

Techniques needed and shape



**MACRO
PLANT**



Classification

Phylum: Rhodophyta; Family: Delesseriaceae; Tribe: Delesserioideae; Group: Hypoglossum

***Descriptive name**

narrow red strips; false *Lenormandia*

Features

plants dark red, 100-250mm tall, of flat, narrow blades 3-6mm wide, with prominent central mid-ribs, smaller strips arising from the midribs on both sides of the blades
view blades microscopically to find:

Special requirements



- near blade tips: single apical cells producing midline strings (filaments) of cells, each cell of which is flanked by 4 (pericentral) cells, two opposite ones of which generate 2-3 spreading rows of smaller cells increasing the width of the blade (the other 2 remaining obscure)
- in mature blades near the midline: underlying **large cells** showing through smaller, **irregular** surface cells.
- in cross sections: a core of large cells and 1-2 rows of outer small cells

Occurrences

known from Geographe Bay, W Australia and further north at Hamelin Bay

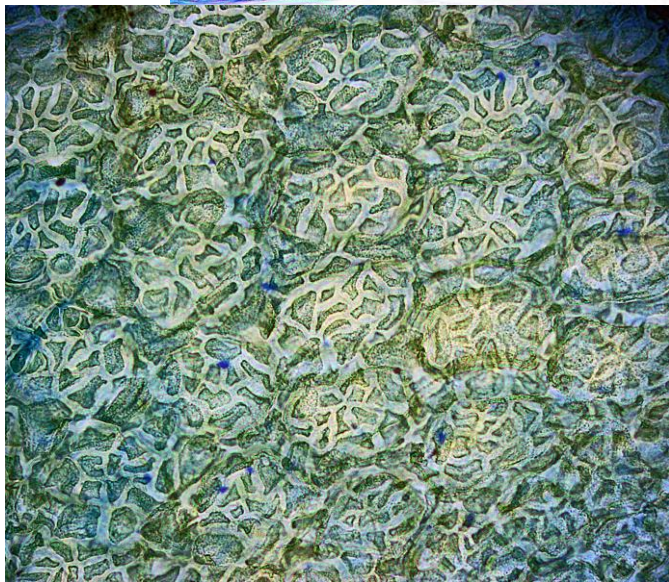
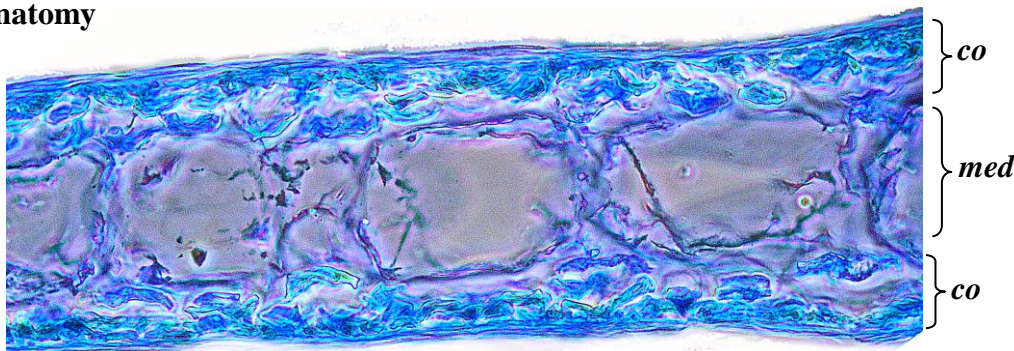
Similar Species

this species was separated from *Lenormandia*, which it superficially resembles, on the basis of apical cell growth. It is more robust than *Phitymophora amansioides*

Description in the Benthic Flora Part IIID, pages 65-67

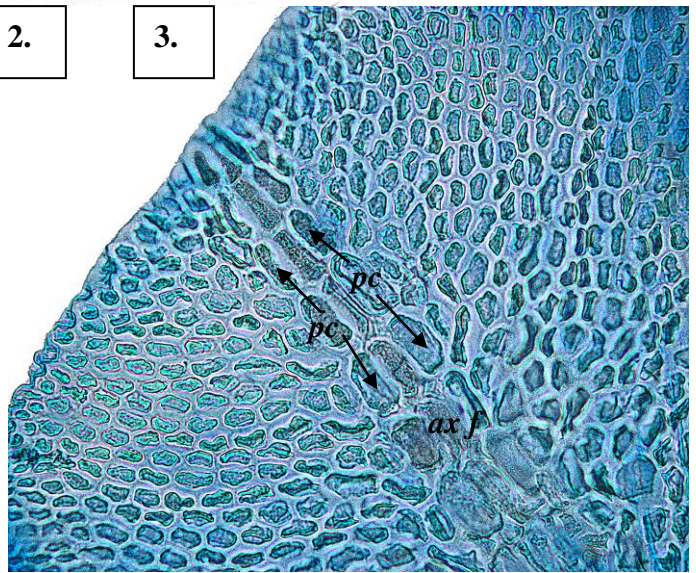
Details of Anatomy

1.



2.

3.



Different magnifications of *Phitymophora hypoglossum* (A18278), stained blue and viewed microscopically:

1. cross section of a blade (slide 18737): core of large cells (medulla, **med**); rows of small, irregular outer (cortical) cells (**co**)
2. surface view of cells, (slide 18736): underlying large cells and irregular, smaller overlaying cells
3. surface view at the tip of a blade, (slide 18735): midline filament (**ax f**), pairs of flanking (pericentral) cells (**pc**) generating spreading rows of cells in 2 or 3 ranks



Phytomphora hypoglossum (J. Agardh) Womersley & L.E.Phillips, A18278

* Descriptive names are inventions to aid identification, and are not commonly used
“Algae revealed”, R N Baldock, State Herbarium, S Australia; October 2005; revised July 2014