

Notogrammitis angustifolia subsp. nothofageti

COMMON NAME

strapfern

SYNONYMS

Grammitis magellanica subsp. nothofageti Parris

FAMILY

Polypodiaceae

AUTHORITY

Notogrammitis magellanica subsp. nothofageti (Parris) Parris

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

No

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Ferns

NVS CODE

NOTASN

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Not Threatened

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

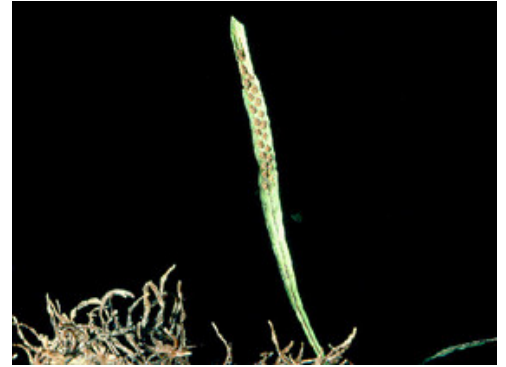
2004 | Not Threatened

DISTRIBUTION

Indigenous. New Zealand: North Island, Great Barrier Island (Aotea Island), South Island, Chatham Islands. Also Australia (Victoria and Tasmania).

HABITAT

Coastal to subalpine. Strictly montane to subalpine in the North Island extending to the coast in Fiordland, and common in coastal forest on Chatham Island (Rēkohu). Usually epiphytic in beech (*Nothofaceae* spp.) forest, and in the northern part of its range in cloud forest often on tawheowheo (*Quintinia serrata*) or kamahi (*Pterophylla racemosa*).



Te Moehau, September. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Te Moehau, September. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Tufted epiphytic (rarely rupestral or terrestrial) usually solitary fern. **Rhizome** erect to short-creeping; plant usually solitary, fronds erect; paleae light brown, lanceolate to narrowly lanceolate, acute to broadly acute, $1.2\text{--}3.7 \times 0.25\text{--}0.75$ mm. **Stipe** \pm indistinct, winged to base; stipe hairs absent or very rare, whitish, to 1.0 mm long. **Lamina** $(16)\text{--}33\text{--}81\text{--}(136) \times (2)\text{--}2.4\text{--}4.2\text{--}(5)$ mm linear-oblongate, acute to broadly acute; lamina hairs absent or very rare, similar to those of stipe; texture thinly coriaceous to coriaceous; veins visible to invisible, endings not darkened; midrib slightly raised below, darker than lamina. **Sori** subglobose to oblong, oblique or nearly parallel to midrib, in upper half to two-thirds of frond but not usually in apex, 2–19 pairs, $1.5\text{--}4.0 \times 1.0\text{--}2.0$ mm, sometimes \pm confluent and covering most of frond under surface when mature; soral vein prolonged or not beyond sorus but not as long as basiscopic vein, neither reaching the margin. **Sporangia** $(200)\text{--}226.4\text{--}299.0\text{--}(370)$ μm long; indurated cells of annulus $(10)\text{--}10.4\text{--}12.4\text{--}(15)$. **Spores** $(25)\text{--}34.3\text{--}47.5\text{--}(58)$ μm 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 *N. angustifolia* subsp. *nothofageti* the plants are often solitary (never found in colonial masses), the fronds tend to be mostly erect and the vein ends are not obviously darkened. Small specimens of *Notogrammitis angustifolia* subsp. *nothofageti* can be confused with *N. crassior*, which in New Zealand is a mostly rupestral species that has a widely creeping rhizome, and mat-forming growth habit, and the scales of this species are usually shorter and broader than those of *N. angustifolia* subsp. *nothofageti* (see comments by Parris 1998).

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

WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available

TAXANOMIC 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) have been transferred to a new genus, *Notogrammitis* Parris (Perrie & Parris 2012)

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange (Updated 25 April 2011). Description from Parris & Given (1976).

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(1): 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(4): 457–472. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0028825X.2012.735247>.

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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

MORE INFORMATION

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