

Techniques needed



Classification

Division: Rhodophyta; Family: Delesseriaceae; Tribe: Delesserioideae
Group; *Hypoglossum*

*Descriptive name

Wavy-edged Cellophane Plant (referring to edges of the thin blades)

Features

1. plants 50-200mm tall, red, of 1 or more main branches (axes) arising from short stalks
2. upper parts are thin, *blade-like*, lance-shaped and one cell thick except in the midline veins
3. lance-shaped bladelets arise from midline veins
4. edges of blades and bladelets are often wavy

Variations



1. bladelets can be disc-shaped
2. the upper parts may be shed back to a perennial basal stalk, and regenerated seasonally

Special requirements



view microscopically to find:
single cells at blade tips; fringes of much smaller cells on blade edges; minute outgrowths 1-2 cells long

Occurrences

from southern W Australia to Victoria

Usual Habitat

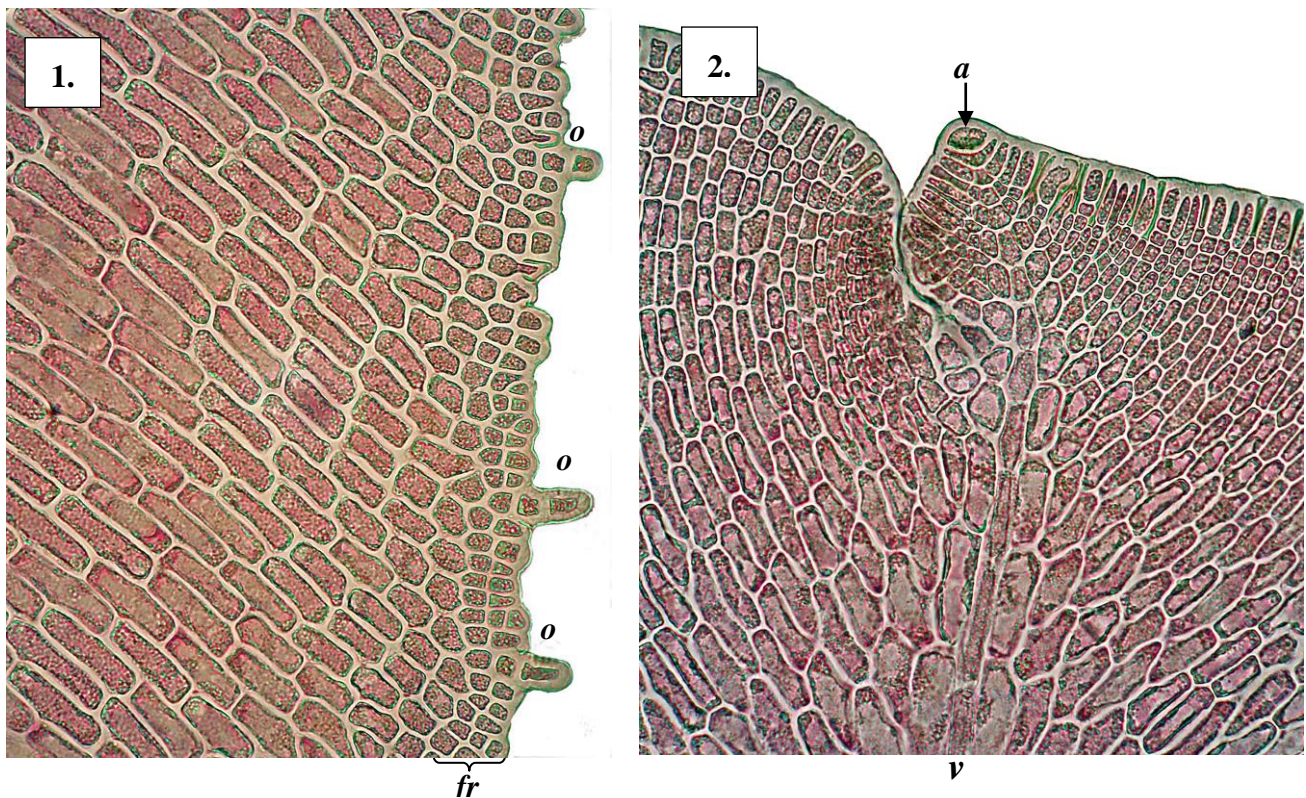
on rock, a deep water species

Similar Species

Hypoglossum dendroides, but that has opposite branching and no fringe of small cells in the blades.

Description in the Benthic Flora Part IIID , page 54-56

Details of Anatomy



1. blade edge: fringe (*fr*) of 2 rows of significantly smaller cells and microscopic outgrowths (*o*) (slide 0908)
2. blade tip: apical cell (*a*) and a filament it produces that becomes the mid-line vein (*v*). Cell rows are produced from the first three columns of cells flanking the filament (slide 0935)

3.



4.



3. *Hypoglossum protendens* (J Agardh) Agardh
A30812, 22m deep, Oedipus Point, West I., S.
Australia
4. microscope detail of a blade showing the wavy
margin and lance-shaped bladelets (*bl*) arising
from the mid-line vein (*v*) slide 0936