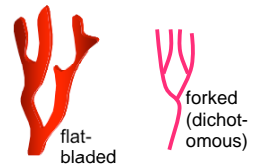


Techniques needed and plant shape



MACRO PLANT



Classification

Division: Phaeophyta; Family: Dictyotaceae; Tribe: Dictyoteae

*Descriptive name

spotted fork-tips

Features

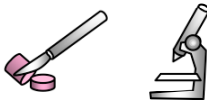


- 1. plants olive-brown, of flat blades, broadly forked (dichotomous) at the tips
- 2. hairs and reproductive organs in *scattered* patches on blades

Variations

plants from shallow rock pools have narrower blades

Special requirements



- 1. view the *single*, protruding apical cell that continues the growth of the blade
- 2. slice a blade across and view the middle (medulla) layer of a single row of large cells, and outer (cortex) layer of a single row of small cells

Occurrences

from West Coast S Australia to Tasmania and Victoria

Usual Habitat

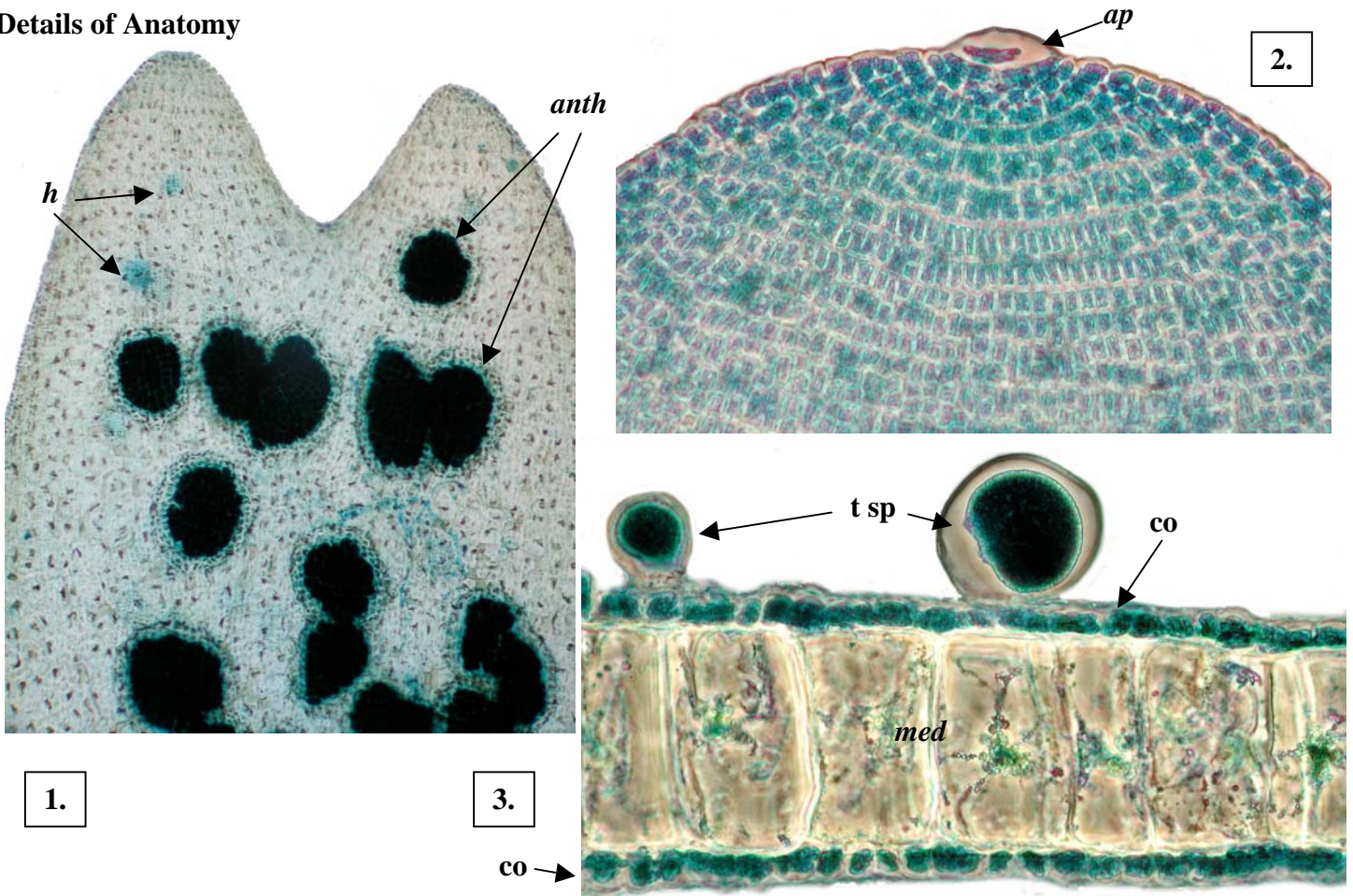
on rock often in shallow water, common

Similar Species

Dictyota naevosa, but that species has broader blades, and hair and reproductive clusters in rows across the blades

Description in the Benthic Flora Part II, pages 192-194

Details of Anatomy



1.

3.

2.

- 1. plant tip, showing blunt, forked branching, scattered dark patches (sori) of male structures (*anth*) and many scattered hair tufts (*h*) (slide 9355)
- 2. detail of a blade tip showing the protruding apical cell (*ap*) (slide 9357)
- 3. slice through a blade showing the single row of large cells in the middle (medulla, *med*) layer and single row of small cells in the outer (cortex, *co*) layer. Two undivided tetrasporangia (*t sp*) are also present on the upper surface (slide 9357)

* Descriptive names are inventions to aid identification, and are not commonly used
"Algae Revealed" R N Baldock, S Australian State Herbarium



a drift plant of *Dictyota diemensis* Kützting, (A51859) from Pondalowie Bay, Yorke Peninsula, S Australia.