

Lastreopsis hispida

COMMON NAME

hairy fern

SYNONYMS

Rumohra hispida (Sw.) Copel.; *Polystichum schkuhrii* C.Presl; *Nephrodium hispidum* (Sw.) Hook.; *Polypodium setosum* G.Forst.; *Polystichum hispidum* (Sw.) J.Sm.; *Aspidium hispidum* Sw.; *Dryopteris hispida* (Sw.) Kuntze; *Lastrea hispida* (Sw.) Houlston et T.Moore

FAMILY

Dryopteridaceae

AUTHORITY

Lastreopsis hispida (Sw.) Tindale

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Ferns

NVS CODE

LASHIS

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 82

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2012 | Not Threatened

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

DISTRIBUTION

Indigenous. New Zealand: North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands. Also Australia

HABITAT

Coastal to montane. Usually in forest, especially lowland, riparian forest.

FEATURES

Rhizome short-creeping, 5–8 mm diameter, densely scaly and hairy; scales 4.0–9.6 × 0.5–1.0 mm, dark red-brown to red-black, bristly, persistent. Fronds crowded. Stipe 100–480(–500) mm long, densely invested in harsh, bristly, stiff red-brown scales 4.0–9.6 × 0.5–1.0 mm and shorter, glandular hairs. Lamina 3–4-pinnate, deltoid, 100–500 × 60–300 mm, dark brownish green, rugose, glabrous except on veins and midribs; these invested in black bristly scales and smaller brown hairs; rachis bearing red-brown bristly scales and hairs; primary and secondary pinnae stalked, finely dissected. Ultimate segments narrowly oblong-lanceolate, sharply toothed; margins thickened with deeply cut into narrow curved teeth. Sori medial on the veinlets, or at the fork of these; indusium pale brown.



Stokes Valley, Lower Hutt. Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe



Long Bay, Coromandel. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

SIMILAR TAXA

Distinguished from the other New Zealand *Lastreopsis* and *Parapolystichum* species by the harsh fronds, and distinctive stipes and rachises covered in bristly red-brown to black scales.

FLOWERING

Not Applicable - Spore Producing

FLOWER COLOURS

No flowers

FRUITING

Not Applicable - Spore Producing

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easily grown provided plants are planted in a permanently moist, shaded, well drained, humus enriched soil

ETYMOLOGY

lastreopsis: Like *Lastrea*, a fern known to the ancient Greeks; from the greek *Lastrea* and *opsis*

hispida: Roughly hairy

TAXONOMIC NOTES

In a recent reassessment of the generic position of *Lastreopsis* Labiak et al. (2015) placed most of the New Zealand species of *Lastreopsis* within *Parapolystichum*. Gardner et al. (2017) completed the transfer -confirming in the process the findings of Labiak et al. (2015) that *Lastreopsis hispida* and *L. velutina* are still correctly assigned to *Lastreopsis*.

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange (12 November 2012). Description adapted from Jones (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
Gardner, J.J.S.; Perrie, L.; Shepherd, L.; Nagalingum, N.S. 2017: Taxonomic Placement of Unassigned Species of Lastreopsisid Ferns (Dryopteridaceae) Using Phylogeny. *Systematic Botany* 42: 385–391.
Jones, D.L. 1998: *Lastreopsis*. Pp. 405–415. Flora of Australia 48. Flora of Australia 48. Australian Biological Resources Study, CSIRO Canberra
Labiak, P.H.; Sundue, M.; Rouhan, G.; Moran, R.C. 2015: New combinations in *Lastreopsis* and *Parapolystichum* (Dryopteridaceae). *Brittonia* 67: 79–86.

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/lastreopsis-hispida/>