**Lindseaea trichomanoides**

**SYNONYMS**
Lindseaea cuneata (G. Forst.) C.Chr.; Lindseaea cuneata var. lessonii (Bory) C.Chr.; Lindseaea trichomanoides var. lessonii (Bory) Hook.f.; Lindseaea lessonii Bory in Duperrey; Schizoloma trichomanoides (Dryand.) Kuhn; Adiantum cuneatum G.Forst.; Adiantum trichomanoides (Dryand.) Poir.

**FAMILY**
Lindseaeaceae

**AUTHORITY**
Lindseaea trichomanoides Dryand.

**FLORA CATEGORY**
Vascular – Native

**ENDEMIC TAXON**
Yes

**ENDEOMIC GENUS**
No

**ENDEMIC FAMILY**
No

**STRUCTURAL CLASS**
Ferns

**NVS CODE**
LINTRI

**CHROMOSOME NUMBER**
2n = 84, 86

**CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS**
2012 | Not Threatened

**PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES**
2009 | Not Threatened
2004 | Not Threatened

**DISTRIBUTION**
Indigenous. New Zealand: North, South, and Stewart Islands. Also Australia. Common from Te Paki south and west throughout the North Island (less common in the east); in the South Island confined to the Marlborough Sounds and west coast of the South Island.

**HABITAT**
Coastal to montane. Usually in closed forest (sometimes in scrub) often growing in relatively open sites on the forest floor, in leaf litter or amongst Uncinia spp. (especially U. banksii, U. distans and U. filiformis).

**FEATURES**
Terrestrial, tufted fern. Rhizome short- to long-creeping, to 1.5 mm diameter; scales narrowly triangular, reddish brown. Fronds monomorphic, erect and stiff. Stipes clustered or more widely spaced, shorter to longer than lamina, glossy, reddish brown to dark brown. Lamina 100-280 × 30-68 mm, 1-2-pinnate-pinnatifid, lanceolate to triangular-oblong, herbaceous. Pinnae oblong-deltoid or oblong-lanceolate, variously dissected, 4-10 mm long; pinnules flabellate-spathulate, asymmetric, often erose. Upper pinnae and pinnules gradually reduced and confluent. Veins free, simple to 3× forked. Sori mostly on 1-4 vein endings; indusium 0.3-0.5 mm wide, subentire. Spores trilete. Description from Kramer & McCarthy (1998).
**SIMILAR TAXA**
Easily distinguished from the two other New Zealand species of Lindsaea by the terrestrial habit (not rheophytic like L. viridis), by the broader, bipinnate fronds with round ended ultimate segments.

**FLOWERING**
N.A. - Spore producing

**FLOWER COLOURS**
No flowers

**FRUITING**
N.A. - Spore producing

**PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE**
Difficult - should not be removed from the wild

**ETYMOLOGY**
lindsaea: Named after John Lindsay, 19th century British surgeon who discovered fern spore
trichomanoides: Fern-like

**Where To Buy**
Not commercially available.

**ATTRIBUTION**
Fact sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange (Updated 4 May 2011)

**REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING**

**CITATION**
Please cite as: de Lange, P.J. (Year at time of access): Lindsaea trichomanoides Fact Sheet (content continuously updated). New Zealand Plant Conservation Network.
https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/lindsaea-trichomanoides/ (Date website was queried)

**MORE INFORMATION**