

Techniques needed and shape



Classification

Division: Rhodophyta; Family: Delesseriaceae; Tribe: Nitophylloideae
Group: *Myriogramme*

*Descriptive name

tattered, dark Cellophane Plant

Features

plants dark red-brown, of *flat* blades *irregularly divided*, looking as if they have been slashed, veins *absent*. Some plants have a *stalk-like base* where the flat blades have been eroded away


Variations

small holes may appear in the fronds due to grazing by animals

Special requirements



view microscopically to find:

blades are generally 3 cells thick (although single-layered at tips and many layered in old parts); growth is produced from many small cells at the edges of fronds. Accurate identification requires cross sections of cystocarps to locate the *chains* of spores characteristic of the Group 
widespread in south eastern Australia (and as far as Perth) on rock, often in deep water

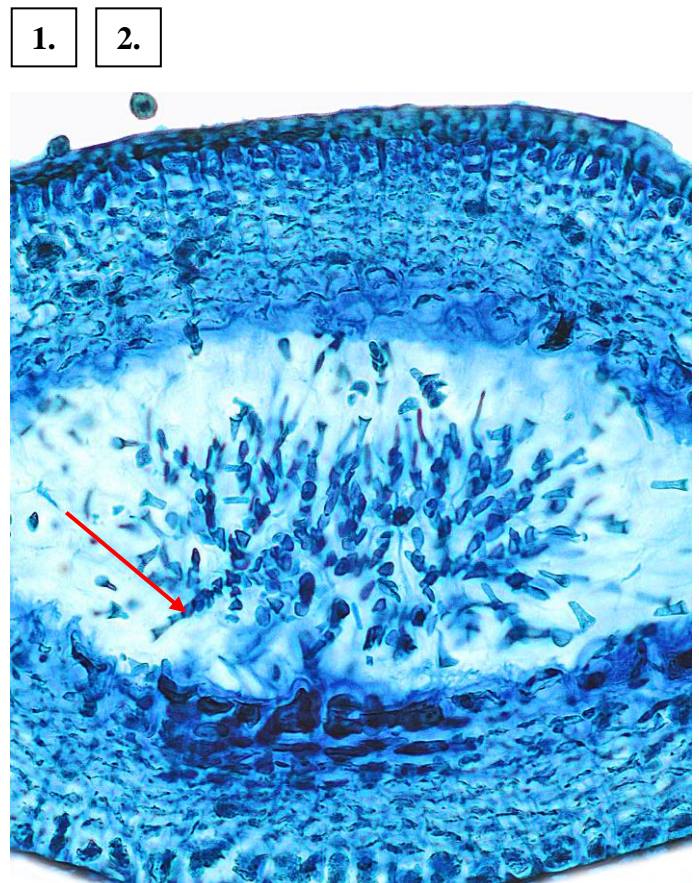
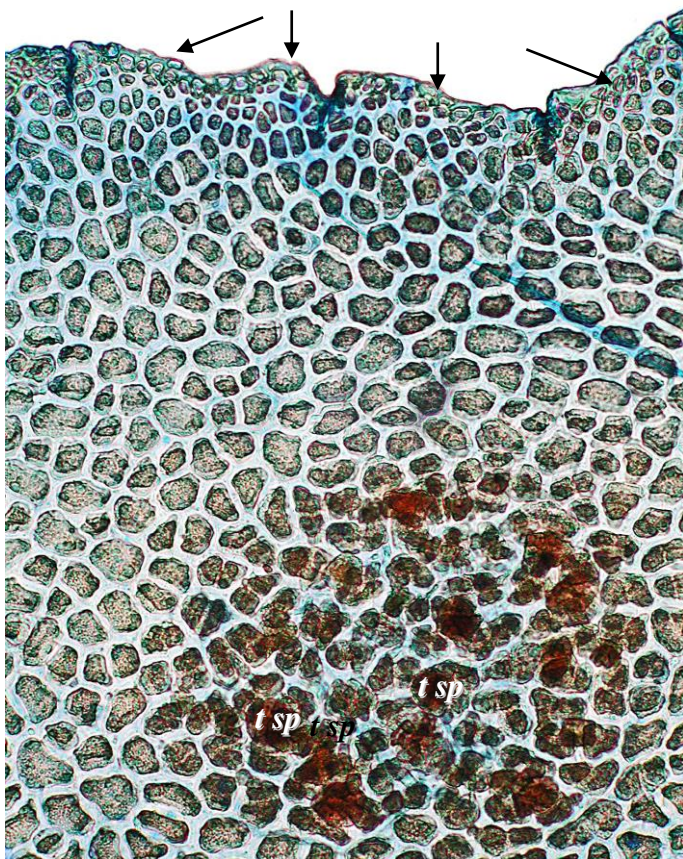
Usual Habitat

