

F. pectinatus. Fl. Norv. v. 2. p. 122. t. 2. f. 8.

F. ptilotus. Fl. Norv. v. 2. p. 135. t. 2. f. 15.

Plocamium plumosum. Lam. Thal. p. 50.

Floating on the sea about the middle of Hudson's Strait.

103. GIGARTINA.

213. *Gigartina confervoides*. Lam. Thal. p. 48. Lyngb. Hydroph. Dan. p. 43.

Fucus confervoides. Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 1629. Fl. Norv. v. 2. p. 92. Engl. Bot. t. 1688. Turn. Syn. Fuc. p. 328.—Hist. Fuc. t. 84. Hook. Tour in Iceland, App. p. 347.

F. elongatus. Fl. Norv. v. 2. p. 143.

Floating on the sea about the middle of Hudson's Strait.

104. PALMELLA. *Lyngbye*.

Massa gelatinosa, subhyalina, granulis solitariis globosis farcta. *Lyngb.*

214. *Palmella nivalis*, massa tenuis, superficie sporulis sphaericis parvis, sed magnitudine inæqualibus, numerosis, intense rubris granulata.

Uredo nivalis. Bauer in Brande's Quarterly Journ. of Sciences and the Arts. v. 7. t. 222. t. 7.

Algarum species, Brown in Ross' Voy. ed. 2. v. 2. App. p. 195.

HAB. Igloodik, &c. On snow; and also attached to stones and covering mosses with a thin gelatinous crust.

After the admirable history and figures of this curious substance (so well known to our Arctic navigators by the name of *Red Snow*), that are given by Mr. Bauer, both in the Quarterly Journal of Science, and in the Philosophical Transactions for 1820, p. 165, t. 17, scarcely any thing is left for me to say upon the subject of its structure and mode of growth. Mr. Bauer has satisfactorily proved the red snow to be a vegetable, and if other naturalists had, like myself, possessed the advantage of seeing it covering stones and mosses, like many other Cryptogamic vegetables, there would have been no cause for discussion relative to the kingdom of Nature to which this subject should belong.

That a plant should vegetate, in and upon snow, and that it should do so, too, to such an extent as to cover a tract of eight miles in length, and frequently to a depth through the snow of ten or twelve feet, must, indeed, excite our astonishment. Growing upon stones and turf, it assumes an appearance very similar to that of some of our own vegetables; and there is one plant particularly, familiar to the Cryptogamic Botanist of this country, to which this individual, in its general structure, may well be compared, which is the *Tremella cruenta* of *English Botany* (unquestionably a true *Palmella*.) Its similarity to this did not escape my acute friend, Mr. Brown, who, in a note in the Appendix to Ross' Voyage, expresses his opinion that it is nearly allied to it. Mr. Bauer is disposed to agree with Mr. Brown, although unacquainted with the plant in question, upon the ground that (according to the description given by the author of *Eng. Bot.*) the *F. cruenta* is formed of a "congeries of extremely minute, pellucid, globular granulations, all equal in size;" whence Mr. Bauer infers, that the plant is an *Uredo*. The true nature of the *T. cruenta* is not, in *English Botany*, correctly defined; it forms, in reality, a thin gelatinous stratum, or mass, in which (entirely immersed and imbedded) are numerous extremely minute, spherical granules, all equal in size, and of a dull purplish red colour. From these circumstances we may perceive, that our present plant differs in nothing from *T. cruenta*, except in its granules being *external*, and in their size and colour.