



Techniques needed and shape

Classification

***Descriptive name**

Features

Variations

Special requirements

Occurrences

Usual Habitat

Similar Species

Description in the Benthic Flora Part II, pages 257-259

Details of Anatomy

Phylum: Phaeophyta; Family: Scoresbyellaceae

MACRO
PLANT

dimpled fork-tips

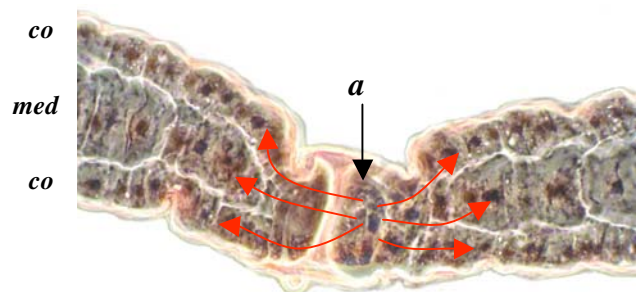
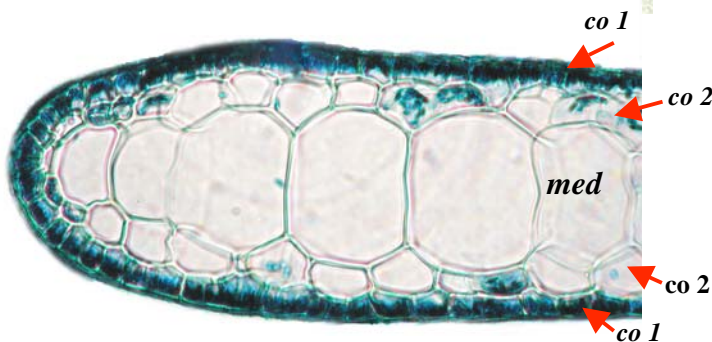
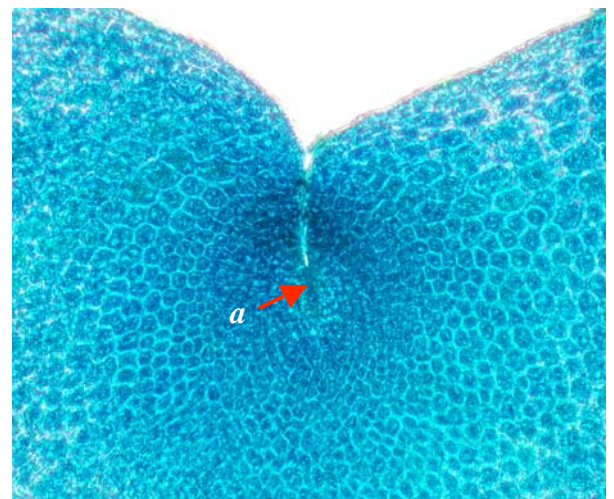
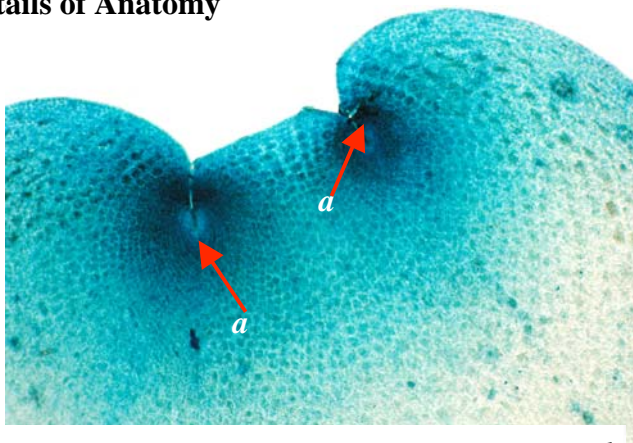
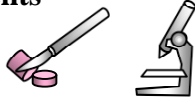
1. plant brown, of *flat*, blades, *forked* (dichotomous) at the tips, irregularly branched at the base
2. un-damaged tips are *dimpled* (the microscopic apical cell occurs in the pit)
3. hair tufts are scattered or in a mid-line row

the surface may be encrusted with pink coralline algae and blade tips damaged so that the unique apical cell lying in a cleft or dimple is lost

1. view the dimple in a blade tip to locate the unique apical cell (see below)
2. slice through a blade to view the *large* cell row of the inner (medulla) layer, inner colourless and outermost coloured cells of the surface (cortex) layers

Isles of St Francis, Investigator Strait and as drift, SW Yorke Peninsula, S A a deep water species (25-38m), possibly rare

several *Dictyota* species, and inspection of the cleft tips is necessary for identification (see below)



Scoresbyella profunda stained blue and viewed microscopically

- 1, 2. two magnifications (slide 3294) of apical cells (*a*) lying in dimples or clefts in tips of blades that divide *lengthwise*
3. cross section through a blade edge showing a single row of large, colourless cells belonging to the true middle (medulla, *med*) layer, the medium-sized row of colourless cells (*co 2*) is derived from the surface cells (*co 1*) which are deeply coloured (slide 3296)

Scoresbyella profunda
Womersley, (A38067), from Egg
I., Nuyts Archipelago, S.
Australia, 32-38m deep



Magnified view of the tips of *Scoresbyella profunda*
Womersley, (A38067), showing the dimples in which
the apical cells lie (arrowed)

