

布于北太平洋暴露岩岸的虾形藻属的各个种群,即使在全部缺少的情况下,也不为其他类海草所代替。当然北方海区海草种类较少并且大部分是泥沙滩也是一个重要的原因。

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THE ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SEA-GRASSES OF CHINA

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Abstract

Seagrasses are aquatic angiosperms which are completely adapted to the marine environment. The number of species is rather small, about 50. They are divided into 12 genera, 9 of which belong to Potamogetonaceae and the other 3 to Hydrocharitaceae, both families being classified into the order of Helobiae. The taxonomic composition of the group is shown in table 1.

Seagrasses show a high degree of uniformity in their vegetative appearances, nearly all genera have well-developed rhizomes and linear or strap-shaped leaves, Halophila being the only exception. Therefore, Seagrasses have generally been referred to as "Enhalids". A closer inspection shows that the mode of growth, the branching system, and the anatomical structure of the seagrasses exhibit a considerable degree of diversity. The seagrasses can be subdivided by these characteristics into at least six categories: Parvozosterids, Magnozosterids, Syringodiids, Enhalids, Halophilids and Amphibolids.

The various growth forms recognized among the seagrasses seem to be linked with diversities of ecological factors. Parvozosterids and Halophilids can be found in all kinds of habitats, from coarse sand to almost liquid mud, from the intertidal belt down to considerable depths, and from the open sea to the estuaries.



简 讯

美国生物学家希金斯博士应邀来海洋所访问

美国史密斯桑尼自然博物馆无脊椎动物系主任希金斯博士1981年10月12—20日应邀到中国科学院海洋研究所访问。希金斯博士以研究小型底栖动物而著称,在青期间作了“小型底栖动物简介”、“海洋小型底栖动物分类单元

及其适应形态学”、“小型底栖动物生态述评”、“动物类、海洋缓步类和小型底栖叶鳃动物的生物学”等学术报告,还到青岛、烟台近海采集了小型底栖生物标本。

希金斯博士的学术报告对我国海洋生物科研工作者了解目前国际小型底栖生物研究概况、认识小型底栖生物在生态系统中能量流动和环境质量评价方面的作用都有一定的帮助。

(范振刚)