

Techniques needed and shape



Classification

Phylum: Rhodophyta; Order: Ceramiales; Family: Ceramiaceae;  
Tribe: Griffithsiae

\*Descriptive name

creeping, one-sided red threads

Features

plants soft, dark red, small, 10-50mm tall, of tufted or straggling threads lying along the substratum give rise to short, erect branches on their **upper side only**

Occurrences

cosmopolitan in temperate and mixed temperate-tropic waters, variously divided into sub-groups reflecting distribution. In southern Australia, from Rottnest I., W Australia to S NSW, apparently absent in the colder waters of Tasmania.

Usual Habitat

on rock, sand covered rock, seagrasses or algae, generally in shallow water

Special requirements

view microscopically to find:



- creeping (procumbent) threads, attached by short cells ending in much-branched, root-like pads (**haptera**), producing erect threads from the **lower** ends of their cells; upper cells of branch tips bearing dense rings of hair-like branches produced **simultaneously**, becoming extremely elongated, finally shed
  - in sporangial plants: tetrasporangia on small stalks (**pedicels**) produced **simultaneously** in rings of **8-10** from several cells near erect branch tip, initially terminal, moving to **just below** the pedicel tips by the outward growth of the pedicel
  - in mature **basket-shaped** female structures (cystocarps): swollen basal cells each bearing a ring (**involucre**) of **12-13** incurved cells
  - in male plants: rings of 4-8 **stalked** heads of minute spermatangia near the thread tips
- varieties (considered separate species under *Griffithsia* by some European workers) are separated on the number of stalked tetrasporangia in a ring
- var. *tenue* has up to 8 tetrasporangia, terminal on pedicels, largely tropical in Australia
  - var. *thyrsigerum*, is intermediate in characters with 8-15 sub-terminal tetrasporangia
  - var. *secundum* has larger cells with 30-40 sub-terminal tetrasporangia

