(Sonder) J. Agardh Now considered as Dictyota fastigiata Sonder

Techniques needed

Dilophus fastigiatus

Classification

***Descriptive name**

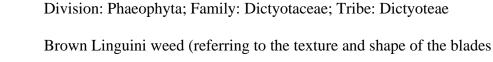
Features

Variations

Special requirements

Usual Habitat

Similar Species



1. dark brown, flat, *narrow* blades, 3-7mm broad

2. blades have an elastic texture

3. up to *10cm* between forked (dichotomous) branching occurs

some basal fringes grow if the plant is heavily grazed

1. investigate the tips microscopically to find the single apical cell 2. cut a slice across older blades. The middle (medulla) has 2 cell layers (4 in older parts), the outer (cortex) consists of 1 layer of small cells

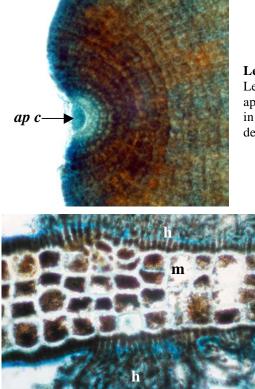
widespread on hard surfaces up to 21m deep, and often cast up, from

Dilophus gunnianus, but blades are narrower and branches closer together towards the tips in this species. Specimens of these 2 species from the West Coast can easily be confused

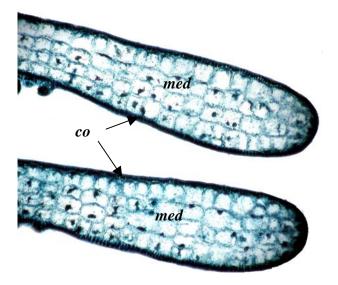
Description in the Benthic Flora Part II, page 206-208

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Details of Anatomy



Left: Lens-shaped apical cell (ap c)in a slight depression 9537



Above:

Cross section of two blade edges. The several layers of large, colourless middle (medulla, med) cells and the single layers of small coloured outer (cortical, *co*) cells are visible 9537

Left:

Details of cells in a slice across a blade. The several layers of middle (medulla, med) cells can be seen and tufts of multicellular hairs (h) on either side of the branch 9537

* Descriptive names are inventions to aid identification, and are not commonly used Prepared July 2003; additions July 2007



Some workers consider this genus should be sunk into Dictyota

Diagnosis can be difficult

southern W Australia toVictoria

Phillips (1992) included Dilophus angustus in Dilophus fastigiatus, now Dictyota

fastigiata



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