilaria</i> Greville 1830	
<i>Rhodochorton purpureum</i> 1	<i>Gracilaria verrucosa</i> 3	
Family : Bonnemaisoniaceae	Family : Hypnaceae	
<i>Asparagopsis</i> Montagne 1840	<i>Hypnea</i> Lamouroux 1813	
<i>Asparagopsis armata</i> 1	<i>Hypnea cervicornis</i> 1,3,4	
<i>Asparagopsis taxiformis</i> 1,2,4	<i>Hypnea cornuta</i> 2,4	
Family : Chaetangiaceae	<i>Hypnea musciformis</i> 1,2,3,4	
<i>Scinaia</i> Bivona 1822	<i>Hypnea spiralis</i> 1,2,3	
<i>Scinaia forcillata</i> 3	Family : Phyllophoraceae	
Order : Corallinales	<i>Phyllophora</i> Greville 1830	
Family : Corallinaceae	<i>Phyllophora truncata</i> 1	
<i>Corallina</i> Linnaeus 1758	Family : Plocamiaceae	
<i>Corallina mediterranea</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Plocamium</i> Lamouroux 1813	
<i>Corallina culoensis</i> 1	<i>Plocamium cartilagineum</i> 1,2,3	
<i>Corallina officinalis</i> 1,2	Family : Polyidaceae	
<i>Jania</i> Lamouroux 1812	<i>Polyides</i> C. Agardh 1823	
<i>Jania adherens</i> 1,2,3	<i>Polyides rotundus</i> 4	
<i>Jania capillacea</i> 1,2,3,4	Order : Compsopogonales	
<i>Jania pumila</i> 1,2	Family : Erythrocystidaceae	
<i>Jania rubens</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Porphyropsis</i> Rosenenving 1909	
<i>Amphiroa</i> Lamouroux 1812	<i>Porphyropsis coccinea</i> 2,4	
<i>Amphiroa rigida</i> 4	Family: Furcellariaceae	
<i>Choreonema</i> NovNom. 1883	<i>Furcellaria</i> Lamouroux 1813	
<i>Choreonema thuretii</i> 1,2,4	<i>Furcellaria lumbicalis</i> 1	
Order : Nemalionales	Order : Gelidiales	
Family : Helminthocladiaeae	Family : Gelidiaceae	
<i>Nemalion</i> Targioni - Tozzetti 1818	<i>Pterocladia</i> J. Agardh 1851	
<i>Nemalion helminthoides</i> 2	<i>Pterocladia capillacea</i> 1	
<i>Liagora</i> Lamouroux 1812	<i>Gelidium</i> Lamouroux 1813	
<i>Liagora viscid</i> 4	<i>Gelidium crinale</i> 3,4	
Order : Bangiales	<i>Gelidium latifolium</i> 1,2,3	
Family : Bangiaceae	Family: Rhodophyllidaceae	
<i>Bangia</i> Lyngbye 1819	<i>Rhodophyllis</i> Kutzting 1847	
<i>Bangia atropurpurea</i> 2	<i>Rhodophyllis divaricata</i> 2	
<i>Bangia fuscopurpurea</i> 1,2,4	Order: Rhodymeniales	
<i>Porhyra</i> C. Agardh 1824	Family: Rhodymeniaceae	
<i>Porhyra linearis</i> 1,2	<i>Botryocladia</i> Kylin 1831	
<i>Porhyra miniata</i> 2	<i>Botryocladia Capillacea</i> 1	
<i>Porhyra leucostictae</i> 2	Family: Champiaceae	
<i>Porhyra bilicalis</i> 2	<i>Gastroclonium</i> Kutzting 1843	
Order : Gigartinales	<i>Gastroclonium ovatum</i> 1,2	

