

Lastreopsis walleri

Family:

Dryopteridaceae

Botanical name

Lastreopsis walleri Tindale

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

<https://id.biodiversity.org.au/name/apni/87437>

Description

Rhizome short-creeping, 10–25 mm thick, densely scaly; scales 8–14 mm long, 2–5 mm wide, with numerous short spines on the upper surface and margins. Fronds crowded. Stipe 40–90 cm long, densely scaly and hairy, scabrous. Lamina 3-pinnate, pentagonal, 340–100 cm long, 30–90 cm wide, green to grey-green, dull, thin but stiff; lamina and rachis covered with short stiff white hairs. Ultimate segments oblong; margins ±entire, crenate or lobed; apex obtuse. Sori small; indusium dark brown, fringed with hairs.

Distribution

Endemic to NE QLD between Windsor Tableland and Evelyn Tableland.

Habit and habitat

Terrestrial in mid-montane to upper-montane rainforest.

Natural history

This is the largest *Lastreopsis* species in Australia.

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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Stipe with scales. © G.

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Frond. © G. Sankowsky

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