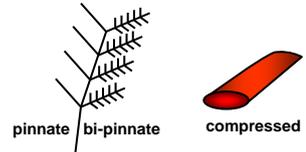


Techniques needed and shape



Classification

Phylum: Rhodophyta; Order: Gigartinales; Family: Gigartinaceae

***Descriptive name**

red-brown gristle weed

Features

plants dark red to red-brown *fading* to yellow-brown, 80-300mm tall, slightly slimy but drying gristly, disintegrating if subsequently wet; of several *flat* upright main branches (axes) about 10mm wide; side branches 2-5mm wide, *spreading, flat-branched, alternating* along axis *edges* (pinnate), dividing again into short, cylindrical or slightly compressed branches, sometimes crowded, tips *rounded*; stubby branches often occur from flat *surfaces* of older axes

Occurrences

S coast of Kangaroo I., S Australia to Victoria and E coast Tasmania

Usual Habitat

from shallow water to 10m deep on rough coasts

Special requirements

cut cross sections and view microscopically to find



- a wide core (medulla) of *inter-connecting*, branched threads; outer layers (cortex) of *chains* of *small* cells facing outwards
- in female plants: *large, rounded cells* with dense contents bearing 3-celled branches ending in a thread (trichogyne) (carpogonial branches) in early stages; in mature stages large, spherical female structures (cystocarps) embedded *near tips* of short branches; cystocarps with or without an envelope of threads (involucre), containing *clumps* of carposporangia separated by *large threads*. In the *same plants*, masses of threads producing spermatangia, lying close to cystocarps
- in sporangial plants: tetrasporangia in *deep-seated* masses (sori) on branch ends, sporangia dividing ultimately into a cross (*cruciate*) pattern, escaping through a common pore



cruciate

Similar Species

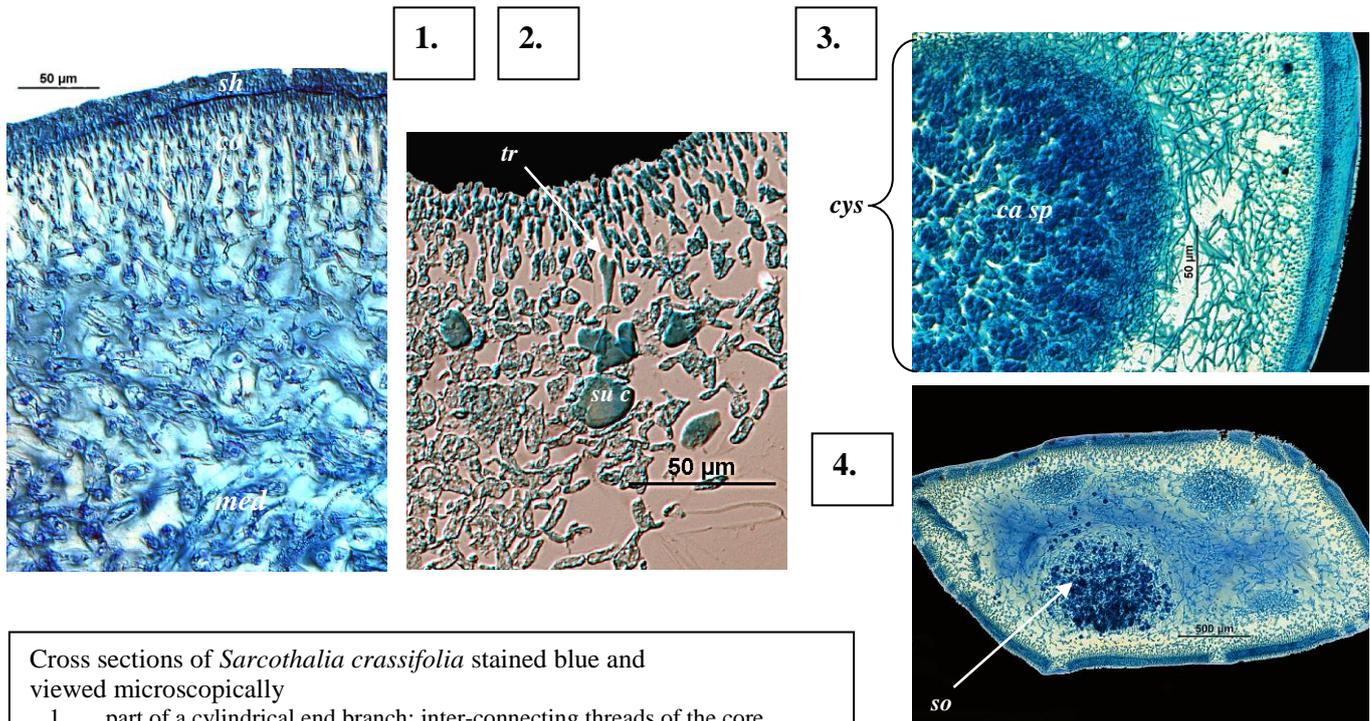


diagnosis can be difficult

Gigartina pinnata has similar branching and texture, but sporangial masses (sori) are *irregular* in outline, *superficial* (in the cortex) and escape by dissolving holes in the surface

Description in the Benthic Flora Part IIIA, pages 292, 295-297

Details of Anatomy



Cross sections of *Sarcothalia crassifolia* stained blue and viewed microscopically

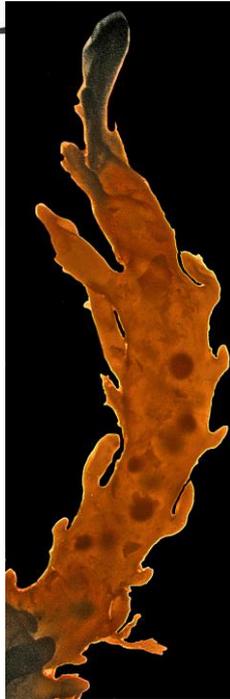
1. part of a cylindrical end branch: inter-connecting threads of the core (medulla, *med*), chains of outward pointing small cells of the outer layer (cortex, *co*) with end cells lying in a gelatinous "rind" (sheath, *sh*) that often fragments during microscope preparation (slide 12456)
2. part of the cortex of a young female structure with a large supporting cell (*su c*) bearing a 3-celled carpogonial branch ending in a thread (trichogyne, *tr*) (slide 5009)
3. part of a cylindrical branch: mature female structure (cystocarp, *cys*), clusters of carposporangia (*ca sp*) separated by threads (slide 12460)
- 4, 5. deeply embedded, ball-shaped mass (sorus, *so*) of tetrasporangia: enlargement of sporangia in various stages of division into cross shaped (cruciate) divisions (slide 12461)



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.

Sarcothalia crassifolia (C Agardh) Edyvane & Womersley from S Australia at different magnifications

- 6, 7. drift plant from Port MacDonnell (A61272): 3 times oppositely branched (tri-pinnate); outgrowths from the surface of the main branches
 8. branchlet of a preserved (bleached) specimen, back-lit to emphasize the deeply embedded, dark sporangial masses (sori) (A41188)
 9. branch tips of a preserved (bleached) specimen with swollen mature female structures (A41188)
 10, 11. shallow water plant, Cape Lannes, Robe, (A37801), bleached yellow-brown: dense and crowded pinnate side branches