1= Godium

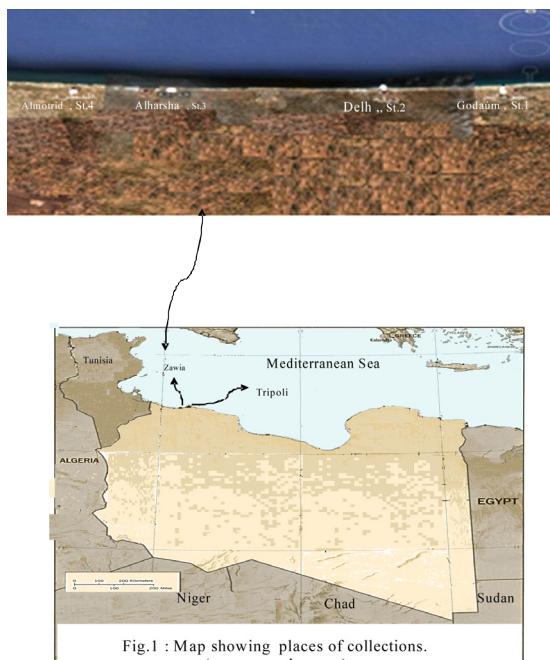
2= Dellh

3= Harsha

4= Motrad

<i>Scytosiphon lomentaria</i> 1,2,3,4	Division Rhodophyta	<i>Myriogramme divaricate</i> 2
Order : Fucales	Class Rhodophyceae	<i>Myriogramme minute</i> 3
Family : Cystoseiraceae		Family : Ceramiaceae
<i>Cystoseira</i> C. Agardh 1820	Order : Ceramiales	<i>Antithamnion</i> Nageli 1847
<i>Cystoseira barbata</i> 1,2,3,4	Family : Rhodomelaceae	<i>Antithamnion therminieri</i> 1,3
<i>Cystoseira caespitosa</i> 2,3,4	<i>Acanthophora</i> Lamouroux 1813	<i>Antithamnion sublittoral</i> 1,2
<i>Cystoseira compressa</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Acanthophora najadiformis</i> 1,2	<i>Callithamnion</i> Lyngbye 1819
<i>Cystoseira crinita</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Herposiphonia</i> Nageli 1846	<i>Callithamnion arbuscula</i> 2
<i>Cystoseira spinosa</i> 2,3,4	<i>Herposiphonia secunda</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Callithamnion breviramosum</i> 1,3,4
<i>Cystoseira stricta</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Herposiphonia tenella</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Callithamnion compactum</i> 1,2,3
<i>Cystoseira zosteroides</i> 3,4	<i>Laurencia</i> Lamouroux 1813	<i>Callithamnion paschal</i> 3
Family : Sargassaceae	<i>Laurencia hybrid</i> 2,3,4	<i>Centroceras</i> Kutzin 1841
<i>Sargassum</i> C. Agardh 1820	<i>Laurencia obtuse</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Centroceras clavulatum</i> 1,2,3,4
<i>Sargassum acinariatum</i> 3,4	<i>Laurencia paniculata</i> 1,2	<i>Ceramium</i> Roth 1797
<i>Sargassum cymosum</i> 3	<i>Laurencia papilloa</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Ceramium camouii</i> 2
<i>Sargassum vulgare</i> 1,2,3,4.	<i>Laurencia pinnatifida</i> 2,4	<i>Ceramium caudatum</i> 1,2,4
Order : Dictyotales	<i>Lophosiphonia</i> Falkenberg 1897	<i>Ceramium ciliatum</i> 1,2
Family : Dictyotaceae	<i>Lophosiphonia cristata</i> 4	<i>Ceramium fastigiatum</i> 2,3
<i>Dictyopteris</i> J.V. Lamouroux 1809	<i>Lophosiphonia obscura</i> 1,4	<i>Ceramium flaccidum</i> 1,2,4
<i>Dictyopteris jamaicensis</i> 2	<i>Lophosiphonia reptabunda</i> 2,3,4	<i>Ceramium grarcillimum</i> 4
<i>Dictyopteris membranacea</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Polysiphonia</i> Greville 1830	<i>Ceramium mazatlanense</i> 2,4
<i>Dictyota</i> J.V. Lamouroux 1809	<i>Polysiphonia fibrata</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Ceramium paniculatum</i> 2
<i>Dictyota cervicornis</i> 1	<i>Polysiphonia flaccidissima</i> 3	<i>Ceramium recticorticatum</i> 2,4
<i>Dictyota dichotoma</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Polysiphonia macrocarpa</i> 1,2	<i>Ceramium rubrum</i> 1,2,3,4
<i>Dictyota divaricata</i> 1	<i>Polysiphonia nigra</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Ceramium serpens</i> 1,4
<i>Dictyota indica</i> 2,3	<i>Polysiphonia nigrescens</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Ceramium taylorii</i> 1,3
<i>Dilophus</i> J. Agardh 1882	<i>Polysiphonia richardsonii</i> 3	<i>Ceramium uruguayense</i> 4
<i>Dilophus fasciola</i> 3	<i>Polysiphonia simulans</i> 1,3	<i>Ceramium zacae</i> 1,2
<i>Dilophus spiralis</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Polysiphonia urceolata</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Pleonosporium</i> Nageli 1861
<i>Stytopodium</i> J. Agardh 1894	<i>Polysiphonia violacea</i> 1	<i>Pleonosporium codicolum</i> 2
<i>Stytopodium zone</i> 1	<i>Pterosiphonia</i> Falkenberg 1897	<i>Pleonosporium flexuosum</i> 1
<i>Padina</i> Adanson 1763	<i>Pterosiphonia ardeana</i> 2	<i>Spyridia</i> Harvey in Hooker 1833
<i>Padina pavonica</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Pterosiphonia parasitica</i> 1	<i>Spyridia felamentosa</i> 1,2,3,4
<i>Taonia</i> J. Agardh 1848	<i>Pterosiphonia pennata</i> 1,2,4	<i>Platythamnion</i> J. Agardh, 1892
<i>Taonia atomaria</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Rytiphlaea</i> C. Agardh 1824	<i>Platythamnion tepocensis</i> 1
Order : Ectocarpales	<i>Rytiphlaea tinctoria</i> 1,2,3	<i>Crouania</i> J. Agardh 1842
Family : Ectocarpaceae	<i>Rhodomela</i> C. Agardh 1823	<i>Crouania minutissima</i> 1,2,3,4
<i>Ectocarpus</i> Lyngbye emend. Hamel 1939	<i>Rhodomella lycopodioides</i> 3	Family : Dasyaceae
<i>Ectocarpus elachistaeformis</i> 2,4	<i>Brongiartella</i> Bory 1822	<i>Dasya</i> C. Agardh 1842
<i>Ectocarpus siliculosus</i> 1,2,3,4	<i>Brongiartella byssoides</i> 1,2	<i>Dasya clavigera</i> 2
<i>Spongonema</i> Kutzin 1849	<i>Chylocladia</i> Greville 1833	<i>Dasya rigidula</i> 1,2,3,4
<i>Spongonema tomentosum</i> 3,4	<i>Chylocladia mediterranea</i> 1,2,4	<i>Heterosiphonia</i> Montagne 1842
	<i>Digenea</i> C. Agardh 1822	<i>Heterosiphonia gibbesii</i> 1
	<i>Digenea simplex</i> 2	<i>Heterosiphonia plumose</i> 1,2
	Family : Delesseriaceae	<i>Heterosiphonia wurdemanni</i> 1,2,3,4
	<i>Haraldia</i> Feldmann 1939	Order : Nemaliales
	<i>Haraldia prostrate</i> 1,2	Family : Acrochaetiaceae
	<i>Myriogramme</i> Kylin 1924	

