## Nizymenia conferta (Harvey) Chiovitti, G W Saunders & Kraft

[previously Stenocladia australis (Sonder) Silva]

## Techniques needed and shape

Classification \*Descriptive name **Features** 



**Occurrences Usual Habitat Special requirements** 

**Similar Species** 









plants red-brown, about 150mm tall, fairly upright, branches compressed, linear, mostly about 1mm wide. Short, spreading side branches, narrower basally, rounded at tips arise irregularly from the edges of main branches. Mature female structures (cystocarps) occur on branch surfaces and are small and ball-shaped

central W Australia to Victoria and around Tasmania

a deep species of rough water coasts

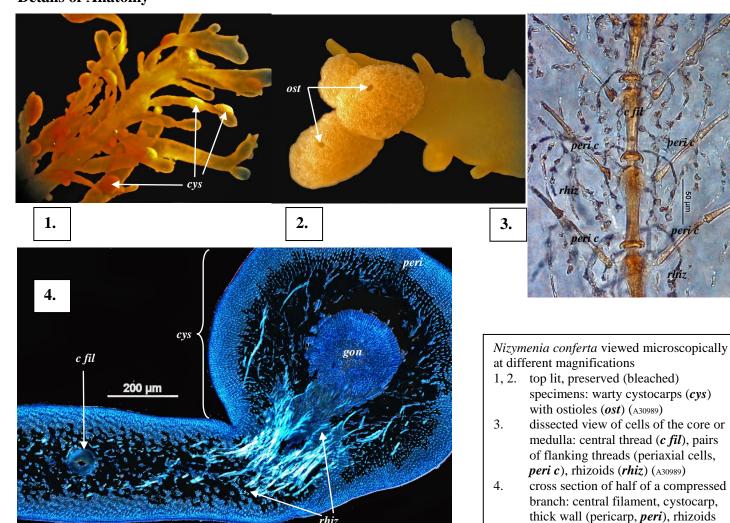
view microscopically to find

- in dissected branches: single, central, prominent, thick-walled threads, entangled with rhizoids, each cell of the central thread bearing a pair of opposite side threads at acute angles. Outer layers (cortex) consisting of equal-sided cells decreasing in size outwards
- mature female structures (cystocarps) occurring as surface swellings with a smooth or warty surface, pinched at the base, each with a depressed opening (ostiole), thick wall, central amoeba-like (fusion) cell and spores at ends of radiating threads (gonimoblast)
- in male plants: tufts of hairs on branch surfaces bearing spermatangia (not imaged below) Nizymenia australis, but that species has broader spreading branches and a core of many rhizoids when viewed microscopically

and developing gonimoblast stage

(gon) (slide 13095)

**Description in the Benthic Flora** Part IIIA, pages 405-407 **Details of Anatomy** 







5, 6. Two magnifications of Nizymenia conferta (Harvey) G W Saunders & Kraft (A31484), 3-6m deep from Robe S Australia, showing particularly the short side branches, narrowed at the base and rounded at the tips, arising from edges of axes