



Flora of Australia

Asplenium flabellifolium Cav.

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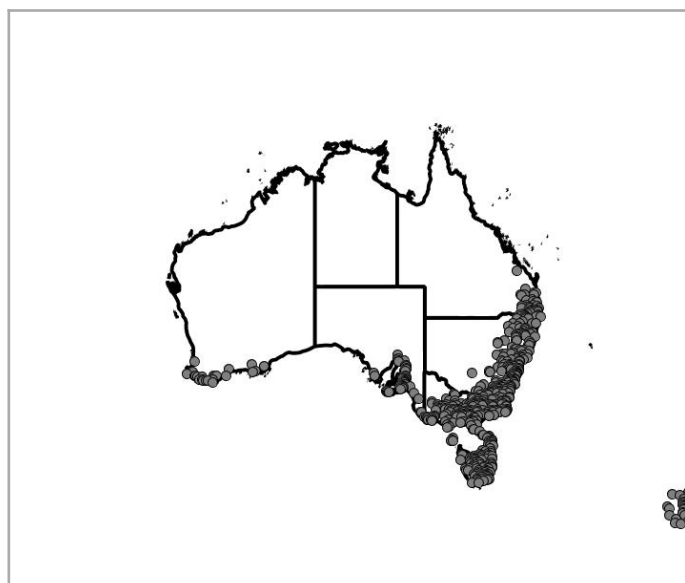
***Asplenium flabellifolium* Cav.**

- Brownsey, P.J. in McCarthy, P.M. (ed.) (1998), Aspleniaceae. *Flora of Australia* 48

P.J.Brownsey

Prostrate or pendent ferns. Rhizome erect, scaly. Stipe and rachis mostly green, flaccid, \pm glabrous, 1-15 cm long, 0.3-1 mm diam.; rachis often extending beyond uppermost pinnae and becoming proliferous at apices. Lamina very narrowly ovate to \pm linear, pinnate, 4-30 cm long, 0.8-4 cm wide, pale green, \pm glabrous. Pinnae in 7-30 pairs, mostly flabellate to cuneate; lower pinnae sometimes rhombic or triangular; bases broadly cuneate, shortly stalked; margins variously dentate or incised; largest pinnae 4-20 mm long, 5-20 mm wide at or near base, decreasing gradually upwards to an attenuate apex. Sori to 6 mm long. Perisores dark with fimbriate wings and tuberculate or veined lacunae; exospores $43.8\text{-}49.9 \times 36.3\text{-}44.8 \mu\text{m}$ (means).

Distribution: Widespread from south-western W.A., through southern S.A., and in south-eastern Qld, eastern N.S.W., Vic. and Tas.; also New Zealand.



Common Name: Necklace Fern

Chromosome Numbers: $2n = c. 212$ (apomictic), J.D.Lovis, *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 67, Suppl. 1: 211-228 (1973).

Habitat: Commonly found in rock crevices, among boulders, under overhangs, on rocky banks or in gorges, either in exposed situations or under open forest, but also a low epiphyte on logs, or on tree fern or cycad trunks; tolerates a variety of rock types and grows from sea-level to alpine areas.

Representative Herbarium Specimens: W.A.: Beedelup Falls, Pemberton, A.S.George 2636 (PERTH). S.A.: Mt Lofty, 27 July 1981, P.J.Brownsey (WELT). Qld: Mt Roberts, Lamington Natl Park, S.T.Blake 20368 (BRI). N.S.W.: Robertson, head of Macquarie Pass, M.Evans 2607 (AD, CANB, NSW). Vic.: Byaduk Caves, B.D.Duncan 71537 (MEL). Tas.: Whites Mill Rd, Lilydale, A.M.Buchanan 3564 (HO).

