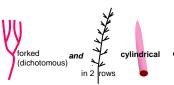
## **Techniques needed and shape**



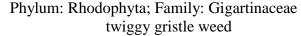








Classification \*Descriptive name **Features** 

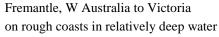


1. plants dark red, fading to yellow, 200-300mm high, gristly with forked and rigid main branches largely cylindrical, bearing compressed, short twiggy side branches in 2 rows from their edges



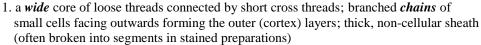
2. male and female structures occur on the one plant. Tetrasporangia sometimes occur with female structures (cystocarps)

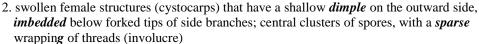
**Occurrences Usual Habitat** Similar Species **Description in the Benthic Flora** Part IIIA, pages 309, 310, 313 **Special Requirements** 

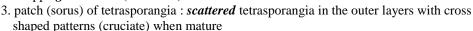


Gigartina muelleriana but in that species branches are forked without side branches

cut cross sections and view microscopically to find:



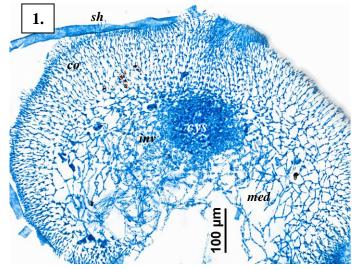






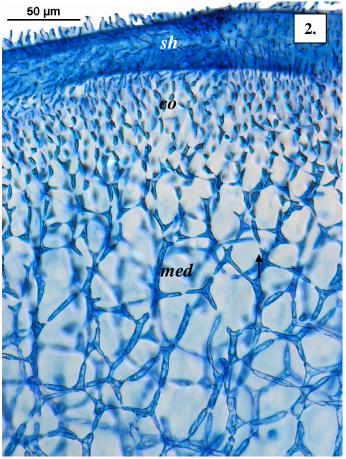


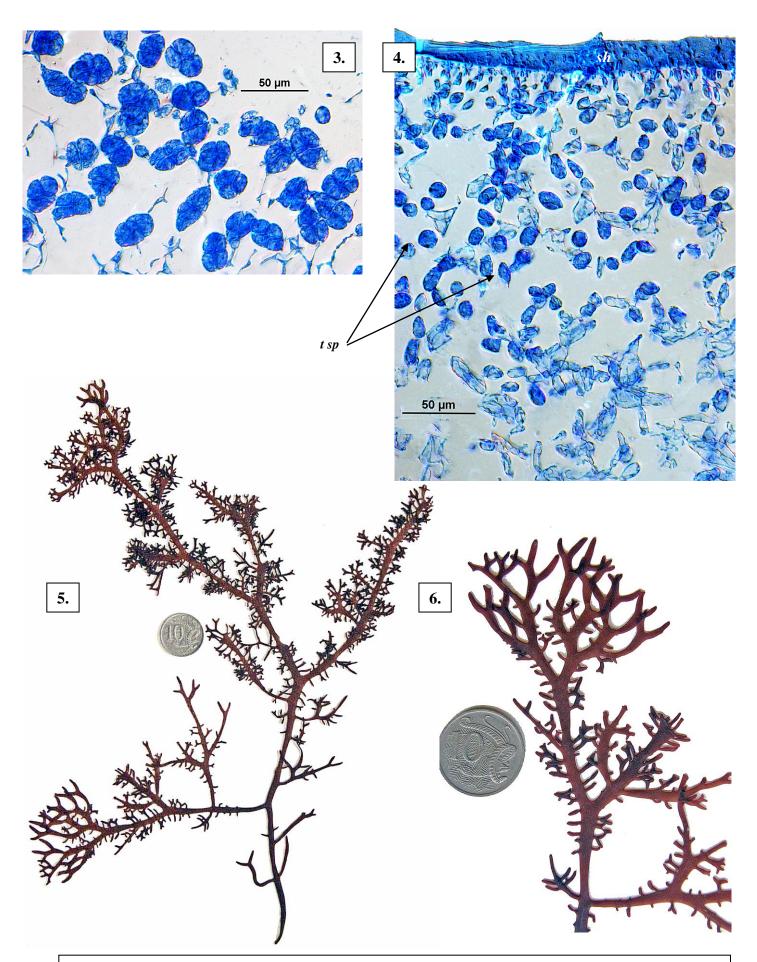




Cross sections of Gigartina disticha stained blue and viewed microscopically

- 1. branch with imbedded female structure (cystocarp, cys): obscure envelope of threads (involucre, inv), (carposporangia, *ca sp*) to escape (slide 12493)
- 2. outer part branch: core (medulla, med), of inter-connected threads, outer layer (cortex, co) of outwardly facing, branched threads of small cells, slightly displaced outer "rind" or gelatinous sheath (sh ) (slide 12492)





- 3. tetrasporangia in various stages of division into cross-shaped (cruciate, decussate) patterns (slide 12527)
- 4. outer layer (cortex) with a mass (sorus) of developing tetrasporangia (t sp) amongst branched threads (slide 12941)
- 5, 6. Gigartina disticha Sonder, (A5431) 20m deep, Waller Shoals, Pondalowie Bay, S Australia