

Techniques needed and shape



**MACRO  
PLANT**

foliose

Classification

Phylum: Rhodophyta; Order: Ceramiales; Family: Delesseriaceae  
Tribe: Nitophylloideae; Group: Nitophyllum  
broad-fronded red Film-plant

\*Descriptive name

Features



plants red, 30-50mm tall, of flat, *filmy* blades 3-6mm broad, *wavy* or crinkled at edges, teeth *absent*; branching in one *flat* surface irregularly from blade *edges*

Special requirements



view plants microscopically to find:

- growth occurs by divisions of cells along the *margins* of blades, microscopic veins *absent*; blades generally *3-layered* but many-layered near the plant base
- in sporangial plants, tetrasporangial patches (sori) are *rounded* and *scattered*

Occurrences

known only from a pressed tetrasporangial specimen collected at King George Sound, in the 1850's and at Ocean Reef Marina, Perth, W. Australia in 1980

Similar Species

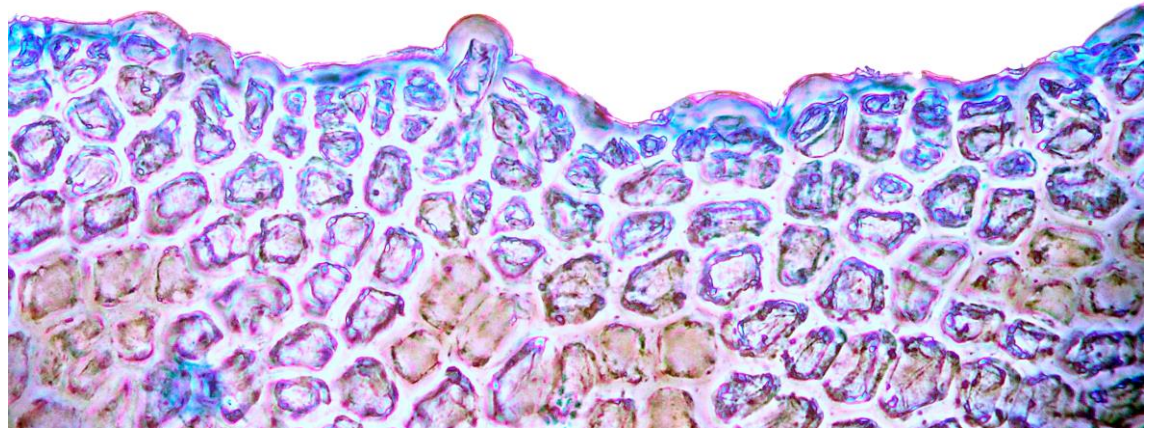


details of female procarps and carposporangia are required to definitely place this species into the genus *Nitophyllum*. It is similar to *Haraldiophyllum nottii* but that species does not have crinkled margins

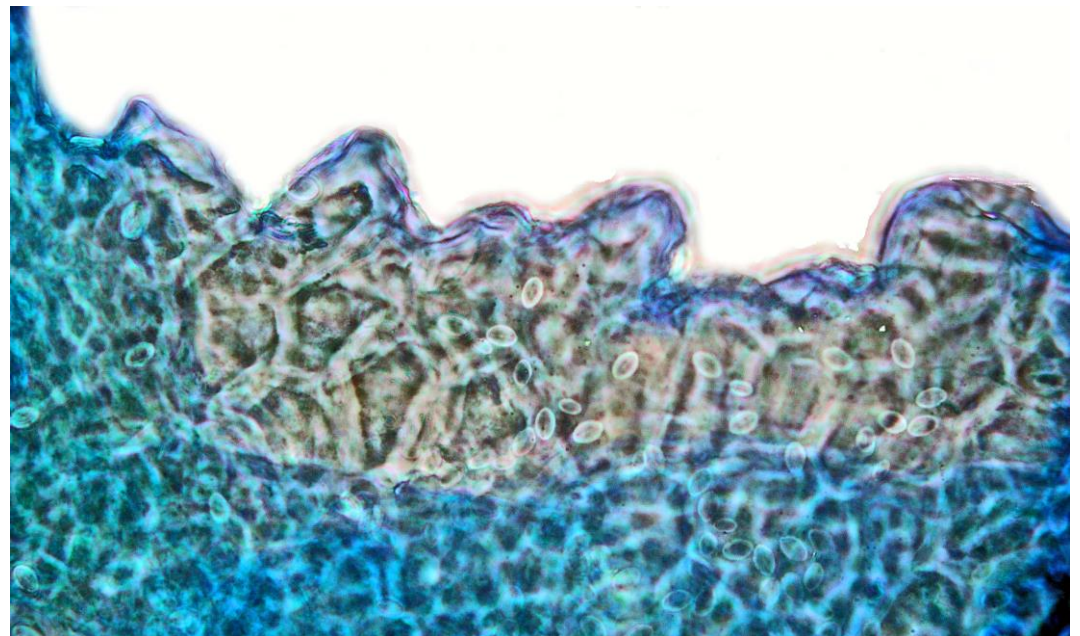
Description in the Benthic Flora Part IIID, pages 124-125

