

Techniques needed and shape



Classification

Division: Rhodophyta; Family: Delesseriaceae; Tribe: Nitophylloideae;  
Group: *Nitospinosa*

\*Descriptive name

Broad Saw-edge Film-Plant

Features

plants dark red-brown, 50-150mm tall, of basal stalks, leafy middle parts of the plant consisting of broad blades to 80mm wide, branching at *margins*, ultimate branches about 10mm wide, edges *saw-toothed* with spines and serrations (visible to the unaided eye) older blades may lose their saw-edge and become perforated

Variations

Special requirements



view blades microscopically to find:

- the growth of blades is the result of divisions of the apical cells of edge spines
- large irregularly arranged cells, a midline thickening and *absence* of veins

Occurrences

Usual Habitat

Similar Species

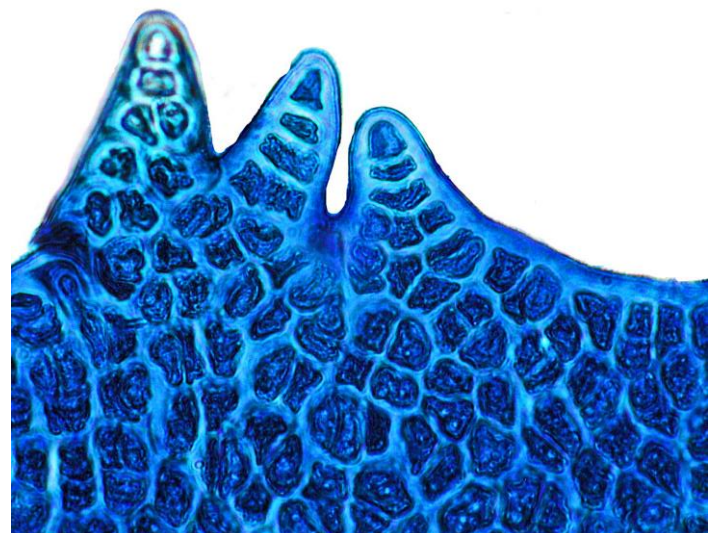
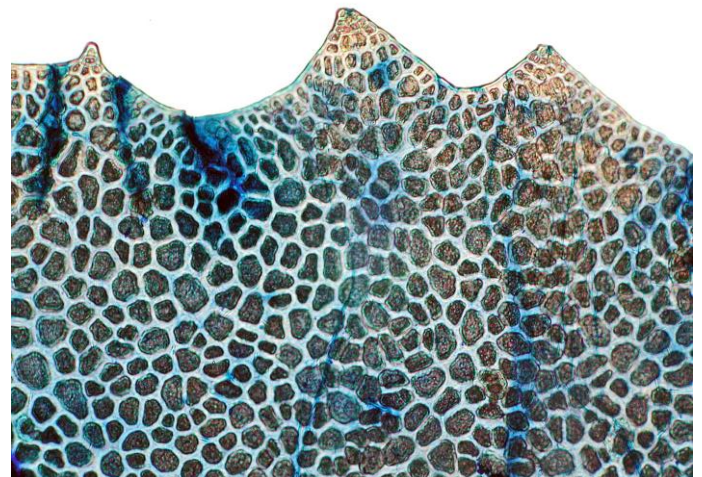
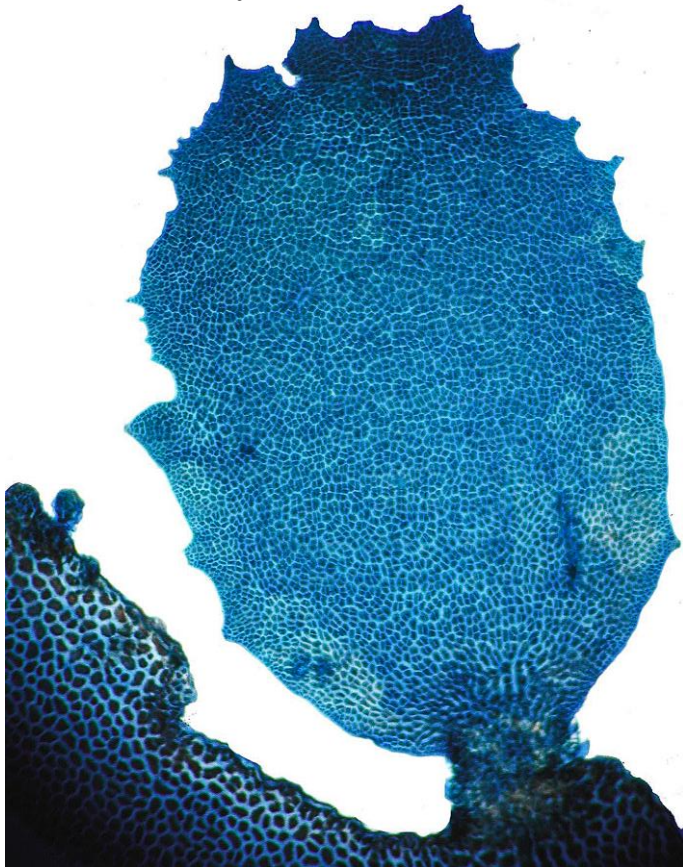
from Victoria and Tasmania

on rock

superficially similar to *Platyclinia* and some *Myriogramme* species, but in *N. tasmanica*, there are no microscopic veins, and the blade grows from divisions of the apical cells of the marginal spines or serrations

Description in the Benthic Flora Part IIID , page 87-89

Details of Anatomy



*Nitospinosa tasmanica* stained blue and viewed microscopically (slide 1824):

1. young blade developing at the edge of an older one. The irregular saw-tooth serrations have been eroded in the mature blade
2. detail of the margin of a mature blade: serrations, and thick-walled surface cells
3. microscope preparation stained blue: spine apical cells act as the growing points for the whole blade



*Nitospinosa tasmanica* Womersley A68327,  
3-6m deep, Charlotte Cove Ninepin Point SE Tasmania:  
perforations occur in broad blades in the middle part of the plant