

Hymenophyllum peltatum

COMMON NAME

one-sided filmy fern

SYNONYMS

Hymenophyllum tunbridgense var. *unilaterale* (Willd.) G.M.Thomson;
Hymenophyllum meyeri C.Presl; *Hymenophyllum unilaterale* Willd.;
Trichomanes peltatum Poir.

FAMILY

Hymenophyllaceae

AUTHORITY

Hymenophyllum peltatum (Poir.) Desv.

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

No

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Ferns

NVS CODE

HYMPEL

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

$2n = 52$

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2012 | Not Threatened

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

DISTRIBUTION

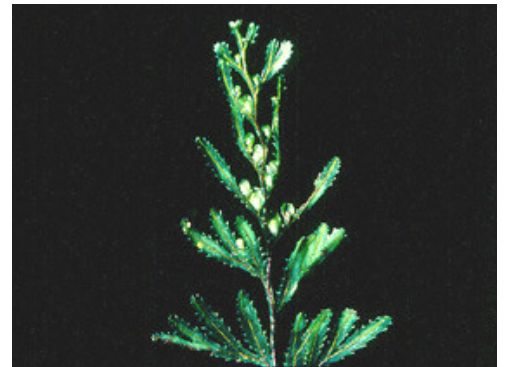
Indigenous. New Zealand: North, South, Stewart and Macquarie Islands from Mt Pirongia and Mt Te Aroha south. Also Australia.

HABITAT

Lowland to montane (rarely subalpine). In the North Island confined to montane and subalpine habitats. Usually in closed forest and scrub where it is epiphytic or found growing terrestrially on moss covered logs, mossy hummocks or on rocks.



Mt Manuoha, Urewera. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Mt Manuoha, Urewera. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

FEATURES

Terrestrial or epiphytic fern forming thick patches on suitable substrates. Rhizomes slender, filiform, long-creeping, much-branched, and interwoven. Fronds dark green (often red-green). Stipes 10-30 mm long, thin, glabrescent, not winged; rachises narrowly winged throughout (wing tapering toward base). Laminae glabrous, 20-100 × 10-25 mm, elliptic or narrowly ovate, 2-pinnate. Ultimate segments 3-6 mm long, 0.5-1.0 mm wide, linear, toothed, arising only on acroscopic side of primary pinnae. Sori 1-2(-3-5) borne on short branches arising on rachises acroscopic margin of each primary pinna. Involucre ovate to almost round, usually broader than the ultimate segment on which it is borne; indusial flaps entire (rarely finely crenate), receptacle included or slightly exerted. Description adapted from Bostock & Spokes (1998) and Brownsey & Smith-Dodsworth (2000).

SIMILAR TAXA

Similar to *Hymenophyllum revolutum* with which it sometimes grows. However, *H. peltatum* is more usually found at higher altitudes than *H. revolutum*. It is distinguished from *H. revolutum* by the completely winged rachis of the frond, secondary pinnae only arising on the acroscopic side of the primary pinnae, and by the 1-2(-3-5) sori which have smooth indusial and arise only on the primary pinna.

FLOWERING

N.A.

FLOWER COLOURS

No flowers

FRUITING

N.A.

LIFE CYCLE

Minute spores are wind dispersed (Thorsen et al., 2009).

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Difficult - should not be removed for the wild

ETYMOLOGY

hymenophyllum: Membranous leaf, from the Greek humen and phullon

peltatum: Shield shape; from the Latin pelta

WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available.

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange (20 April 2011). Description adapted from Bostock & Spokes (1998) and Brownsey & Smith-Dodsworth (2000)

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Brownsey, P.J.; Smith-Dodsworth, J.C. 2000: New Zealand Ferns and Allied Plants. Auckland, David Bateman

Bostock, P.D.; Spokes, T.M. 1998: Hymenophyllaceae: Flora of Australia 48: 116-148.

Thorsen, M. J.; Dickinson, K. J. M.; Seddon, P. J. 2009. Seed dispersal systems in the New Zealand flora.

Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics 11: 285-309

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/hymenophyllum-peltatum/> (Date website was queried)

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/hymenophyllum-peltatum/>