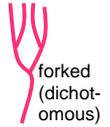


⚠ Some workers consider this genus should be sunk into *Dictyota*

Techniques needed and plant shape



MACRO
PLANT



Classification

Division: Phaeophyta; Family: Dictyotaceae; Tribe: Dictyoteae

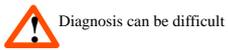
***Descriptive name**

rabbit ears (referring to the broad forked blades)

Features

1. plants medium brown of **wide**, flat blades 5-15mm wide, **regularly** branching in two's (dichotomous) every 20-50mm
2. blades **widen** just after they branch

Special requirements



1. investigate the tips to find the **single** apical cell
2. essential to cut a slice of a branch near the tips.
At **edges** of blades the large middle (medulla) cells occur in **3-4 cell layers**, a feature of the genus *Dilophus*. In the centre of branches there is a **single** medullary cell layer. Outer cells (cortex) are small and in **single** cell layers.

Occurrences

from W Australia to Victoria

Usual Habitat

a deeper water species (10-50m), on hard surfaces

Similar Species

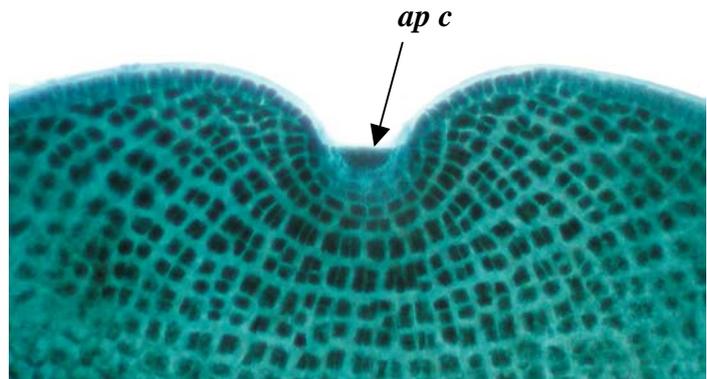
Dictyota diemensis may be similar in size, but has pointed tips, and branch edges have single cell layers in the medulla

Description in the Benthic Flora Part II , page 202-203

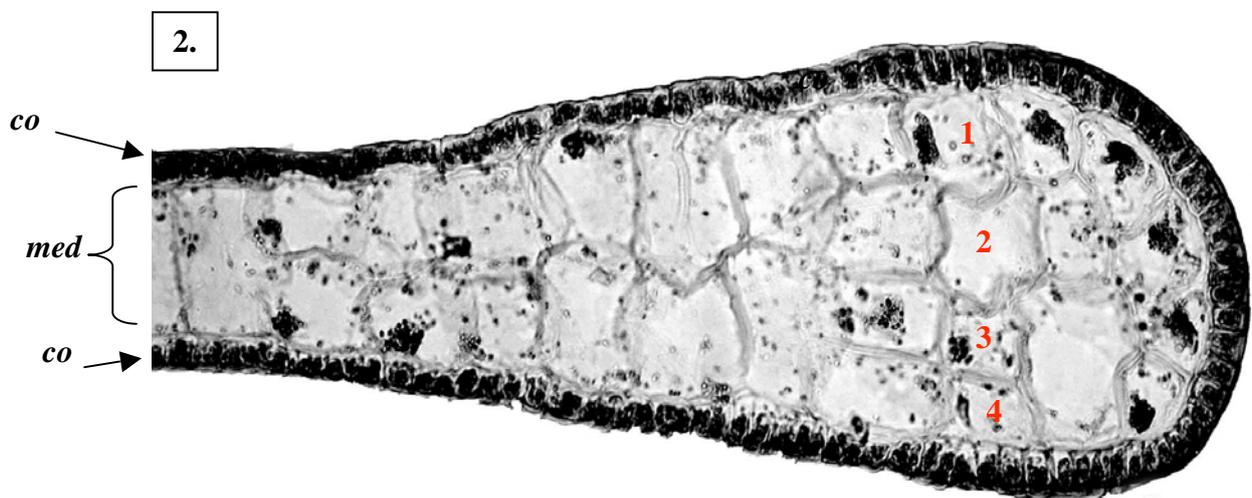
Details of Anatomy

1. blade tip showing the apical cell (*ap c*) in a depression (slide 9513)
2. cross section of a blade showing the several layers of large, colourless inner (medulla *med*) cells at the **edge** (1,2,3,4), reducing to a single row in the centre of the blade. There is a single cell row in the surface layer (cortex, *co*) (slide 9514)

1.



2.



* Descriptive names are inventions to aid identification, and are not commonly used
"Algae Revealed" R N Baldock, S Australian State Herbarium, July 2003



Dilophus robustus (J. Agardh) Womersley (A27201), 30-40m deep, from foul ground,
4.5miles SE of Wedge I., S Australia