Tsengia comosa (Harvey) Womersley & Kraft

Techniques needed and shape

Classification *Descriptive name Features

Occurrences Usual Habitat

Special requirements



Similar Species

squash compressed forked (dichotomou

Phylum: Rhodophyta; Order: Gigartinales; Family: Nemastomataceae fringed red slimy-weed

plants dark red, fading to grey-red, *slimy*, 200-800mm tall with several *flattened*, forked main branches *4-15mm* wide, *fringed* with numerous, slightly flattened short side branches

West Coast, S Australia to Victoria

in deep water or shaded shallow depths on rough water coasts

gently squash tissue under a coverslip and view microscopically to find

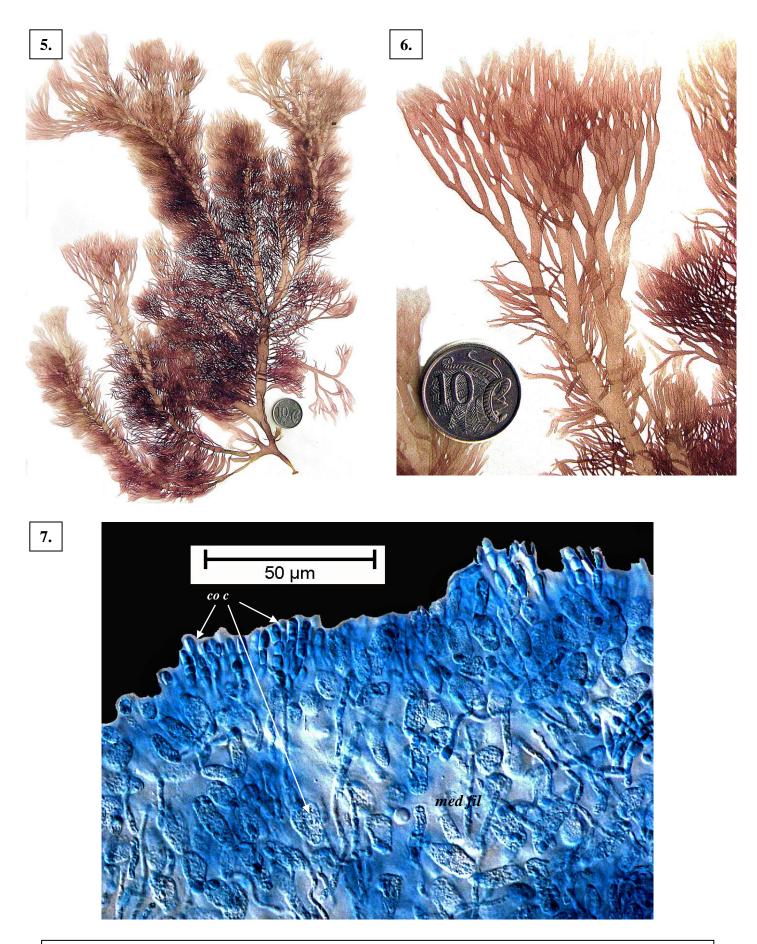
- central (medulla) mass of intertwined threads, outer layers (cortex) of branched chains of egg-shaped cells facing outwards, inner cells large, grading outwards to small cells
- in sporangial plants: scattered tetrasporangia in outer layers, divided irregularly in a cross pattern

• in female plants: patches of large carposporangia outer layers when young with few fringes, *Tsengia comosa* may resemble *T. feredayae*

Description in the Benthic Flora Part IIIA, pages 275, 278–279 **Details of Anatomy**

Tsengia comosa stained blue and viewed microscopically (#1-#3 A31114; #4, slide 13217)

- 1. branch tip: central (medulla, *med*) mass of intertwined threads, outer layers (cortex, *co*) of small, egg-shaped cells
- 2. squash of female tissue: mass of carposporangia (ca sp), adjacent cortical tufts (co tf)
- 3. dissected cortical tuft (co tf): basal cells large, ultimate cells small: core threads (med fil)
- 4. partly divided tetrasporangia (t sp) on detached cortical tufts



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- 5, 6. two magnifications of a drift plant (A29677) from Victor Harbor, S Australia
- tissue squash (slide 21131) stained blue and viewed microscopically: large inner and small cells outer (cortical cells, *co c*), core (medulla) threads (*med fil*)