

Field Guide to  
**Seaweeds of Hong Kong**

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HONG KONG MARINE CLASSROOM

香港 **海藻圖鑑**



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## 引言 Foreword

本圖鑑載有30個生長於本港海岸環境的海藻品種。這些品種包括常被潛水員發現的品種、香港新記錄品種、或是在區域來說具重要性的品種。每個品種均附上在香港水域拍攝的水底照片，配以簡短的文字描述其外貌特徵，讓讀者辨認出這些海藻品種，並掌握其重要資料以及了解其鮮為人知的故事。我們希望這本圖鑑能提高公眾對海洋生物多樣性的認識，培育大眾更欣賞香港豐富的海洋生物多樣性，並啟發他們更積極保護我們珍貴且美麗的海洋環境。

This pocket field guide illustrates 30 seaweed species inhabiting our coastal marine environment in Hong Kong. These include species commonly seen by divers, new records for Hong Kong, or regionally important species. Each species is accompanied by underwater photographs taken in Hong Kong and a short description of its characteristics. This information allows readers to identify these seaweed species and to gain a grasp on the most essential and the little-known stories of our seaweed. We hope that this guide can increase public understanding and foster greater appreciation of the rich marine biodiversity in Hong Kong, and to inspire conservation efforts by all walks of life to safeguard our precious and beautiful marine environment.

## 簡介 Introduction

### 甚麼是海藻？

海藻傳統上被定義為一群生活在海洋環境的大型藻類，而在傳統植物學上，藻類被歸類為低等植物，不具有維管組織，也不會開花。它們的大小由幾微米(需以顯微鏡觀察)至數十米(憑肉眼可見)不等。藻類與海草有別，海草為生於海中的開花植物，具有維管組織，與陸上開花植物有密切的親源關係。

傳統上海藻由四種大型藻類組成，分別為紅藻、綠藻、褐藻和藍綠藻。它們是按細胞內不同的色素所呈現的外在顏色而分類。但現時藍綠藻已不再被視為大型藻類，因為科學家發現它們有不少特徵與細菌更為相似。

雖然藻類的生物分類學系統在過去數十年經歷了大規模的修改，但是紅藻(紅藻門)、綠藻(綠藻門)和褐藻(淡色藻門之下的褐藻綱)仍然為三大主要海藻類別。藻體的外部顏色是識別海藻的初步線索，但與開花植物一樣，藻體的外部顏色可因體內外所經歷的不同環境情況而改變。這現象在紅藻中特別常見，有些紅藻未必呈紅色，反而可呈褐色、紫色甚或黃色。這有時的確令人很疑惑！

### 海藻的生態重要性

海藻在生態系統中具有多重角色與重要性。海藻為不同的海洋生物提供庇護所，當海藻大規模地生長，更會締造整個海藻林生境。因此而聞名的海藻，包括生長在亞熱帶至熱帶海域(如香港)的馬尾藻，以及沿著北半球和南半球的溫帶海岸生長的巨藻林(海帶)。它們可以由潮下帶淺水區生長至水深超過30米的水域，並沿著海岸線擴展幾十公里。體積龐大的海藻孕育著豐富的海洋生物，與其他主要的海洋生態系統不相伯仲。然而，全球暖化以及其連鎖效應正威脅這些大型藻類的生存，以及它們所提供的實體結構。如果這些藻類結構消失，受影響地區的生產力和生物多樣性將會大幅下降，從而使整片受影響的水域變成一片荒地。

此外，海藻在生理上與高等植物有很多相似的地方。海藻可以進行光合作用，因而成為海洋食物網中最重要的初級生產者之一，並在養分和能量循環中扮演著重要角色。海藻沒有根部，海水中的營養和微量元素直接由藻體表面吸收。此吸收過程連同光合作用在藻體內產生有機物質，把營養和微量元素由自然環境輸送至生物圈。在食物鏈

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中，海藻是各種細小的甲殼類、魚類甚至爬蟲類等草食性動物的食物，滿足其能量和營養需求。這些草食性動物同時是很多捕食性動物的獵物，因此大自然中的能量和營養循環亦透過牠們繼續運行。這個自然的循環亦不止於海洋，很多鳥類和哺乳類等陸生動物亦會以海洋生物為食物來源。因而海藻是全球性複雜的食物網中不可或缺的一部分，海藻的重要性遠超於它們生活的海洋界限。

### 海藻的用途 — 過去與現在

我們可能不知不覺中已經食用了海藻一段頗長的時間。最常見的例子是紫菜、海苔、海帶和裙帶菜等。此外，海藻不單在傳統上作為食物，也被用作藥材。例子包括馬尾藻、團扇藻，還有著名的杜蟲藥海人草和鷓鴣菜等。人類應用海藻的歷史久遠，至今已超過二千年。現時全球的海藻食品業每年產值超過十億美元。

海藻的細胞壁是多種多醣或藻膠的來源。由海藻提取出來的物質，如褐藻中的海藻酸鹽、紅藻中的瓊脂和卡拉膠，都被廣泛地應用在飲食業、製藥業和紡織業。舉例來說，我們穿的衣服、吃的雪糕、服用的藥物膠囊、居住的房子、塗在臉上的面霜，很多都包含海藻的提取物。海藻酸鹽可用於穩定衣服染料或家中油漆的色素。瓊脂和卡拉膠會用作凝膠、用於藥物膠囊或混入雪糕之內，令質感更軟滑。瓊脂用作瓊脂平板來培養細菌作為實驗用途。事實上，如果沒有藻類(瓊脂)，微生物學便可能不會像現今一樣迅速發展！

下一次不妨查看一下加工食物或化妝品的成分。海藻和其提取物可被應用的地方可能比人們想像中更為廣泛。

### 香港的海藻研究歷史

第一股在香港研究海藻的浪潮可追溯至19世紀，當時考察和遠洋探索活動在全球變得頻繁。航海家、學者和艦隊橫越各大海洋到達世界各地，包括香港。有些航行者收集了香港和鄰近地區的海藻樣本，並記載了這些發現，成為香港最早期的一些海藻品種記錄。有些海藻新品種更是使用了在香港收集的樣本進行品種描述，如具皮多管藻(*Melanthamnus harlandii*, 前稱為 *Polysiphonia harlandii*) 和白氏鹿角菜(*Silvetia babingtonii*, 前稱為 *Fucus babingtonii*)。

遍達全球的海藻考察、採集和描述在20世紀繼續進行。在1930年代，一些著名的研究學者，尤其是來自中國大陸的曾呈奎教授和美國的威廉·阿爾伯特·謝素爾教授對香港的海藻進行實地考察、樣本採集和對比分析。因此，自1940年代起，香港已知的海藻品種數目便不斷增加。本地學者也撰寫了很多有用的文獻和檢索表，造就更多的海藻研究，發掘更多新品種。在近幾十年內，透過各研究人員的貢獻，香港海藻品種的資料得以整合，並在1980年代出版了第一本海藻圖鑑，及在2000年代初編整了一份香港海藻品種的名錄。

### 香港海藻的季節性

海藻在香港水域全年可見，但品種的豐度和組成在不同季節有顯著的差異。不同品種均有獨有的生長週期。有些可以全年持續生長，有些只可以在某個季節出現。一般而言，香港的海藻沿著年度作季節性的循環，春天為高峰季節，夏末和初秋則較為少見到海藻。

海藻多樣性最高和群落最茂盛的時期為冬末至春天(二月至五月)。有直立部分的品種大多會在這段時間長出軸、葉片、側枝和生殖器官等結構。大型褐藻如馬尾藻以不同形態組成龐大的冠層。茂盛的海藻群落沿著潮間帶下部至潮下帶呈帶狀分布。直至春末，生長季節較短的海藻開始死亡。

大多數海藻在初夏逐漸枯死。它們的直立部分斷裂、脫離原位並積聚於海底、被沖上岸或漂到大海。有些品種(如馬尾藻和珊瑚藻)的基部會保留於基質上，並在下一個生長季節再次生長；有些品種(如綠藻長松藻)則可以生存至仲夏。

秋天可見的海藻數量更少。當中有些品種不會大規模枯死，如匍扇藻和脆弱網地藻，它們連同其他只剩下基部、表覆著岩石表面的品種仍可見於秋天。另外，一些細小不顯眼的品種也可以形成薄薄一層的絲狀藻墊。

冬天是海藻生物多樣性快速增加的季節。在初冬可以發現的海藻有鵝腸菜和刺紫菜。其他品種亦開始萌生，而把基部留在基質上的品種也開始再次生長。

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### 關於本圖鑑

漁農自然護理署於2018年至2019年撥款進行香港海藻研究，研究內容包括在香港海藻熱點進行潛水調查，以及回顧所有有關香港海藻的文獻。研究結果顯示，香港水域共錄得264個海藻品種。深入的潛水調查進一步證實有86種海藻生長於本地潮下帶海洋環境中，包括24種褐藻、40種紅藻和22種綠藻。本圖鑑記載了30個海藻品種，包括褐藻、紅藻、綠藻各10種。這些品種包括水底可以常見到的、香港新的記錄、或是在區內具重要性的品種。除非另有說明，本圖鑑根據香港海藻的地理分布，東北部水域包括東平洲、海下灣和赤洲一帶，東部水域指包括牛尾海和果洲群島一帶，南部水域指香港島附近一帶，而西部水域則指大嶼山附近一帶。

希望這本圖鑑可成為潛水員、浮潛者以及公眾的實用指南，讓他們近距離接觸海洋環境時辨認海藻，更願大眾可以藉此深入認識海藻生態及多樣性，欣賞海藻之美。

### What are seaweeds?

Seaweeds, by conventional definition, are a group of large algae (macroalgae) living in the marine environment. In classic botany, algae are classified as lower plants lacking vascular tissues and flowers. They range in size from a few microns (i.e. microscopic) to tens of metres in size (i.e. macroscopic). They are different from the seagrasses, which are marine flowering plants with vascular tissues closely related to the terrestrial flowering plants.

Traditionally, seaweeds are made up of four groups of macroalgae, namely red algae, green algae, brown algae and blue-green algae. They are divided based on the presence of different colour pigments in their cells, hence exhibiting different external colours. These days, blue green algae are no longer considered as macroalgae as they are found to have many characteristics more closely resembling those of bacteria.

Although the taxonomic classification system of algae has been modified extensively in the last few decades, red algae (Phylum Rhodophyta), green algae (Phylum Chlorophyta) and brown algae (Class Phaeophyceae under Phylum Ochrophyta) remained the three main groups of algae that constitute the so called seaweed species. While external coloration of a seaweed can be used as a first clue to assist in its identification, just like the flowering plants, this external coloration may change depending on internal and/or external conditions. This is especially true among the red algae such that some red algae may not appear red, but may appear brown, purple or even yellowish. This could sometimes be confusing indeed!

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### Ecological importance of seaweeds

The role and importance of seaweeds in the ecosystem is multifarious. Seaweeds provide shelters and even a whole habitat for different marine organisms, especially if they grow in huge number and size. Well known for this are the *Sargassum* bed in subtropical to tropical seas like Hong Kong and the kelp forest (*Laminaria* spp.) along the temperate coasts in both the northern and southern hemispheres. They could extend tens of kilometers in distance along the shore from shallow subtidal to a depth of more than 30 metres. Their massive structural formation supports a rich biodiversity that could be at par with that of other major marine ecosystems. Global warming and the chain of effects that comes with it, is however threatening the continuous survival of these massive algae, and with them the physical structures they provide. If these algal structures disappear, the productivity and biodiversity in the affected area can drop significantly, with the whole affected waters turning into a barren ground.

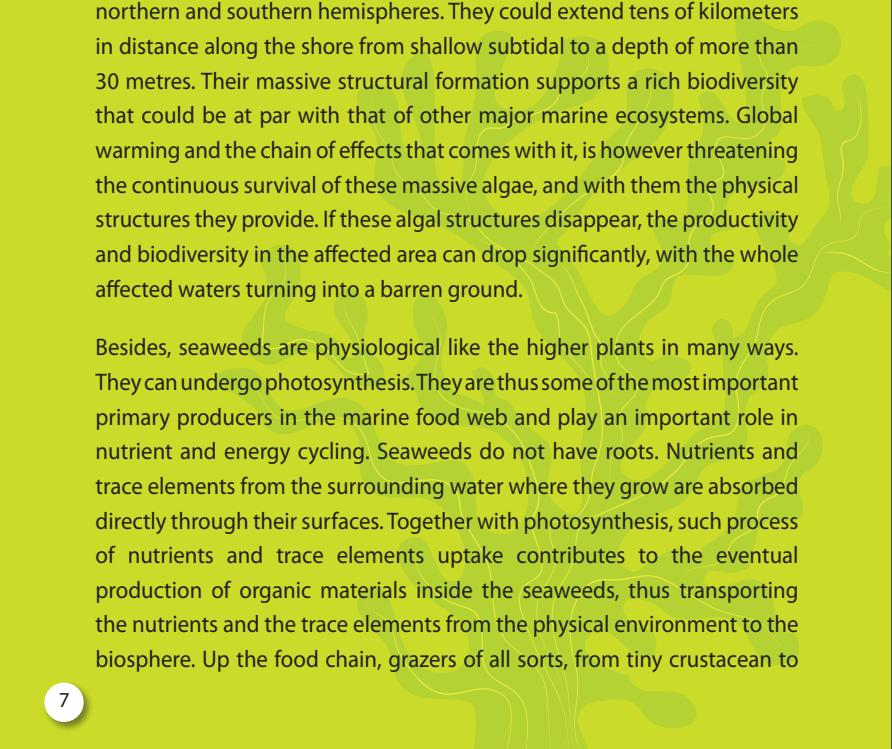
Besides, seaweeds are physiological like the higher plants in many ways. They can undergo photosynthesis. They are thus some of the most important primary producers in the marine food web and play an important role in nutrient and energy cycling. Seaweeds do not have roots. Nutrients and trace elements from the surrounding water where they grow are absorbed directly through their surfaces. Together with photosynthesis, such process of nutrients and trace elements uptake contributes to the eventual production of organic materials inside the seaweeds, thus transporting the nutrients and the trace elements from the physical environment to the biosphere. Up the food chain, grazers of all sorts, from tiny crustacean to



fish to even reptiles, forage seaweeds to fulfil their energy and nutritional needs. The natural cycle of energy and nutrient transport goes on with these grazers, in turn, become prey to many predators. This natural cycle does not stop within the ocean alone as many land animals like birds and mammals also depend on marine organisms as their food source. Seaweeds are therefore part of the intricate global food web and their importance goes far beyond the boundaries of the sea where they live and grow.

### The use of seaweeds – past and present

Without realising it, one is likely to be eating seaweeds for a long time already. One of the most common examples of seaweed is the *Tze Choi* or nori (previously known as *Porphyra* spp.) and *Hoi Dai* (*Laminaria* spp.) or wakame (*Undaria* spp.). Furthermore, seaweeds are not only used as food in the most traditional way, they are also used as medicine. Some examples of this include *Sargassum* spp., *Padina* spp., and the popular dewormer *Digenea simplex* and *Caloglossa leprieurii*. Our forefathers have been using seaweeds for more than 2000 years. The seaweed food industry worldwide is currently worth more than 1 billion USD a year.



The cell wall of seaweeds is the source of many polysaccharides or phycocolloids. Extract from seaweeds, like alginate from brown algae, agar and carrageenan from red algae, are extensively used in food, pharmaceutical, cosmetic and textile industries. To give some examples, the clothes we wear, the ice cream we eat, some drug capsules we take, the house we live in, the cream we put on our face, all may have seaweed extracts in them. Alginate is used to stabilise the colour pigments when dying cloth, or in the paint used in the wall at home. Agar and carrageenan

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are used as gel and as component of drug capsules, or mixed in the ice cream to provide the smooth texture. Agar is used in agar plate to grow bacteria where all experiments on them are carried out. In fact, it has been said that without algae (agar), the science of microbiology probably would not have developed in the way we know it today!

