

Christella hispidula

Family:

Thelypteridaceae

Botanical name

Christella hispidula (Decne.) Holttum

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

<https://id.biodiversity.org.au/name/apni/67674>

Description

Rhizome slender, erect. Fronds to 80 cm long, pale green. Stipe 15–25 cm long, with pale hairs. Lamina 30–50 cm long, thin; pinnae 20–30 pairs; several lower pairs progressively decrescent; basal pinnae c. 3 cm long; largest pinnae c. 12 cm long, 1.5 cm wide, lobed three-quarters of way to costae; veins 7–9 pairs, the lowest, at a wide angle to the costule, uniting to form a short vein ending at the sinus membrane; next veins passing to the margin above the base of the sinus membrane, lower surface of costae, costules and veins with slender hairs more than 0.5 mm long and some shorter capitate ones; glandular hairs lacking. Sori medial or a little supramedial; indusium thin, rather small, with hairs of various lengths.

Distribution

Widespread across NE and E Queensland. Also widespread in the Palaeotropics.

Habit and habitat

Terrestrial, growing in a wide variety of mesic and xeric vine forests from sea level to upper montane areas.

Cultivation

Readily grown in a container or in the ground in a tropical garden or fernery. Can be invasive in some situations.



Close up of frond showing sori.
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Habit. © Australian Tropical Herbarium

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