tubular

(dichotomous)

Techniques needed and plant shape

Classification

*Descriptive name

Features

Occurrences

Usual Habitat

Similar Species

Special requirements



shave off or tease out a few of the microscopic, outer structures (utricles) and view them under the microscope. Utricles are *club-shaped*, flat-topped, 460-800µm long and 130-210µm in diameter with paired threads at the base containing constrictions or plugs

2. branches cylindrical, \approx 8mm in diameter, rubbery, forked many times

Phylum: Chlorophyta; Order: Bryopsidales; Family: Codiaceae

forked velvet-weed; [§]southern codium

1. plants dark green, to 500mm tall

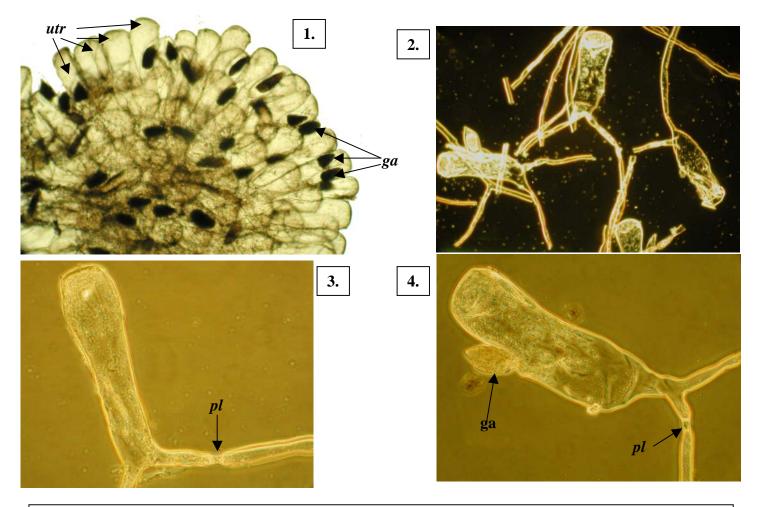
from southern W Australia to Victoria and Tasmania on rock at low water level in shaded sites to 33m deep,

Codium harveyi and *Codium muelleri*. Microscopic investigation of the utricles is needed to separate the species.

MACRO

PLANT

Description in the Benthic Flora Part I, pages 237-239 **Details of Anatomy**



Preserved specimens of Codium australicum (A18662) viewed microscopically

- 1. cross section showing outer layer of utricles (*utr*), some bearing dark coloured reproductive organs (gametangia, *ga*) (A18662) 2. dark field imaging highlighting the shape of detached utricles and their filamentous bases. (A18662)
- 3-4.detail of utricles showing their *flat tops*, an attached reproductive organ (gametangium, *ga*) and basal filament with *distant* constriction (plug, *pl*)

Two views of *Codium australicum* Silva **in** Silva & Womersley, A34857, from Robe, S. Australia



* Descriptive names are inventions to aid identification, and are not commonly used [§]name used by Edgar, G (2008) in Australian Marine Life (2nd ed.).
"Algae Revealed" R N Baldock, S Australian State Herbarium, September 2003