

**Techniques needed and shape**



**Classification**

Phylum: Rhodophyta; Order: Gigartinales; Family: Nemastomataceae

**\*Descriptive name**

red Jelly-straps

**Features**

plants consist of flat, red, *gelatinous* blades, 10-20mm tall, split into lobes, about 5mm thick and 10mm wide

**Special requirements**

make a tissue squash of a branch tip and view microscopically to find



- a central core of *loosely* twined threads (medullary filaments), outer layer of tufted threads (cortex filaments) ending in fine threads *protruding* from the surface of the blade
- when fertile, male (spermatangia) and female structures are found on the *same* plants. Young female structures have additional filaments associated with the events at fertilisation, mature stages consist of numerous, scattered, minute balls of spores growing *outwards* in the cortex

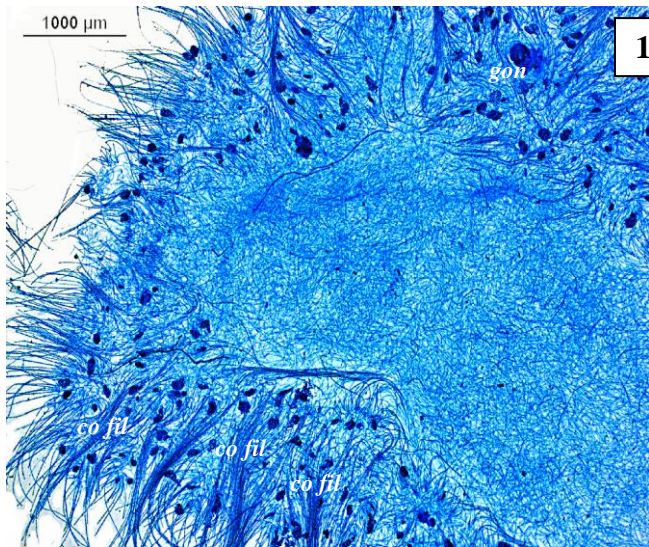
**Occurrences and Usual Habitat**

only known from Rottnest I., W. Australia and Pearson I., S. Australia, both 12m deep