Next time, check out the ingredients in the processed food or cosmetics. The use and applications of seaweeds and their extracts may be far more extensive than one could imagine.

### History of seaweed research in Hong Kong

The first known wave of seaweed studies conducted in Hong Kong can be traced back to the 19th century when expedition and voyage of discovery were frequent around the globe. Voyagers, scholars, and fleets travelled across oceans to different parts of the world including Hong Kong. Some of these travelers collected seaweed samples from Hong Kong and nearby region and documented their findings. These constitute some of the earliest records of seaweed species found in Hong Kong. Notably, some seaweed species such as *Melanothamnus harlandii* (previously known as *Polysiphonia harlandii*) and *Silvetia babingtonii* (previously known as *Fucus babingtonii*) were described using specimens collected in Hong Kong.

The global expedition, collection and description of seaweeds continued in the 20th century. In the 1930s, some prominent researchers from Mainland China, notably Prof. C.K. Tseng and America, notably Prof. W.A. Setchell, conducted field visits, sampling, comparative analyses of seaweed in Hong Kong. This resulted in continual expansion of seaweed species known in Hong Kong from the 1940s onwards. Local researches also generated

many useful literatures and identification keys to facilitate more seaweed research. All these endeavours resulted in the discovery of several species new to science. In more recent decades, effort by researchers to consolidate seaweed species information in Hong Kong led to the publication of the first guide book of seaweeds in the 1980s and the production of an inventory of seaweed species in Hong Kong in the early 2000s.

### Seaweed seasonality in Hong Kong

Seaweeds can be found in Hong Kong year-round, but abundance and species composition vary significantly among seasons. Different species have their own growing cycle. Some could persist throughout the year and others could be found only in certain season. Generally, the seasonality of seaweeds in Hong Kong demonstrates an annual cycle, from peak season in spring to low season in late summer-early autumn.

The highest seaweed diversity with largest assemblages is recorded in late winter to spring (February to May). Most species with erect parts will develop structures like axes, blades, lateral branches and reproductive organs in this period. The large brown algae like *Sargassum* can form extensive canopies with assemblages of different forms. Zonation of lush assemblages occurs along the depth gradient from lower intertidal to subtidal. By late spring, species having shorter growing season begin to die off.

In early summer, majority of the seaweeds die back gradually. Their erect parts rupture, get dislodged and accumulate at the seafloor, washed ashore or drift to the open sea. Some species like *Sargassum* and coralline algae will have their basal part remained on the substratum and regrow in

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the next growing season. Some, like the green alga *Codium cylindricum*, can survive till mid-summer.

Much less seaweeds can be found in autumn. Some species that do not show strong die-off pattern like *Lobophora variegata* and *Dictyota friabilis* can still be found, together with the remaining basal parts of other species that form a thin layer encrusting on the rock surface. Some small inconspicuous species can also form a thin filamentous layer.

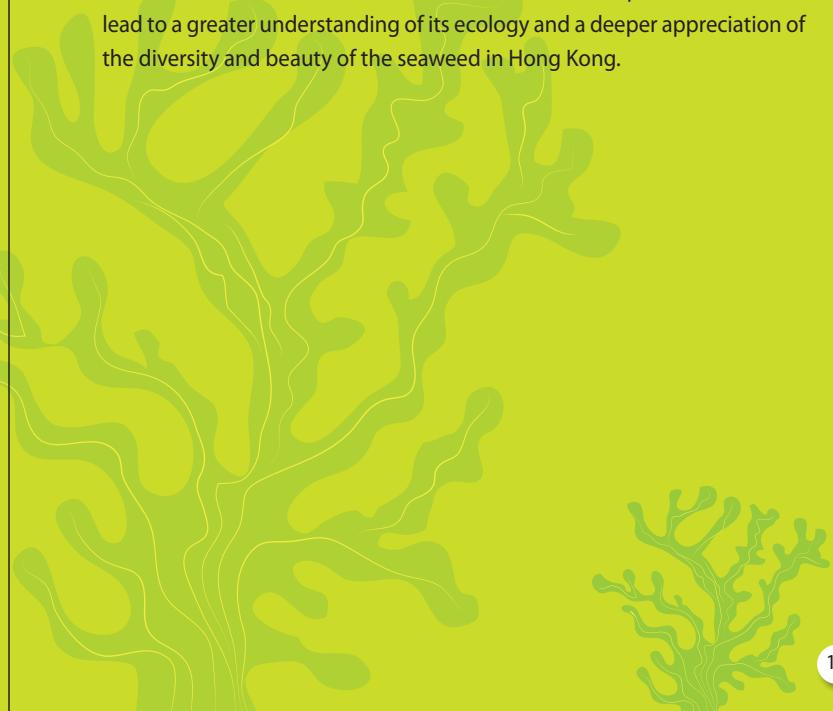
Winter is the season that seaweed biodiversity bounces back. Species like *Petalonia binghamiae* and *Phycocladia acanthophora* can be observed since early winter. Tiny young parts of other species start to emerge, and those with their basal part left on the substratum also start to regrow.

### About this field guide

A recent research on Hong Kong seaweeds funded by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department from 2018 to 2019 included dive surveys in seaweed hotspots in Hong Kong and review of all these relevant literatures about Hong Kong seaweed. The research results indicated that a total of 264 seaweed species have been recorded in Hong Kong. Intensive dive surveys further confirmed the presence of 86 species inhabiting our sub-tidal marine environment, including 24, 40 and 22 species of brown, red and green algae respectively. This field guide features 30 species, including 10 species each from Phaeophyceae, Rhodophyta and Chlorophyta. All these seaweed species are either commonly encountered during diving, are new species records to Hong Kong, or are regionally important seaweed species. Unless otherwise specified, with respect to the

geographical distribution of seaweeds in Hong Kong as indicated in this guidebook, northeastern waters refer to areas including Tung Ping Chau, Hoi Ha Wan and Port Island, eastern waters refer to areas including Port Shelter and Ninepin Islands, southern waters refer to area around Hong Kong Island, whereas western waters refer to areas around Lantau Island.

It is hoped that this field guide will serve as a useful tool to divers, snorkelers and the general public to identify seaweed seen during their close encounter with the marine environment. It is further hoped that this could lead to a greater understanding of its ecology and a deeper appreciation of the diversity and beauty of the seaweed in Hong Kong.



## 圖解及詞彙表

### 結構 Structures

#### 軸 Axis (plural: axes)

莖狀的結構，可再分成不同等級的分枝。

A stem-like structure, can develop into different orders of branches.

#### 葉片 Blade

直立藻體上扁平的葉狀結構。

The flatten leaf-like structure found in an erect thallus.

#### 小枝 Branchlet

細小的分枝，或最終端的小分枝。

A small branch, or the branch of the terminal order.

#### 固著器 Holdfast

藻體附著於海底基質的部位、可具有不同的形狀。

The body part attaching the thallus to the substratum. Can come in different shapes and forms.

#### 柄托 Petiole

托著葉片或氣囊基部的柄狀體。

The stalk-like part at the base of a blade or vesicle.

#### 鬚絲狀假根 Rhizoid

髮絲狀的固著體，像高等植物的根，把藻體附著在海底基質上。

A hair-like holdfast that anchors the thallus onto the substratum.

#### 根莖 Stolon

附在海底基質上生長的莖狀結構，可再分成小分枝，直立的分枝也可由此而生。

Horizontal branch or axis that grows close to the substratum. Can further be divided or branched. Erect branches or parts can arise from this branch.

#### 藻體 Thallus (plural: thalli)

海藻的整個軀體，不具有維管束組織、莖、葉和根等常見於高等植物的部分。

The entire body of an alga, lacking parts like vascular tissue, stem, leave and root found in higher plants.

#### 氣囊 Vesicle

充填著空氣、使藻體浮起的囊狀體。

A bladder-like structure that is filled with air to serve as floater of the thallus.



## Illustration & Glossary

### 生長形態 Growth forms

#### 叢密 Bushy

如灌木般密集生長。

Densely grown like shrubs.

#### 匍匐、蔓延爬行的 Creeping

緊貼表面生長，向外延伸。

Grow closely along a surface, extending outward.

#### 表覆 Encrusting

長成一層殼狀，牢固地依附在基質岩石上。

Grow to form a layer of crust, adhere firmly to the substratum like rock.

#### 直立 Erect

挺立豎起。

In an upright position.

#### 絲狀 Filamentous

細線條狀，每一線條常為一串的細胞所形成。

Thin thread like, each thread often formed from a simple chain of cells.

### 分枝形態 Branching patterns

#### 互生 Alternate

在同一軸上重複交互分枝。

Branches arranged one after the other on opposite sides of a common axis.

#### 二叉 Dichotomous

分枝以相同的角度形成兩個對等的生長部份。

Branches divided equally at a uniform angle into two growing portions.

#### 羽狀 Pinnate

狀似羽毛，分枝在同一軸上對生。

Feather like, branches arranged uniformly and oppositely in two rows along a common axis.

#### 不分枝 Unbranched

不從主軸或葉片發展出分枝。

No branches arising from the primary axis or blade.

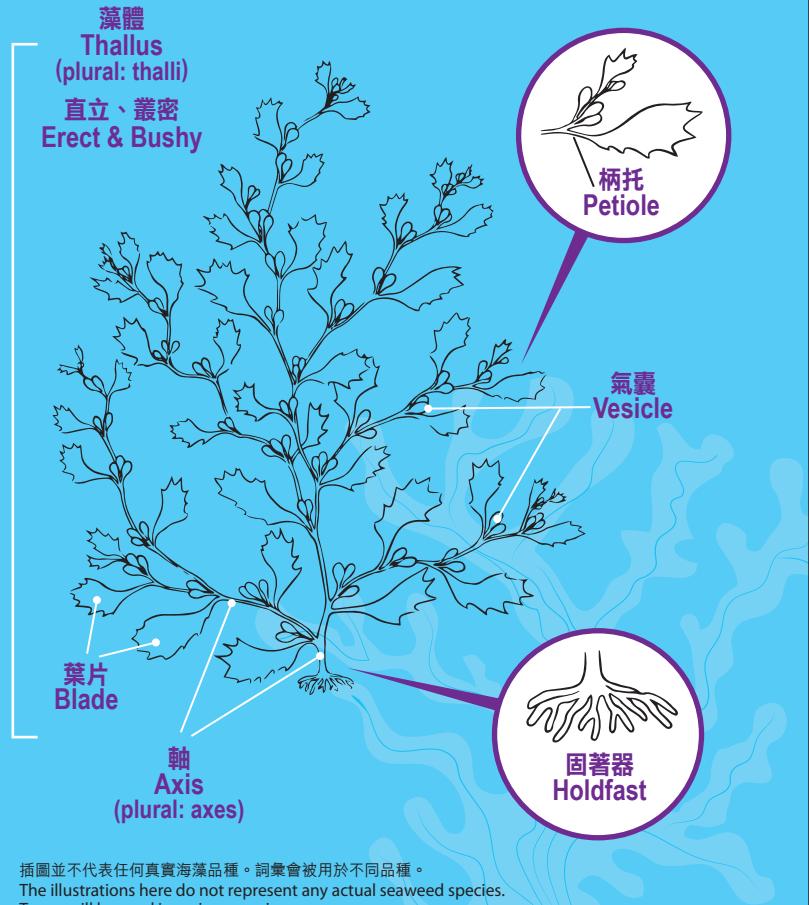
#### 單側 Unilateral

分枝只生長在主軸或分軸的一側。

Branches grow only on the same side of the primary axis or axes of higher orders.

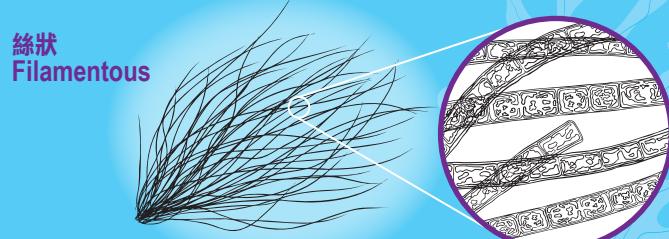
## 圖解及詞彙表

### 結構和生長形態 Structures and growth forms



插圖並不代表任何真實海藻品種。詞彙會被用於不同品種。  
The illustrations here do not represent any actual seaweed species.  
Terms will be used in various species.

