

Theme 1 Biogeography -Fauna and Flora

09.20-09.40 (O-02) A new checklist of the seaweeds of the western coast of Africa and adjacent islands

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The first critical assessment of the seaweeds of tropical West Africa began during the 1960s and the first part dealing with the green algae was published in 1969. Other parts appeared at irregular intervals until completion of the series in 1998. Over this period, considerable progress has been made in our understanding of West African seaweeds, making it necessary now to bring the checklist up-to-date. It is intended that this revision will also be available on-line, consonant with modern methods of assembly, storage and communication world-wide of scientific data. The areas covered include the whole African mainland coastline from the northern boundary of Western Sahara southwards to the southern boundary of Namibia, the oceanic islands from Madeira and the Salvage Islands southwards to Ascension and St Helena, and all other islands pertaining to the African mainland coast. In total we incorporate 1195 species of seaweeds (202 green algae, 200 brown algae and 793 red algae), for which 2013 names have been used that were accepted in the first part of the 'Seaweeds of the West of Tropical Africa and adjacent islands' or have been mentioned subsequently in the series or in other publications dealing with West African algae.

09.40-10.00 (O-06) The marine algal flora of the mid-oceanic Azores archipelago: island isolation or Atlantic crossroads?

Tittley, Ian¹ & Neto, Ana I.²

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The marine algal flora of the mid-Atlantic Azores archipelago currently stands at over 400 species of Chlorophyceae, Phaeophyceae and Rhodophyceae out of 1200 known for the North Atlantic Ocean. The flora lacks the canopy forming macrophytes typical of the North Atlantic Ocean and is characterised by assemblages of turf-forming and foliose species as in the warm-water regions of the Atlantic Ocean. Endemism in the archipelago is low. The Azores marine flora has fewer species than that of the Canaries but more than the Madeiran archipelago, and more than the Faroes and Shetlands archipelagos in the north, and the mid-Atlantic Ascension and St. Helena islands to the south. It shares species in common with neighbouring island groups and continents on both sides of the Atlantic. This study will examine the species composition of the Azores marine algal flora and, using multivariate analysis, consider its affinities with the North Atlantic, Mediterranean, Macaronesian, and warm-water American algal floras.

10.00-10.20 (C

Leitner, Stefa Michael¹

¹Max-Planck-Institut für Seewissenschaften, Universität Amst, Biotechnologie,

Island canaries on North Atlantic they are very recently been system and to differentiation, sequences of morphological low throughout distances with Canary Island: which proven measures such differentiation, colonisation of persisting gen

10.20-10.40 (C

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Ventura, M. A

¹CIRN and Dep. Dep. des Scie. ²Univ. du Québ.

The Azores are biogeographic are isolated from closest continental islands, there considered in reproduction. one species is to as *Ch. can* study a multivariate discriminate Europe and Africa validate results morphological out-group; (2; Palaeartic complex', are

Presentation: Oral

Theme: 1. Biogeography – flora

The marine algal flora of the mid-oceanic Azores archipelago: island isolation or Atlantic crossroads?

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