**Description in the Benthic Flora**

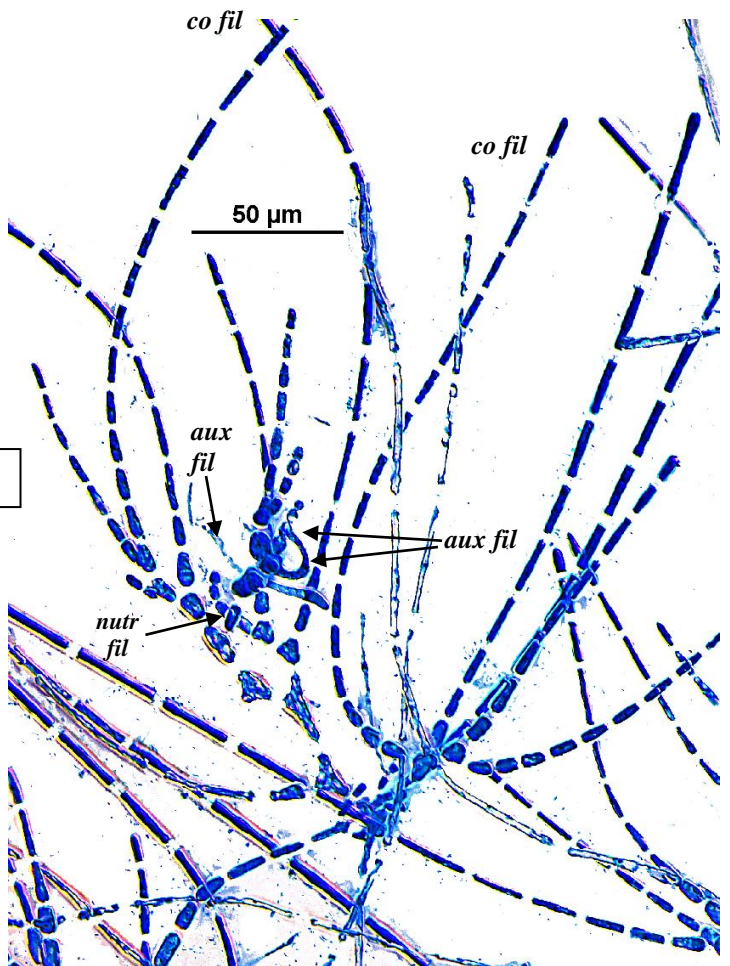
Part IIIA, pages 273-274

**Details of Anatomy**

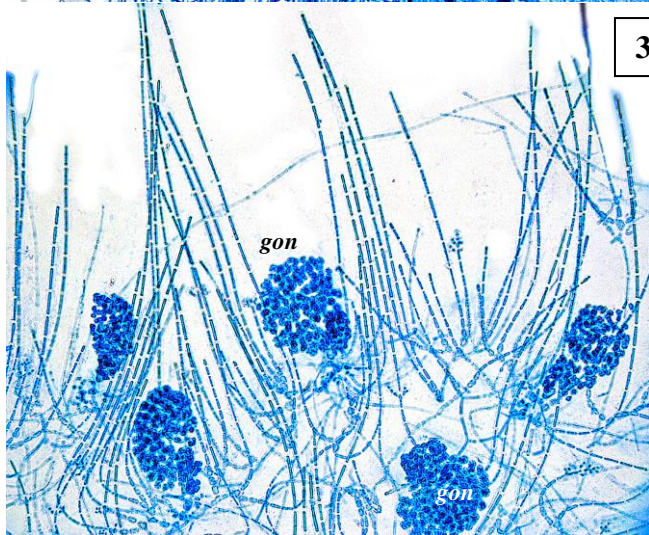


1.

2.



3.



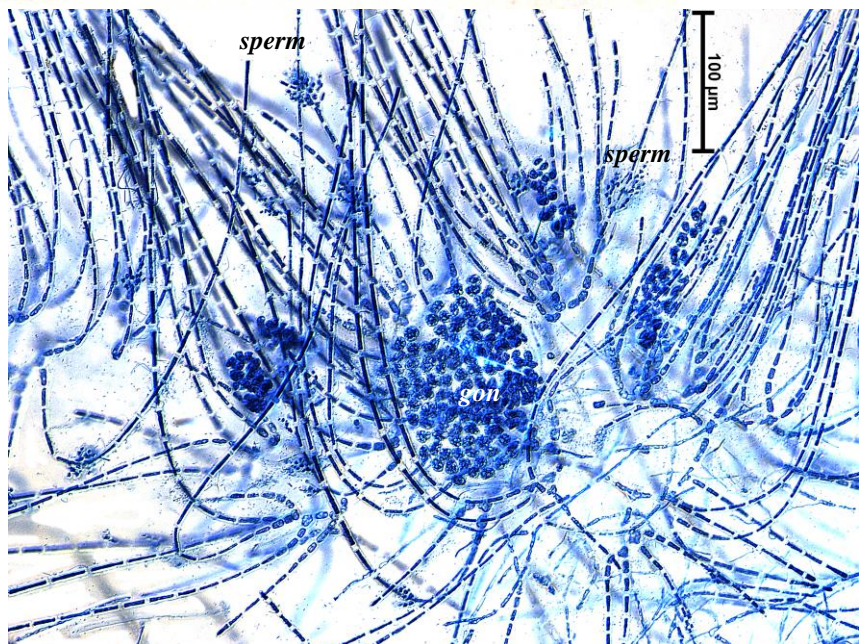
*Predaea huismanii* (slide 7479): tissue squashes stained blue and viewed microscopically

1. core (medulla, *med*) of fine, intertwined threads, outer layers of tufted threads (cortex filaments, *co fil*), dark patches of developing spores (gonimoblast, *gon*)
2. female structure just after fertilization: auxiliary cell threads (*aux fil*) that produce the next stage (gonimoblast), adjacent small-celled nutritive threads (*nutr fil*)
3. developing gonimoblast (*gon*)



4.

5.



*Predaea huismanii* Kraft

4. from Pearson I., S. Australia, 12m deep, A53054
5. specimen stained blue and viewed microscopically: dense balls of cells (gonomoblast, **gon**) developing, after fertilisation of female structures in the cortex; male spermata (**sperm**)