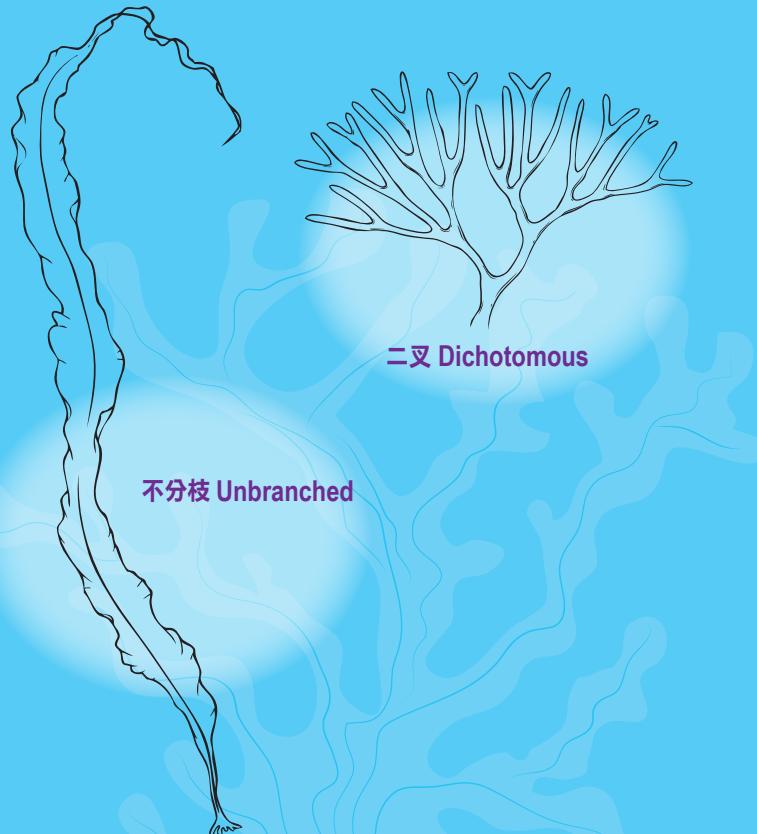
## Illustration & Glossary





## 圖解及詞彙表

### 分枝形態 Branching patterns

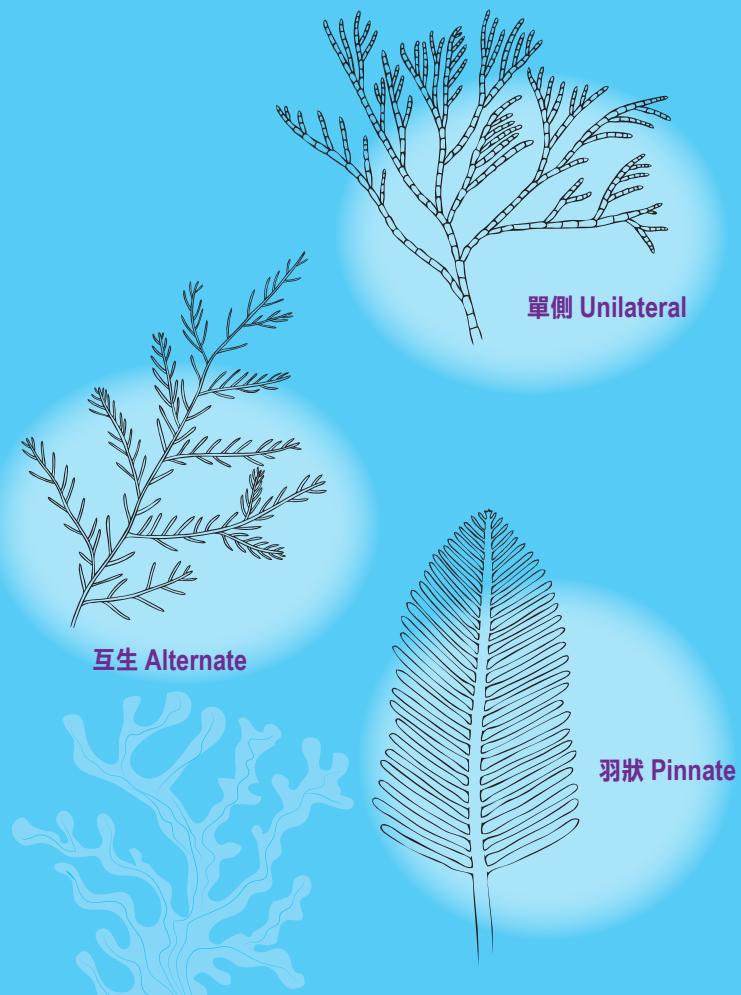


插圖並不代表任何真實海藻品種。詞彙會被用於不同品種。

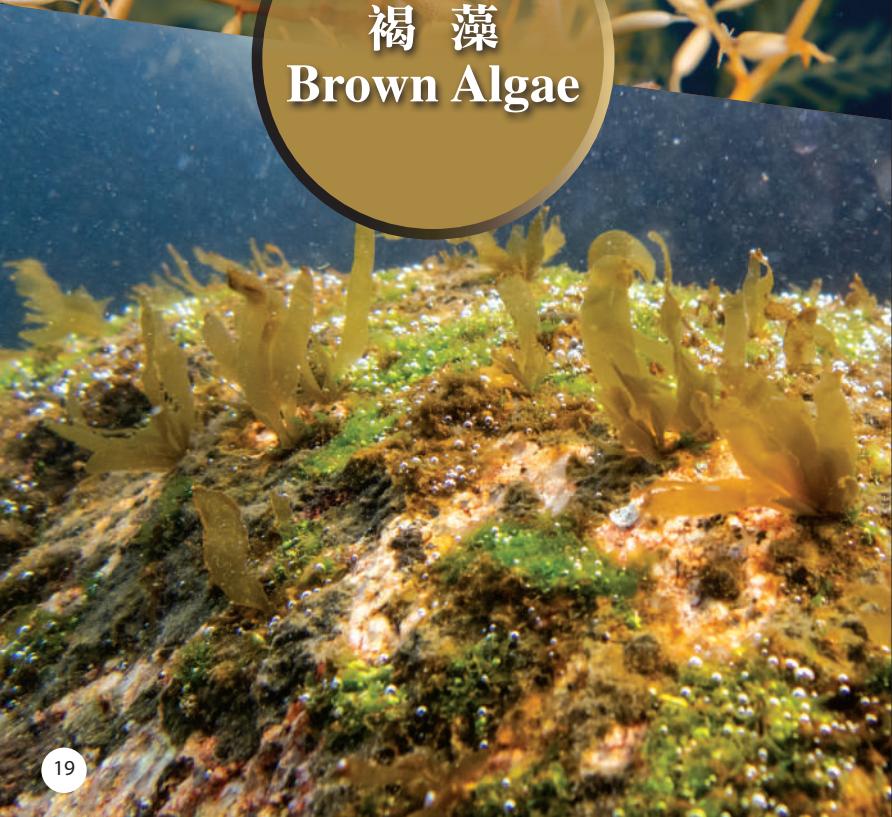
The illustrations here do not represent any actual seaweed species.  
Terms will be used in various species.



## Illustration & Glossary



褐藻  
Brown Algae





## 厚網藻

藻體直立，表面粗糙，可高達30厘米。藻體以小盤狀固著器附於基質上，呈二叉分支，叢密生長，分支頂端鈍圓。藻體呈褐色，成熟後顏色變深，表面變得更粗糙。

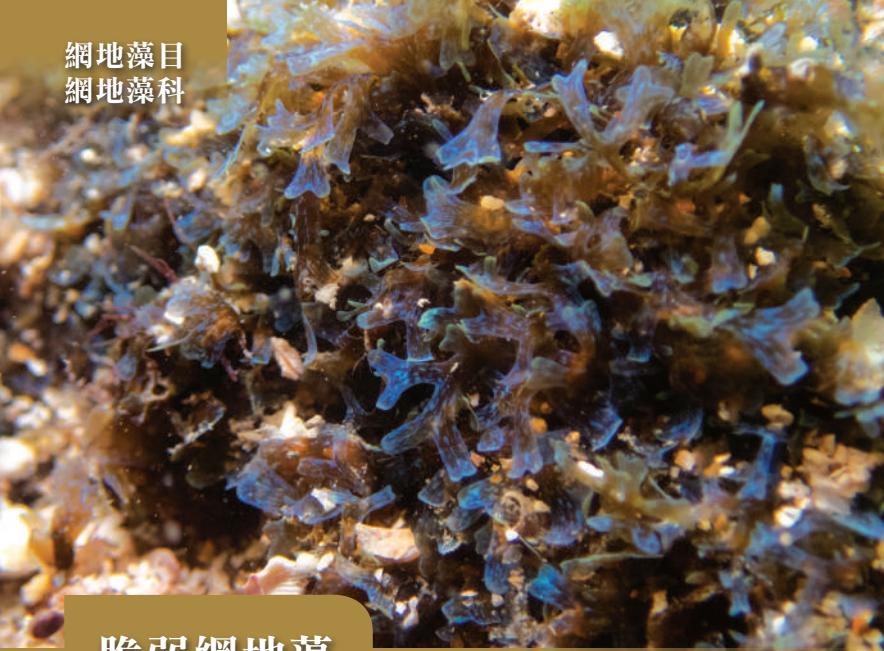
常見於香港不同水域比較淺水的潮下帶。這品種常與其他不同形狀的褐藻混合生長，如馬尾藻(*Sargassum* spp.)、團扇藻(*Padina* spp.)等。在水深1-3米岩石或近岸茂密生長。本地生长期為冬天至初夏。從藻體提取的有機物可用作甜味劑和入藥。



*Dictyota coriacea*  
(Holmes) I.K.Wang, Hy.S.Kim & W.J.Lee 2004

Thalli erect and coarse, may grow up to 30 centimetres in height. Thalli attached only with a small disc-shaped holdfast, appear bushy, dichotomously branched usually with rounded apex. Brown in color, older thalli become darker and rougher.

Commonly found in different waters in Hong Kong in upper subtidal zone. Clusters of the species often found intermingled with other brown algae of different thallus shape like *Sargassum* spp. and *Padina* spp., creating lush assemblages on boulders or in 1-3 metres deep water close to the shore. Locally, it grows from winter to early summer. Some organic compounds extracted from the species are used as sweetener and in other medication.



## 脆弱網地藻

藻體在基質上匍匐生長，形成單薄的墊狀薄層。藻體呈二叉分支，分支幼細，寬1-4毫米。整體以黃至綠褐色為主，具分佈不均的藍色虹彩。

藻體偏好平靜、深約2-6米的水域，生長在碎石、岩石和人工物件上。在香港東北部至南部水域均有記錄。生長密度頗高，可覆蓋高達30平方米面積。此品種為香港新記錄。



*Dictyota friabilis*  
Setchell 1926

Thalli creeping on the substratum, forming a thin mat over time. Thalli dichotomously branched with thin branches 1-4 millimetres wide. Overall yellowish to greenish brown, with patchy blue iridescent colour.

Species prefers calmer waters around 2-6 metres deep, growing on rubbles, rocks, and artificial objects. The species is recorded from northeastern to southern waters of Hong Kong. It could grow in high density and could cover an area as large as 30 square metres. The species is a new record for Hong Kong.



## 玫瑰匍扇藻

藻體葉片狀，扇形至圓形，相互重疊，葉片直徑可達10厘米，呈褐色，葉緣較淺色。藻體基部可見髮狀假根。

只在東部水域，沙質海床的岩石上發現。此品種葉片大、扇形至圓形的特徵，使它可從其他相似的品種中輕易地被分辨出來。此品種曾被記錄為籃子魚（泥鰌）和海膽的食物來源。此品種為香港新記錄。

*Lobophora rosacea*

C.W.Vieira, Payri & De Clerck 2014

Thalli fan-like to circular in shape and overlapping, blade diameter up to 10 centimetres. Hair-like rhizoids can be found at basal part of the thallus. Brown in color with slightly lighter coloration on the margins.

Found only in eastern waters growing on rock at a sandy bottom. It can be easily distinguished from other seaweeds with similar appearance by having bigger blade size that is fan-like to circular in shape. This species has been documented as a food source of rabbitfish and sea urchins. This species is a new record for Hong Kong.

## 匍扇藻

藻體由扇形葉片組成，交疊叢生。葉緣一般完整，很少裂開，葉片直徑可達6厘米。以盤狀固著器附於基質上。葉片顏色漸變，呈同心環狀，由深褐色、淺褐色至橙色不等，葉緣有時較淺色或半透明。

叢生的藻體生長在大石、死珊瑚碎塊上，甚至岩石縫隙中，也有生長於其他海藻表面的。這些叢生藻體是其他海洋生物，如珊瑚魚的庇護所。被沉積物覆蓋的藻體不容易被看見。此品種在香港很常見。不同於其他在夏天會枯死的海藻，此品種全年均可見。



*Lobophora variegata*  
(J.V.Lamouroux) Womersley ex E.C.Oliveira 1977  
Leathery lobeweeds

Thalli made up of fan-like blades overlapping each other in clusters. Blade margins usually intact, rarely split, up to 6 centimetres in diameter. Attached with a disc-like holdfast. Blade colour varies in concentric rings from dark brown to light brown to orange, sometimes lighter to translucent at the margin.

Clusters of thalli grow on boulders, dead coral fragments and even in rock crevices, sometimes also on the surface of other seaweeds. These clusters serve as shelters to other marine life such as reef fish. Notably, thalli may be easily overlooked when covered with sediments. This species is very common around Hong Kong. Unlike other seaweed species which die-off in summer, this species is present year round.



## 樹狀團扇藻

藻體直立，質感像皮革，呈扇形，年輕藻體呈腎形。葉片厚度可達0.3-0.4毫米，葉緣向內捲曲並逐漸變厚。藻體可分裂成幾片葉片，高約10-20厘米。呈褐色至深褐色。

生長在硬質海床，水深約2-5米。此品種皮革般的葉片讓其他海洋生物難於咀嚼進食。十二月至六月期間，在東北至南部水域均有此品種的記錄。



*Padina arborescens*  
Holmes 1896

Thalli erect, leather-like and fan-shaped, but kidney-shaped when young. Thickness of blades up to 0.3-0.4 millimetre, margin rolls inward and becomes thicker. Thalli may split into a few lobes, 10-20 centimetres tall. Brown to dark brown in colour.

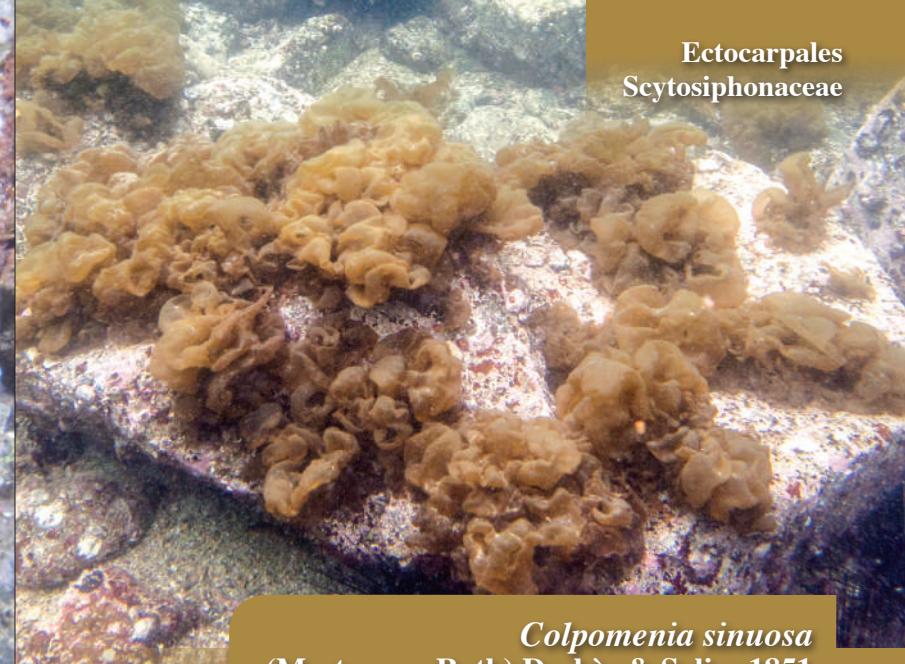
Grows on hard bottom around 2-5 metres deep water. The leathery-like blades of this species make it resistant to grazing by other marine life. Recorded in northeastern to southern waters from December to June.



## 囊藻

藻體年輕時呈球狀(小於1厘米)，逐漸長成囊狀，成熟後形成不規則的皺摺。藻體空心，直徑可達20厘米。呈淺褐色至金褐色。

藻體單獨生長或叢生，附著於堅硬的基質，包括珊瑚表面。藻體明顯在十二月至三月期間的平靜水域中生長得較好。藻體隨年漸長變得脆弱，容易破裂和脫離，形成漂浮藻體，並下沉至較深水域或被沖上岸。主要分布於東北部、東部、南部的水域。為海洋生物如小斑鰭(寐蚌)所食。



*Colpomenia sinuosa*  
(Mertens ex Roth) Derbès & Solier 1851

Thalli almost spherical when very young (less than 1 centimetre) and grow to become lobe shape, and eventually irregularly convoluted when old. Thalli hollow, may grow up to 20 centimetres in diameter. Light brown to golden brown in colour.



This species grows solitarily or in clusters on hard substratum including coral surface. Notably, this species grows much better in calm waters from December to March. Thalli become increasingly fragile with age and can easily be torn and dislodged, forming drifting algal mass that could sink into deeper water or washed ashore. Mainly found in northeastern, eastern and southern waters. Good food source of marine organisms like rudder fish *Girella punctata*.



## 鵝腸菜、小海帶

藻體呈葉狀。葉片線形，可達3-4厘米寬，30厘米長，向底部逐漸變細。藻體以短小的主幹和盤狀固著器附於基質上。主要生長在淺水潮下帶，水深1-2米，經常被波浪拍擊的岩岸，呈褐色至深褐色。

在東部和南部水域出現。生長季節較短，僅見於十二月至三月。此品種在本地有被採集食用。有時被稱為“小海帶”，但在分類上與真正的海帶不同。



*Petalonia binghamiae*  
(J.Agardh) K.L.Vinogradova 1973

Thalli leafy. Blade linear in shape, may grow up to 3-4 centimetres wide, 30 centimetres long, tapers towards the bottom. Thalli attached by a short stem and a disc-like holdfast. Grows mainly in shallow subtidal zone in rocky shore, usually at 1-2 metres deep water, often seen swept back and forth by wave, brown to dark brown in colour.

