

Techniques needed and shape



MACRO
PLANT



Classification

Phylum: Rhodophyta; Order: Gigartinales; Family: Areschougiaceae
mini sausages

*Descriptive name

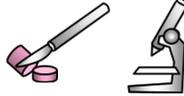
Features



1. plants are red, 50-150mm tall, branches pinched into sausage-shaped *segments* up to 2m long, with **no clusters** of bubble-shaped branches basally
2. **2-4 branches** arise from the tops of each segment from Point Sinclair, S Australia to Victoria

Occurrences

Special requirements



1. view the segments microscopically to find the unusual **bright threads** lying just under the surface
 2. if possible cut a cross section of a segment and view microscopically to find
 - **4-6 similar thick-walled threads** in the wide core (medulla), (one is an **obscure** central thread developed from a single apical cell)
 - loose, branched, thin threads spreading **outwards**, (forming very long, bright end threads just below the surface layer (cortex), although difficult to see in a cross section)
 - a “skin” or cortex layer of equal-sided cells, larger inwardly
 3. if possible find the products of fertilisation in female plants (cystocarps), cut a cross section and view microscopically to find
 - **no** threads forming a wrapping or involucre as in other species
 - a **thickening** of the cortex around the opening (ostiole)
 - a mass of carposporangia in **short chains**
 - a prominent **fusion cell**, lying in the core (medulla)
 4. if possible, cut a cross section of a sporangial plant to find egg-shaped tetrasporangia divided across (zonately) in the cortex, **protruding** into the medulla
- a deep water species (to 43m)

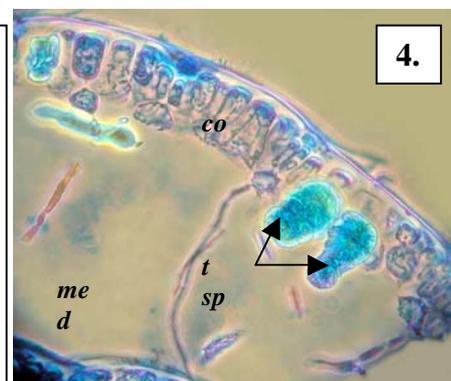
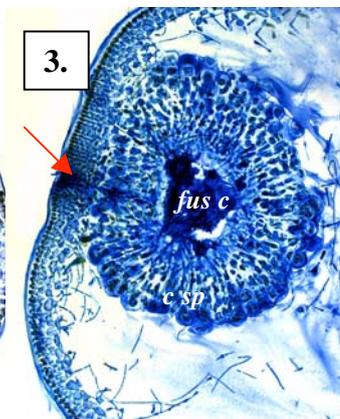
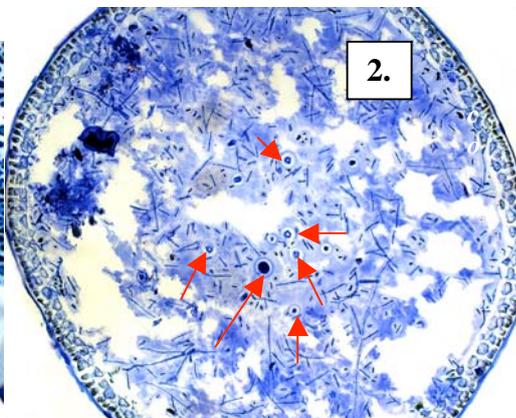
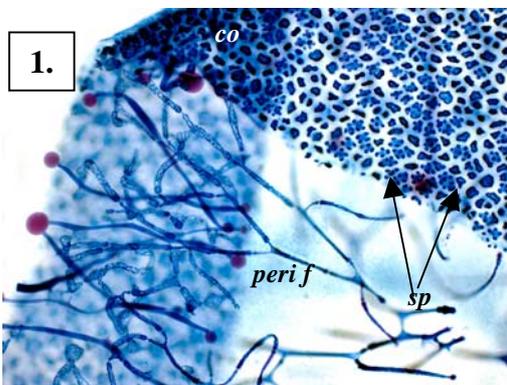
Usual Habitat

Similar Species

Erythroclonium sonderi: but its sausage shaped segments are longer, there are no bright threads just under the cortex, and a prominent central thread can be seen in cross section

