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Chapter 1 : Full text of "Cryptogamic Botany Vol I"

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Early days[edit] The study of botany goes back into pre-history as plants were the food of people from the beginning of the human race. The first attempts at plant cultivation are believed to have been made shortly before 10, BC in Western Asia Morton, [1] and the first references to algae are to be found in early Chinese literature. Records as far back as BC indicate that algae were used by the emperor of China as food Huisman, p. The Greek word for algae was "Phycos" whilst in Roman times the name became Fucus. There are early references to the use of algae for manure. The first coralline algae to be recognized as living organisms were probably Corallina, by Pliny the Elder in the 1st century AD Irvine and Chamberlain, p. After the invention of the printing-press in the 15th century with the publication of the first printed book: Exploration of the world and the advance of knowledge[edit] Written accounts of the algae of South Africa were made by the Portuguese explorers of the 15th and 16th centuries, however it is not clear to which species reference was being made Huisman, p. Among them was the work of John Ray [1] who wrote in Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam. It was Anton van Leeuwenhoek â€" who discovered bacteria and saw the cell structure of plants. His unsystematic glimpses of plant structure, reported to the Royal Society between and his death in , produced no significant advances Morton, p. The first Australian marine plant recorded in print was collected from Shark Bay on the Western Australian coast by William Dampier who described many new species of Australian wildlife in the 17th century Huisman, p. He laid the foundations of modern biological systematics and nomenclature in his Species Plantarum This specific name he referred to as a trivial name nomen triviale consisting of a single word, normally a Latin adjective, but any single word would suffice, to identify a particular species, but not intended to describe it. He developed a coherent system for naming organisms and divided the plant kingdom into 25 classes according to Smith p. He divided the Cryptogamia into four orders: Filices , Musci mosses , Algae â€" which included lichens and liverworts and fungi Smith, p. With a lens he was able to see the oogonoa the female sex organs and the antheridia the male sex organs within the conceptacles, but he interpreted these as seeds Morton, p. He also illustrated Chara Charales and identified the antheridia and oogonia as male and female sexual organs Morton, p. Some found it difficult Thus, this seed was first vegetable, then animal, and then again vegeable, Up to the midth century coralline algae and coral animals were generally treated as plants. By many, but by no means all authorities, considered them animal. Five years later, Harvey concluded that they were certainly of vegetable material he noted: The algae collected by Menzies were passed to Dawson Turner â€" who described and illustrated them in a four-volumed work published in â€" However Turner only referred to the taxa referable to Fucus ; either Menzies collected very few or he gave only a few to Turner. Three of these species described by Turner later became the types of new genera Papenfuss, [14] and Huisman, [2] Turner also received plants from Robert Brown â€" the botanist who accompanied Captain Matthew Flinders on the Investigator â€" This collection also included many plants from Australia Huisman, These gave an incentive to others to study algae Taylor, p. Vahl who lived in Greenland from to He traveled widely in Europe visiting Germany, Poland , Denmark , the Netherlands , Belgium , France and Italy and was the first to emphasize the importance of the reproductive characters of algae and use them to distinguish the different genera and families. His son, Jacob Georg Agardh â€" , who became Professor of Botany at Lund in , made a study of the life-histories of algae, described many new genera and species. It was to him that many workers sent specimens for determination and as donations. Because of this the herbarium at Lund is the most important algal herbarium in the world Papenfuss, Following this, Hans Christian Lyngbye visited the Faroe Islands in and published his work in In this, he described several new genera and species, some new species were listed. Emil Rostrup who visited the Faroe Islands in listed ten new species and a total not far from In , Herman G. Simmons mentioned species. In that year F. Philippi who in published his paper in which he finally recognized that coralline algae were not animals and he proposed the generic names Lithophyllum and Lithothamnion Irvine and Chamberlain, p.