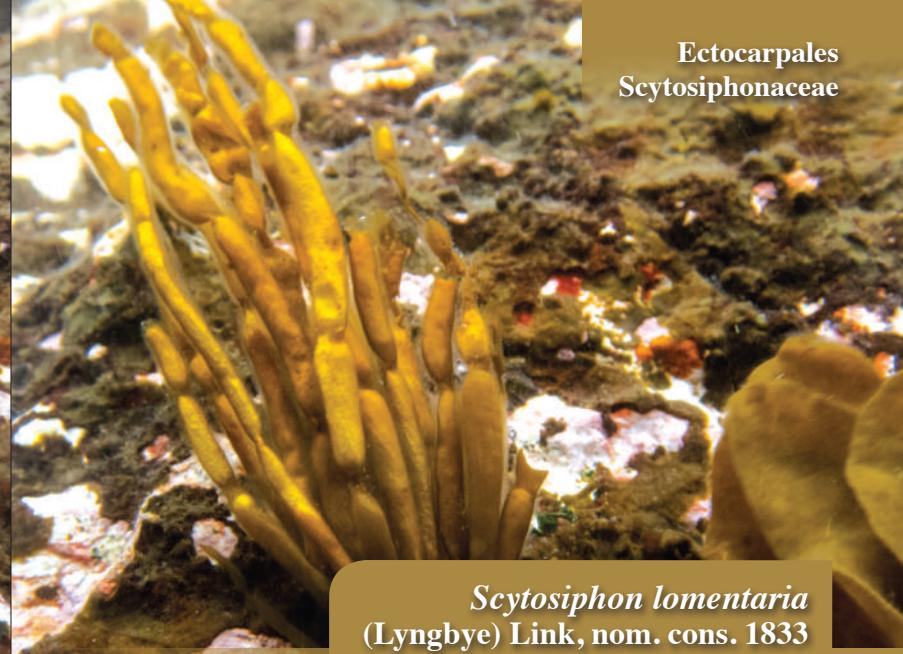
Found in eastern and southern waters. It has a relatively short growing season from December to March. The species is harvested for food locally. Sometimes known as “little kelp” in Chinese, but is taxonomically different from the true kelps.



萱藻

藻體直立，分枝呈管狀中空，生長成節，節上的藻體收窄。由盤狀固著器長出一束束長形圓柱狀分枝。叢生，可長達50厘米，但本地的藻體通常5厘米長。呈黃褐色。

生長在東部水域1-3米深的岩石上，藻體有時外形殘缺(見下圖)，因不時被草食性海洋生物攝食所致。此品種在本地被採集食用。



*Scytoniphon lomentaria*  
(Lyngbye) Link, nom. cons. 1833  
Beanweed

Thalli erect, branches tubular and hollow, appear in segments with constriction at junction between segments. A disc-like holdfast gives rise to a bundle of long and cylindrical branches. Grows in clusters up to 50 centimetres long, but generally around 5 centimetres long locally. Yellowish brown in colour.

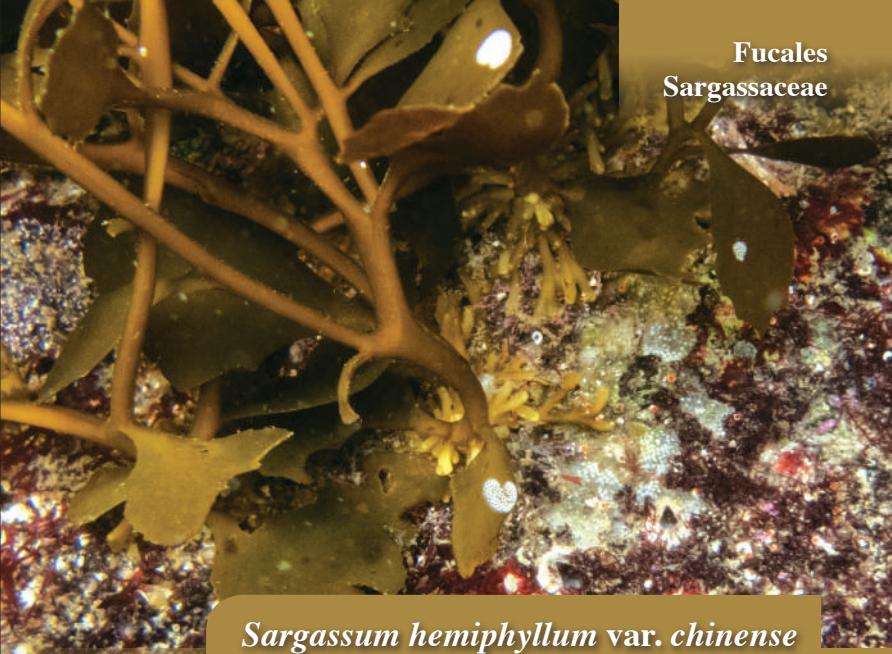
Grows on rocks at 1-3 metres deep water in eastern waters, may appear ruptured as this species is quite often consumed by herbivores (shown in the smaller photo below). This species is also locally consumed as food.



## 半葉馬尾藻中國變種

藻體外觀像植物，具有側枝，可達2米高，由假根狀的固著器長出龐大茂密的藻體。藻體上有外形像樹葉的葉片，明顯不對稱，如只得一半的葉片，故學名為“半葉馬尾藻”。密集的圓形氣囊由葉片基部長出，為整個藻體提供浮力。藻體呈黃褐色至深褐色。

作為香港其中一種主要形成冠層的海藻，此品種生成大片猶如海底森林的生境，是很多幼魚和其他海洋生物的育苗場所。此品種有獨特的生長模式，側枝在晚秋至春天快速生長，晚春進入生殖季節，初夏逐漸死亡。藻體一般生長於半遮蔽岩岸，低潮間帶及潮下帶水深1至3米的地方。



*Sargassum hemiphyllum* var. *chinense*  
J.Agardh 1889

Thalli plant-like with lateral branches up to 2 metres tall emerging from ramifying holdfasts to form big assemblages. Thalli bushy. Blades are leaf-like but are conspicuously asymmetrical to resemble one-half of a leaf, hence the species name "hemiphyllum". Spherical vesicles abundant, emerging from the base of the leaf to serve as floaters of the whole thallus. Thalli yellowish brown to dark brown.

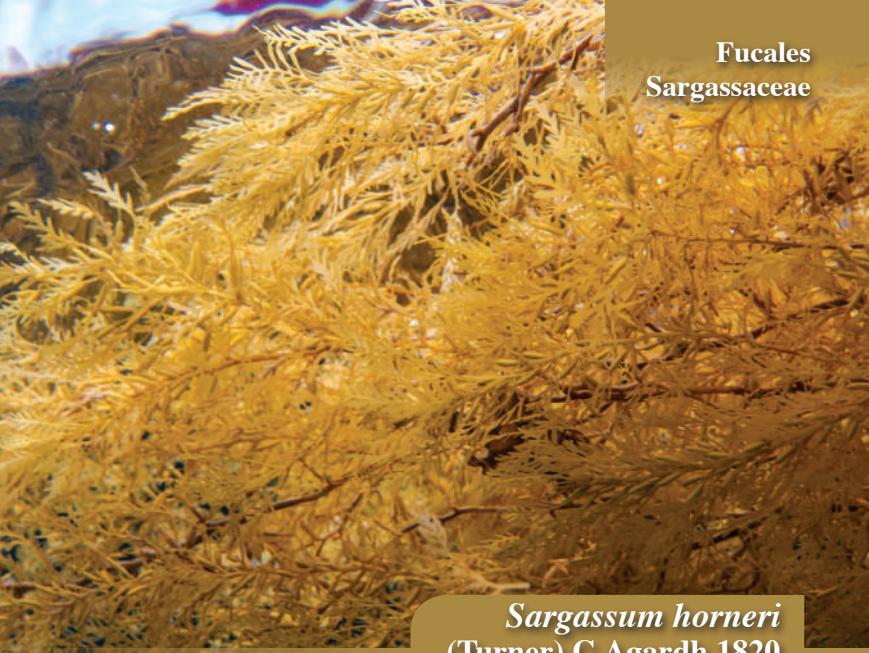


Being one of the main canopy-forming seaweed species in Hong Kong, this species forms extensive forest-like habitat that serves as the nursery grounds for many juvenile fishes and other marine life. This species exhibits very distinct growth pattern with rapid extension of lateral branches occurring in late autumn to spring, becoming reproductive in late spring and die back in early summer. Found throughout Hong Kong in semi-sheltered lower intertidal to subtidal rocky shores around 1-3 metres deep water.

## 銅藻

藻體外形像植物，非常叢密，可生長至5米高，具有盤狀固著器。葉片如樹葉，羽狀互生，中肋明顯。氣囊細長，呈圓柱形。每個氣囊的頂端具有同樣為羽狀、樹葉般的葉片，是分辨此品種的主要特徵。藻體呈黃褐色。

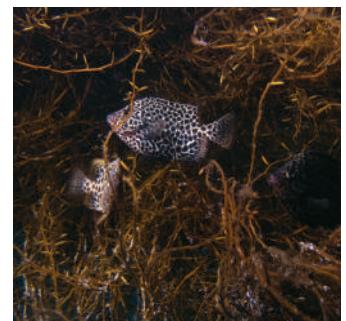
五月初於東北部水域發現漂浮和被纏繞的藻體，但沒有發現固著個體。此品種即使與基質分離也可繼續生長，研究指出東海沿岸與基質分離的銅藻，會聚集成一大片漂浮海藻，漂浮到遠至日本的地方，這些漂浮的海藻是很多海洋生物的庇護所和傳播幼苗的媒介，這些生物包括斑石鯛(花金鼓) (*Oplegnathus punctatus*) 和裸躄魚 (*Histrio histrio*)。



*Sargassum horneri*  
(Turner) C.Agardh 1820  
Devil weed

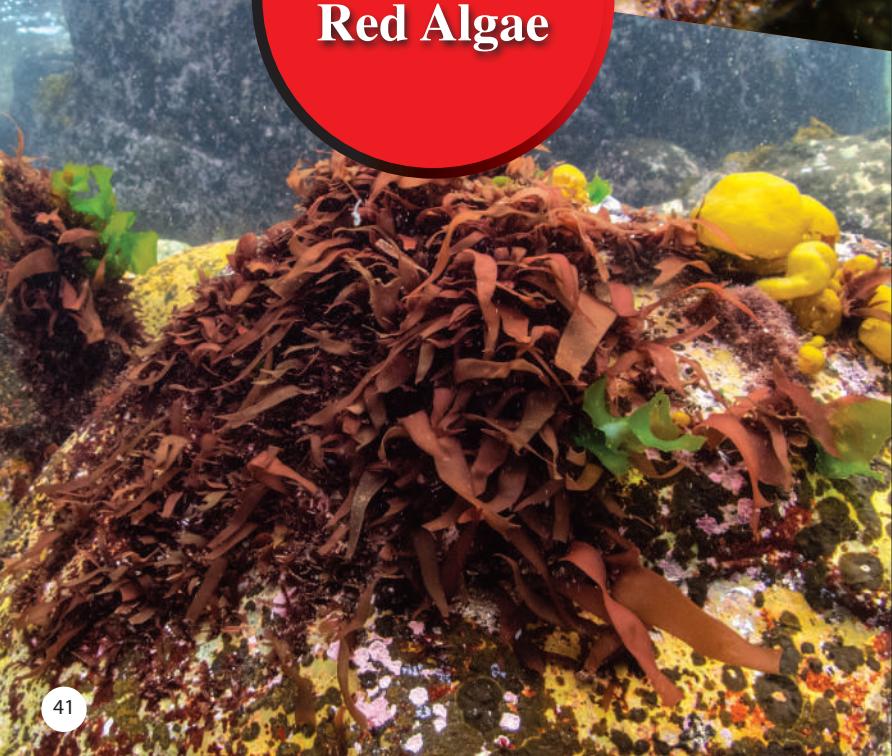
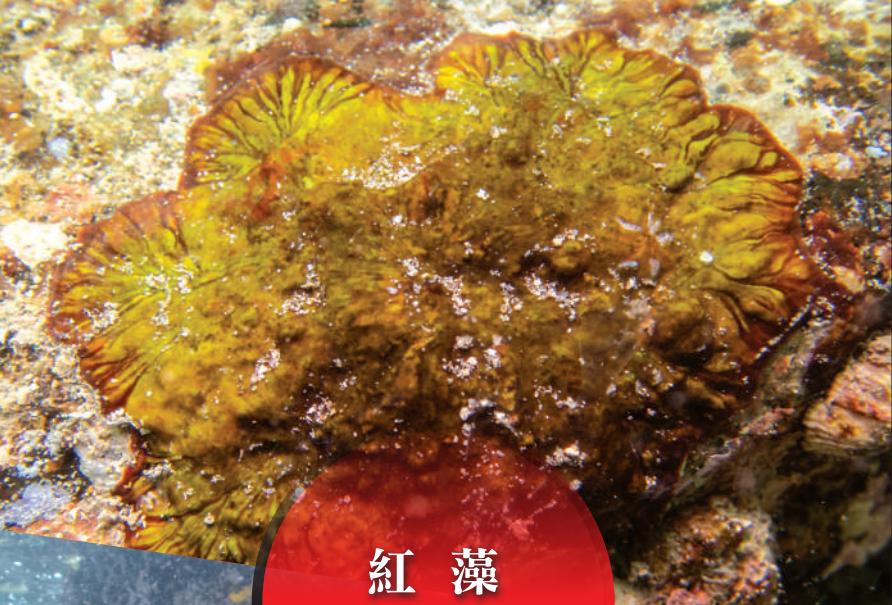
Thalli yellowish brown, very bushy, may grow up to 5 metres tall. Holdfast disc-like. Blades leaf-like, alternately pinnate, midrib distinct. Vesicles elongated and cylindrical, each carries a leaf-like blade of the same pinnate shape at its apex, which is the main diagnostic feature of this species.

Found drifted and entangled, but not attached, in some sites in northeastern waters in early May. This species, which could continue to grow even after being detached from the substratum, is found to have drifted from coast of East China Sea to places as far as Japan, forming extensive floating mass sometimes known as the "brown tide". The floating mass is a shelter and dispersal medium of many marine organisms including spotted knifejaw *Oplegnathus punctatus* and sargassumfish *Histrio histrio*.



紅藻門  
Rhodophyta

紅藻  
Red Algae



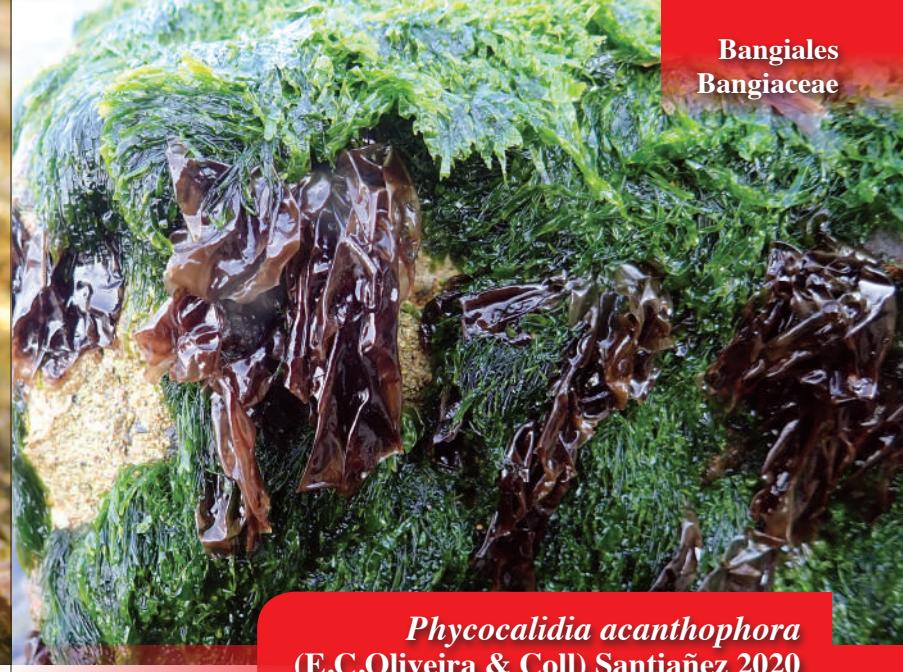


## 刺紫菜、紫菜

通常被稱為“紫菜”。藻體呈膜狀，柔軟，黏滑，以細小的固著器附著於基質。葉片形狀差異很大，可生長至2-10厘米。葉片呈啡色至紫紅色。

十二月至三月間生長於東部水域低潮間帶至淺潮下帶之間，暴露於波浪較強的岩岸。可高密度生長並形成深色的海藻帶，在遠距離也可看見。有時亦與其他品種，如石蓴 (*Ulva* spp.) 和小海帶 (*Petalonia binghamiae*) 交錯生長。蒲台島有漁民採集及販售此品種以作食用。“紫菜”自古在中國沿海地區已被視為一種佳餚。

此品種之前的拉丁屬名 *Porphyra* 較為人熟悉，其後改為 *Pyropia*，現稱 *Phycocalidia*。



*Phycocalidia acanthophora*  
(E.C.Oliveira & Coll) Santiañez 2020

Commonly known as “Tze Choi” in Chinese. Thalli membrane-like, soft and slippery, attached to the substratum with a small holdfast. Blade shape varies greatly and grows to 2-10 centimetres in size. Blades brown to purplish red in colour.

