34.300

Techniques needed and plant shape

Classification
*Descriptive name
Features

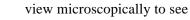


micro brown tufts

plants green-brown, forming tufts about 15mm tall on other algae

Phylum: Phaeophyta; Order: Sphacelariales; Family: Choristocarpaceae

Special requirements



- threads with prominent apical cells containing dense contents
- *single* lines of cells, unusual for this Order in which longitudinal walls are common)
- sporangia, *stalkless*, initially dividing into pairs of compartments, but finally forming *plates* or *discs* of many tiny compartments (plurilocular condition)

originally from the Adriatic and Gulf of Naples, found in S. Australia on algae growing on artificial tyre reefs at Grange and Glenelg, 18-20m deep on other algae

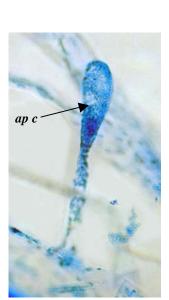
many filamentous brown algae, but *Discosporangium* has distinctive apical cells, disc-like chloroplasts and unique sporangia

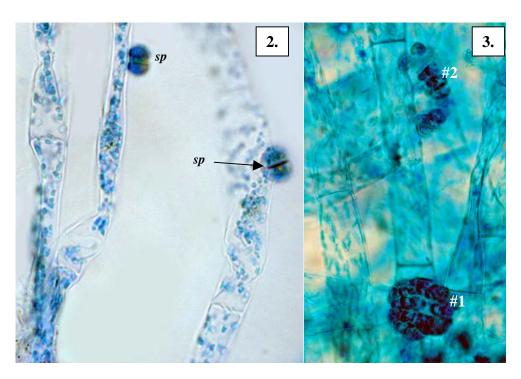
Description in the Benthic Flora Part II pages 146-147, 149; Part IIID Appendix (of introduced species)



Usual Habitat Similar Species

Description in the Benthic Flora Details of Anatomy

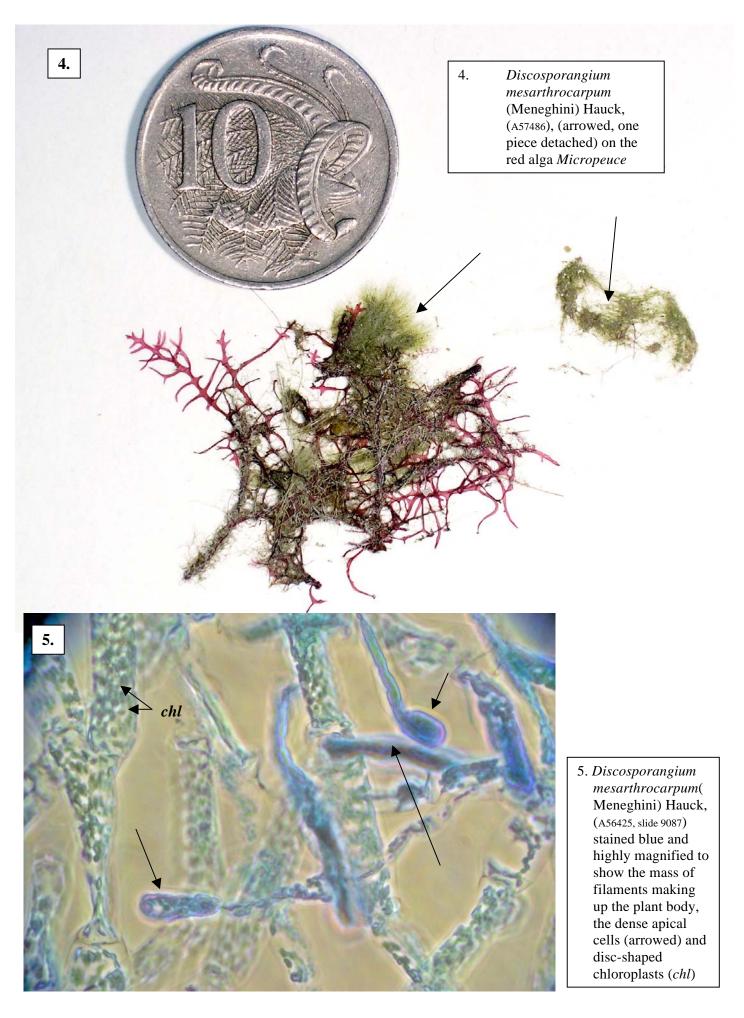




Discosporangium mesarthrocarpum stained blue and viewed microscopically at different magnifications showing

- 1. densely staining apical cell (ap c) of a short side branch (A57406, slide 10255)
- 2. early paired compartments of two developing sporangia (*sp*), and disc-shaped plastids in vegetative cells (A56425, slide 10072)
- 3. later sporangial stages (#1 surface view, #2 side view) with 2 pads or discs composed of tiny compartments (distinctive plurilocular sporangia) (A57406, slide 10255)

^{*} Descriptive names are inventions to aid identification, and are not commonly used "Algae Revealed" R N Baldock, S Australian State Herbarium, September 2005



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