

# Notogrammitis angustifolia subsp. angustifolia



## BIOSTATUS

Native

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2023 | Not Threatened

[Jump to previous conservation statuses](#)

## CATEGORY

Vascular

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Ferns

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Tufted epiphytic (rarely rupestral or terrestrial) fern usually forming colonies. **Rhizome** erect to short-creeping; plants often colonial, fronds rather lax; paleae light brown, lanceolate, acute or rarely obtuse, 1.9–4.0 × 0.3–0.7 mm. **Stipes** indistinct, winged to base; stipe hairs absent or very rare, whitish, to 1.0 mm. **Lamina** (22)–40–96–(120) × (2)–2.8–5.0–(6.5) mm, linear-oblong, acute; lamina hairs absent or very rare, as those of stipe; texture coriaceous; veins invisible, vein endings sometimes marked by a black marking, perhaps a hydathode, on the upper surface; midrib raised on lower surface, concolorous with or slightly darker than lamina. **Sori** oblong, oblique, in upper  $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$  of frond, 4–21 pairs, 1.5–5.0 × 1.0–1.5 mm; soral vein ending within the sorus or extending a little beyond it, shorter than basiscopic vein, neither approaching margin very closely. **Sporangia** (180)–212.6–269.0–(300)  $\mu\text{m}$  long; indurated cells of annulus (8.0)–10.4–13.0–(15.0)  $\mu\text{m}$ . **Spores** (25.0)–29.8–38.0–(50)  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter.

## SIMILAR TAXA

Distinguished by the combination of having a tufted, shortly creeping growth habit, fronds that < 100 mm long, are glabrous (or nearly so), and a paleae that is < 6 mm long. In *Notogrammitis angustifolia* subsp. *angustifolia* the plants are often colonial, the fronds tend to be laxly arranged and the vein ends conspicuously darkened. On the Chatham islands both subspecies occur.

## DISTRIBUTION

Indigenous. New Zealand: Chatham Islands, Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands and Campbell Island/Motu Ihupuku. Also South America (Chile, Argentina), Tristan da Cunha, and Gough Islands.

## HABITAT

Coastal to subalpine (in coastal forest on the Chatham Islands and Auckland Islands), extending from the coast to the subalpine areas on the Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands and Campbell Island/Motu Ihupuku. A common epiphyte on *Dracophyllum scoparium* and *D. cockayneanum* on Campbell Island/Motu Ihupuku. Recorded from *Dracophyllum arboreum* on the Chatham Islands.

## GENUS

Notogrammitis

## FAMILY

Polypodiaceae

## AUTHORITY

*Notogrammitis angustifolia* (Jacq.) Parris subsp. *angustifolia*

## SYNONYMS

*Grammitis magellanica* Desv. subsp. *magellanica*; *Grammitis billardieri* var. *magellanica* (Desv.) de la Sota; *Grammitis poeppigiana* (Mett.) Pic.Serm.; *Polypodium billardierei* var. *magellanicum* (Desv.) C.Chr.; *Grammitis araucana* Phil.; *Polypodium gramineum* Poir.; *Polypodium magellanicum* (Desv.) J.W.Sturm; *Polypodium poeppigianum* Mett.; *Asplenium angustifolium* Jacq.

## TAXONOMIC NOTES

The New Zealand species of *Grammitis* along with *Ctenopteris heterophylla* and one Australian *Grammitis* (*G. garrettii*) one Lord Howe (*G. diminuta*) and one species endemic to the Moluccas and Indonesian (*G. kairatuensis*) have traditionally been placed in *Grammitis* (Parris & Given 1976; Parris 1998). However, these species (with the exception of *G. diminuta*, *G. kairatuensis* and *G. stenophylla*; B.S.Parris pers. comm. to P.J. de Lange January 2011) were in 2012 transferred to a new genus, *Notogrammitis* Parris (Perrie & Parris 2012).

## ENDEMIC TAXON

No

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## LIFE CYCLE AND DISPERSAL

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

## PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Difficult—should not be removed from the wild.

## ETYMOLOGY

**notogrammitis**: From the Greek noto- ‘southern’ and gramma ‘line’, referring to this new genus of southern strap ferns which were previously in *Grammitis*.

**angustifolia**: From the Latin angustus ‘narrow, constricted’ and folius ‘leaf’, meaning narrow-leaved

## NVS CODE

NOTASA

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2017 | Not Threatened

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

[Jump to current conservation status](#)

## REGIONAL CONSERVATION STATUSES

Otago: 2025 | Regionally Not Threatened Help

The regional threat classification system leverages off the national assessments in the NZTCS, providing information relevant for the regional context. Otago conservation status information is sourced from the “[Conservation Status of Indigenous Vascular Plants in Otago, 2025](#)” Jarvie S et al. (2025) report.

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Parris BS. 1998. Grammitidaceae. *Flora of Australia 48, Ferns Gymnosperms and allied groups*: 450–468. ABRS/CSIRO Victoria, Australia.

Parris BS, Given DR. 1976. A taxonomic revision of *Grammitis* Sw. (Grammitidaceae: Filicales) in New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Botany 14*: 85–111. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0028825X.1976.10428655>.

Perrie LR, Parris BS. 2012. Chloroplast DNA sequences indicate the grammitid ferns (Polypodiaceae) in New Zealand belong to a single clade, *Notogrammitis* gen. nov. *New Zealand Journal of Botany 50*: 457–472. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0028825X.2012.735247>.

Thorsen MJ, Dickinson KJM, Seddon PJ. 2009. Seed dispersal systems in the New Zealand flora. *Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics 11*: 285–309. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ppees.2009.06.001>.

## ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange. Description based on Parris & Given (1976).

### **NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION**

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<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/notogrammitis-angustifolia-subsp-angustifolia/> (Date website was queried)

### **MORE INFORMATION**

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/notogrammitis-angustifolia-subsp-angustifolia/>

### **PDF DATE**

25 May 2026