

# Hymenophyllum peltatum

## COMMON NAME

one-sided filmy fern

## SYNONYMS

Hymenophyllum tunbridgense var. unilaterale (Willd.) G.M.Thomson;  
Hymenophyllum meyeri C.Presl; Hymenophyllum unilaterale Willd.;  
Trichomanes peltatum Poir.

## FAMILY

Hymenophyllaceae

## AUTHORITY

Hymenophyllum peltatum (poir.) Desv.

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

No

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Ferns

## NVS CODE

HYMPEL

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 52

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Not Threatened | Qualifiers: SO

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

## DISTRIBUTION

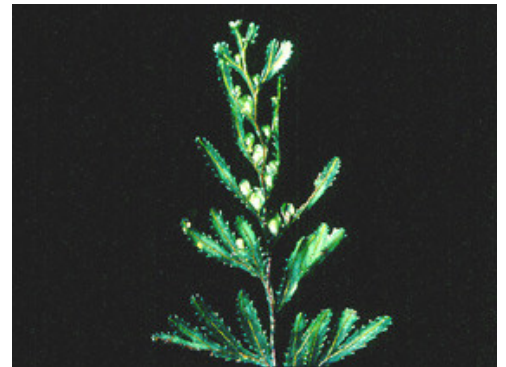
Indigenous. New Zealand: North Island (from Mt Pirongia and Mt Te Aroha south), South Island, Stewart Island/Rakiura, Macquarie Island. Also Australia.

## HABITAT

Lowland to montane (rarely subalpine). In the North Island confined to montane and subalpine habitats. Usually in closed forest and scrub where it is epiphytic or found growing terrestrially on moss covered logs, mossy hummocks or on rocks.



Mt Manuoha, Urewera. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Mt Manuoha, Urewera. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Terrestrial or epiphytic fern forming thick patches on suitable substrates. **Rhizomes** slender, filiform, long-creeping, much-branched, and interwoven. **Fronds** dark green (often red-green). **Stipes** 10–30 mm long, thin, glabrescent, not winged; rachises narrowly winged throughout (wing tapering toward base). **Laminae** glabrous, 20–100 × 10–25 mm, elliptic or narrowly ovate, 2-pinnate. **Ultimate segments** 3–6 mm long × 0.5–1.0 mm wide, linear, toothed, arising only on acroscopic side of primary pinnae. **Sori** 1–2–(3–5) borne on short branches arising on rachises acroscopic margin of each primary pinna. **Involucre** ovate to almost round, usually broader than the ultimate segment on which it is borne; indusial flaps entire (rarely finely crenate), receptacle included or slightly exerted. (Description adapted from Bostock & Spokes (1998) and Brownsey & Smith-Dodsworth (2000)).

## SIMILAR TAXA

Similar to *Hymenophyllum revolutum* with which it sometimes grows. However, *H. peltatum* is more usually found at higher elevations than *H. revolutum*. It is distinguished from *H. revolutum* by the completely winged rachis of the frond, secondary pinnae only arising on the acroscopic side of the primary pinnae, and by the 1–2–(3–5) sori which have smooth indusial and arise only on the primary pinna.

## LIFE CYCLE

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

## PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Difficult—should not be removed for the wild.

## ETYMOLOGY

**hymenophyllum**: Membranous leaf, from the Greek humen and phullon

**peltatum**: Shield shape; from the Latin pelta

## WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available.

## ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange (20 April 2011). Description adapted from Bostock & Spokes (1998) and Brownsey & Smith-Dodsworth (2000)

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

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

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

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

Please cite as: de Lange, P.J. (Year at time of access): Hymenophyllum peltatum Fact Sheet (content continuously updated). New Zealand Plant Conservation Network.

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

## MORE INFORMATION

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