Stenogramme leptophylla \textit{J Agardh}

Techniques needed and shape

Classifications

*Descriptive name

Features

1. red-brown, fading to grey when dry, 50-200mm high tall
2. branches are flat, thin, narrow, flat-branched, forked
3. female structures form a centre line of darker fertile structures on fronds

Occurences

Usual Habitat

Special requirements

1. cut a cross section to find large, closely packed, equal-sided (parenchymatous) cells in the core (medulla) and outer (cortex) layers of several rows of small cells facing outwards
2. if possible, find sporangial plants with scattered, raised “blisters”. Cut a cross section to find chains of tetrasporangia, divided in a cross (cruciate) pattern when mature, lying in several rows.
3. cut a cross section through the mid-line of female plants to find embedded mature structures (cystocarps)

Similar Species

Stenogramme interrupta, but that species has broader fronds at least twice the width. Superficially like some Rhodymenia species, but the core cells are smaller and/or more loosely arranged in that genus

Description in the Benthic Flora

Part IIIA, pages 262, 264
Specimens of *Stenogramme leptophylla* J Agardh

4. from Port Phillip, Victoria, 15m deep (A22800) with linear, regular forked blades
5. dredged from 36m deep, 12 nautical miles SE of Granite I., S Australia (A59696) showing detail of linear fronds
6. a more closely-branched specimen from shallow water, Long Gully, SE of S Australia (A63242)

* Descriptive names are inventions to aid identification, and are not commonly used
Prepared September 2009