

Techniques needed and shape



MACRO
PLANT

foliose

Classification

Phylum: Rhodophyta; Order: Ceramiales; Family: Delesseriaceae
Tribe: Nitophylloideae; Group: Cryptopleura
fingertip film-plant

***Descriptive name**

Features

Plants are red, about 30mm tall, with alternate branching from blade *edges*, in one *flat* surface with fingertip-like endings

Special requirements



1. View plants microscopically to find:

- growth occurs by divisions of cells along the *margins* of blades
- *microscopic veins* are present but are not all interconnected and there are *no* large mid-line veins
- tetrasporangial patches are *rounded* and found in *upper* branches



2. If possible, cut a slice across a blade through a sporangial patch (sorus) to view the tetrasporangia on two sides of the sorus and the blades often of a *single* cell layer

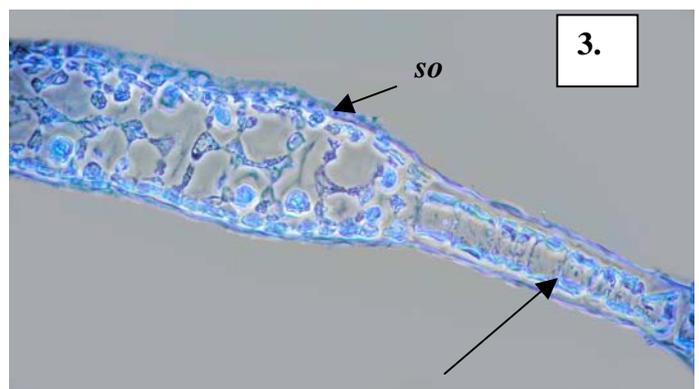
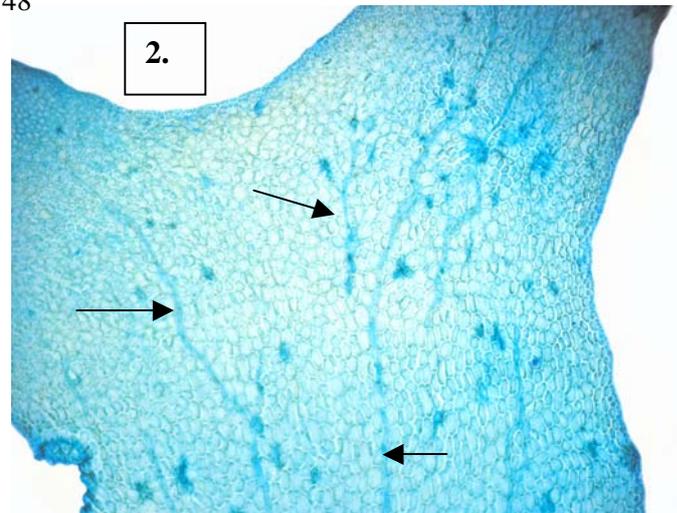
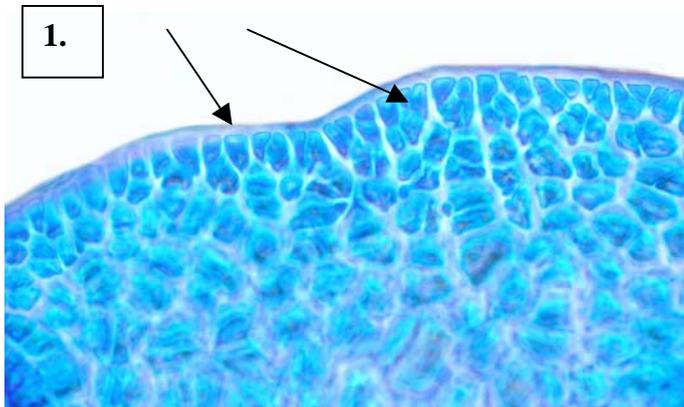
Usual Habitat
Similar Species

Swan R., Fremantle and Penguin I., W. Australia
similar to *Hymenena multipartita*, but there are no large mid-line veins in *Acrosorium* and the blades are largely of a single cell layer. It differs from *Acrosorium ciliolatum* in broader fronds that do not curl at the tips.
The correct identity of the species awaits further research when more complete material is available



