

Gracilariopsis longissima (S.G.Gmelin) Steentoft, L.M.Irvine & Farnham, 1995

AphiaID: 146960

Biota (Superdominio) > Plantae (Reino) > Biliphyta (Subreino) > Rhodophyta (Filo) > Eurhodophytina (Subdivisao) > Florideophyceae (Classe) > Rhodymeniophycidae (Subclasse) > Gracilariales (Ordem) > Gracilariaceae (Familia) > Gracilarioideae (Subfamilia) > Gracilariopsidae (Tribo) > Gracilariopsis (Genero)

Sinónimos

Ceramium confervoides F.H.Wiggers, 1780
Ceramium longissimum (S.G.Gmelin) Roth, 1800
Fucus confervoides Linnaeus, 1763
Fucus longissimus S.G.Gmelin, 1768
Fucus verrucosus Hudson, 1762
Gracilaria confervoides (Linnaeus) Greville, 1830
Gracilaria verrucosa (Hudson) Papenfuss, 1950
Hypnea confervoides (C.Agardh) J.Agardh, 1842
Sphaerococcus confervoides (F.H.Wiggers) Stackhouse, 1797
Sphaerococcus confervoides (F.H.Wiggers) Stackhouse, 1797

Referências

basis of record Guiry, M.D. & Guiry, G.M. (2019). AlgaeBase. World-wide electronic publication, National University of Ireland, Galway. , available online at <http://www.algaebase.org> [details]

additional source Dyntaxa. (2013). Swedish Taxonomic Database. Accessed at www.dyntaxa.se [15-01-2013]., available online at <http://www.dyntaxa.se> [details]

context source (HKRMS) Wu, R. S. S. (1982). Foraging strategy in the sea hare *Bursatella leachii* (Mollusca: Opisthobranchia). In: Proceedings of the first international marine biological workshop: The marine flora and fauna of Hong Kong and southern China (ed. Morton, B.), vol. 2, pp897-905. Hong Kong University Press, Hong Kong. [details]

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