Lewis Weston Dillwyn â€" "British Confervae" was one of the earliest attempts to bring together all that was then known on the British Freshwater algae. Ball was an Irish algologist who corresponded with W. Harvey and whose records appear in his Phycologia Britannica. The specimens in Dublin do not contain any unusual or rare items. However, they are well documented. Harvey[edit] Willian Henry Harvey â€" , Keeper of the Herbarium and Professor in Botany at Trinity College, Dublin , was one of the most distinguished algologists of his time Papenfuss, p. His Nereis Boreali-Americana was published in three parts â€" this was the first, and still is is the only marine algal flora of North America as it includes taxa from the Pacific coast Papenfuss, p. These volumes remain to this day a most important reference to Australian algae Huisman, His Phycologia Britannica lists species recorded and collected from various parts of the British Isles. Landsborough â€" who collected, as he did, from distinct sites in Ireland. The collections of these botanists, and many others, are represented separately by collections in the Ulster Museum BEL. Hooker recognized the talent in Harvey and lent him books, encouraged and invited him to write the section on algae in his British Flora. He also exchanged specimens Furley, Traill â€" was a clerk in the Standard Life Company in Edinburgh where he worked long hours, yet he was one of the greatest authorities on Scottish algae. Despite bad health he was an indefatigable collector. Foslie â€" published 69 papers between â€" During this time he increased the number of species and forms of corallines from to Irvine and Chamberlain, Heydrich also described 84 taxa and was a bitter foe of Foslie. This left a legacy of complicated and still unresolved problems. This removed a source of confusion in morphology and classification Morton, p. The Structure and Reproduction of the Algae. These two volumes detail virtually all that was then known about the morphology and reproduction of the algae. However knowledge of algae has so greatly increased since then it would be impossible for these to be brought up-to-date. Nevertheless, reference is often made to them. Other valuable works published in the s include Cryptogamic Botany. In the following year , Die Gattungen der Rhodophyceen. Other phycologists who contributed massively to the knowledge of algae include: Elmer Yale Dawson â€" who published over 60 papers on the algae of the North American Pacific seas Papenfuss, Books on algae were written by: Isabella Gifford The Marine Botanist Gray â€" British Seaweeds Grattann British Marine Algae These books were for the common people. This was the start of a new approach, the bringing together of records, detailed keys, checklists and mapping schemes. The process accelerated in the 20th century. A Handbook of the British Seaweeds. In Eifion Jones published: A key to the genera of the British seaweeds. Research advanced so quickly that the need for an up-to-date checklist became apparent. Mary Parke â€" , who was a founder member of the British Phycological Society, produced a preliminary checklist of British marine algae in , corrections and additions of this were published in , and Parke and Peter Stanley Dixon â€" published a revised check-list, a second revision of this was produced in and a third revision in Distribution was added to the checklist in with G. This shows how rapidly knowledge of algae, at least in the British Isles , advanced. First efforts had been made by interested biologists and people capable of identifying the algae, this required books using the botanical names. Botanical keys to identify the plants then developed, followed by checklists. As more information was brought to light by interested workers, some volunteers, the checklists were improved and eventually a mapping scheme brought together all this information. The same pattern of knowledge developed with birds, mammals and flowering plants , though to a different time-scale and knowledge in other parts of the world has developed to this degree. Numbers and checklists[edit] As records were collected the need to draw all the information together advanced. Checklists and annotated checklists were produced and updated so the actual numbers of different species became more precise. At first this was quite local. Threlkeld, in , produced the first attempt at an enumeration of Irish Algae and in William Tighe published his "Marine plants observed at the County of Wexford," it included 58 marine and 2 freshwater species. In Wade published Plantae Rariores in Hibernia Inventae, in which 51 species of marine and 4 species of freshwater algae were enumerated. In Mackay published his Flora Hibernica including species. Adams, in his synopsis of , listed a total of marine species reaching Dickinson wrote one entitled British Seaweeds. He divided the plant kingdom into 25 classes, one of which was the Cryptogamia â€" plants with "concealed reproductive organs" see above Smith, Lamouroux in [53] was the first to separate the groups on the basis of colour, however this was not taken up by other botanists and it was Harvey who, in , divided the algae into

four major divisions solely on the basis of their pigmentation:

