## **Techniques needed and shape**

Classification \*Descriptive name Features

Occurrences **Usual Habitat Special requirements** 

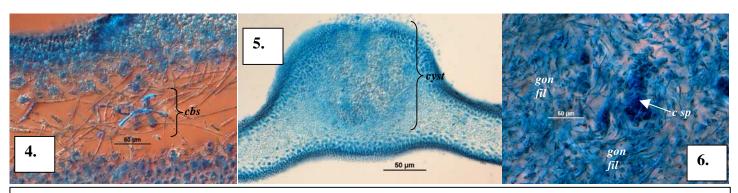


Similar Species

Diagnosis can be difficult

Description in the Benthic Flora Part IIIA, pages 241-244 **Details of Anatomy** 

## 1 2 3



- Cirrulicarpus nanus stained blue and viewed microscopically
- 1. a cross section with rows of outer cells (cortex, co) and core of threads (medulla, med) (A18542 slide 2921)
- 2. a tissue squash showing threads and stellate cells (*stell c*) of the core (medulla) (A42423 slide 11820)
- 3. part of a cross section of the cortex with tetrasporangia (t sp) showing sloping (**oblique**) divisions (A42423 slide 11820)
- 4. a cross section of blade with a young female structure (carpogonial branch system, cbs) with several club-shaped cells and thinner ones (probably carpogonia) (A68388 slide 18790)
- 5. a cross section of a mature female structure (cystocarp, cyst) showing the large size (A68388 slide 18790)
- 6. details of a cystocarp showing one of many clusters of carposporangia (c sp) encircled by threads (gonimoblast filaments, gon fil) (A63189 slide 13799)



Phylum: Rhodophyta; Order: Gigartinales; Family: Kallymeniaceae flat red forks

1. plants are dark red, 50-150mm tall, flat-branched with rounded tips 2. branches are *firm* in texture, about 10mm wide, irregularly forked, often slightly *pinched* at the bases, sometimes with irregular edges

West Coast, S Australia to Victoria

from shallow to very deep water (48m) often on rough water coasts

- 1. make squashes of tissue of different plants under the microscope to see
  - a network of branching threads in a broad and loosely-packed core (medulla) with some darkly staining spidery (stellate) cells
  - outermost (cortex) parts of 4-6 layers of small cells
  - young, female structures (carpogonial branch systems, cbs) consisting of 2-5 *club-shaped* cells with dense contents found in inner parts of the cortex
  - scattered tetrasporangia with sloping (oblique) divisions (a feature used to diagnose this genus)
- 2. if possible, cut a cross section through the *large* mature female structures (cystocarps) containing *patches* of carposporangia *separated* by threads
- 3. if possible find sporangiate plants and view cigar-shaped

Diagnosis can be difficult fertile plants of *Cirrulicarpus* can be recognised by their large cystocarps. Sterile plants can be confused with members of the Halymeniaceae

## Descriptive names are inventions to aid identification, and are not commonly used. Prepared April 2009





7, 8. Different magnifications of a specimen of *Cirrulicarpus nanus* (J Agardh) Womersley from 50m deep at Pearson I., S Australia, showing the rounded tips and slight pinching at branch forks