

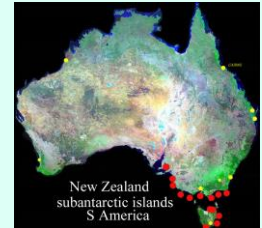
# PORPHYRA AND <sup>§</sup>PYROPIA AT A GLANCE. 2ND EDITION

(microscope views are in blue; the coin scale is 24mm or almost 1" wide)

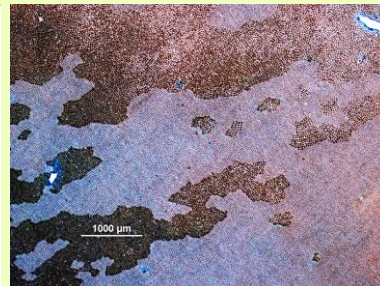
## I. Plants grow on other algae (epiphytic)



*Pyropia (Porphyra) woolhousiae*

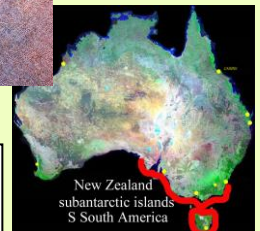


## II. Plants grow on rock



Plants fairly **tough**.  
Male spermatangia (left) occur in **broken** patches

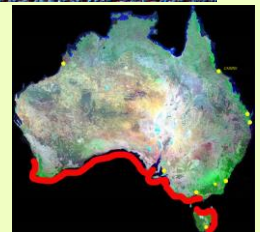
*Pyropia (Porphyra) columbina*



*Porphyra lucasii*



Plants **delicate**.  
Male spermatangia (above) in **strips** from the blade edge



<sup>§</sup>*Pyropia* has been proposed for *Porphyra columbina* and *P. woolhousiae* on the basis of nuclear and plastid genes (see Sutherland, J.E. *et al* (2011). **A new look at an ancient Order: generic revision of the Bangiales (Rhodophyta)**. *Phycological Society of America* **47**, 1131–1151). The name of the one remaining species of *Porphyra* in southern Australia, *Porphyra lucasii*, was retained, probably because molecular analysis of this species was not attempted. As all three species are structurally very similar, and in fact the paper above did not include structural differences when renaming the species, criteria used in the Flora to separate species will be retained in the web pages including “*Porphyra* at a glance” to which you are referred in step 2a of the key above as the only accessible way of separating species.