Notogrammitis angustifolia 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.

FAMILY
Polypodiaceae

AUTHORITY
Notogrammitis angustifolia (Jacq.) Parris subsp. angustifolia

FLORA CATEGORY
Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON
No

ENDEMIC GENUS
No

ENDEMIC FAMILY
No

STRUCTURAL CLASS
Ferns

NVS CODE
NOTASA

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS
2017 | Not Threatened

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES
2012 | Not Threatened
2009 | Not Threatened
2004 | Not Threatened

DISTRIBUTION
Indigenous. New Zealand: Chatham Islands, Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands and Campbell Island/Motu Ihupuku. Also South America (Chile, Argentina), Tristan da Cuntha, 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 *Dracrophyllum arboreum* on the Chatham Islands.

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-oblanceolate, 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 ⅓–▒ 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) µm long; indurated cells of annulus (8.0)–10.4–13.0–(15.0) µm. **Spores** (25.0)–29.8–38.0–(50) 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 *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.

LIFE CYCLE

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

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) were in 2012 transferred to a new genus, *Notogrammitis* Parris (Perrie & Parris 2012).

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange. Description based on 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*: 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.

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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MORE INFORMATION

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