

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIAN SPECIES AT A GLANCE

Polysiphonia

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

I. specifically or often on other plants (epiphytes)



Polysiphonia haplodasya – plants minute (arrowed); grows specifically on the red alga *Haplodasya urceolata*



Polysiphonia daveyae – grows always on other algae



Polysiphonia atricapilla – usually on the seagrass *Amphibolis*

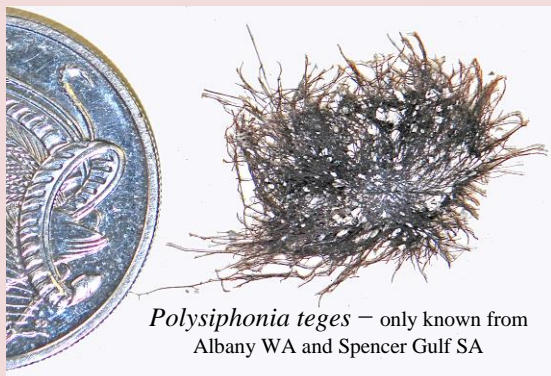


Polysiphonia succulenta – often on the seagrass *Posidonia*



Polysiphonia amphibolis – on the seagrass *Amphibolis*

II. plants usually grow as mats or turfs on rocks



Polysiphonia teges – only known from Albany WA and Spencer Gulf SA



Polysiphonia isogona – widespread in the intertidal (also, larger specimens are found on shells and sea squirts)



magnified view of a runner with attachment rhizoids



Polysiphonia adamsiae – from Tasmania only



Polysiphonia scopulorum – widespread

III. branches tangled



Polysiphonia abscessoides



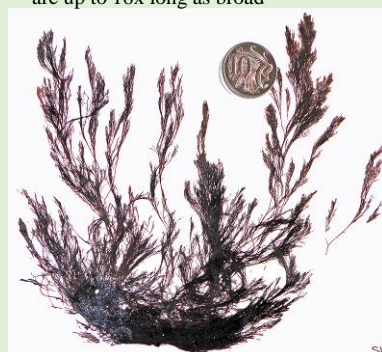
Polysiphonia perrinae – relatively rare; microscopic segments are up to 16x long as broad



Polysiphonia senticulosa – microscopic tips are spiny



Polysiphonia sertularioides – plants are soft to gelatinous



Polysiphonia shepherdii – basal tendrils present



Polysiphonia subtilissima – threads are extremely slender and floppy

IV branches mainly parallel (fastigate, that is, not spreading)



Polysiphonia constricta – found in sheltered bays and harbours



Polysiphonia isogona – found also as a turf



Polysiphonia propagulifera – a rare, deep water species with basal tendrils



Polysiphonia sertularioides – plants are soft to gelatinous

V. plants with prominent main branches (axes) and shorter, tufted side branches



Polysiphonia atricapilla – plants often grow on the seagrass *Amphibolis*



Polysiphonia australiensis – several corticated main branches grow from a common base



Polysiphonia blandii – plants are very dark, almost black



Polysiphonia brodiei – threads are corticated basally



Polysiphonia crassiuscula – main threads are about 1 mm wide



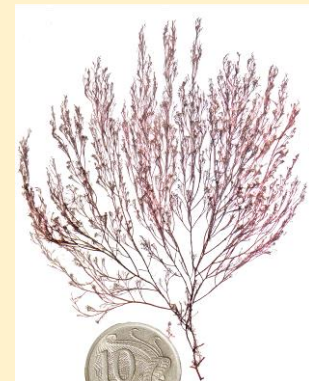
Polysiphonia decipiens – minute hooks occur basally



Polysiphonia forfex – microscopic tips are claw-like, upper branches mainly one-sided



Polysiphonia infestans – main branches are clumped; viewed microscopically, side branches are much narrower than main ones



Polysiphonia mollis – often on other plants, a single main branch basally



Polysiphonia succulenta – widespread and common, often on Tape grass, *Posidonia*; microscopic tips are pincer-like