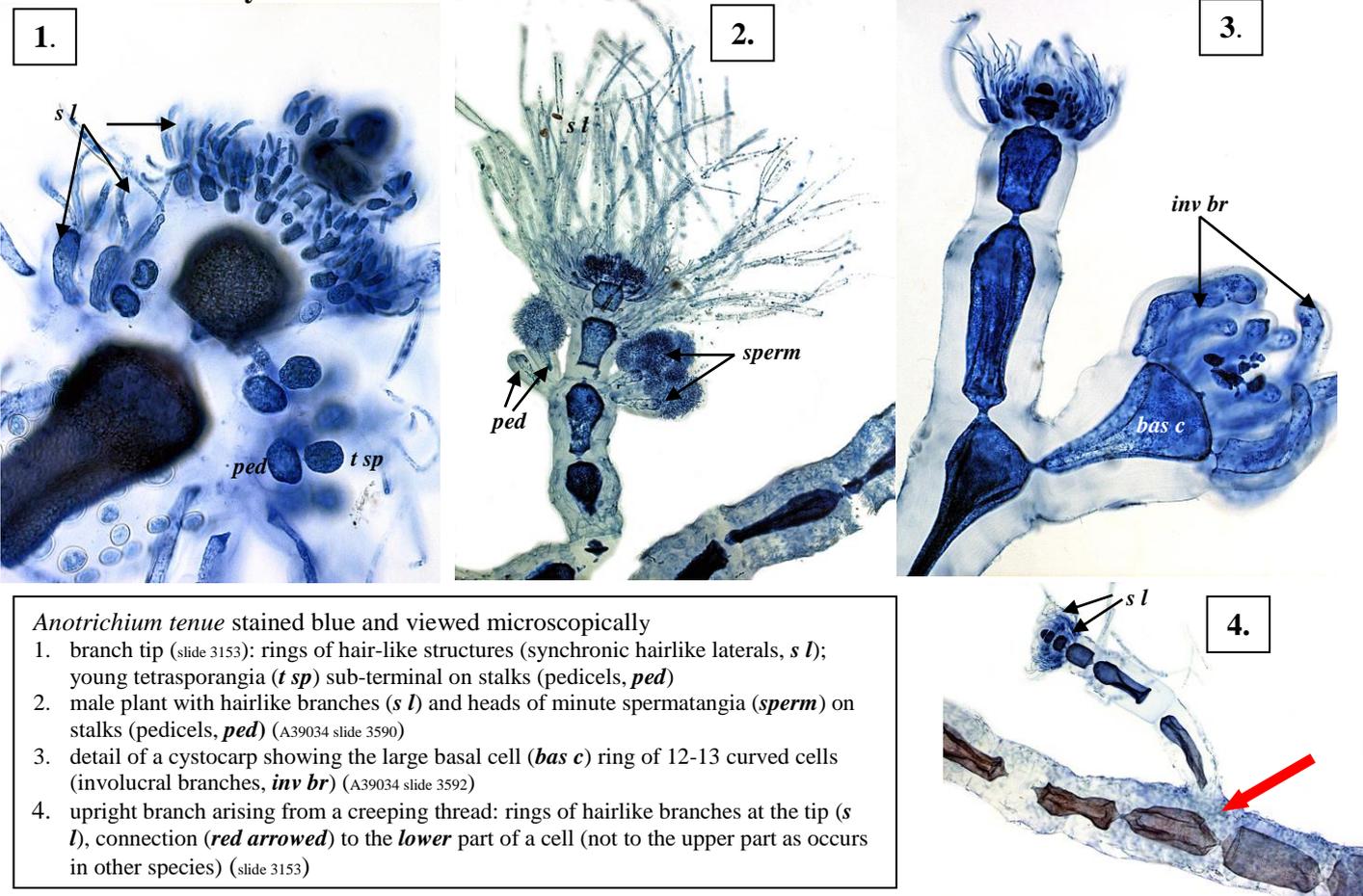
Similar Species



Plants can show considerable variation

Description in the Benthic Flora Part IIIC, pages 340-344

Details of Anatomy



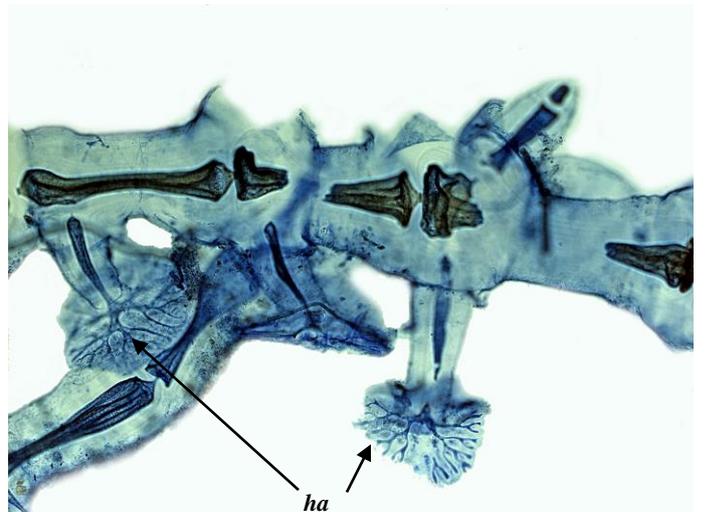
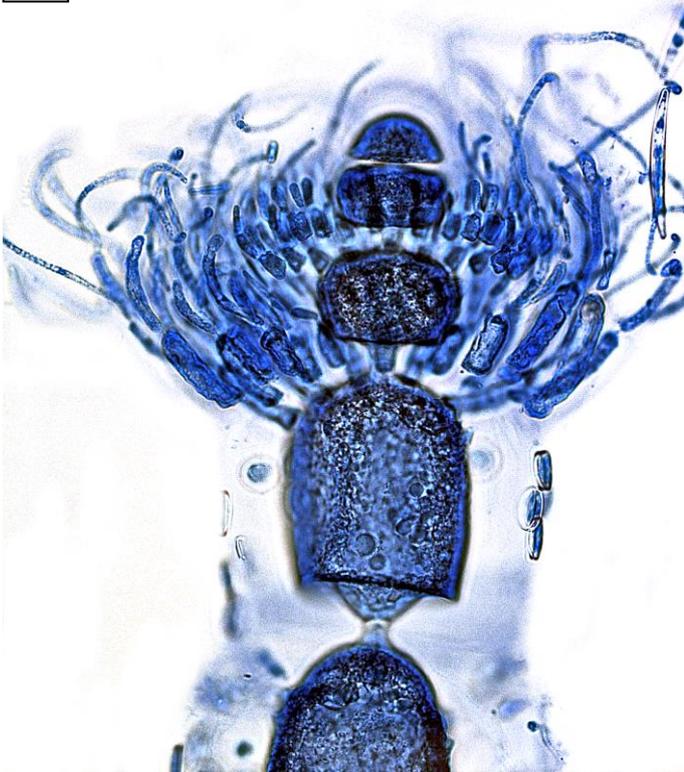
*Anotrichium tenue* stained blue and viewed microscopically

1. branch tip (slide 3153): rings of hair-like structures (synchronic hairlike laterals, *s l*); young tetrasporangia (*t sp*) sub-terminal on stalks (pedicels, *ped*)
2. male plant with hairlike branches (*s l*) and heads of minute spermatangia (*sperm*) on stalks (pedicels, *ped*) (A39034 slide 3590)
3. detail of a cystocarp showing the large basal cell (*bas c*) ring of 12-13 curved cells (involucral branches, *inv br*) (A39034 slide 3592)
4. upright branch arising from a creeping thread: rings of hairlike branches at the tip (*s l*), connection (**red arrowed**) to the **lower** part of a cell (not to the upper part as occurs in other species) (slide 3153)

\* Descriptive names are inventions to aid identification, and are not commonly used  
"Algae revealed", R N Baldock, State Herbarium S Australia, November 2007; revised July 2014



5.



6.

7.

*Anotrichium tenue* (C Agardh) Naegeli var. *thyrigerum* Kim & Lee

5. in the upper sublittoral, Coffin Bay, S Australia A32511

6. upright branch tip (slide 3153): characteristic rings of dense synchronous hairlike branches

7. a part of a creeping filament with attachment organs ending in many-branched pads (haptera, **ha**) (slide 3592)