Similar Species

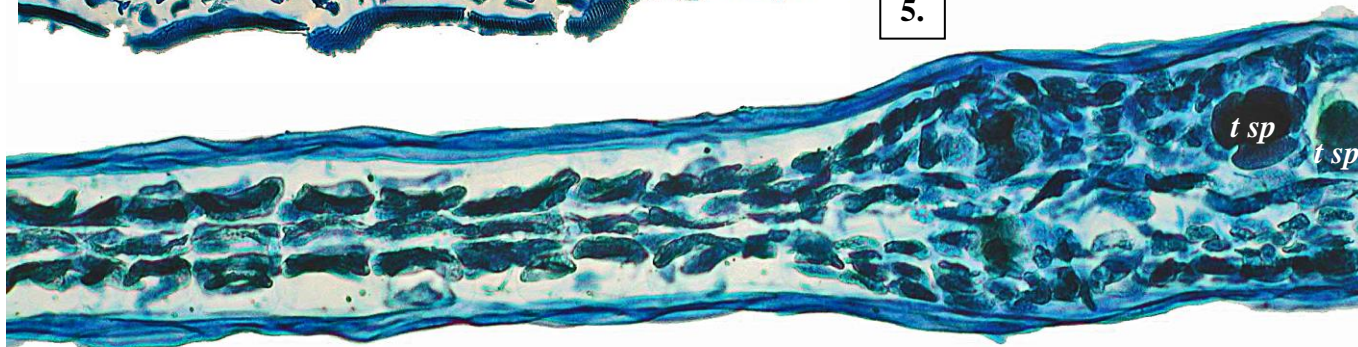
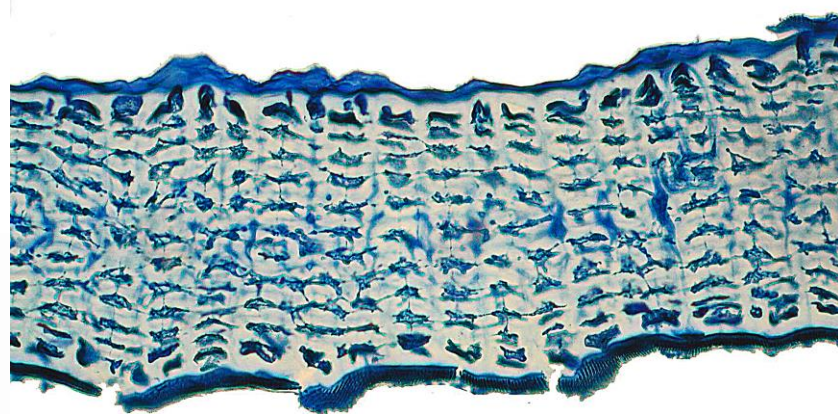
Nitospinosa, but blade margins of that genus have spinous outgrowths

Description in the Benthic Flora Part IIID , page 108

Details of Anatomy



1. detail of a frond edge (slide 17369): edge cells (*arrowed*) responsible for continued growth; a patch (sorus) of tetrasporangia (*t sp*); lack of veins
2. cross section through a cystocarp (slide 17365): chains of cells (one chain *arrowed*) that develop into spores, a characteristic of the *Myriogramme* Group



3. *Myriogramme gunniana* (Hooker & Harvey) Kylin A45018; 8m deep in rough water, Crawfish Rock, Western Port, Victoria
4. cross-section through an old blade (slide 17357): many layers of equal-sized cells
5. cross section through a blade (slide 17369): 3 layers of equal-sized cells; a swollen patch (sorus) of tetrasporangia (*t sp*)