Grows in lower intertidal to upper subtidal rocky shore exposed to stronger waves from December to March in eastern waters. Can grow densely to form dark belt along the shores visible from a distance. May also intermingle with other species like *Ulva* spp. and *Petalonia binghamiae*. Harvested for food and sold locally by fishermen in Po Toi. Tsz Choi is historically regarded as a Chinese delicacy in the coastal region.

This species was previously known to be under the genus *Porphyra* and later *Pyropia*, but is now classified under the genus *Phycocalidia*.



## 加斯伯縱胞藻

藻體非常細小，由通常小於1厘米的匍匐軸和直立軸形成藻被；但直立軸可高達6厘米。藻體呈深紅至粉紅色，二叉分枝，外形像細小的鉗子。

生長於岩石或附生在其他海藻上，有時與其他絲狀海藻混合成藻被。藻體細小所以很容易被忽略，也較難辨認。在東北部水域全年可見，但在東部和南部水域則主要於冬天和春天有記錄。此品種為香港新記錄。



*Centroceras gasparrinii*  
(Meneghini) Kützing 1849

Thalli very small, turf-forming with both creeping and erect axes generally less than 1 centimetre in size; but erect axes may also grow up to 6 centimetres tall. Thalli dark to pink red in colour with dichotomous branches that appear like a pair of tiny forceps.

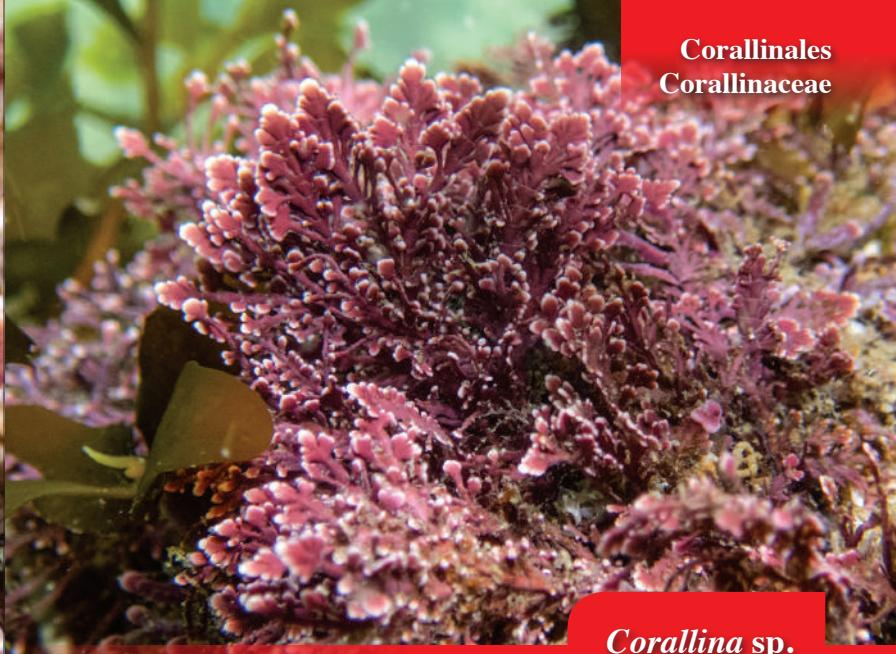
Grows on rocks or epiphytic on other seaweeds, sometimes mix with other filamentous seaweeds to form turf. Can easily be overlooked and difficult to recognise in the field due to its small size. Found year round in northeastern waters but mainly in winter and spring in eastern and southern waters. The species is a new record for Hong Kong.



珊瑚藻

藻體由鈣化的節片組成，可高達6厘米。年輕藻體以圓形的基部包覆著附近的基質，長出叢密而扁平的枝條。側枝連接著主軸，側枝再延伸出對生的小枝條。末端鈍圓並嚴重鈣化，使藻體邊緣呈白色，整體呈紫紅色至灰紫色。

這品種是香港其中一種最常見的海藻。藻體白色的基部在夏天維持表覆狀，在冬天則長出直立的枝條。在冬天至春天為很多海洋生物，如麥桿蟲科（俗稱排骨蝦）的端足目生物提供棲息地。



*Corallina* sp.

Thalli made up of calcified segments, up to 6 centimetres tall. A roundish basal part covering surrounding substratum can be observed in some young thalli, giving rise to bushy and flattened branches. Lateral branches emerge from the articulated main axes with opposite branchlets that further arise from these lateral branches. Terminal segments are heavily calcified with rounded tips, giving the thalli a whitish outline. Purple red to greyish purple in colour.

This is one of the most common seaweed species in Hong Kong. Thalli of this species have a whitish basal part that remains encrusting in summer, from which the erect branches will grow back in winter. Serves as common habitat from winter to spring for many marine lives like the amphipod from the family Caprellidae known as skeleton shrimps.



叉珊瑚

藻體直立叢密，形成可達3厘米高的藻被，呈多回而寬大的二叉分枝，分枝由鈣化且圓柱形的節間組成。藻體灰紫色至紅紫色，頂端鈍圓呈白色。

常與其他如珊瑚藻(*Corallina* spp.)和縱胞藻(*Centroceras* spp.)等海藻一同生長，形成藻被或藻墊。此品種的分枝稀疏且呈圓柱形，有別於同樣鈣化的珊瑚藻。此品種是香港其中一種最常見的海藻，全年均可見，但在冬天數量最多，藻體的體積在初夏至秋天顯著遞減。



*Jania* sp.

Turf forming thalli erect and bushy up to 3 centimetres tall, repeatedly and widely dichotomously branched, with branches made up of calcified, cylindrical segments. Greyish-purple to reddish-purple in colour with whitish obtuse tips.

Grows to form turfs or mats with other seaweeds such as *Corallina* spp. and *Centroceras* spp., can be distinguished from the similarly calcified *Corallina* spp. by having cylindrical and sparsely branched segments. This is one of the most common species in Hong Kong, present year-round but most abundant in winter with the thallus size diminishing remarkably from early summer to autumn.



叉節藻

藻體鈣化，具有扁平呈扇形或圓形、有鉸接的節片，鋪排在同一平面上，直徑2-6厘米，生長時形成交錯的群落。藻體粉紅色至紫粉紅色，末端鈣化呈白色。

生長在水深1-3米的岩石和大石的上部和表面，與其他海藻如石蓴(*Ulva* spp.)、叉珊瑚(*Jania* spp.)、匍扇藻(*Lobophora variegata*)等交錯生長，形成藻被。藻體可能被細小的海藻附生或被沉積物覆蓋，但粉紅色的部份仍輕易可見。是香港其中一種最常見的海藻品種，全年均有記錄。生長模式與其他海藻相若，在夏天和秋天只能觀察到小量零碎的藻體附於基質上。



*Amphiroa* sp.

Thalli calcified with flattened articulated segments, fan or rounded shape laying on the same plane, 2-6 centimetres in diameter, forming intricate clusters when grown. Pink to purplish pink in colour with whitish calcified tips.

Grows on upper surface of rocks and boulders, intermingles with different seaweeds such as *Ulva* spp., *Jania* spp., and *Lobophora variegata* to form turfs in 1-3 metres deep water. Thalli may be overgrown by other small algae or covered with sediment, but the pink segments can still be readily seen. One of the most common seaweed species in Hong Kong, found year round, exhibits die-back pattern similar to many other seaweeds such that only small remaining parts of the thalli can be observed in summer and autumn.

## 擬雞毛菜

藻體細小，具匍匐軸和直立軸，高1厘米。主軸在基質上匍匐，分枝以鈍角從主軸以對生形式長出。年輕分枝末端變尖，基部收窄。分枝擠擁起來形成叢密藻被。呈紅色，成熟後呈深紅色。

生長在不同深度的岩石、死珊瑚或貝殼上，偶見生長在其他海藻上。香港其中一種最常見的海藻，全年均可見，豐度在秋天稍為下降。

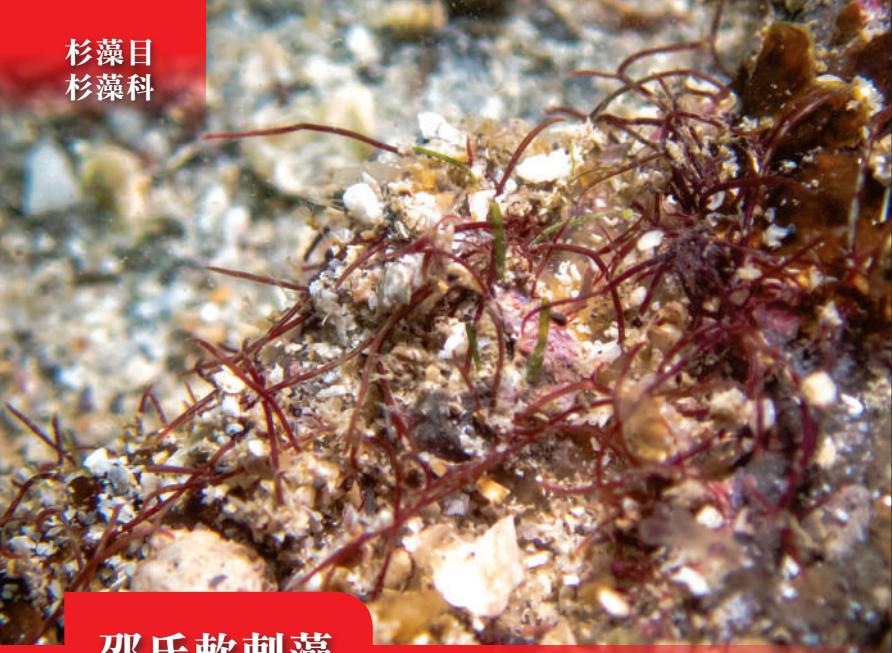


## *Pterocladiella* sp.

Thalli small, consist of creeping and upright axes up to 1 centimetre tall. Main axes creep on substratum with opposite branches emerging at obtuse angle. Younger branches taper at tip and constrict at base. Branches crowded together to form dense turf. Red in colour, becomes dark red when mature.

Grows on rocks, dead corals or shells at different depths, sometimes found growing on other seaweeds. One of the most common seaweed species in Hong Kong, grows year round with a slight drop in abundance in autumn.





## 邵氏軟刺藻

藻體呈橡膠狀，黏滑。藻軸由盤狀固著器長出，長3-4厘米，並可與其他藻體的藻軸互相纏繞。藻軸向下彎曲，觸地後會形成根狀墊狀物，化為次固著器，將藻體再次附在基質上。藻體呈紅至深紅色。

生長在岩石和縫隙中，固著器通常被沉積物覆蓋，只露出彎曲的藻軸。全年均有記錄，主要在南部和東部，偶爾出現在東北部水域。此品種先前只曾在大西洋有記錄，但經分子分析後，確認此品種為香港新記錄。



*Chondracanthus saundersii*  
C.W.Schneider & C.E.Lane 2005

Thalli rubbery and slippery. Arising from a disc-like holdfast, axes reach 3-4 centimetres long that could become entangled with each other. Axes curve downwards and may develop into rhizoidal pads that serve as secondary holdfast to reattach the thallus to substratum. Red to dark red in colour.

Grows on rocks and in crevices, holdfast usually covered by sediment, exposing only the curved branches. Recorded year-round mainly in southern and eastern, and occasionally in northeastern waters. This species has only been recorded previously in the Atlantic and is a new record for Hong Kong, as confirmed by molecular analysis.

## 扇形擬伊藻

藻體直立，呈扇形，形成3-6厘米高叢密的藻被。軟骨質的分枝寬1-3毫米，扁平且線形，規則二叉分枝。分枝末端多為鈍圓，偶爾呈尖細。藻體以盤狀固著器附在岩石上，呈深紅色至紫色。

常發現於水深1-3米，受中等海浪影響的地方。在春天於南部和西部水域有所記錄，肉眼可見且呈黃色的結核形粒狀體，是普遍見於紅藻的生殖結構。



*Ahnfeltiopsis flabelliformis*  
(Harvey) Masuda 1993

Thalli erect and fan-like, forming bushy turfs of 3-6 centimetres tall. Branches 1-3 millimetres wide, flattened and linear, cartilaginous, regularly and dichotomously branched. Branch tips mostly obtuse, occasionally pointed. Thalli attached to rocks with disc-like holdfast, dark red to purple in colour.

Often found in 1-3 metres deep waters with moderate wave action. Recorded in spring in southern and western waters, with yellowish nodules visible to naked eye. These nodules are the reproductive structures typical to many red algae.

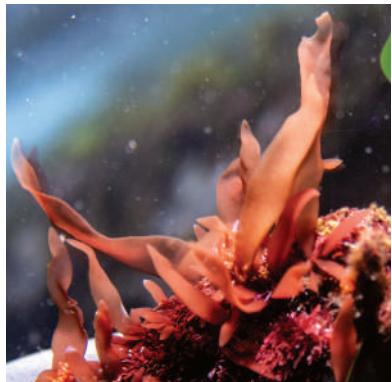




## 臺灣蜈蚣藻

藻體柔軟，黏滑，葉片由細小盤狀固著器長出，長達15厘米。葉片呈筆直的單葉狀，尖端漸細，葉緣具有很多小葉片，於成熟藻體尤其明顯，這獨特的外觀像蜈蚣，所以被稱為蜈蚣藻。呈紅色至紅褐色。

藻體叢生在較暴露於波浪的海岸、水深1-3米的岩石和人造物件如繩子上。於一月至四月生長在南部和東部水域，與其他海藻聚集，形成茂盛海藻群。此品種為香港新記錄。



*Grateloupia taiwanensis*  
Showe M.Lin & H.Y.Liang 2008

Thalli soft and slippery. Blades arising from a small and disc-like holdfast, up to 15 centimetres long. Blades straight and simple, taper at the tip, with many bladelets at the blade margin especially in grown thalli, giving it a distinct appearance like a centipede, hence the Chinese name. Red to reddish brown in colour.

Grows in clusters in 1-3 metres deep water, on rocks and man-made objects like ropes in more exposed shores. Found in southern and eastern waters between January and April, clustering with other seaweeds to form a lush algal mass. This species is a new record for Hong Kong.



