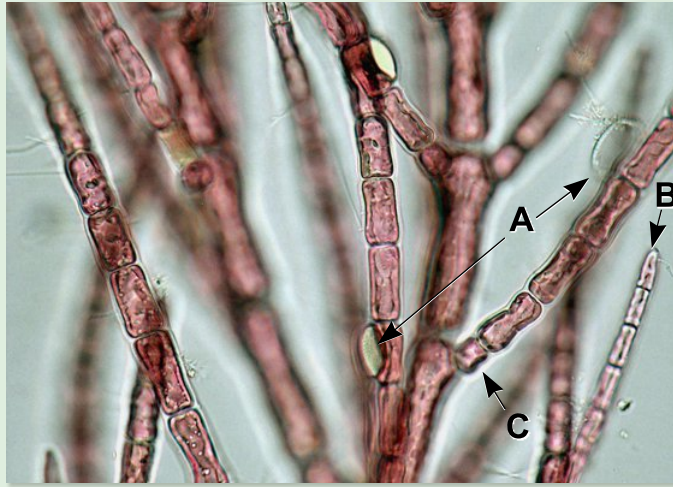


Red Seaweed

(Antithamnionella ternifolia)



Genetic isolation also demonstrated by complete failure of interspecific crossing.



A, whorl-branches with gland cells
B, pointed apical cells

C, detail of young axis showing simple whorl-branches with isodiametric basal cells

Procarys, 1-3, borne near branch apices on basal cells of successive branchlets usually reduced to one cell beyond the basal (supporting) cell.

Reproduction: The species has a rapid growth rate and grows abundantly on all types of substrata including eelgrass leaves, algae, animals, pebbles and artificial materials, over a wide range of conditions.

This species shows a wide temperature tolerance. Sexual reproduction is rare with the main method of reproduction being fragmentation.

Habitat: Aquatic, marine
Family name: Ceramiaceae
Common name: Red Seaweed



Antithamnionella ternifolia

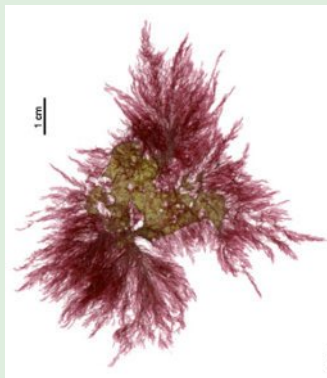


Antithamnionella ternifolia

Description: *Antithamnionella ternifolia* has Thallus of uncorticated, monosiphonous, prostrate axes bearing erect branches.

Cells with 1-4 determinate branchlets, inconsistent in number per cell and in branching pattern of branchlet.

Gland cells lateral and sessile on 2nd-5th cell of branchlet axis or on branches of the branchlet.



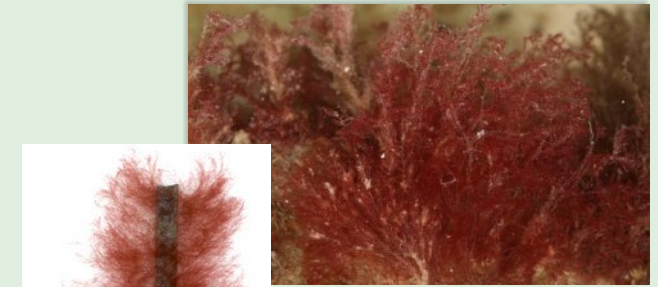
Antithamnionella ternifolia



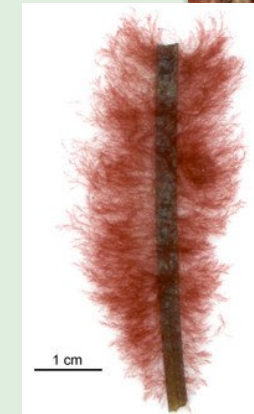
Antithamnionella ternifolia

Antithamniella has sometimes been included in the genus *Antithamnion*, but differs in features of branching (*It differs in having 4 rather than 2 or 3 whorl branches per axial cell*), position of gland cells, fewer procarys borne on reduced branchlets and tetrahedral division of tetrasporangia.

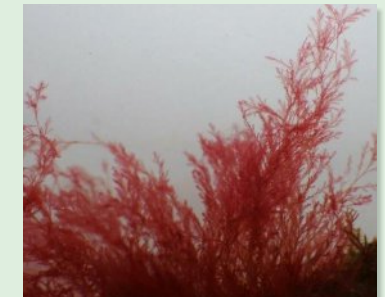
It has spread fairly rapidly around the coasts in western Ireland. It spreads mainly through remote dispersal as it grows on ropes and ships' hulls.



Antithamnionella ternifolia



Antithamnionella ternifolia



Antithamnionella ternifolia