Papenfussiella extensa **Womersley & Bailey** 

**Techniques needed and plant shape** 

Classification \*Descriptive name

Features

**Special requirements** 



Occurrences

**Usual Habitat Similar Species** 

## **Description in the Benthic Flora** Part II, pages 93-95

## **Details of Anatomy**

## 1. lo as fil sh as fil uni spor mea

Sections of Papenfussiella extensa (A51033 slide 6169), stained blue and viewed microscopically at different magnifications 1. lengthwise section showing the middle (medulla, *med*) layer

- of compact threads and outer (cortical) layer of short coloured threads (short assimilatory filaments, sh as fil), long coloured threads (long assimilatory filaments, lo as fil) and distinct layer of single-compartmented sporangia (unilocular sporangia, *uni spor*)
- 2. higher magnification of a cross section showing similar features as the above

## A SPECIES WITH FEW RECORDS 34.150 multi MACRO seriate PLANT

Phylum: Phaeophyta; Order: Chordariales; Family: Chordariaceae branched slime strands

plants slimy, main branches (axes) 100-150mm long, with side branches at right angles, growing on rock or the red alga Laurencia

cut cross and lengthwise sections of main branches and view microscopically to see:-

- the compact middle layer (medulla) of threads, surface layer (cortex) of coloured or assimilatory threads of 2 types (short *hooked* ones and long ones, *narrow* at the base, extending well beyond the plant surface.
- single-compartmented (unilocular) sporangia in a *definite layer* in the cortex, often on 2-celled stalks (pedicels)
- colourless hairs *absent*

only from Pt Peron, W. Australia, strictly outside of the southern Australian marine biogeographical region, but suspected to be more widespread. in crevices on the reef edge, or on Laurencia

other members of the Chordariaceae (*Myriogloea*, *Suringariella*, *Mesogloiopsis*) but Papenfussiella has no colourless (phaeophycean) hairs, and has a small middle(medulla) layer of *compact* filaments