耳殼藻

藻體呈表覆形，厚度少於1毫米，直徑可達8厘米，具不規則的葉瓣。藻體中心呈黃色至褐色，寬度不一的邊緣呈褐色至紅褐色。

生長於水深3-6米的岩石表面，藻體常被沉積物覆蓋。主要分佈在東部和東北部水域，全年均不會枯死。在沉積岩上生長得特別好，與其他表覆形藻類於岩石上構成色彩豐富的斑點。



*Peyssonnelia* sp.

Thalli crust-forming (encrusting), less than 1 millimetre thick, up to 8 centimetres in diameter, irregularly lobed. Yellow to brown in the centre with a brown to reddish brown margin that varies in width.

Found in 3-6 metres deep waters on rock surface, often covered with sediment. Mainly found in eastern and northeastern waters, exhibiting no die-back pattern throughout the year. Grows particularly well on sedimentary rocks, marking the rock surface with colourful blotches together with other encrusting algae.

綠藻門  
Chlorophyta

綠藻  
Green Algae





## 羽狀羽藻

藻體柔軟，呈羽狀，單獨生長或形成細小藻被，高1-3厘米，寬3-4毫米，以髮絲狀且交錯的假根附在基質上。羽狀分枝從主軸的三分一至頂尖長出。呈淺綠色至綠色，藻體上部通常呈現淺藍色虹彩，於主軸上特別明顯。

生長在岩石縫隙和死珊瑚上，有時長於水深達10米、較暴露於波浪地區的岩石基質上。在東部和東北部水域全年均可見。此品種為香港新記錄。



*Bryopsis pennata*  
J.V.Lamouroux 1809

Thalli soft and feathery, solitary or forming small turf, 1-3 centimetres tall, 3-4 millimetres wide, attached to the substratum by hair-like and intricate rhizoids. Pinnate branches (ramuli) grow from one third of the main axis to the apex. Light green to green in colour, light-blue iridescence usually present at the upper part of the thallus, especially the main axis.

Grows in rock crevices and on dead corals, sometimes on more exposed surface of rocky bottom in waters up to 10 metres deep. Found in the eastern and northeastern waters throughout the year. This species is a new record for Hong Kong.



## 盾葉蕨藻

藻體具有蔓生而纖細的匍匐莖和直立的分枝，可長至1-3厘米高，以分枝的假根附著基質。分枝扁平，盤狀，直徑約1.5-6毫米。呈淺綠色至綠色。

生長在岩石和死去的珊瑚上，叢生的藻體可覆蓋約0.1平方米的基質。在東北部和東部水域均可見到，生長期為冬天至初夏。曾發現海洋無脊椎動物如裸鰓類棲息於海藻中。此品種的近親（海葡萄）在熱帶地區被當作沙律食用，但另一些近親品種卻具有毒素。亦有一種近親是地中海廣為人知的入侵物種。



*Caulerpa chemnitzia*  
(Esper) J.V.Lamouroux 1809

Thalli bear creeping slender stolon (runners) with erect branches (fronds) that grow up to 1-3 centimetres tall, attached with branching rhizoids underneath. Branches are flattened, disc-like, 1.5-6 millimetres in diameter. Light green to green in colour.

Grows on rocks and dead corals, clusters of thalli can cover about 0.1 square metre of the substratum. Found in northeastern and eastern waters, growing from winter to early summer. Marine invertebrates like nudibranch were observed inhabiting the seaweed. Relatives of this species (sea grapes) are used as salad in tropical area, but some of the species are also known to harbour toxin. Another relative of this species is also well known as the invasive species in the Mediterranean Sea.



## 長松藻

藻體呈長條形，海綿質感，二叉的分支呈圓柱形，末端鈍圓，可生長至超過1米長。呈綠色至深綠色。

主要可在冬天至夏天見於東部和南部水域。多見於遮蔽的水域中，岩石和碎石散落的沙質海床上。可密集地生長，並覆蓋多於100平方米的基質。為多種海洋生物包括軟體動物、甲殼類動物和魚類等，提供結構複雜的生境。

當潛水員游經一大片被這品種覆蓋，藻體隨波浪搖擺的海床時，可能會產生輕微“暈浪”錯覺，這現象也出現於其他海藻品種，如石蓴(*Ulva* spp.)和馬尾藻(*Sargassum* spp.)等。



*Codium cylindricum*  
Holmes 1896

Thalli elongated and spongy, dichotomous branches cylindrical with blunt tips, can grow to more than 1 metre long. Green to dark green in colour.

Found mainly in eastern and southern waters from winter to summer. In sheltered waters, usually on sandy bottom with scattered rock or rubbles. Can become very dense, covering more than 100 square metres of the substratum. Provides a complex habitat for a range of marine life including molluscs, crustaceans and fishes.

Similar to other seaweed species like *Ulva* spp. and *Sargassum* spp., divers may experience slight motion illusion when swimming over large seabed covered with this species swaying with the waves.

## 海生德氏藻

藻體非常細小，球形且空心，直徑0.3-2毫米，由短小的柄生長出來，球形藻體獨生或成束。呈淺至鮮綠色，略為半透明。此品種為多型性品種（即有不同型態），樣本只代表生命週期的其中一個階段。

藻體偏好生長在粉紅色的表覆形珊瑚藻上，半遮蔽海岸中。可在冬天見於東北部和南部水域。藻體細小且呈半透明，很容易被忽略。藻體從水平觀察比由上方觀察較清楚。此品種為香港新記錄。

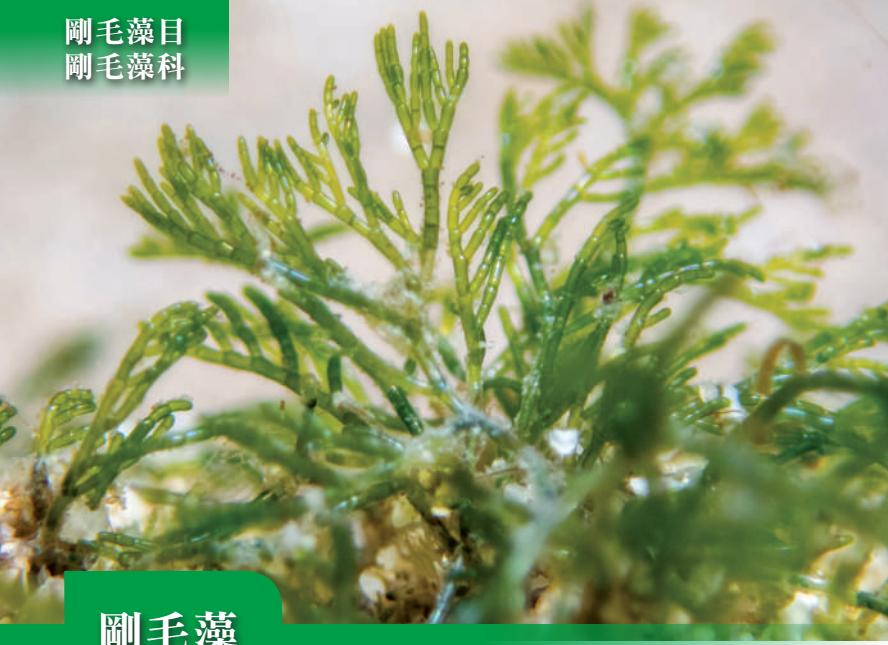


Thalli very tiny, spherical and hollow, 0.3-2 millimetres in diameter, develop from a short stalk, solitary or in a bundle. Light to bright green in colour, slightly translucent. Species exhibits polymorphism (i.e. having various forms), the samples examined represent only one phase of the life cycle.

Prefers growing on encrusting pink coralline algae in semi-exposed coasts. Found in winter in northeastern and southern waters. Easily overlooked due to its small size and translucent thalli. Thalli are more visible when observed from the side instead of looking from the top. This species is a new record for Hong Kong.



*Derbesia marina*  
(Lyngbye) Solier 1846  
Silky thread weed

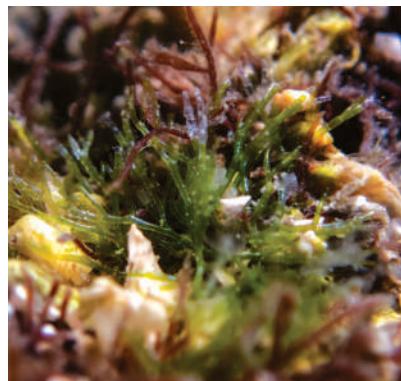


## 剛毛藻

藻體由單列細胞組成並長成小藻叢，1-2厘米高，以分枝的假根附著基質。

藻體上部的分枝比基部密集。小枝單側生長，這是此品種的特徵。呈淺綠色至暗綠色。

主要在冬天至春天，生長在東部和南部水域水深1-3米的岩石和死去的珊瑚上。麥桿蟲科（俗稱排骨蝦）的端足目生物曾被發現居住於此等海藻中。



*Cladophora* sp.

Thalli are composed of cells arranged in a single row that grow into small bush, 1-2 centimetres tall, attached to the substratum by branching rhizoids. Branchlets grow unilaterally only on one side of the main branch, which is a distinctive feature of this species. Light green to dull green in colour.

Grows on rocks and dead corals in 1-3 metres deep waters. Found only in winter and spring, mainly in eastern and southern waters. Tiny amphipods from the family Caprellidae known as skeleton shrimps were found to inhabit the seaweed.





## 網球藻

藻體呈空心球狀，直徑0.1-1.5厘米，單生或叢生，叢生面積可達10厘米寬。藻體年輕時質感偏硬，成熟後漸變凹陷並在枯死前裂開。呈綠色至深綠色。

生長在堅硬的基質，如岩石、縫隙和死珊瑚上。在香港常見，東北部、東部和南部水域都可見到，生长期為冬天至初夏。曾觀察到端足類攀附著或在藻類上移動，此等生物有可能棲息於此海藻上。

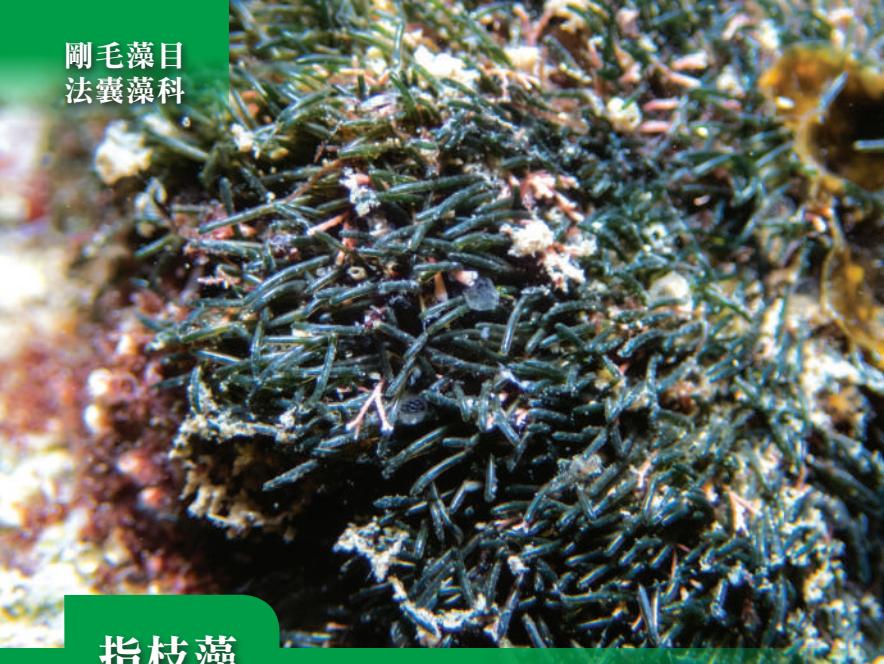


*Dictyosphaeria cavernosa*  
(Forsskål) Børgesen 1932  
Green bubble weed

Thalli hollow and roughly spherical, 0.1 to 1.5 centimetres in diameter, solitary or in cluster up to 10 centimetres in size. Thalli rigid when young, become depressed and ruptured before dying off. Green to dark green in color.

Grows on hard substratum, on rocks, in crevices, and on dead corals. Common in Hong Kong, found in northeastern, eastern and southern waters, growing from winter to early summer. Amphipods were observed to cling on or move around this species, possibly utilising this species as their habitats.





## 指枝藻

藻體粗硬而光滑，形成厚度超過5厘米、寬度超過30厘米的叢生藻體。小枝生長在叢生藻體的頂部，呈圓柱形，頂端鈍圓，直徑約0.5毫米。墊狀的叢生藻體以底部假根狀的細絲附在基質上。呈鮮綠色至深綠色。

生長在水深1-4米的岩石上，其他海藻會生長於其表面。在東部和南部水域全年均可見，枯死現象不明顯。此品種為香港新記錄。



*Valoniopsis pachynema*  
(G.Martens) Børgesen 1934  
Astro-tuft algae

Thalli coarse and glossy, forming clusters more than 5 centimetres thick and 30 centimetres wide. Branchlets at the top of the cluster cylindrical with round tips, around 0.5 millimetre in diameter. Thalli attached by rhizoidal filaments at the bottom of the pad-like cluster. Bright green to dark green in colour.

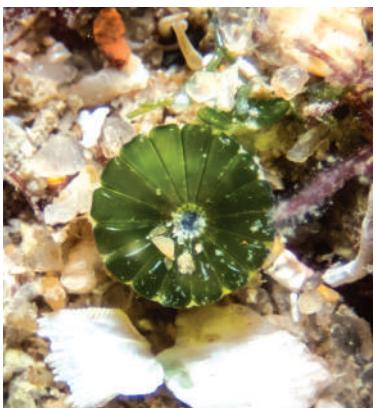
Grows on rocks in 1-4 metres deep water, can be overgrown by other seaweeds. Found throughout the year in eastern and southern waters with little sign of dying off. This species is a new record for Hong Kong.



## 小傘藻

藻體細小且通常單獨生長，呈傘形。藻體由藻柄及傘部組成，藻柄單枝，可達8毫米長，傘部直徑可達2-3毫米，有12-19個輻射枝從傘部中心長出。呈鮮綠色，藻體輕微鈣化。

生長在水深1-3米的岩石和貝殼上，有時與其他絲狀海藻一同生長。全年均可在東北部、東部和南部水域找到。但由於藻體細小而且單獨生長，不容易被發現。



*Parvocaulis parvulus*  
(Solms-Laubach) S.Berger, Fettweiss, Gleissberg,  
Liddle, U.Richter, Sawitzky & Zuccarello 2003

Thalli usually solitary and small, resemble the shape of an umbrella. Each thallus composed of a stalk up to 8 millimetres long that gives rise to a ray cap of 2-3 millimetres in diameter with 12-19 rays developed from the centre. Bright green in colour with slight calcification.

Grows on rocks and shells in 1-3 metres deep water, sometimes alongside other filamentous algae. Found in northeastern, eastern and southern waters throughout the year. Not easy to find due to its small size and solitary nature.



## 腸滸苔

藻體呈單葉狀，成束，可生長至1米長，但香港的個體通常約5厘米高，3毫米寬。如有分枝，則由藻體基部開始，而且往基部逐漸變細。葉片中空，呈窄長條狀，像似小腸，故被命名為“腸滸苔”。呈綠色至黃綠色。

除了岩石外，亦偏好生長在人造物件，如潮間帶至淺水潮下帶的浮標和繩子上，經常大量地包覆著生長的表面。於冬天至初夏在東北部、東部和西部水域均有記錄。很多海洋草食性動物喜愛進食此品種。



*Ulva intestinalis*  
Linnaeus 1753  
Gut weed

Thalli simple and in bundles, grow up to 1 metre in length but usually around 5 centimetres tall and 3 millimetres wide in Hong Kong. Basally tapering branches, if any, emerge mostly from the lower part of the thallus. Blades in narrow strip shape and hollow, look like intestines, hence the English name and scientific name. Green to yellowish green in colour.