All specimens were fixed in 5% formalin seawater solution for anatomical studies, and other specimens were mounted on herbarium sheets which were kept in the algal herbarium, Botany Department, Zawia University.



Results and Discussion

The preliminary survey of the Western coast of Libya (Zawia region) showed the existence of 195 species of algae including 18 genera, 44 species (22.56%) of Chlorophyceae; 22 genera, 41 species (21.03%) of Pheophyceae; 48 genera, 102 species (52.31%) of Rhodophyceae ; 5 genera, 8 species (4.10%) of Cyanophyceae (Table 1). The (R/P) ratio (number species of Rhodophyceae/number of species of Pheophyceae) was 2.5 which agree with the findings of Haritonidis and Tsekos (1975) for the Northern Greece where R/P ratio is 2.7 which is higher than the Eastern coast of Libyan (Cyrenaica) Godeh et al (1992), and Guven & Oztig (1971) for the Turkish coast where R/P ratio are 2.05 and 2.0 respectively.

The coast is also including sea grasses, *Posidonia oceanica* (linn.) Delile and *Cymodocea nodosa* (Ucria) Ascherson on sandy substrata. The number of phaeophycean species is lower than the rhodophycean i.e. R/P = 2.5. Along the coast of Godium and Della the large pheophyceae members from pure communities i.e., *Cystoseira crinita*, *Halopetris scoparia* and *Padina pavonica* which cover a large area. Filaments and crustose rhodophycean, a number of chlorophycean, pheophycean and rhodophycean algae are always found growing as epiphyte.

Marine Algae of Western Coast of Libya (Zawia Region)

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Abstract

A total of 195 different algae species were collected and identified from the Western coast of Libya (Zawia region). The different species were as follows: 44 Chlorophyta species belong to 18 genera, 41 Pheophytina species belong to 22 genera, 102 Rhodophyta species belong to 48 genera and 8 Cyanophyta (Cyanobacteria) species belong to 5 genera. The R/P ratio was 2.5.

Key words: Marine algae. Zawia. Libya

Introduction

Libya has a large and long coast that stretches from the Tunisian border on the west to Egyptian one on the east about, 2000 Km long. The Libyan coast is mostly sandy with beautiful beaches, but there are some rocky regions. The eastern coast is mainly while rocky, some rocky areas in the western coast can be round (Nizamuddin, 1991).

Scientists studies concerns marine algae of Libyan coast is limited. However, some scientific deal to the Libyan coast e.g. [Ardisson (1893); De Toni (1892, 1895); De Toni & Levi (1888); De Toni & Forti (1913, 1914); Lemoine (1915); Muschler (1910); Pampanini (1931); Petersen (1918); Raineri (1920, 1921)].

In the contemporary time, some information has been collected about the Libyan marine algae by the studies of [Nizamuddin et al. (1979), Nizmuddin (1981, 1991), Shameel (1983), Godeh et al. (1992); Shtewi and Fetory (2007); Godeh et al. (2009)].

Materials and Methods

A survey for the collection of specimens was made from four stations i.e., Godium to Motrad extending about 25 Km., the specimens were classified in classes, orders, families and were marked by station number (Fig. 1). vis., station 1- Godium, station 2- Dellh, station 3- Harsha, and station 4- Motrad during November 2010 to October 2011.