Chapter 2 : Cryptogamic Plants of the USSR

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It is a scientific field that is the topic of many research groups. This book is aimed at providing the fundamental aspects of photosynthesis, and the results collected from different research groups. Texas A and M University Online NA Pages English Plant Taxonomy is one of the oldest sciences and it could be argued that this profession is one of the oldest practiced by humans because early humans had a much more direct involvement with the natural environment than members of any modern society. Characteristics of Angiosperms, Angiosperms vs. Simpson Online NA Pages English The objective of this note is to provide a knowledge of basic botany, teach specific information about economically important plants, and instill skills in critically researching a topic on an economically important plant. Life domains and phylogeny of tree growth on Earth, Plant Cell, Tissues, Roots, The stem, Leaf, Propagation and reproduction of woody plants, Basics of woody plant physiology, Respiration, Photorespiration, Water regime of woody plants, Mineral nutrition of woody plants and the significance of nutrients. Rainer Stahlberg PDF Pages English This lecture note focus on the role of plants in this world and their interaction with other plants, insects, herbivores, pathogens, fungi and humans. These interactions are based on the plant primary metabolism with its cheap supply of sugar for bribes as well as on secondary metabolites for bribes, defense and repulsion. The Leaf, Plant Organs: Darwin tried several methods to stimulate the plants into activating their trap mechanisms, including feeding them meat and glass, blowing on them and prodding them with hair. It helps us understand why plants are so vitally important to the world. There were two main ideas author attempted to embed here are: Taxonomy of Angiosperms, Plant anatomy, Cell biology and genetics, Biotechnology, Plant physiology and Biology in human welfare. Everlon Cid Rigobelo Online Pages English If we can gain understanding of how plants grow, then we may be able to manipulate it to reduce both chemical fertilizer use and its environmental impact without decreasing the yield. This book provides information about the use of bio-agents, plant health, plant pathogen, property of melanin, and the influence of rootstock and root growth. Major topics covered are: Online Pages English A Textbook of Botany is intended to introduce the student to the present state of our knowledge of botanical science. World Health Organization PDF Pages English Main objectives of this WHO monographs is to provide a model that will support countries in developing their own national or regional monographs on medicinal plants or national formularies on herbal medicines. Shanker and Chitra Shanker Online Pages English This book, explains the synthesis of information for developing strategies to combat plant stress. The information covered in this book would bridge the much-researched area of stress in plants with the much-needed information for evolving climate-ready crop cultivars to ensure food security in the future. Asa Gray Online Pages English This book is designed to furnish classes in our schools and colleges with a suitable text book of Structural and Physiological Botany, as well as private students with a convenient introductory manual, adapted to the present condition of the science. Jacob Joshua Levison Online NA Pages English In the chapters of this book, on the identification of trees, the aim has been to bring before the student only such characters and facts as shall help him to distinguish the tree readily during all seasons of the year. Special stress is laid in each case on the most striking peculiarities. Possible confusion with other trees of similar appearance is prevented as far as possible through comparisons with trees of like form or habit. William Curtis Online NA Pages English The publication familiarized its readers with ornamental and exotic plants and contains a description, in formal yet accessible language. It is constructed on the same lines, and is a kind of new and much revised edition of that successful work. Online Pages English This book is the result of several years 1 experience of the authors with the Intermediate classes. The authors feel that this humble attempt at systematizing the practical work of Intermediate classes, will go a long way to remove this difficulty. Douglas Houghton Campbell Online NA Pages English This structural work has been supplemented by so much classification as will serve to make clear the relationships of different groups, and the principles upon which the classification is based, as well as enable the student to recognize the commoner types of the different groups as they are met with. The aim of this book is not, however, merely the

identification of plants. Edward Hindle and Harold Munro Fox Online Pages English The purpose of this note is to to give the students a general idea of the principles of the science, rather than a comprehensive survey of the whole vegetable kingdom. In a short course of this nature it is impossible to include examples of every group, and therefore those types have been selected with which it is moat important that the student should become acquainted. Bailey Online Pages English This book covers the following topics: Saupe; College of St. In all probability, certain unknown early plants which produced a feeling of well-being were recognized and ingested regularly by the primates who preceded man. After the emergence of man, in the early dawn of time, there followed thousands of centuries of gastronomical experimentation by this strange, upright being, during which time he learned to select from available foods those which were best suited for his system David Shibles PDF 92 Pages English This note covers the following topics:

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The completion of the first volume of an English Journal, specially devoted to Cryptogamic Botany, enables us to congratulate our readers and ourselves upon the achievement of a task which many friends believed to be impossible.

Chapter 4 : History of phycology - Wikipedia

Scottish cryptogamic flora, or Coloured figures and descriptions of cryptogamic plants, belonging chiefly to the order Fungi; and intended to serve as a continuation of English botany Volume 6 Greville, Robert Kaye.

Chapter 5 : Books by Alfred William Bennett (Author of A Handbook of Cryptogamic Botany)

This article was published in Botanical Gazette (), which is continued by International Journal of Plant Sciences (present).

Chapter 6 : Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany

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Vol. 1 Russia and England Their Strength and Weakness by John Reynell Morell The Mushroom Book A Popular Guide to the Identification and Study of Our Commoner Fungi, With Special Emphasis on the Edible Varieties by Nina L. Marshall.

Chapter 9 : Smith system - Wikipedia

A cryptogam (scientific name Cryptogamae) is a plant (in the wide sense of the word) that reproduces by spores, without flowers or seeds. "Cryptogamae" (Greek Î°ï•ï…ï€ï„ïŒï, kryptos, "hidden" + Î³Î±Î¼Î-ï‰, gameein, "to marry") means hidden reproduction, referring to the fact that no seed is produced, thus cryptogams represent the non-seed.