Description in the Benthic Flora
Details of Anatomy

Part IIID, pages 147-148

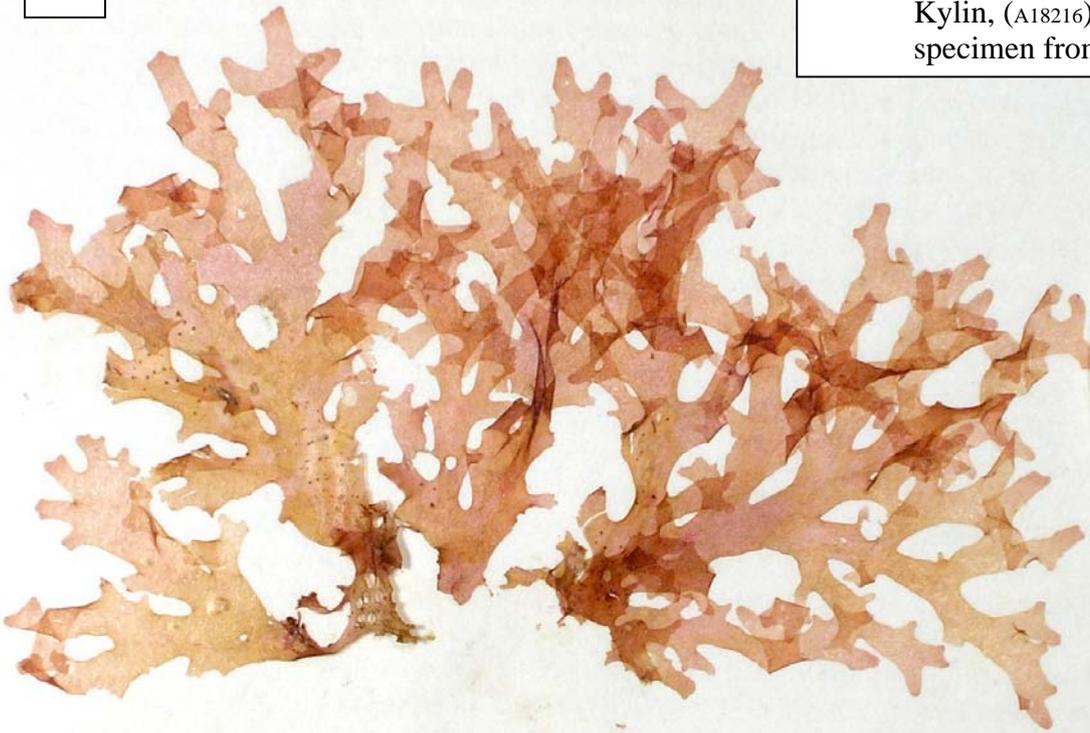


Views of *Acrosorium minus* of different magnifications, stained with aniline blue

1. showing a blade edge with dividing marginal cells (arrowed) (A18216, slide 18071)
2. a surface view of a blade showing microscopic veins (arrowed) (A18216 slide 18071)
3. slice across a blade through a sporangial patch (sorus, *so*) showing young tetrasporangia on both sides, and a part of the blade with a single row of cells (arrowed) (A68352 slide 18732)

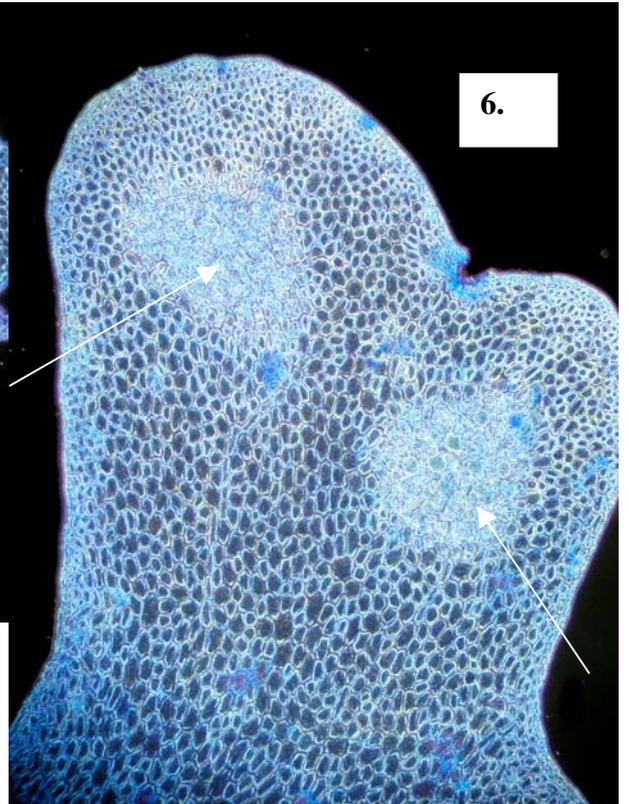
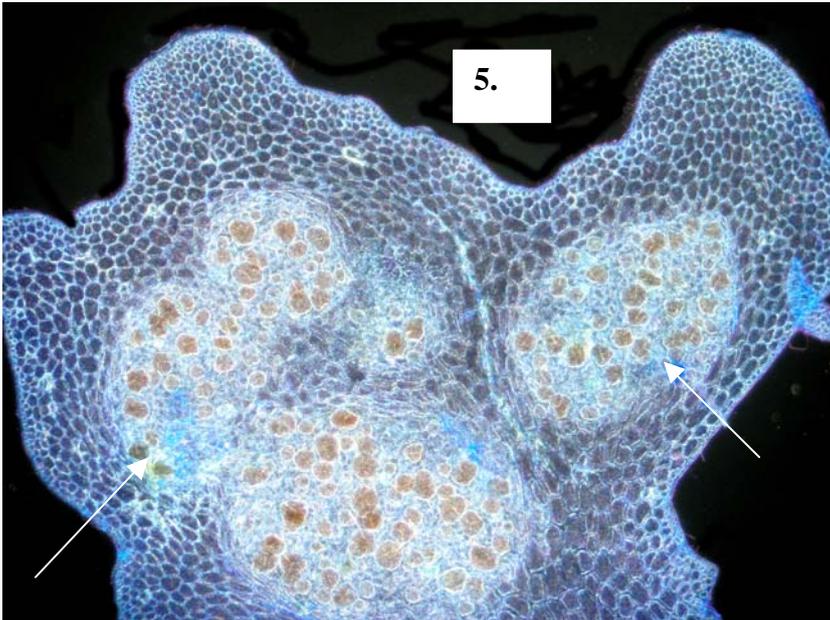
4.

4. *Acrosorium minus* (Sonder) Kylin, (A18216). An old specimen from "Fremantle"



5.

6.



Two views of *Acrosorium minus*, (A68350), specimens stained with aniline blue and viewed with dark field microscopy to emphasize the cellular structures and tetrasporangial patches (sori, arrowed)

5. slide 18225

6. slide 18731