

Diplazium dilatatum

Family:

Athyriaceae

Botanical name

Diplazium dilatatum Blume

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

<https://id.biodiversity.org.au/name/apni/116601>

Description

Rhizome erect, forming a short trunk, scaly at the apex; scales brown with black toothed margins. Fronds crowded, arcuate. Stipe 20–60 cm long, black and scaly at the base. Lamina 1–2-pinnate, 80–150 cm long, 60–80 cm wide, dark green; primary pinnae to 40 cm long, 10–20 cm wide. Secondary pinnae oblong-elliptic, 8–12 cm long, 15–20 mm wide; pinna margins crenate or lobed half-way to the costae; apex attenuate; abaxial surface and, especially, costae and veins with red glandular hairs; veins free, in pinnate groups of 5–8. Sori on most veins, commonly paired; indusium brown, with fringed margins.

Distribution

Occurs along the E coast and hinterland between Cooktown QLD and Coffs Harbour NSW. Also in Malesia.

Habit and habitat

Terrestrial in wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest.

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).



Close up of frond showing sori.

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Frond. © G. Sankowsky



Habit. © CSIRO



Stipe scales; rhizome. © CSIRO



Stipe scales; rhizome. © G. Sankowsky

