

view microscopically to find



upright threads (axes) of box-shaped cells *abruptly* coming to a point at branch tips, *naked* except for clearly separated rings of small (corticating) cells where the axial cells join together (the nodes), producing smaller cells both upwards (acropetally) and downwards (basipetally); some cells appearing glandular

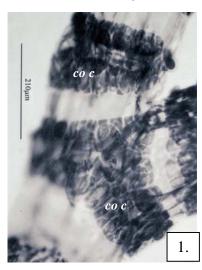
tetrasporangia in the outer parts of rings (corticating cells), naked, with no *wrapping* (involucre)

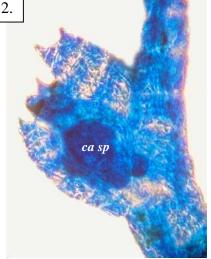
known only from Port Phillip Heads and Western Port, Victoria probably epiphytic, but collected only in 1886, 1889 superficially like *Ceramium lenticulare* in the flat-branching pattern, but in that species axial cells are spherical; only narrow, lens-shaped gaps occur between corticating rings; tetrasporangia are immersed or wrapped in an involucre

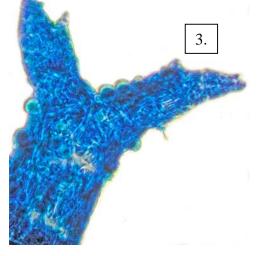
Description in the Benthic Flora not listed. See Womersley, H B S (2004) Additions to the marine algal flora of southern Australia. Trans Roy. Soc. S Aust. 128 (2), 209-211 from which the black & white images below are taken



Details of Anatomy

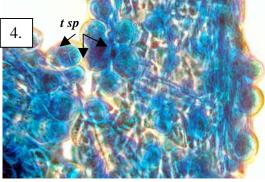




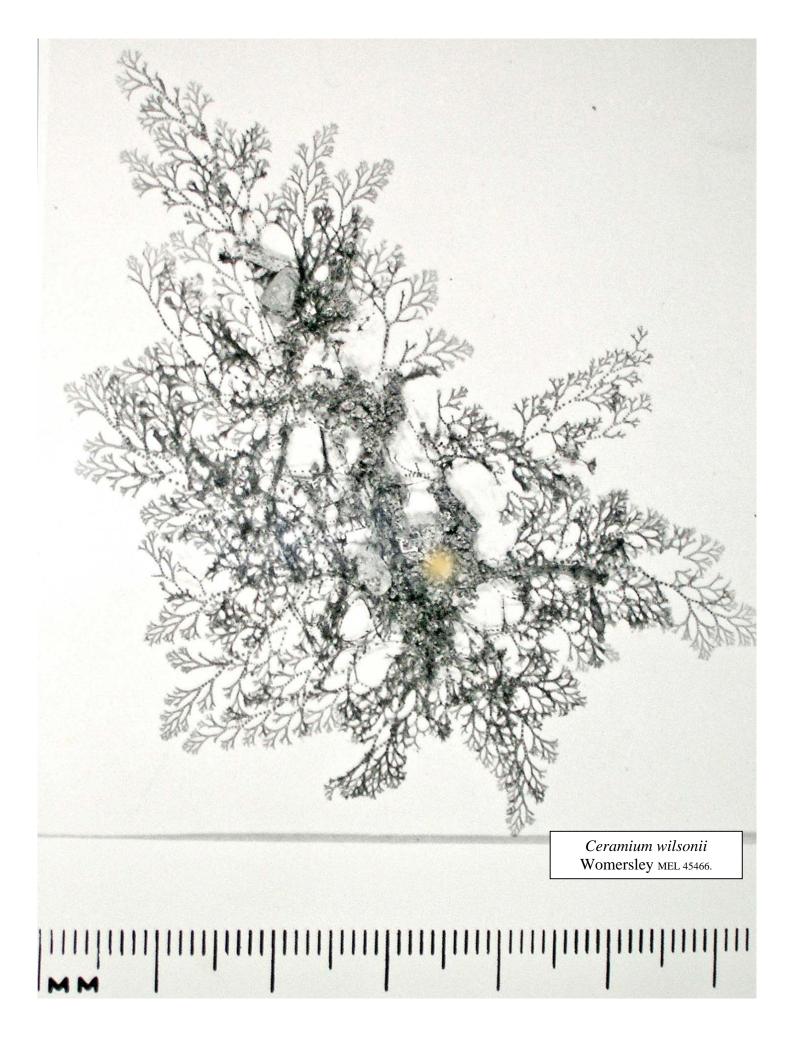


Ceramium wilsonii slides stained blue and viewed microscopically.

- 1. rings of corticating cells (co c) (MEL 454660 slide 20397)
- 2. position of the mass of carposporangia (ca sp) in the angles between several short branches (A70002 slide 20398)
- 3. abrupt ends to branches (A70001 slide 20397)
- 4. exposed tetrasporangia (t sp) on 2 adjacent branches (A70001 slide 20397)



* Descriptive names are inventions to aid identification, and are not commonly used "Algae Revealed" R N Baldock, S Australian State Herbarium, February 2007



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