

Techniques needed and shape



Classification

Phylum: Rhodophyta; Order: Ceramiales; Family: Delesseriaceae
Tribe: Delesserioideae

*Descriptive name

mini clasping blades

Features



plants \approx 40 mm tall, of main branches (axes) \approx 1 mm wide with small, *oval-shaped*, incurved, cupped, **overlapping** blades clasping axes basally in **two lines**

Occurrences

known only from a 1955 collection from Pondalowie Bay, Yorke Peninsula and a fragment from Investigator Strait S. Australia.

Usual Habitat

on the holdfast of the brown alga *Dictyota radicans*

Special requirements



view plants microscopically to find

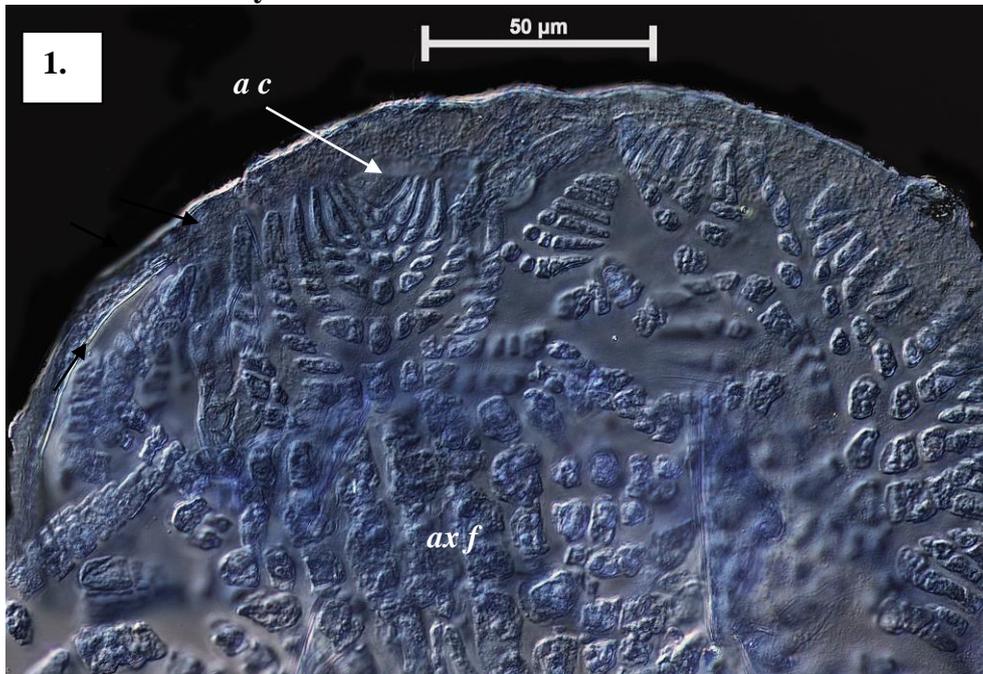
- blades grow from single apical cells producing threads of cells (axial filaments)
- each axial cell produces 4 flanking (pericentral) cells: 2 side ones, one above, one below. The side pericentral cells divide alternately (sympodially) 1-2 times (2nd & 3rd order branching) into curved chains of cells ending in elongate cells at the blade edge
- sporangia in rows across blades are divided into four spores

