

Cranfillia fluviatilis

COMMON NAME

kiwikiwi, kiwakiwa, creek fern

SYNONYMS

Spicanta fluviatilis (R.Br.) Kuntze; Stegania fluviatilis R.Br.; Lomaria fluviatilis var. ramosa Colenso; Lomaria fluviatilis (R.Br.) Spreng.; Lomaria rotundifolia Colenso; Lomaria rotundifolia Raoul; Blechnum fluviatile (R.Br.) Salomon

FAMILY

Blechnaceae

AUTHORITY

Cranfillia fluviatilis (R.Br.) Gasper et V.A.O.Dittrich

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

No

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Ferns

NVS CODE

BLEFLU

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 66, 132

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Not Threatened | Qualifiers: SO

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

WETLAND PLANT INDICATOR STATUS RATING

FACU: Facultative Upland

Occasionally is a hydrophyte but usually occurs in uplands (non-wetlands).

FLOWER COLOURS

No flowers

ETYMOLOGY

fluviatilis: From the Latin fluvius 'river', meaning growing near rivers



Blechnum fluviatile. Photographer: Department of Conservation, Licence: Public domain.



Tararua Range. Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken: 12/06/2004, Licence: CC BY.

TAXONOMIC INFORMATION

Perrie et al. (2014) advocated for a broadened circumscription of Blechnaceae whereby a number of genera traditionally recognised as distinct from *Blechnum* were merged within it. However, this view has not met with universal acceptance (see Gasper et al. 2016) and does not seem to be followed worldwide (PPG 2016). From a New Zealand perspective the decision to merge *Doodia* in *Blechnum*, and rejection of *Diploblechnum* has not been universally accepted either e.g., Wilcox & Warden (2017), and as such it is considered appropriate to follow world opinion and accept the taxonomy of Gasper et al. (2016) and recommendations of the PPG (2016). For further comments see Pyner (2017).

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

- Gasper AL, de Oliveira Dittrich VA, Smith AR, Salino A. 2016. A classification for Blechnaceae (Polypodiales: Polypodiopsida): New genera, resurrected names, and combinations. *Phytotaxa* 275: 191–227. <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.275.3.1>.
- Perrie LR, Wilson RK, Shepherd LD, Ohlsen DJ, Batty EL, Brownsey PJ, Bayly MJ. 2014. Molecular phylogenetics and generic taxonomy of Blechnaceae ferns. *Taxon* 63(4): 745–758. <https://doi.org/10.12705/634.13>.
- PPG 1: The Pteridophyte Phylogeny Group 2016. A community-derived classification for extant lycophytes and ferns. *Journal of Systematics and Evolution* 54: 563–603. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jse.12229>.
- Pyner T. 2017. A new classification of *Blechnum*. British Pteridological Society. <https://ebps.org.uk/new-classification-blechnum/>. Accessed [INSERT DATE ACCESSED].
- Wilcox M, Warden J. 2017. Botany of Hillsborough coast bush reserves, Manukau Harbour, Auckland. *Auckland Botanical Society Journal* 72: 32–46.

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/cranfillia-fluviatilis/>