



Techniques needed and shape

Classification

Phylum: Rhodophyta; Order: Ceramiales; Family: Delesseriaceae

*Descriptive name

Tribe: Nitophylloideae; Group: Nitophyllum

Features

thin fronded red Film-plant

plants red, 80-120mm tall, of flat, *filmy*, narrow, parallel-sided blades with thicker *narrower* stalks at the base, blades only slightly wavy at edges, teeth *absent*; branching irregular in one *flat* surface from blade *edges*

Special requirements



View plants microscopically to find:

rowth occurs by divisions of cells along the *margins* of blades, microscopic veins *absent*, blades are one cell thick at edges, *3-layered* elsewhere except for a many layered mid-line thickening

Occurrences

In sporangial plants: tetrasporangial patches (sori) form bulges at the very *edges* of blades

Similar Species

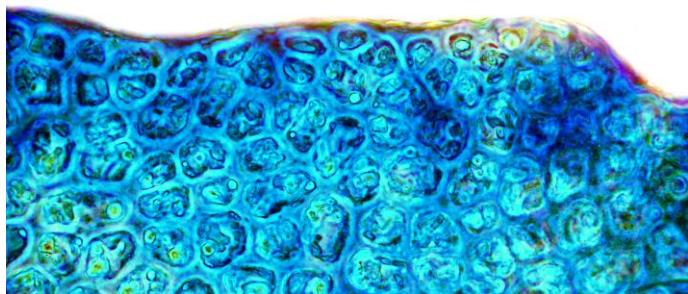
known only from tetrasporangial plants at Port Phillip Heads, Victoria and 1.3km off Cape Northumberland, S. Australia

details of female carposporangia are required to definitely place this species into the genus *Nitophyllum*

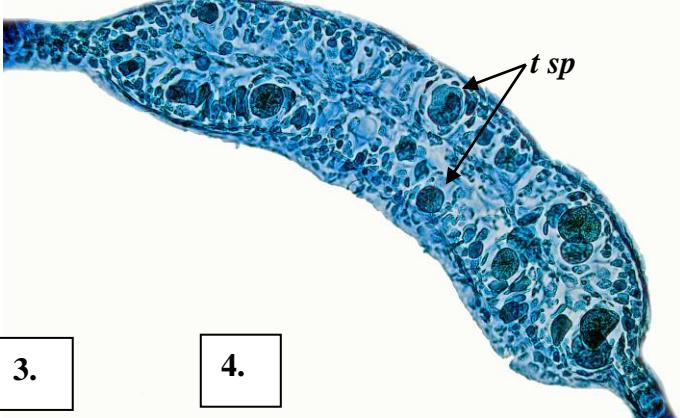
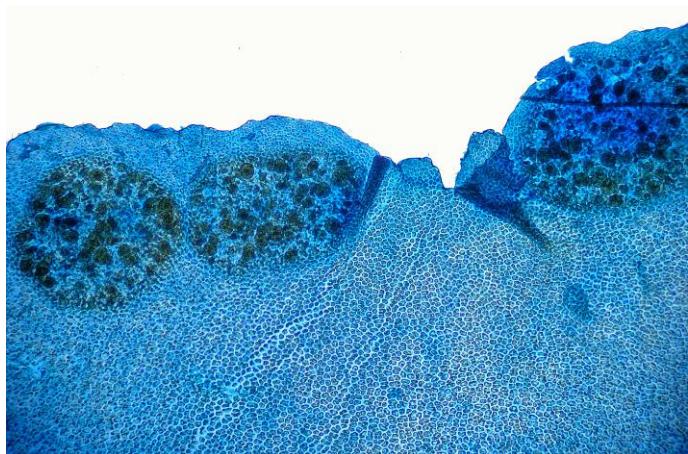
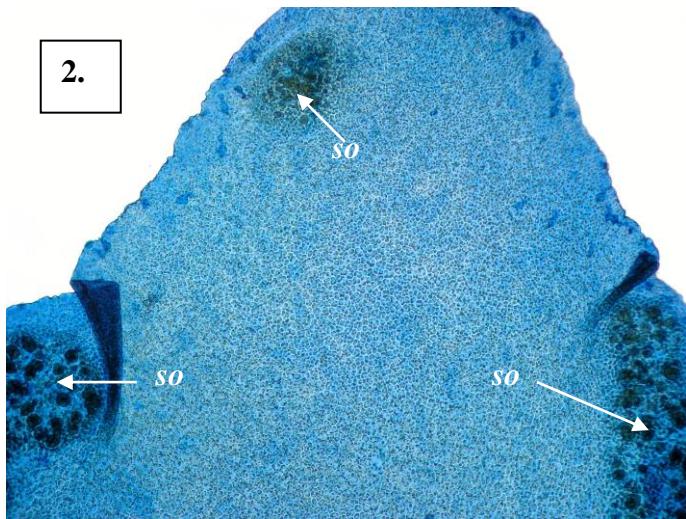
Description in the Benthic Flora Part IIID, pages 122-123

Details of Anatomy

1.



2.

Different magnifications of *Nitophyllum fallax*, A48136, stained blue:

1. blade edge with a margin of dividing cells (no single apical cell) (slide 17314)
2. tip of a blade with slightly wavy margins and marginal circular and elongate sporangial patches (sori, *so*) (slide 17779)
3. detail of marginal sporangial patches (sori) (slide 17779)
4. cross section through a sporangial sorus. Tetrasporangia (*t sp*) are produced on both side of the sorus (slide 17315)



Nitophyllum fallax, J. Agardh, A48136,
15m deep off Cape Northumberland, S. Australia

* Descriptive names are inventions to aid identification, and are not commonly used
“Algae revealed”, R N Baldoek, State herbarium S Australia, October 2005; edited April 2014