

Presence of Sieve Plates in *Cystoseira* (Fucales, Fucophyceae)

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The presence of sieve plates in the cells of Fucophyceae has been observed by a number of authors, in particular in Laminariales (PARKER & HUBER, 1965; SCHMITZ & SRIVASTAVA, 1974; SIDEMAN, 1976; SIDEMAN & SCHEIRER, 1977) and Fucales (BISALPUTRA, 1966; FULCHER & McCULLY, 1968; MOSS, 1983; FIELDING *et al.* 1987). The latter works deal principally with different species of the genus *Fucus* but, on the other hand, no description of these structures have been found in species of the genus *Cystoseira*. Only data for *Cystoseira* are two photographs of the sieve plates in *C. stricta* (pictures by L. and M. Pellegrini) shown by L'HARDY-HALOS *et al.* (1984).

This study deals with the description of sieve plates in *C. stricta* from the Mediterranean. The samples were collected in Blanes (Gerona, NE of Barcelona) in February 1990. In the preparation for TEM a number of sections from the middle zone of the cauloid of this species were separated and fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde and 4% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M sodium cacodylate buffer in sea water for 2 hours. The samples were washed four times in the buffer and post-fixed with osmium tetroxide (1%) in the same buffer for 1 hour. The specimens were dehydrated through a graded acetone series and embedded in Spurr's resin. Cut sections were then post-stained in uranyl acetate and lead citrate, and examined with a Phillips 301. The sieve plates were observed in the cells of the inner cortex.

The thickness of the sieve plates is about 0.41  $\mu\text{m}$  (0.33-0.51  $\mu\text{m}$ ). This value is slightly higher than the values found by other authors in other species of Fucales and Laminariales (0.2-0.3  $\mu\text{m}$ : FIELDING *et al.*, 1987 for *F. vesiculosus*, *F. serratus* and *F. vesiculosus*; 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$ : FULCHER & McCULLY, 1971 for *F. vesiculosus*; 0.2-0.4  $\mu\text{m}$ : SCHMITZ & SRIVASTAVA, 1975 for *Alaria marginata*; 0.2-0.4  $\mu\text{m}$ : SIDEMAN & SCHEIRER for *Laminaria saccharina*). The pores have a diameter of approximately 0.11  $\mu\text{m}$  (0.10-0.12  $\mu\text{m}$ ). This value is lower than the estimates values measured by other authors in *Fucus* spp. (0.037  $\mu\text{m}$ : BISALPUTRA, 1966 for *F. evanescens*; 0.04-0.05  $\mu\text{m}$ : FIELDING *et al.*, 1987 for *F. vesiculosus*, *F. serratus* and *F. vesiculosus*; 0.05  $\mu\text{m}$ : FULCHER & McCULLY, 1971 for *F. vesiculosus*; 0.11-0.30  $\mu\text{m}$ : SCHMITZ & SRIVASTAVA, 1975 for *A. marginata*; 0.70  $\mu\text{m}$ : SIDEMAN & SCHEIRER, 1977 for *L. saccharina*; 2.40-6.00  $\mu\text{m}$ : PARKER & HUBER, 1965 for *Macrocystis pyrifera*).

MOSS (1983) considered the pattern of pores in the sieve plates of *F. vesiculosus* to be irregularly distributed while FIELDING *et al.* (1987) suggest that the pores have an even distribution across the plate. Our observations tend to agree with those of the former author, as the pores in the plates of *C. stricta* appear much more irregularly and infrequently distributed than those of *F. vesiculosus* (FIELDING *et al.*, 1987), a fact which can also be readily seen in one of the photographs of the sieve plates in *C. stricta* (L'HARDY-HALOS *et al.*, 1984).

Studies of the part of the cell wall where the sieve plates are located are currently being undertaken. We can state, however, that the plasmalemma fibres, which pass through the plates, connect with the inner layers of the cell wall and penetrate them. The same observation has been reported by FIELDING *et al.* (1987) for *Fucus* spp.

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