

Didymoglossum motleyi

Family:

Hymenophyllaceae

Botanical name

Didymoglossum motleyi (Bosch) Ebihara & K.Iwats.

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

<https://id.biodiversity.org.au/name/apni/241948>

Description

Rhizome and stipe covered with black hairs. Fronds ±sessile, glabrous. Lamina of sterile fronds ±round to ovate, 2–5 mm long, 2–4 mm wide at base; base rounded, truncate or cordate; submarginal false vein absent but the marginal row of laminal cells forming a distinct border; veins radiating from the short main vein; accessory false veins present between true veins, but not prominent. Lamina of fertile fronds obovate, 2.5–5.5 mm long, 1.8–3.5 mm wide, cuneate at the base, deeply notched at the apex; venation pinnate; main vein terminating in the sinus. Sori 1 per frond, borne in the apical sinus; involucre ±trumpet-shaped, tapering below, c. 2 mm long; mouth flared; receptacle included or sometimes exerted.



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

Distribution

NE QLD between Iron Range and Johnstone River. Also in Asia, Malesia and Pacific Islands.

Habit and habitat

Lithophytic or epiphytic in mesic lowland and lower montane vine forest, usually near creeks.

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) '*Platyserium superbum*', in Australian Tropical Ferns and Lycophytes. apps.lucidcentral.org/fern/text/entities/platyserium_superbum.htm (accessed online INSERT DATE).

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