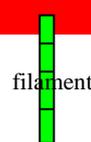


Techniques needed, and shape



Classification

\*Descriptive name

Phylum: Phaeophyta; Order: Sphacelariales; Family: Sphacelariales  
micro felt tufts

Features



plants dark brown, drying lighter brown, forming felty tufts about 8mm long on other Brown algae (*Bellotia* in S. Australia)

Occurrences

originally from Western Mediterranean, found in S. Australia on algae at Pearson I. and Investigator Strait

Usual Habitat

on *Bellotia eriophorum*, 16-34m deep

Special requirements

tease out threads from the host plant and view microscopically to find

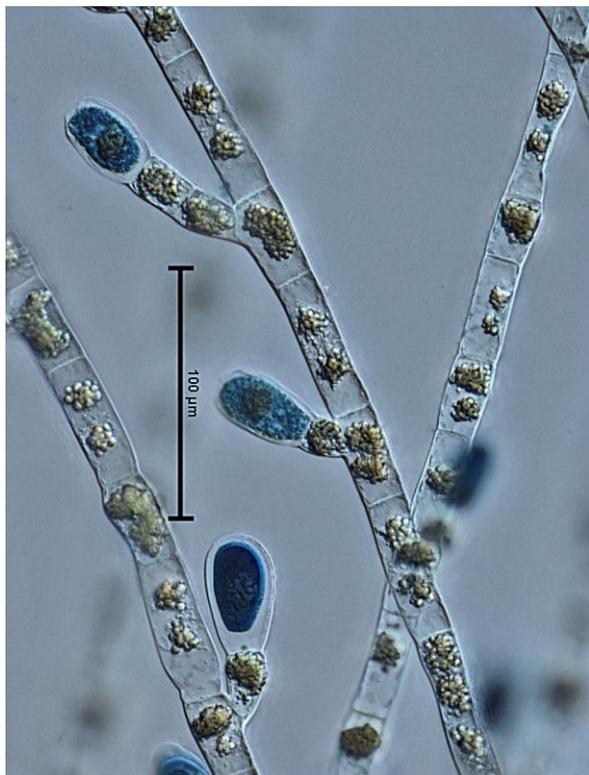
- apical cells have **dense contents**, a characteristic of the Order Sphacelariales
- branching filaments consist of **single** lines of cells, unusual for this Order in which longitudinal walls forming bands of cells are common
- single-compartmented spore sacs (**unilocular sporangia**) are borne on a **single** stalk cell or at the tips of short branches

Similar Species

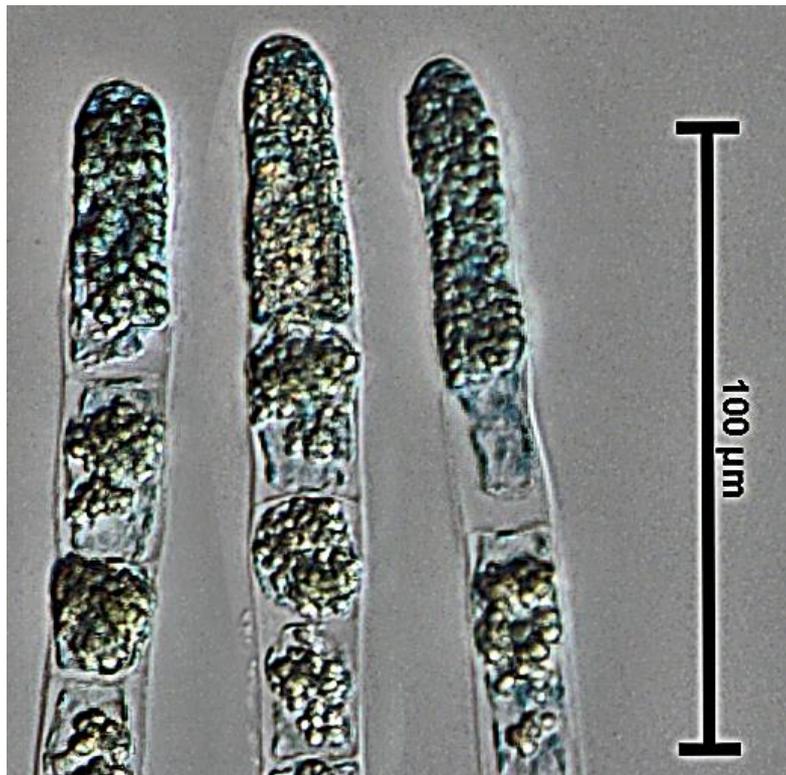
many filamentous brown algae, but *Sphacella* has distinctive apical cells, disc-like chloroplasts, unique sporangia and appears to be restricted to a single host species