Notes: Two chromosome races, with $2n = 210\text{-}211$ and $2n = 277\text{-}280$, have been reported from this species in New Zealand where it is also apomictic (P.J.Brownsey, *New Zealand J. Bot.* 15: 39-86, 1977). Similar races could be expected in Australian populations, and C.F.Puttock & C.J.Quinn, *Austral. J. Bot.* 28: 305-322 (1980) illustrate two rather different spore types with a discernible difference in the height of the ridges which could reflect such cytological variation. The spores of this species, in common with others that have a similar apomictic life cycle, are almost spherical and produced in diads (T.G.Walker, *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh* 86B: 59-66, 1985). However, one population from Burnett Creek, Qld (Sharpe 437 & Dorrington, BRI) has reniform spores which are significantly smaller ($34.3 \times 22.9 \mu\text{m}$) than those from elsewhere, suggesting that this could be a sexually reproducing cytotype of lower ploidy. Although the spelling of the specific epithet in Cavanilles's original description is *flavellifolium*, the reasons for changing this to *flabellifolium* are explained in detail by Brownsey (*New Zealand J. Bot.* 15: 40 (1977)).

Illustrations: B.D.Duncan & G.Isaac, *Ferns & Allied Pl. Victoria, Tasmania & S. Australia* 168, fig. 17.5 (1986); P.J.Brownsey & J.C.Smith-Dodsworth, *New Zealand Ferns & Allied Pl.* 108, fig. 132, pl. 24D (1989); S.B.Andrews, *Ferns Queensland* 61, fig. 4.6C (1990).

Source: Data derived from *Flora of Australia* Volume 48 (1998), a product of ABRS, ©Commonwealth of Australia

Conservation Status

QLD - Least concern

Nomenclature

Brownsey, P.J. in McCarthy, P.M. (ed.) (1998) , Aspleniaceae. *Flora of Australia* 48 : 301-302, Figs 67, 108, Map 274

nomenclatural synonym: *Chamaefilix flabellifolia* (Cav.) Farw.: 301

taxonomic synonym: *Asplenium flabellifolium* var. *dissecta* F.Muell.: 301

taxonomic synonym: *Asplenium flabellifolium* f. *tasmanica* Gand.: 301

common name: Necklace Fern: ~ 301-302, Figs 67, 108, Map 274

Images



Fig. 1: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Hill, R. (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

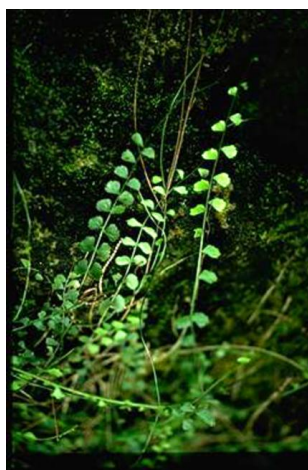


Fig. 2: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Greig, D. (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)





Fig. 3: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Fagg, M. (© Fagg, M.)



Fig. 4: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Fagg, M. (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



Fig. 5: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Hill, R. (© Director of National Parks)



Fig. 6: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Fagg, M. (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



Fig. 7: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Schmidt-Lebuhn, A.N. (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)

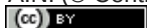


Fig. 8: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Fagg, M. (© Fagg, M.)





Fig. 9: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Fagg, M. (© Fagg, M.)



Fig. 10: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Fagg, M. (© Fagg, M.)



Fig. 11: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Fagg, M. (© Fagg, M.)



Fig. 12: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Fagg, M. (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)

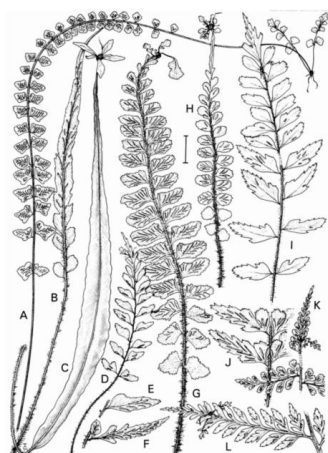


Fig. 13: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by T.Galloway. (© Commonwealth of Australia)

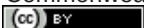


Fig. 14: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Manley, G. (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)





Fig. 15: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Manley, G. (© Director of National Parks)

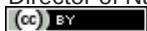


Fig. 16: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Fagg, M. (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



Fig. 17: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Fagg, M. (© Australian National Botanic Gardens)



Fig. 18: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Greig, D. (© Director of National Parks)



Fig. 19: '*Asplenium flabellifolium*' by Schmidt-Lebuhn, A.N. (© Centre for National Biodiversity Research)