Grows on rocks and preferably on man-made objects like buoy and rope in the intertidal and upper subtidal zones, often surround or cover the growing surface in large quantity. Found in northeastern, eastern, and western waters from winter to early summer. Preferred food of many marine grazers.



## 石蓴、大苔

藻體柔軟且形狀多變，從葉狀、窄長波浪形、邊緣折疊至瓣片形狀不規則皆有，大小可達1米，但在本地觀察到的藻體通常約30厘米。藻體以不明顯的固著器附著。呈鮮綠色至淺綠色。

生長在水深1-3米、受中等海浪影響的岩石和人造物件上。此品種為香港其中一種最常見的海藻，尤其在春季，一大片海藻群可覆蓋幾百平方米。此品種亦是世界分佈最廣泛的其中一種，具重要經濟價值，主要作為食物，也可用作肥料。

此品種可因海水富養化而造成大型藻華，形成一大片漂浮在海面上的海藻群，覆蓋幾十公里的沿海地區。這大型藻華亦被稱為“綠潮”。



*Ulva lactuca*  
Linnaeus 1753  
Sea lettuce

Thalli soft and variable in shape, ranging from blade-like, long and narrow with wavy margins, to irregularly lobed with folded margins, up to 1 metre in size but usually observed to be around 30 centimetres locally. Thalli attached by inconspicuous holdfast. Bright to light green in colour.

Grows in 1-3 metres deep water with moderate wave action, on rocks and manmade objects. One of the most common species found throughout Hong Kong, especially prominent in spring, during which time huge masses covering hundreds of metre squares could be observed. One of the most widely distributed economically important seaweed in the world, mainly utilised as food, can also be used as fertilizers.

Can experience massive bloom due to eutrophication, forming extensive masses of floating weed covering tens of kilometres of the coastal area. This massive bloom is otherwise known as the “green tide”.



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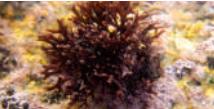
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# 香港海藻名錄

## Checklist of Seaweeds in Hong Kong

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<i>Astrocladus rhodochortoides</i> (Borgesen) S.Uwai, C.Nagasaki, T.Motomura & K.Kogame 2005	
<i>Colpomenia claytoniae</i> S.M.Boo, K.M.Lee, G.Y.Cho & W.Nelson 2011	
<i>Colpomenia sinuosa</i> (Mertens ex Roth) Derbès & Solier 1851	囊藻
<i>Dictyopteris divaricata</i> (Okamura) Okamura 1932	叉開網翼藻
<i>Dictyopteris pacifica</i> (Yendo) I.K.Hwang, H.-S.Kim & W.J.Lee 2004	
<i>Dictyota coriacea</i> (Holmes) I.K.Wang, H.S.Kim & W.J.Lee 2004	厚網藻
<i>Dictyota dichotoma</i> (Hudson) J.V.Lamouroux 1809	網地藻
<i>Dictyota friabilis</i> Setchell 1926	脆弱網地藻
<i>Diplura simplex</i> I.Tanaka & Chihara 1981	
<i>Ectocarpus siliculosus</i> (Dillwyn) Lyngbye 1819	長囊水雲
<i>Elachista fucicola</i> (Vellley) Areschoug 1842	短毛藻
<i>Endoplura aurea</i> Hollenberg 1969	
<i>Feldmannia indica</i> (Sonder) Womersley & A.Bailey 1970	印度費氏藻
<i>Feldmannia mitchelliae</i> (Harvey) H.-S.Kim 2010	棲狀褐苔藻*
<i>Hapalospongion gelatinosum</i> De A.Saunders 1899	
<i>Hincksia sandriana</i> (Zanardini) P.C.Silva 1987	聖德褐苔藻
<i>Hydroclathrus clathratus</i> (C.Agardh) M.Howe 1920	網膜藻
<i>Ishige foliacea</i> Okamura 1935	葉狀鑽釘菜
<i>Ishige okamurae</i> Yendo 1907	鑽釘菜
<i>Ishige sinicola</i> (Setchell & N.L.Gardner) Chihara 1969	
<i>Lobophora rosacea</i> C.W.Vieira, Payri & De Clerck 2014	玫瑰匍扇藻
<i>Lobophora variegata</i> (J.V.Lamouroux) Womersley ex C.E.Oliveira 1977	匍扇藻
<i>Mesospora schmidii</i> Weber Bosse 1911	
<i>Myagropsis myagroides</i> (Mertens ex Turner) Fensholt 1955	囊鏈藻
<i>Neoralfsia expansa</i> (J.Agardh) P.-E.Lim & H.Kawai ex Cormaci & G.Furnari 2012	膨大褐殼藻*
<i>Padina arborescens</i> Holmes 1896	樹狀團扇藻
<i>Padina australis</i> Hauck 1887	南方團扇藻
<i>Padina boryana</i> Thivy 1966	纖細團扇藻
<i>Padina durvillei</i> Bory 1827	
<i>Padina gymnospora</i> (Kützing) Sonder 1871	大團扇藻
<i>Padina tetrastromatica</i> Hauck 1887	四疊團扇藻
<i>Petalonia binghamiae</i> (J.Agardh) K.L.Vinogradova 1973	鵝腸菜
<i>Petalonia fascia</i> (O.F.Müller) Kuntze 1898	瓣葉藻
<i>Petrospongium rugosum</i> (Okamura) Setchell & N.L.Gardner 1924	海綿藻

學名 Species Names	中文學名或俗名 Chinese Species Names or Common Names
<i>Pseudolithoderma subextensem</i> (Waern) S.Lund 1959	
<i>Ralfsia endopluroides</i> J.Tanaka & Chihara 1981	
<i>Ralfsia verrucosa</i> (Areschoug) Areschoug 1845	疣狀褐殼藻
<i>Sargassum angustifolium</i> C.Agardh 1820	狹葉馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum assimile</i> Harvey 1860	斜基馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum baccharia</i> (Mertens) C.Agardh 1824	棒托馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum carpophyllum</i> J.Agardh 1848	果葉馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum cinereum</i> J.Agardh 1848	灰葉馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum distichum</i> Sonder 1845	角托馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum fulvellum</i> (Turner) C.Agardh 1820	無肋馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum fusiforme</i> (Harvey) Setchell 1931	羊栖菜
<i>Sargassum glaucescens</i> J.Agardh 1848	粉葉馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum graminifolium</i> C.Agardh 1820	草葉馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum granuliferum</i> C.Agardh 1820	穀粒馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum hemiphyllum</i> (Turner) C.Agardh 1820	半葉馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum hemiphyllum</i> var. <i>chinense</i> J.Agardh (Turner) C.Agardh 1889	半葉馬尾藻中國變種
<i>Sargassum henslowianum</i> C.Agardh 1848	亨氏馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum herklotsii</i> Setchell 1933	郝氏馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum horneri</i> (Turner) C.Agardh 1820	銅藻
<i>Sargassum incanum</i> Grunow 1915	粉灰馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum kuetzingii</i> Setchell 1931	軟枝馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum mclurrei</i> Setchell 1933	莫氏馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum miyabei</i> Yendo 1907	海黍子
<i>Sargassum nipponicum</i> Yendo 1907	日本馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum parvifolium</i> (Turner) C.Agardh 1820	小葉馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum patens</i> C.Agardh 1820	展枝馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum patens</i> var. <i>rodgersianum</i> (Harvey) Grunow 1915	展枝馬尾藻圓幹變種
<i>Sargassum patens</i> var. <i>schizophyllum</i> (Kützing) Yendo 1905	展枝馬尾藻裂葉變種
<i>Sargassum pinnatifidum</i> Harvey 1860	羽葉馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum polyporum</i> Montagne 1842	多泡馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum serratifolium</i> (C.Agardh) C.Agardh 1820	鋸齒馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum siliquastrum</i> (Mertens ex Turner) C.Agardh 1820	裂葉馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum swartzii</i> C.Agardh 1820	斯氏馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum tenerimum</i> J.Agardh 1848	軟葉馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum thunbergii</i> (Mertens ex Roth) Kuntze 1880	鼠尾藻
<i>Sargassum tosaense</i> Yendo 1907	土佐馬尾藻
<i>Sargassum vachellianum</i> Greville 1848	瓦氏馬尾藻
<i>Scytiophyton lomentaria</i> (Lyngbye) Link, nom. Cons 1833	萱藻
<i>Silvetia babingtonii</i> (Harvey) E.A.Serrão, T.O.Cho, S.M.Boo & Brawley 1999	白氏鹿角菜

\*舊稱 · 新名稱有待確定 \*Old name, new name to be confirmed

# 香港海藻名錄

## Checklist of Seaweeds in Hong Kong

學名 Species Names	中文學名或俗名 Chinese Species Names or Common Names
<i>Spatoglossum</i> sp.	褐舌藻
<i>Sphacelaria novae-hollandiae</i> Sonder 1845	肩裂黑頂藻
<i>Sphacelaria rigidula</i> Kützing 1843	頗硬黑頂藻
<i>Sphacelaria tribuloides</i> Meneghini 1840	三角黑頂藻
<i>Stephanocystis hakodatensis</i> (Yendo) Draisma, Ballesteros, F.Rousseau & T.Thibaut 2010	
<i>Turbinaria ornata</i> (Turner) J.Agardh 1848	喇叭藻
<i>Turbinaria turbinata</i> (Linnaeus) Kuntze 1898	梭翼喇叭藻
<i>Zonaria coriacea</i> Yamada 1925	革質圈扇藻
<i>Zonaria diesingiana</i> J.Agardh 1841	圈扇藻

### 紅藻門 Phylum Rhodophyta

<i>Acanthophora spicifera</i> (M.Vahl) Borgesen 1910	刺枝魚棲苔
<i>Acrochaetium arcuatum</i> (K.M.Drew) C.K.Tseng 1945	弓形頂絲藻
<i>Acrochaetium crassipes</i> (Borgesen) Borgesen 1915	
<i>Acrosorium yendoi</i> Yamada 1930	遠氏頂群藻
<i>Actinotrichia fragilis</i> (Forsskål) Borgesen 1932	易碎帽毛藻
<i>Ahnfeltiopsis flabelliformis</i> (Harvey) Masuda 1993	扇形擬伊藻
<i>Amphiroa anceps</i> (Lamarck) Decaisne 1842	寬扁叉節藻
<i>Amphiroa ephedraea</i> (Lamarck) Decaisne 1842	麻黃叉節藻
<i>Amphiroa valonioides</i> Yendo 1902	法囊氏叉節藻
<i>Asparagopsis armata</i> Harvey 1855	
<i>Asparagopsis taxiformis</i> (Dillile) Trevisan 1845	海門冬
<i>Bangia atropurpurea</i> (Mertens ex Roth) C.Agardh 1824	紅毛菜
<i>Bangia breviarticulata</i> C.K.Tseng 1948	短節紅毛菜
<i>Bangia fuscopurpurea</i> (Dillwyn) Lyngbye 1819	
<i>Besa divaricata</i> (Holmes) M.S.Calderon & S.M.Boo 2016	
<i>Bostrychia binderi</i> Harvey 1849	
<i>Bostrychia hongkongensis</i> C.K.Tseng 1943	香港卷枝藻
<i>Bostrychia intricata</i> (Bory) Montagne 1852	纏繞卷枝藻
<i>Bostrychia kelanensis</i> Grunow 1936	卷枝藻
<i>Bostrychia radicans</i> (Montagne) Montagne 1842	多管卷枝藻
<i>Bostrychia simplicicula</i> Harvey ex J.Agardh 1863	簡單卷枝藻
<i>Bostrychia tenella</i> (J.V.Lamouroux) J.Agardh 1863	柔弱捲枝藻
<i>Callithamnion corymbosum</i> (Smith) Lyngbye 1819	網絲藻
<i>Caloglossa leprieurii</i> (Montagne) G.Martens 1869	鵝鴨菜
<i>Caloglossa ogasawaraensis</i> Okamura 1897	側枝鵝鴨菜

學名 Species Names	中文學名或俗名 Chinese Species Names or Common Names
<i>Campylaephora crassa</i> (Okamura) Nakamura 1950	
<i>Catenella impudica</i> (Montagne) J.Agardh 1852	節附鏈藻
<i>Catenella nipae</i> Zanardini 1872	粗壯鏈藻
<i>Catenella subumbellata</i> C.K.Tseng 1942	亞傘形鏈藻
<i>Caulacanthus okamurai</i> Yamada 1933	莖刺藻
<i>Centroceras clavulatum</i> (C.Agardh) Montagne 1846	縱胞藻
<i>Centroceras gasparrini</i> (Meneghini) Kützing 1849	加斯伯縱胞藻
<i>Cerarium tenerimum</i> (G.Martens) Okamura 1921	柔質仙菜
<i>Ceratodictyon spongiosum</i> Zanardini 1878	伴綿藻
<i>Ceratodictyon variabile</i> (J.Agardh) R.E.Norris 1987	多變擬石花
<i>Champia parvula</i> (C.Agardh) Harvey 1853	環節藻
<i>Chondracanthus intermedius</i> (Suringar) Hommersand 1993	中間軟刺藻、小杉藻
<i>Chondracanthus saundersii</i> C.W.Schneider & C.E.Lane 2005	邵氏軟刺藻
<i>Chondria hapteroclada</i> C.K.Tseng 1945	吸附枝軟骨藻
<i>Chondria lancifolia</i> Okamura 1934	披針軟骨藻
<i>Chondrophytus articulatus</i> (C.K.Tseng) K.W.Nam 1999	節枝凹頂藻*
<i>Chondrophytus cartilagineus</i> (Yamada) Garbary & J.T.Harper 1998	軟凹藻
<i>Chondrophytus undulatus</i> (Yamada) Garbary & Harper 1998	波狀軟凹藻
<i>Chroodactylon ornatum</i> (C.Agardh) Basson 1979	色指藻
<i>Colacoma robustum</i> (Borgesen) Huisman & Woelkerling 2018	
<i>Corallina officinalis</i> Linnaeus 1758	珊瑚藻
<i>Corallina pilulifera</i> Postels & Ruprecht 1840	小珊瑚藻
<i>Dermonema pulvinatum</i> (Grunow) Fan 1962	墊形皮絲藻
<i>Dermonema virens</i> (J.Agardh) Pedroche & Ávila Ortiz 1996	皮絲藻
<i>Dichotomaria falcatula</i> (Kjellman) Kurihara & Masuda 2005	
<i>Dichotomaria obtusata</i> (J.Ellis & Solander) Lamarck 1816	鈍乳節藻
<i>Dichotomaria spathulata</i> (Kjellman) A.Kurihara & Huisman 2006	
<i>Erythrocladia irregularis</i> Rosenvinge 1909	不規則紅枝藻
<i>Erythrocitria</i> sp.	星絲藻
<i>Galaxaura rugosa</i> (J.Ellis & Solander) J.V.Lamouroux 1816	延伸乳節藻
<i>Gayliella transversalis</i> (Collins & Hervey) T.O.Cho & Frederiq 2008	橫輪蓋氏藻
<i>Gelidiophycus honkongensis</i> S.-M.Lin & L.-C.Liu 2018	香港石花菜*
<i>Gelidium amansii</i> (J.V.Lamouroux) J.V.Lamouroux 1813	石花菜
<i>Gelidium crinale</i> (Hare ex Turner) Gaillot 1828	細毛石花菜
<i>Gelidium divaricatum</i> G.Martens 1866	小石花菜
<i>Gelidium johnstonii</i> Setchell & N.L.Gardner 1924	密枝石花菜
<i>Gelidium pusillum</i> (Stackhouse) Le Jolis 1863	匍匐石花菜
<i>Gelidium spinosum</i> (S.G.Gmelin) P.C.Silva 1996	
<i>Gelidium tsengii</i> K.-C.Fan 1961	亞圓形石花菜

