

Hymenophyllum cupressiforme

SYNONYMS

Hymenophyllum antarcticum C.Presl

FAMILY

Hymenophyllaceae

AUTHORITY

Hymenophyllum cupressiforme Labill.

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

No

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Ferns

NVS CODE

HYMCUP

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: DP, SO

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

DISTRIBUTION

Indigenous. New Zealand: North Island, South Island, Chatham Islands, from the Bay of Islands to south Canterbury. Most common in the Hauraki Gulf, south-eastern North Island (and in the Mangaharuru, Kaweka, Kaimanawa and Ruahine Ranges) and in North-west Nelson. Also in Australia (Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania).

HABITAT

Coastal to montane. Usually rupestral in lightly shaded habitats. Rarely a low epiphyte on tree trunks and exposed roots.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Rhizome long-creeping, slender, pliant, glabrescent. **Fronde**s 20–90 mm long. **Stipes** widely spaced, 5–40 mm long, usually narrowly winged, ± glabrous. **Lamina** dark green, elliptic-oblong, deeply 2-pinnatifid, 10–80 mm long × 10–25 mm wide; sometimes with a pair of shortly stalked basal pinnae present; secondary segments branching from both sides of the costae, simple or 2- or more times divided. **Ultimate segments** 0.5–1.0 mm wide; margins sharply toothed. **Sori** borne on short basal segments on the acroscopic side of the pinnae, solitary; involucre obovate, bilabiate, divided to the middle or below, 1.0–1.5 mm long, 1.3–2.0 mm wide, much wider than the ultimate segments; base cuneate, slightly immersed; margins ± entire to irregular, or finely toothed; receptacle included or slightly exserted. (Description adapted from Bostock & Spokes (1998) and Brownsey & Smith-Dodsworth (2000)).



Rangitoto Island (September). Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Rangitoto Is. September. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.

SIMILAR TAXA

Most often confused with *Hymenophyllum revolutum* with which it sometimes grows, and from which it is distinguished by its winged rachises and less prominently toothed indusial flaps. In the montane part of its range it may be confused with *Hymenophyllum peltatum* from which it differs by having solitary sori, and by its secondary pinnae which arise on both sides of the primary pinnae.

LIFE CYCLE

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

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Difficult—should not be removed from the wild.

ETYMOLOGY

hymenophyllum: Membranous leaf, from the Greek humen and phullon

WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available

ATTRIBUTION

Fact Sheet Prepared for NZPCN by: P.J. de Lange (16 April 2011). Description adapted from Bostock & Spokes (1998) and Brownsey & Smith-Dodsworth (2000).

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Bostock PD, Spokes TM. 1998. Hymenophyllaceae. *Flora of Australia 48, Ferns Gymnosperms and allied groups:* 116–148. ABRS/CSIRO Victoria, Australia.

Brownsey PJ, Smith-Dodsworth JC. 2000. New Zealand Ferns and Allied Plants. David Bateman, Auckland, NZ. 168 p.

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>.

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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

MORE INFORMATION

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