## Sargassum kendrickii Goldberg & Huisman

Syn. S. flindersii Womersley

## A SPECIES WITH FEW RECORDS

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## MACRO PLANT

34.960

#### Techniques needed and plant shape

Classification

\*Descriptive name

**Features** 

**Occurrences** 

**Usual Habitat** 

**Similar Species** 

Phylum: Phaeophyta; Order: Fucales; Family: Sargassaceae Sub-genus: Phyllotrichia (lower side branches flat, pinnately branched) serrated Sargassum

plants dark brown, 100-300mm long, flat-branched, with a short stalk, several main upright axes basally *flat* but becoming cylindrical towards the tips, lower side branches leaf-like, oppositely branched (pinnate), edges serrated, upper branches thin and flat, edges also serrate.

Fertile structures (receptacles) *egg-shaped*, often warty, in a short branch system in the upper parts

the Recherche Archipelago, W Australia, "The Hotspot", W of Flinders I., and Egg I., Isles of St Francis S. Australia,

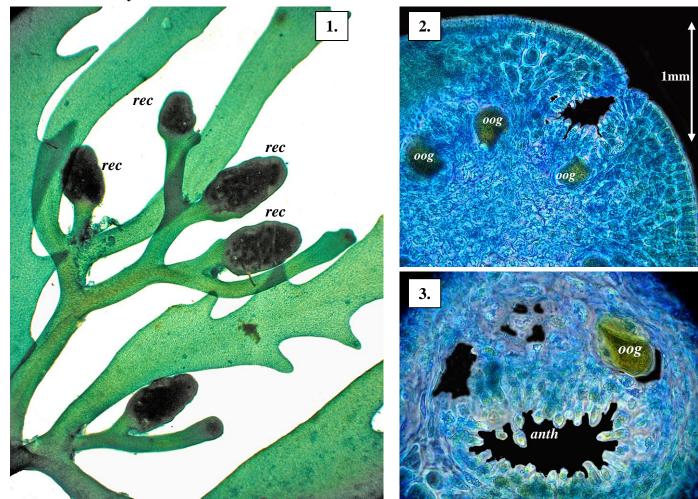
a deep water species, 32m deep, 32-38m deep

distinctive because of the serrated edges of both upper and lower "leaves"

**Description in the Benthic Flora** 

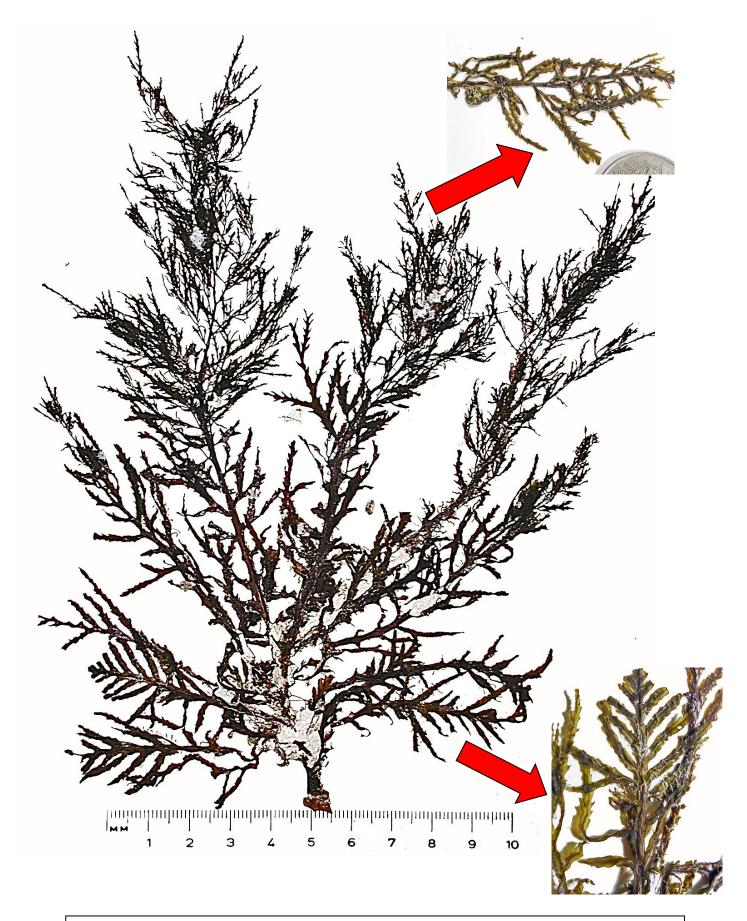
not in the Flora. See Goldberg, N A & Huisman J M (2004) *Sargassum kendrickii* (Fucales, Phaeophyceae), a new species of the subgenus Phyllotrichia from southern Australia and for the synonym, Womersley H BS (2004) Additions to the marine algal flora of southern Australia. *Trans. R. Soc. S. Aust.* 128 (2), 205-212

#### **Details of Anatomy**



Sargassum kendrickii Goldberg & Huisman A59294

- 1. preserved specimen (bleached green): branching pattern of receptacles (*rec*) in the angle between adjacent serrated upper branches
- 2, 3. cross sections of fertile structures (slide 20396) stained blue and viewed microscopically at different magnifications: large brown eggs (*oog*) in fertile pockets (conceptacles), mixed with hairs and male organs (antheridia, *anth*)



*Sargassum kendrickii* Goldberg & Huisman, A59294, from "The Hotspot" W of Flinders I., S Australia **Inserts:** 

Magnified views of upper and lower parts showing branching in one flat surface in 2 ranks (distichous) with serrate edges of ultimate parts (pinnae)