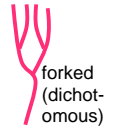


Techniques needed and plant shape



MACRO
PLANT



Classification

Division: Phaeophyta; Family: Dictyotaceae; Tribe: Dictyoteae

*Descriptive name

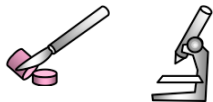
tendrilled fork-tips

Features



1. plants dark brown of flat blades, narrower near their bases with *long*, cylindrical attachment fibres (“*tendrils*”) at the plant base
2. reproductive organs occur in *dimpled* patches scattered over both sides of the branches

Special requirements



1. investigate the cut-off (truncate) tips microscopically to find the *single* apical cell often in a slight depression
2. cut a slice across older blades. Both the middle (medulla) layer **and** the outer (cortex) have 1 layer of cells

Occurrences

from southern W Australia to Victoria and N coast of Tasmania

Usual Habitat

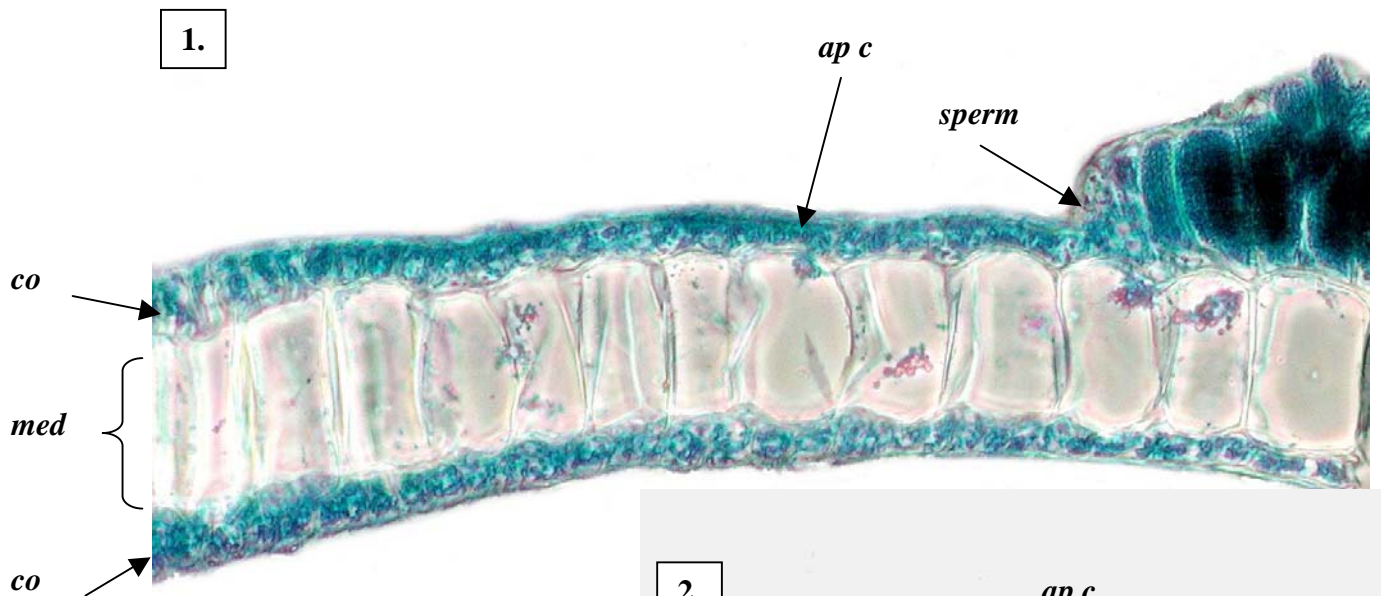
probably a deep water species, widespread, on hard surfaces up to 38m deep, often cast up

Similar Species

superficially like *Dicyota fenestrata*, or the narrow variety of *D. diemensis*

Description in the Benthic Flora Part II, page 190 as *Dictyota prolifera*

Details of Anatomy



1. cross section showing the single cell layers of the middle (medulla, *med*), surface (cortex, *co*) and outgrowths on the surface that hold sperm (*sperm*) (slide 9351)
2. lens-shaped apical cell (*ap c*) in a slight depression. (slide 9350)



Different views of a drift plant
Dictyota radicans Harvey (A68397)
from Marion Bay, Yorke
Peninsula, S Australia, showing
the prominent basal rhizoids

