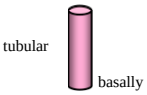
Erythroclonium sedoides
(Harvey) Kylin

45.440

Techniques needed and shape



Classification Phylum: Rhodophyta; Order: Gigartinales; Family: Areschougiaceae

***Descriptive name** mini-bubbles.

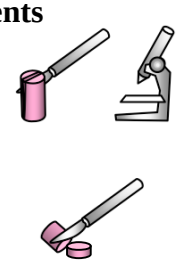
Features

1. plants are dark red, black on drying, 100-250mm tall, with many ***cylind-rical*** main branches, 1-1.5mm wide
2. only ***uppermost parts*** are ***pinched*** into segments 2-4mm long

3. tiny ***bubble-like*** branches 1-2mm long ***cluster*** where pinched parts of main branches were originally present but may have been subsequently thickened

Occurrences Dongara to Augusta, W Australia

Special requirements



1. view the mature plant parts to find the clusters of club-shaped ***bubble-like*** branches and ***slice*** the outer layer of one "bubble" lengthwise forming a window to find:
   - the ***single, prominent*** central thread each cell of which produces 2 radiating ***much- branched*** threads crossing a central space
   - very thin rhizoids ***twisted*** in a spiral about the central thread
   - a "skin" layer of ***small***, equal-sided cells
2. cut a cross section of a mature main branch and view microscopically to find
   - the central thread is still ***prominent***
   - the wide core (medulla) is now filled with ***rhizoids***
3. if possible, find sporangial plants and cut a cross section of a segment to find egg-shaped tetrasporangia, divided across (zonately) in the outer cell layer of the cortex

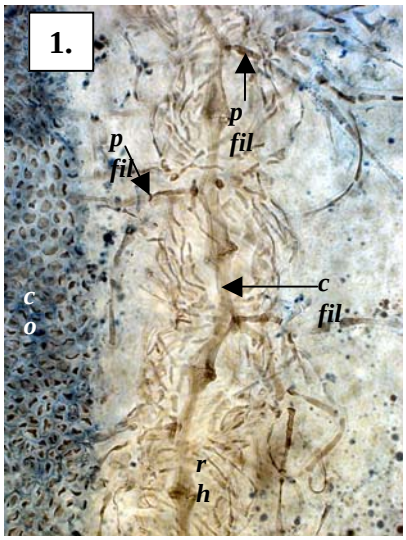
*(sexual plants are unknown)

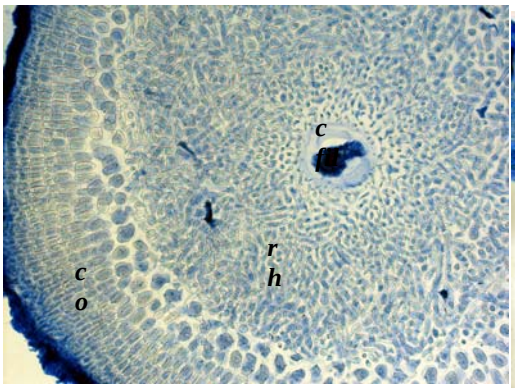
Usual Habitat only drift plants are known: possibly a deep water species

Similar Species distinctive because of the bubble-like clusters of tiny branches

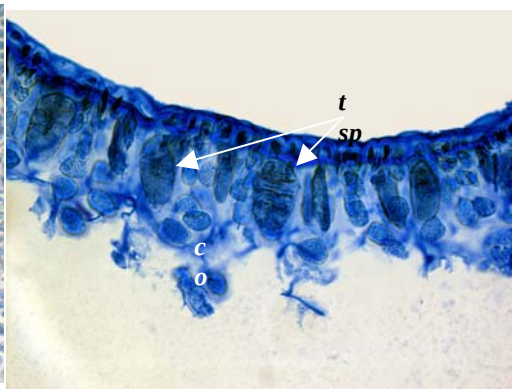
Description in the Benthic Flora Part IIIA, pages 352-355

Details of Anatomy





2.



3.

Erythroclonium sedoides A44584 stained blue and viewed microscopically

1. a segment sliced lengthwise, forming a window in the skin (cortex, *co*) and exposing the central thread (*c fil*) with branched threads (periaxial cells, *p fil*) at right angles to each cell and entwined with rhizoids (*rh*) (slide 12617)
2. a cross section of a mature branch part, with the central thread still prominent, the wide core (medulla) filled with rhizoids and wider cortex (slide 12620)
3. detail of a cross section of the cortex showing tetrasporangia (*t sp*) and equal-sided cortical cells (slide 12621)

Descriptive names are inventions to aid identification, and are not commonly used.

"Algae Revealed" R N Baldock, S Australian State Herbarium, October 2009

4, 5. Two views of a drift plant of *Erythroclonium sedoides* (Harvey) Kylin, (A5686), from Point Peron, W Australia

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