Details of Anatomy

1.



2.



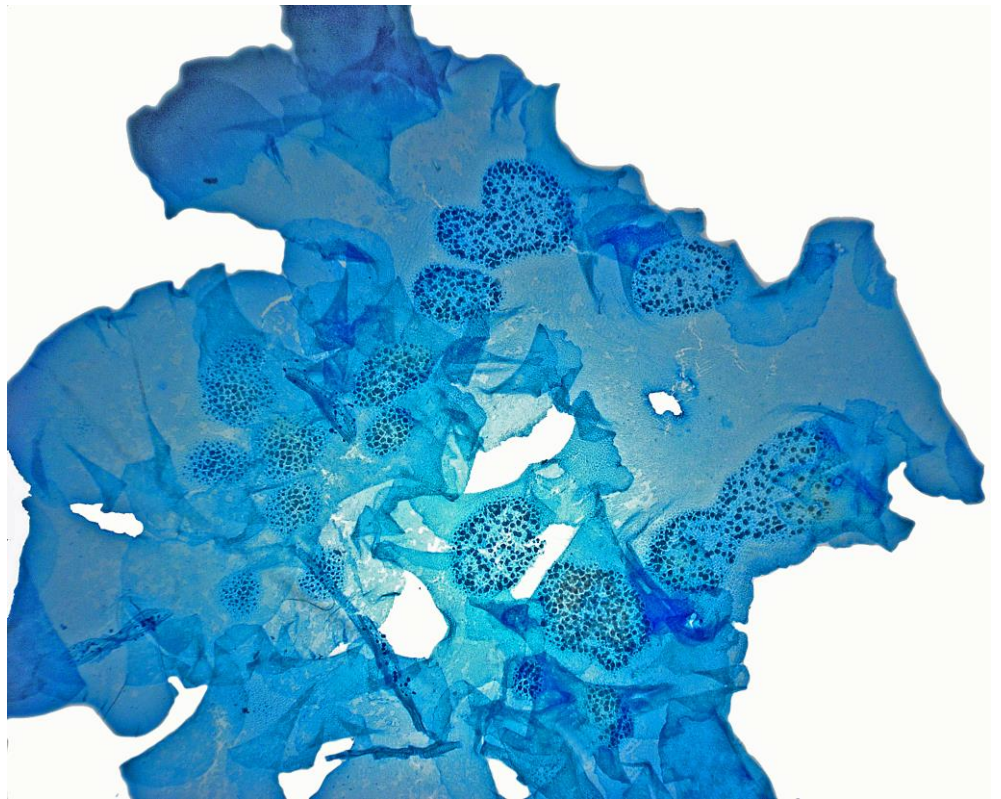
*Nitophyllum pulchellum* stained blue and viewed microscopically:

1. from Ocean Reef Marina, W. Australia, showing the margin of dividing cells (A68279, slide 18282)
2. from a pressed specimen of Harvey's, with a crimped or crenulate margin (A18302, slide 14175)

3.



4.



*Nitophyllum pulchellum* Harvey:

3. from Ocean Reef Marina, W. Australia (A68279)

4. *Nitophyllum pulchellum*, stained blue and viewed microscopically, showing the rounded, scattered patches (sori) of tetrasporangia (slide 18282)