Similar Species

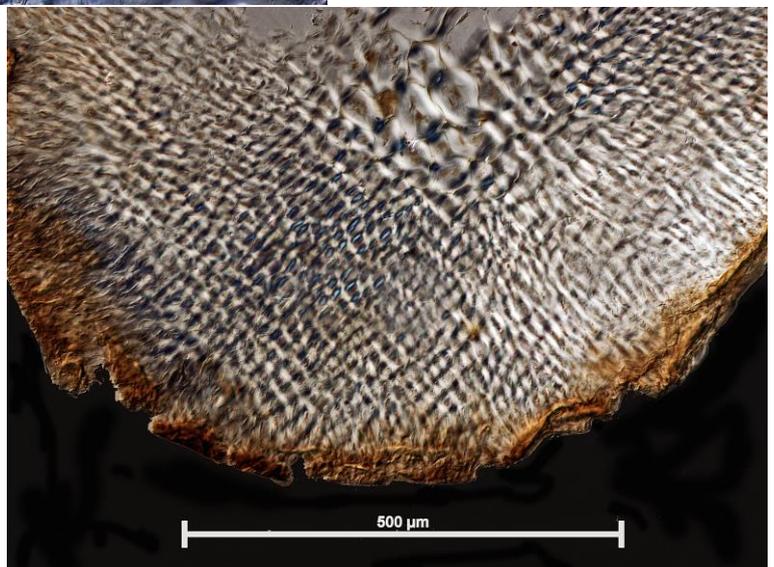
a monospecific genus with unique shape

Description in the Benthic Flora Part IIID, pages 28-29, 32

Details of Anatomy



2.



Sympodophyllum reinboldii A14428 stained blue and viewed microscopically (

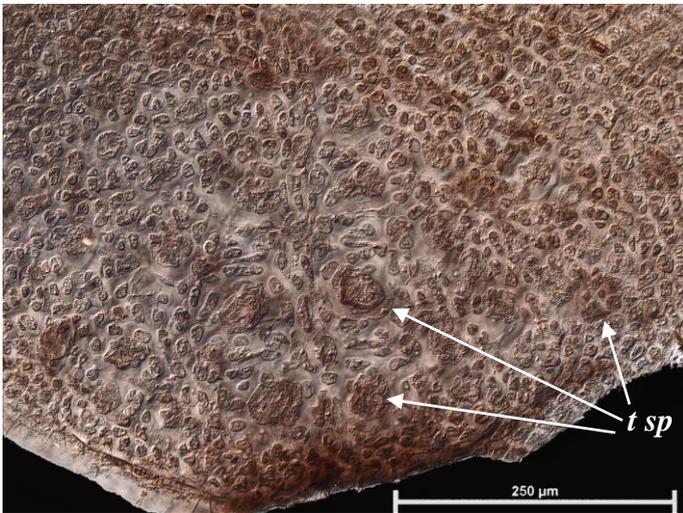
1. top edge of a blade: apical cell (*ac*), central line of cells (axial filament, *axf*), alternating, curved side lines of cells ending in elongate cells at the blade margins
2. cross section of a main branch (axis)



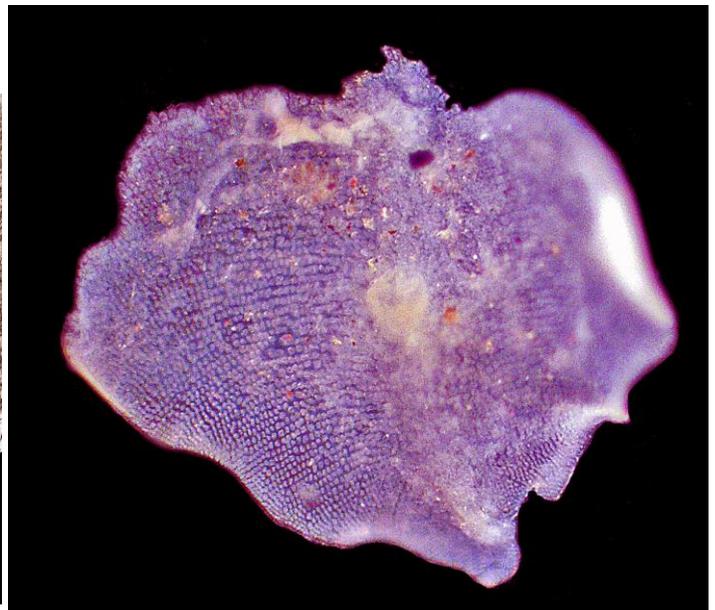
3.



4.



5.



6.

Sympodophyllum reinboldii A19887

- 3. on the fibrous bases of *Dictyota radicans* washed up at Pondalowie Bay, S. Australia
- 4. overlapping, curled blades near the plant tip (coloured and magnified)
- 5. detached blade: tetrasporangia (*t sp*) in rows, embedded in the surface
- 6. detached blade at higher magnification and coloured: central thickened (corticated) spot, and rows of cells spreading out from the blade midline