Description in the Benthic Flora  
Details of Anatomy

Part II pages 147-150; Part IIID Appendix (of introduced species)



1.



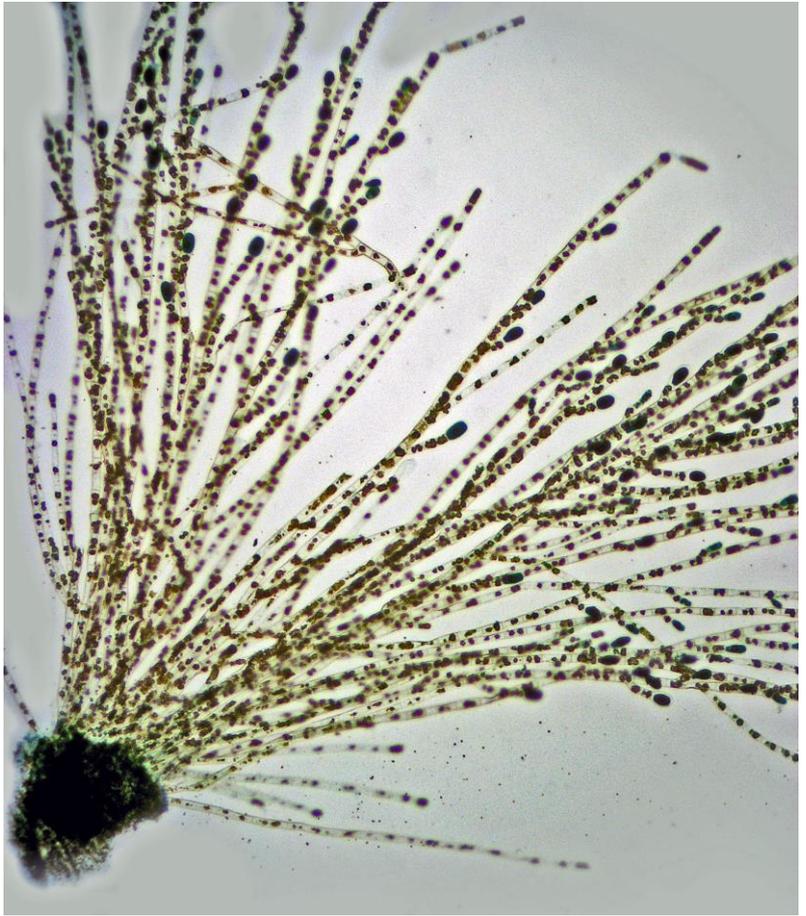
2.

*Sphacella subtilissima* (A33698 slide 2816) stained blue and viewed microscopically:

1. filaments with single-compartmented sporangia and clusters of bright bodies (physodes) in cells
2. apical cells with dense contents



3.



4.



5.

*Sphacella subtilissima* Reinke,

- 3 on *Bellotia eriophorum* from Investigator Strait, S. Australia, 34m deep (A39199) (arrowed)
- 4. detached plant (A33698, slide 2816) from Pearson I., S. Australia, 16-23m deep
- 5. microscope view of stalked single-compartmented spore sacs (A33698, slide 2816)