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# 香港海藻名錄

## Checklist of Seaweeds in Hong Kong

學名 Species Names	中文學名或俗名 Chinese Species Names or Common Names
<i>Gelidium yangmeikengense</i> G.C.Wang & X.L.Wang 2018	楊梅坑石花菜
<i>Gloiopelets complanata</i> (Harvey) Yamada 1932	小海蘚
<i>Gloiopelets furcata</i> (Postels & Ruprecht) J.Agardh 1851	海蘚
<i>Gloiopelets tenax</i> (Turner) Decaisne 1842	鹿角海蘚
<i>Gloiosiphonia verticillaris</i> Farlow 1889	
<i>Gracilaria blodgettii</i> Harvey 1853	芋根江蘚
<i>Gracilaria bursa-pastoris</i> (S.G.Gmelin) P.C.Silva 1952	脆江蘚
<i>Gracilaria corticata</i> (J.Agardh) J.Agardh 1852	皮江蘚
<i>Gracilaria incurvata</i> Okamura 1931	捲葉龍鬚菜
<i>Gracilariaopsis longissima</i> (S.G.Gmelin) Steentoft, L.M.Irvine & Farnham 1995	
<i>Grateloupia filicina</i> (J.V.Lamouroux) C.Agardh 1822	螺旋藻
<i>Grateloupia imbricata</i> Holmes 1896	覆瓦狀螺旋藻
<i>Grateloupia livida</i> (Harvey) Yamada 1931	舌狀螺旋藻
<i>Grateloupia sparsa</i> (Okamura) Chiang 1970	稀疏螺旋藻
<i>Grateloupia taiwanensis</i> Showe M.Lin & H.Y.Liang 2008	臺灣螺旋藻
<i>Herposiphonia caespitosa</i> C.K.Tseng 1943	叢生爬管藻
<i>Herposiphonia insidiosa</i> (Greville ex J.Agardh) Falkenberg 1901	爬管藻
<i>Herposiphonia pecten-veneris</i> (Harvey) Falkenberg 1901	箇齒爬管藻
<i>Herposiphonia ramosa</i> C.K.Tseng 1944	多枝爬管藻
<i>Hildenbrandia occidentalis</i> Setchell 1917	
<i>Hildenbrandia rubra</i> (Sommerfelt) Meneghini 1841	胭脂藻
<i>Hydrolithon craspedium</i> (Foslie) P.C.Silva 1996	
<i>Hydrolithon farinosum</i> (J.V.Lamouroux) Penrose & Y.M.Chamberlain 1993	端胞水石藻
<i>Hypnea cervicornis</i> J.Agardh 1851	鹿角沙菜
<i>Hypnea charoides</i> J.V.Lamouroux 1813	長枝沙菜
<i>Hypnea japonica</i> Tanaka 1941	凍沙菜
<i>Hypnea musciformis</i> (Wulfen) J.V.Lamouroux 1813	鈎沙菜
<i>Jania arborescens</i> (Yendo) Yendo 1905	樹狀叉珊瑚
<i>Jania pedunculata</i> var. <i>adhaerens</i> (J.V.Lamouroux) A.S.Harvey, Woelkerling & Reviers 2020	
<i>Jania unguilata</i> (Yendo) Yendo 1905	蹄形叉珊瑚
<i>Laurencia chinensis</i> C.K.Tseng 1943	凹頂藻
<i>Laurencia hongkongensis</i> C.K.Tseng, Chang, E.Z.Xia & B.M.Xia 1980	香港凹頂藻
<i>Laurencia obtusa</i> (Hudson) J.V.Lamouroux 1813	鈍凹頂藻
<i>Laurencia okamurae</i> Yamada 1931	岡村凹頂藻
<i>Laurencia subsimplex</i> C.K.Tseng 1943	單叉凹頂藻
<i>Laurencia tenera</i> C.K.Tseng 1943	柔弱凹頂藻

學名 Species Names	中文學名或俗名 Chinese Species Names or Common Names
<i>Laurencia tristicha</i> C.K.Tseng, C.F.Chang, E.Z.Xia & B.M.Xia 1982	三列凹頂藻
<i>Leveillea jungermannioides</i> (Hering & G.Martens) Harvey 1855	海蘚藻
<i>Lithothamnion</i> sp.	石枝藻
<i>Lophosiphonia obscura</i> (C.Agardh) Falkenberg 1897	冠管藻
<i>Mastocarpus stellatus</i> (Stackhouse) Guiry 1984	
<i>Melanothamnus harlandii</i> (Harvey) Diaz-Tapia & Maggs 2017	蛇皮新管藻*
<i>Melanothamnus japonicus</i> (Harvey) Diaz-Tapia & Maggs 2017	日本新管藻*
<i>Melanothamnus savatieri</i> (Hariot) Diaz-Tapia & Maggs 2017	細小新管藻*
<i>Nemalion elminthoides</i> (Velley) Batters 1902	
<i>Neoporphrya dentata</i> (Kjellman) L.-E.Yang & J.Brodie 2020	長紫菜*
<i>Palisada jejuana</i> (C.K.Tseng) K.W.Nam 2007	旋轉柵凹藻
<i>Palisada longicaulis</i> (C.K.Tseng) K.W.Nam 2007	長柵凹藻
<i>Palisada parvipinnata</i> (C.K.Tseng) K.W.Nam 2007	小柵凹藻
<i>Palisada surculigera</i> (C.K.Tseng) K.W.Nam 2007	彎枝柵凹藻
<i>Palisada thuyoides</i> (Kützing) Cassano, Senties, Gil-Rodríguez & M.T.Fujii 2009	
<i>Petrocelis</i> sp.	
<i>Peyssonnelia conchicola</i> Piccone & Grunow 1884	貝狀耳殼藻
<i>Peyssonnelia harveyana</i> P.Crouan & H.Crouan ex J.Agardh 1851	
<i>Peyssonnelia japonica</i> (Segawa) Yoneshigue 1985	
<i>Phycocalidia acanthophora</i> (E.C.Oliveira & Coll) Santiañez 2020	刺紫菜*
<i>Phycocalidia suborbiculata</i> (Kjellman) Santiañez & M.J.Wynne 2020	圓紫菜*
<i>Plocamium telfairiae</i> (W.J.Hooker & Harvey) Harvey ex Kützing 1849	海頭紅
<i>Pneophyllum fragile</i> Kützing 1843	間枝呼葉藻
<i>Polysiphonia coacta</i> C.K.Tseng 1944	疏枝多管藻
<i>Polysiphonia gracilis</i> C.K.Tseng 1944	纖細多管藻
<i>Polysiphonia stricta</i> (Mertens ex Dillwyn) Greville 1824	
<i>Polysiphonia subtilissima</i> Montagne 1840	淡鹽多管藻
<i>Pterocladiella nana</i> (Okamura) Shimada, Horiguchi & Masuda 2000	矮小雞毛菜*
<i>Pterocladiella tenuis</i> (Okamura) Shimada, Horiguchi & Masuda 2000	細小雞毛菜*
<i>Rhodymenia intricata</i> (Okamura) Okamura 1930	錯綜紅皮藻
<i>Sahlingia subintegra</i> (Rosenvinge) Kornmann 1989	全緣沙林藻
<i>Schizymenia dubyi</i> (Chauvin ex Duby) J.Agardh 1851	裂膜藻
<i>Scinaia</i> sp.	鮮奈藻
<i>Sebdenia flabellata</i> (J.Agardh) P.G.Parkinson 1980	叉分粘滑藻
<i>Spyridia filamentosa</i> (Wulfen) Harvey 1833	藍子藻
<i>Stylonema alsidii</i> (Zanardini) K.M.Drew 1956	莖絲藻
<i>Taenioma perpusillum</i> (J.Agardh) J.Agardh 1863	綬帶藻
<i>Tricleocarpa cylindrica</i> (J.Ellis & Solander) Huisman & Borowitzka 1990	帶狀白果藻
<i>Tricleocarpa fragilis</i> (Linnaeus) Huisman & R.A.Townsend 1993	脆白果藻

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# 香港海藻名錄

## Checklist of Seaweeds in Hong Kong

學名 Species Names	中文學名或俗名 Chinese Species Names or Common Names
<i>Veleroa subulata</i> E.Y.Dawson 1944	
<i>Wurdemannia miniatia</i> (Sprengel) Feldmann & Hamel 1934	帶孢藻
<b>綠藻門 Phylum Chlorophyta</b>	
<i>Boedlea composita</i> (Harvey) F.Brand 1904	布氏藻
<i>Bryopsis muscosa</i> J.V.Lamouroux 1809	蘇狀羽藻
<i>Bryopsis pennata</i> J.V.Lamouroux 1809	羽狀羽藻
<i>Caulerpa chemnitzia</i> (Esper) J.V.Lamouroux 1809	盾葉蕨藻
<i>Caulerpa cupressoides</i> (Vahl) C.Agardh 1817	柏葉蕨藻
<i>Caulerpa cupressoides</i> var. <i>lycopodium</i> Weber Bosse 1898	石松柏葉蕨藻
<i>Caulerpa scalpelliformis</i> (R.Brown ex Turner) C.Agardh 1817	
<i>Caulerpa sertularioides</i> f. <i>longipes</i> (J.Agardh) Collins 1909	棒葉蕨藻
<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i> (M.Vahl) C.Agardh 1817	杉葉蕨藻
<i>Caulerpa racemosa</i> (Forsskål) J.Agardh 1873	總狀蕨藻
<i>Chaetomorpha antennina</i> (Bory) Kützing 1847	硬毛藻
<i>Chaetomorpha brachygona</i> Harvey 1858	短節硬毛藻
<i>Cladophora divergens</i> Kjellman 1897	開叉剛毛藻
<i>Cladophora wrightiana</i> Harvey 1860	賴氏剛毛藻
<i>Codium adhaerens</i> C.Agardh 1822	匍匐松藻
<i>Codium cylindricum</i> Holmes 1896	長松藻
<i>Codium intricatum</i> Okamura 1913	交織松藻
<i>Derbesia marina</i> (Lyngbye) Solier 1846	海生德氏藻
<i>Dictyosphaeria cavernosa</i> (Forsskål) Børgesen 1932	網球藻
<i>Lychaete herpestica</i> (Montagne) M.J.Wynne 2017	
<i>Monostroma latissimum</i> Wittrock 1866	寬礁膜
<i>Monostroma nitidum</i> Wittrock 1866	礁膜
<i>Neomeris vanbosseae</i> M.Howe 1909	范氏蠟藻
<i>Parvocaulis parvulus</i> (Solms-Laubach) S.Berger, Fettweiss, Gleissberg, Liddle, U.Richter, Sawitzky & Zuccarello 2003	小傘藻
<i>Phyllocladion anastomosans</i> (Harvey) Kraft & M.J.Wynne 1996	網結葉網藻
<i>Pseudorhizoclonium africanum</i> (Kützing) Boedeker 2016	
<i>Pseudulvella applanata</i> Setchell & N.L.Gardner 1920	
<i>Rhipidosiphon javensis</i> Montagne 1842	扇纖藻
<i>Rhizoclonium riparium</i> (Roth) Harvey 1849	岸生根枝藻
<i>Ulothrix flaccida</i> (Dillwyn) Thuret 1863	軟絲藻
<i>Ulva clathrata</i> (Roth) C.Agardh 1811	條狀海苔*
<i>Ulva compressa</i> Linnaeus 1753	扁海苔*

學名 Species Names	中文學名或俗名 Chinese Species Names or Common Names
<i>Ulva conglobata</i> Kjellman 1897	蠻菜
<i>Ulva flexuosa</i> Wulfen 1803	曲海苔*
<i>Ulva intestinalis</i> Linnaeus 1753	腸海苔*
<i>Ulva lactuca</i> Linnaeus 1753	石蓴
<i>Ulva linza</i> Linnaeus 1753	緣管海苔*
<i>Ulva prolifera</i> O.F.Müller 1778	裂片石蓴
<i>Ulva reticulata</i> Forsskål 1775	網石蓴
<i>Valoniopsis pachynema</i> (G.Martens) Børgesen 1934	指枝藻
<i>Willella brachyclados</i> (Montagne) M.J.Wynne 2016	優美剛毛藻*

\*舊稱，新名稱有待確定 \*Old name, new name to be confirmed

# Field Guide to Seaweeds of Hong Kong

## 香港海藻圖鑑

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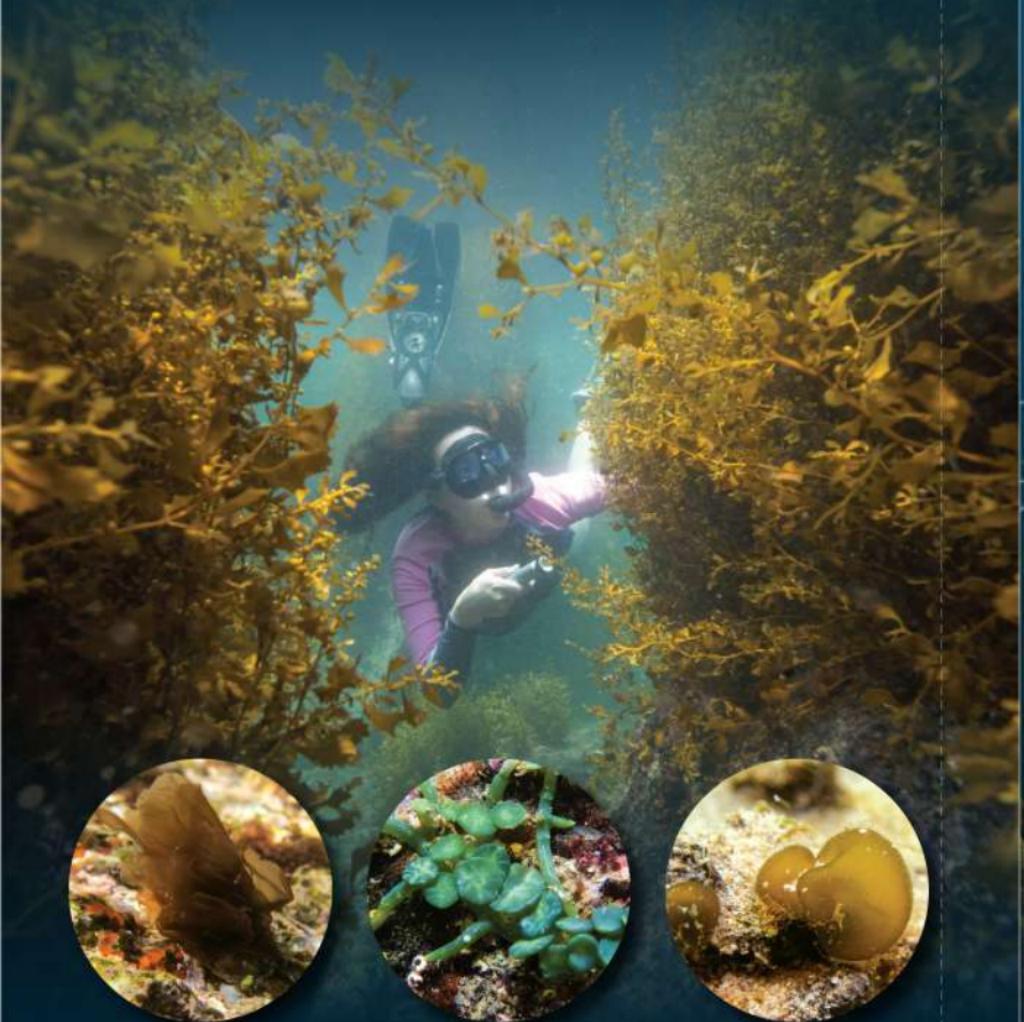
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