

Antrophyum callifolium

Family:

Pteridaceae

Botanical name

Antrophyum callifolium Blume

Link to Australian Plant Name Index for publication details and synonyms:

<https://id.biodiversity.org.au/name/apni/119161>

Common name:

Ox-Tongue Fern

Description

Fronds lacking a distinct stipe or stipe very short. Lamina oblanceolate to ligulate-oblanceolate, 10–45 cm long, 1.5–6 cm wide, tapered to each end, pendent, dull green, often wrinkled, coriaceous; apex acute to acuminate, rarely forked; venation prominent abaxially, with long narrow areoles. Sori profuse, often broken or branched; paraphyses numerous, reddish, filiform, lacking enlarged terminal cells.

Distribution

Malesia, Australia and Pacific Islands. In Australia it occurs in NE QLD from Torres Strait to Cape Hillsborough.

Habit and habitat

Epiphytic or lithophytic in a variety of high rainfall to seasonally dry vine forests. It commonly grows on granite boulders, basalt rock walls and large tree trunks in shaded areas.

Natural history

The lamina of this species becomes dry and leathery in drought periods and resurrects in wet periods.

Cultivation

Slow to establish but can be cultivated in a pot of coarse draining organic material or on a moist slab in a shaded tropical garden or fernery.

Citation of Australian Tropical Ferns and Lycophytes

Field AR, Quinn CJ, Zich FA (2022) Australian Tropical Ferns and Lycophytes. apps.lucidcentral.org/fern/text/intro/index.htm (accessed online INSERT DATE).

Field AR, Quinn CJ, Zich FA (2022) '*Platynerium superbum*', in Australian Tropical Ferns and Lycophytes. apps.lucidcentral.org/fern/text/entities/platynerium_superbum.htm (accessed online INSERT DATE).



Close up of frond showing sori.

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Close up of frond showing sori.

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Rhizome. © G. Sankowsky



Habit. © CSIRO



Habit, complete frond. © A.R.

Field



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