Description in the Benthic Flora Part IIIA, pages 346, 349-350

Details of Anatomy



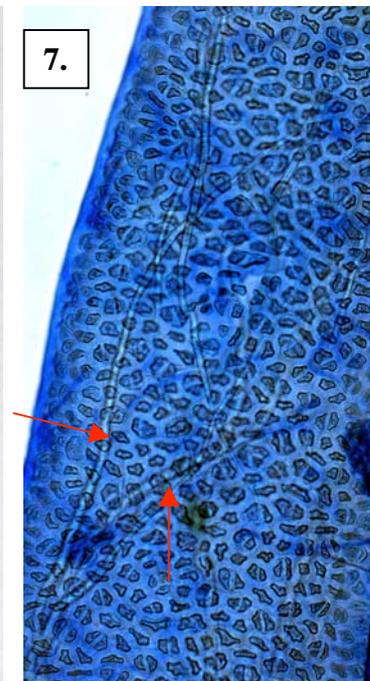
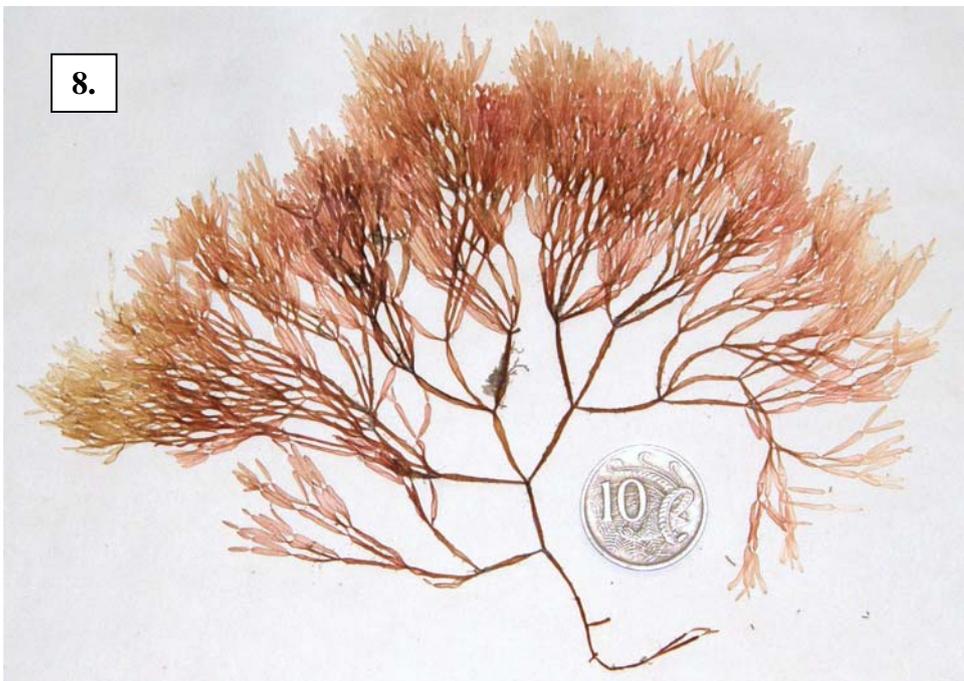
Cross sections of *Rhabdonia clavigera* stained blue and viewed microscopically

1. a slightly folded section of a young segment of a male plant, showing a surface view of the outer layer (cortex, *co*) with groups of minute spermatangia (*sp*), and scattered, branched, radiating (*peri axial*) threads (*peri f*) forming the loose core or medulla (A68845 slide 19487)
2. a mature segment with cortex of equal-sided cells, loose medulla of threads and central core of thicker-walled threads (arrowed), one of which is a central thread produced at the plant tip (A42350 slide 12601)
3. a cystocarp with large fusion cell (*fus c*), short chains of carposporangia (*c sp*), no envelope of threads, but a thickening of the cortex (arrowed) around the opening (ostiole) (A57594 slide 12607)
4. a sporangial plant with tetrasporangia in the cortex dividing across (zonately) and protruding into the central core (medulla) (A57594 slide 12609)

* Descriptive names are inventions to aid identification, and are not commonly used
“Algae Revealed” R N Baldock, S Australian State Herbarium, March 2008



5, 6. two views of a drift plant of *Rhabdonia clavigera* J Agardh, (A31637) from Nora Creina, S. Australia



7. surface view of a fragment of *Rhabdonia clavigera* stained blue and viewed microscopically showing the bright threads (arrowed) lying just under the cells of the outer or cortex layer (A57594 slide 12611)



8, 9. Two views of *Rhabdonia clavigera* (A33897), 24m deep, 2miles SE of Troubridge I., S Australia

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