

Techniques needed



Classification

Division: Phaeophyta; Family: Dictyotaceae; Tribe: Dictyoteae

***Descriptive name**

suede strapweed; §hairy forkweed

Features

1. plants olive brown 150-500mm long, of broad, flat blades, springly branched into two's (dichotomous)
2. surface densely covered with *small outgrowths* the blades may have narrow holes in them

Variations



Special requirements



1. view the tips microscopically to find the *single* lens-shaped apical cell
2. cut a slice across a branch to find a *single* middle layer (medulla) (more in old parts) and outer (cortex) of small cells

Occurrences

from W Australia to Victoria and around Tasmania

Usual Habitat

on hard surfaces in deep, shaded pools or deep water on rough coasts

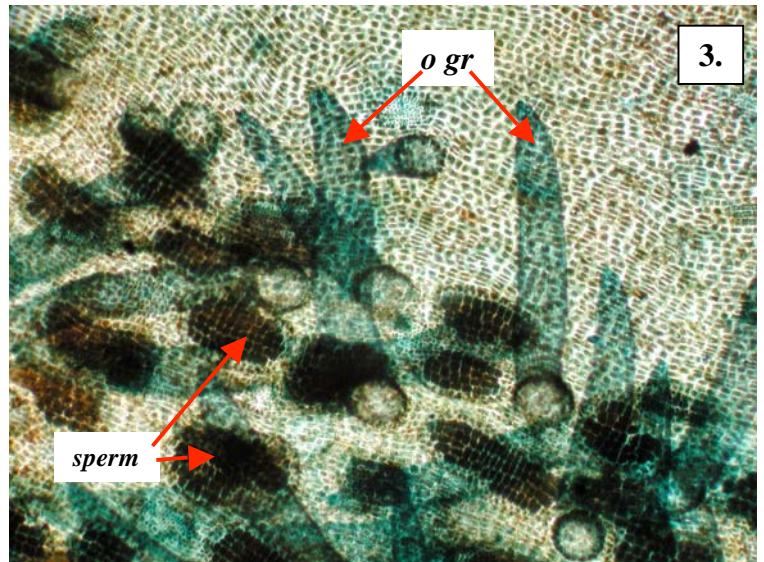
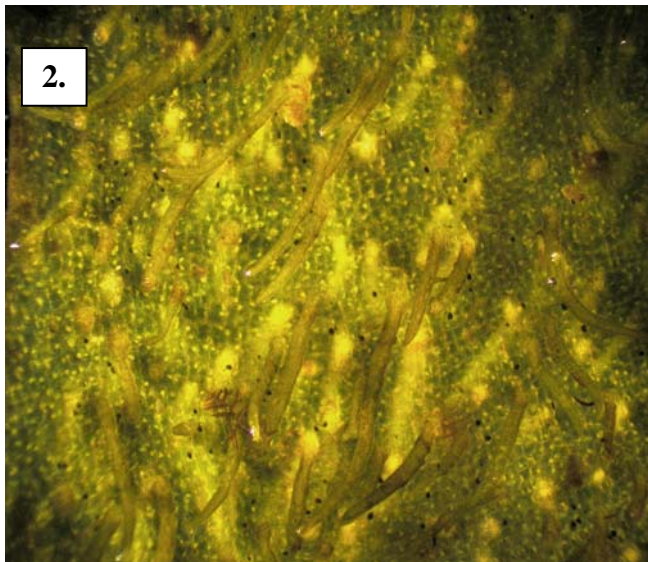
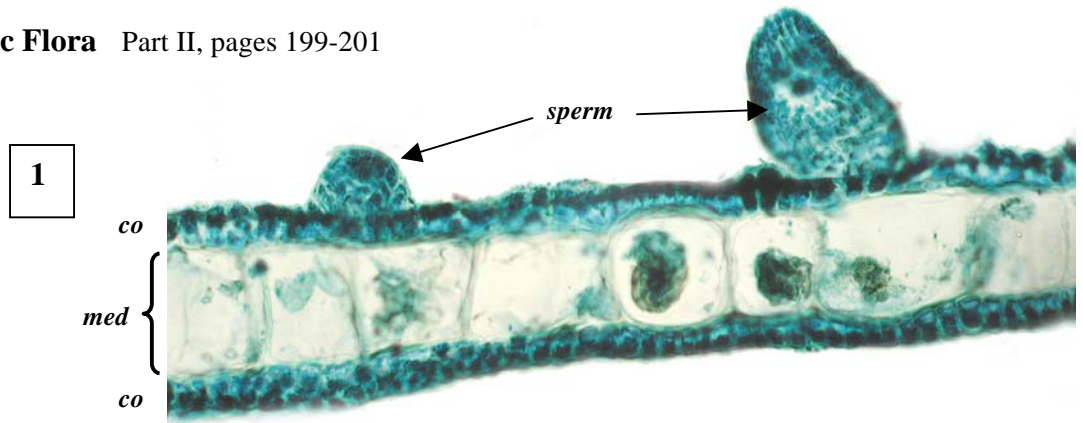
Similar Species

Dilophus robustus, but it lacks the surface “felt”, and is more regularly branched

Description in the Benthic Flora

Part II, pages 199-201

Details of Anatomy



Glossophora nigricans viewed microscopically

1. cross section showing two outgrowths (*o gr*) that give the overall “suede” appearance to the plant when viewed from above, a single row of large middle (medulla, *med*) cells, single row of small outer (cortical, *co*) cells and male organs (*sperm*) (slide 9502)
2. unstained surface view of outgrowths and reproductive organs (A88943)

* Descriptive names are inventions to aid identification, and are not commonly used
 § name used in Edgar, G. *Australian Marine Life, 2nd Ed.* (2008)
 “Algae Revealed” R N Baldock, S Australian State Herbarium, July 2003



Glossophora nigricans (J Agardh) Womersley,
(A13443s): two magnifications of a drift plant from
Elliston, S Australia,

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