

Techniques needed and shape



Classification

Division: Rhodophyta; Family: Delesseriaceae; Tribe: Delesserioideae

Group: *Hypoglossum*

\*Descriptive name

Tree-shaped Cellophane Plant (referring to the trunk-like stalk and upper “canopy” of leaf-like blades)

Features

1. plants 50-300mm tall, dark red, central stalk ***prominent***
2. narrow lance-shaped blades **1-cell thick**, except for midline veins, are concentrated in upper parts like foliage on a tree; edges of blades are smooth, or have only insignificant microscopic projections
3. branching is ***opposite*** except at the plant tips; small bladelets arise from the mid-line ***veins*** of blades

Variations

1. irregular branching, caused by the loss one member of the opposite pairs of branches
2. upper blades may be shed annually or denuded; the main stalk is probably perennial and periodically replaces them

Special requirements



1. view the opposite branching pattern and blades that are 1-cell thick
2. view microscopically the single apical cell that produces an obscure vein



Occurrences

from southern W Australia to Eyre Peninsula, S Australia

Usual Habitat

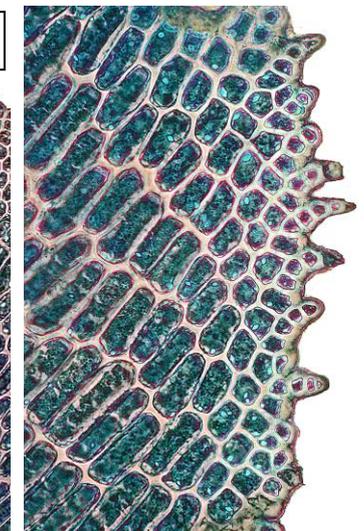
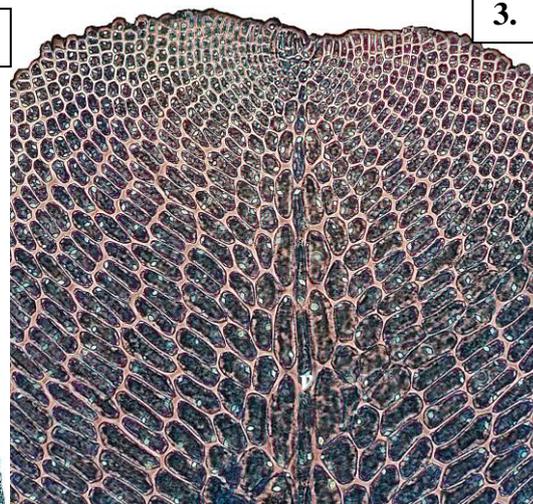
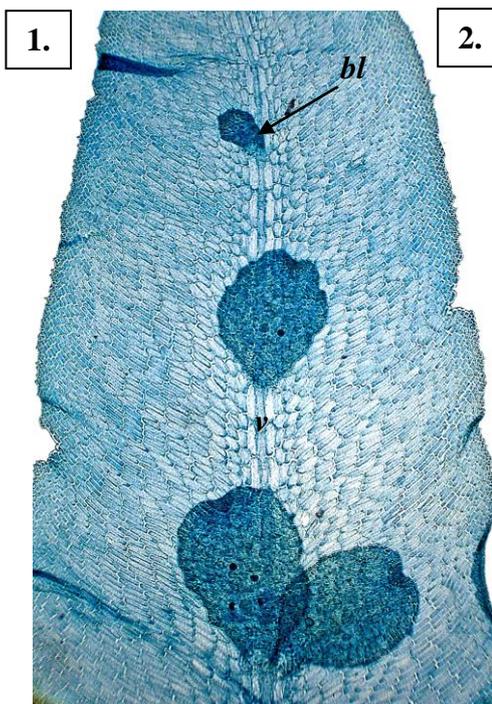
on rock, 5-38m deep

Similar Species

*Hypoglossum protendens*, but this is not tree-like, and does not have opposite branching

Description in the Benthic Flora Part IIID , page 56-59

Details of Anatomy



*Hypoglossum dendroides*, blades stained blue and viewed microscopically

1. microscopic midline vein (v) from which bladelets (bl) are generated (slide 0907)
2. blade tip: the single apical cell has produced a thread that becomes microscopic vein (v) (slide 0908)
3. blade edge: microscopic outgrowths, regular cell rows (slide 0908)



*Hypoglossum dendroides*  
(Harvey) J Agardh, A13547b; a  
drift plant from Elliston, S  
Australia