Gloiophloea scinaioides J Agardh

Techniques needed and plant shape

Classification

Life cycles



Features

Special requirements



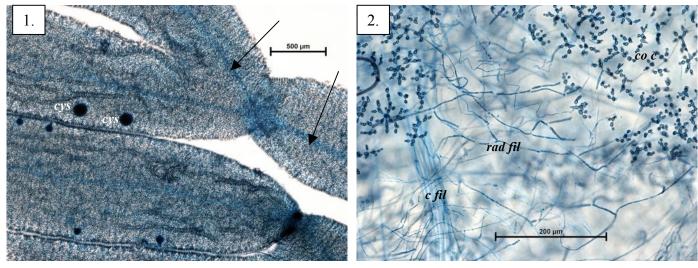
Occurrences

Usual Habitat

Similar Species

Description in the Benthic Flora Part IIIA, pages 106-108

Details of Anatomy



Gloiophloea scinaioides A64631 slide 15558

- surface view with the darkly stained central concentration of threads (arrowed) showing through the surface cells and 1. spherical female reproductive structures (cystocarps, *cys*)
- 2. tissue squash with central concentration of threads (*c fil*), other threads radiating outwards from the centre (rad fil) ending in minute bead-like tufts of surface cells (cortical cells, co)

45.130

(dichot-

omous)

tubular

Phylum: Rhodophyta; Order: Nemaliales; Family: Scinaiaceae, (as Family: Galaxauraceae in the Flora).

Huisman (Algae of Australia: Nemaliales, 2006) placed members of Galaxauraceae lacking lime into the new Family: Scinaiaceae)

xual &

asexual

tages exist

only plants belonging to the mature sexual phase (gametophytes), upright and relatively large, are described below.

The asexual spore phase (sporophyte) consists of small, tufted threads found only in laboratory cultures.

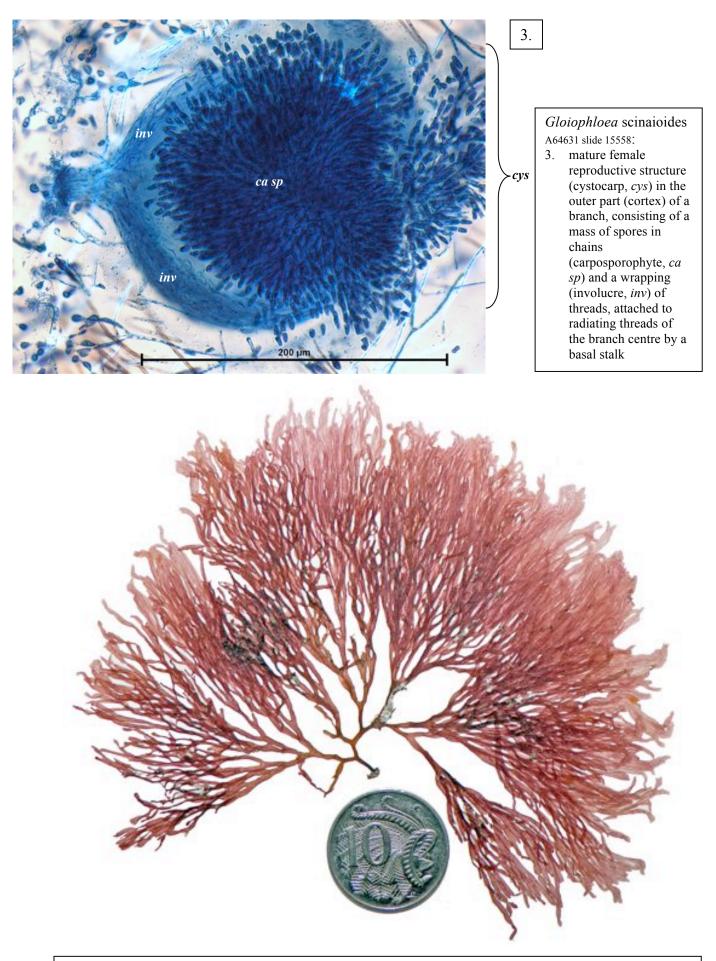
plants slimy, 50-100 mm tall, red, branches 1.5-2.0 mm wide, cylindrical, forked every 3-10 mm apart near the base of the plant to 1-2 mm apart above view tissue squashes microscopically to find:

- a narrow central strand of entwined threads
- extremely fine branched threads radiating outwards from the central strand, ending in short, dense, but separate bead-like branches of coloured cells facing outwards
- spherical mature female structures (cystocarps), in a wrapping (involucre) of threads

Great Australian Bight, WA to Victoria and N coast of Tasmania

a relatively deep water plant

Scinaia spp, but they have a compact surface layer of colourless cells (utricles)



Gloiophloea scinaioides J Agardh A50917 Ward I. West Coast SA, 18-23m deep