

Marsilea mutica

Family:

Marsileaceae

Botanical name

Marsilea mutica Mett.

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

<https://id.biodiversity.org.au/name/apni/104978>

Common name:

Smooth Nardoo



Habit, frond. © A.R. Field

Description

Rhizome long-creeping, much-branched, bearing nodal roots and peltate apical scales, otherwise glabrous. Fronds solitary or clustered, 5–90 cm long. Stipes glabrous. Leaflets broadly obovate to broadly cuneate, 25–45 mm long, 20–40 mm wide (smaller in terrestrial forms), often streaked with brown false veins between the true veins on the lower surface, green distally, yellow-green proximally, separated by a brown zone, glabrous (a few basal scales in terrestrial forms); outer margin rounded, entire. Sporocarps in groups of 2–4; stalks 10–20 mm long, branched 1–3 times (rarely unbranched), arising at or near the base of the stipe, glabrous or with a few basal scales; conceptacles globose, 3–6 mm long, glabrous to densely scaly; basal teeth absent.

Distribution

Occurs in near coastal localities of N WA, NT and E QLD and SE NSW, ACT, Vic and S Tasmania. Also in New Caledonia.

Habit and habitat

Aquatic or terrestrial herb. Grows in shallow water or mud.

Natural history

Commonly grown in ponds.

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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