XX INTERNATIONAL SEAWEED SYMPOSIUM

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Program & Abstracts

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	131	A NEW SPECIES OF *MONOSTROMA* (CHLOROPHYTA) FROM BRAZIL: MORPHOLOGICAL, ONTOGENETIC AND MOLECULAR EVIDENCES Pellizzari F.M., N.S. Yokoya, M.C. Oliveira and E.C. Oliveira
	207	*GELIDIUM GALAPAGENSE* TAYLOR IS A SPECIES CONFIRMED TO THE MEXICAN TROPICAL PACIFIC COAST Rodríguez D., M.E. Ponce-Márquez and N. López
	108	GENERAL DIAGNOSTIC MACROALGAL BIODIVERSITY OF THE REGION OF IXTAPA-ZIHUATANEJO, MEXICO Candelaria C., E. Vázquez, N. López and D. Rodríguez

record. This study presents evidences that this species is in Zihuatanejo, Guerrero, Mexico. This work includes a morphological analysis, a kariotype determination, and the chromosomes description applying the usual stain and squashed techniques. The RAPDs-PCR technique was used for the molecular identification and characterization of this species. Bands-sharing analysis was carried out following Nei and Li Similarity Coefficient. Besides, the RuBisCo intergenic spacer region was amplified by the PCR technique and compared among different species. The results include a taxon description; the kariotype showing spherical chromosomes, with 2n=4. Also differences were observed in fragmentation pattern of DNA respect other species just like that with the intergen RuBisCo, but showing closer relationships with *G. sclerophyllum.*

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DIAGNOSING CHARACTERS IN *Amphiroa* (CORALLINALES) AND THE GENUS DIVERSITY EVALUATION IN THE AZORES

Rosas-Alquicira EF[1,2], Riosmena-Rodríguez R[3]and Neto AI[1]

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A critical review of the published characters used in species diagnosis within the genus *Amphiroa* (Corallinales, Rhodophyta) and an evaluation of the diversity of this genus in the Azores were made based on detailed morphological and anatomical studies of vegetative and reproductive characters and comparisons with published information. Morphological and anatomical features selected as diagnosing characters to delimit species of *Amphiroa* include shape of the thallus, branching origin, the apical intergenicula in cross section, number of cell tiers per mature geniculum, and pattern of long vs. short intergenicular tiers of cells. *A. beauvoisii* Lamouroux, *A. cryptarthrodia* Zanardini and *A. fragilissima* (Linnaeus) Lamouroux were confirmed to occur in the Azores. A morphological and anatomical account is provided for the three species and comparisons established with type material and material from other regions.

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GROWTH EVALUATION OF RED ABALONE (*Haliotis rufescens*) CULTURE UNDER NATURAL CONDITIONS INSIDE A COASTAL LAGOON AND FEED WITH DIFFERENT SEAWEED DIETS

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Red abalone (Haliotis rufescens) was culture under natural conditions inside Bahía San Quintín, a coastal lagoon off the temperate Mexican Pacific. Animals were fed using three of the most abundant species in the lagoon. Seaweeds were provided as mono- and mixed diets. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the feasibility of culturing red abalone inside this coastal lagoon and determine the best diet for growth. The species used were: *Ulva lactuca* (Ul), *Eisenia arborea* (Ei) and *Chondracanthus pectinatus* (Ch). Seven different diet treatments were evaluate: (I: Ch); (II: Ch + Ul); (III: Ei); (IV: Ei + Ul); (V: Ul); (VI:Ch + Ei) and (VII: Ch + Ei + Ul) each with three replicates. The experiment began with 500 organisms with initial shell size of 26.24±2.62 mm and average weight 1.26 ± 0.5 g. For each treatment 23 abalones (n=23) were placed in 20 L containers maintained near the surface. The abalones were feed once a week and the weight and size was recorded monthly during 6 months. In order to evaluate the composition of the feed, each week, samples of the seaweeds used in the experiment, were kept for proximal analysis. The best growth resulted with the treatment IV (Ei + Ul) and III (Ei). Abalones reached 30.9 ± 6.35 mm shell size weight of 4.4 ± 2.53 g and 33.3 ± 3.56 mm shell size, 4.33 ±1.41 g weight respectively. The best growth obtained coincided with the higher protein content of the seaweeds used.