Pyrrosia elaeagnifolia

Common Name(s):

leather-leaf fern, Pyrrosia

Current Threat Status (2012):

Not Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. Kermadec, Three Kings, North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands.

Habitat:

Coastal to montane. Common as an epiphyte on both indigenous and exotic trees and shrubs, also on rocks, cliffs faces and in urban areas on buildings, walls, bridges and fence posts.

Features*:

Epiphytic or rupestral rhizomatous fern. Rhizomes long-creeping, often densely interwoven, young portions densely invested in redbrown to fawn coloured scales. Stipes reduced to phyllopodia borne in intervals along rhizome. Fronds coriaceous, fleshy to almost succulent, undivided, 30-200 × 5-20(-30) mm; adaxially yellowgreen to dark green (rarely glaucescent), glabrescent, initially sparsely covered in long straight to somewhat flexuous pale-yellow to translucent caducous hairs; abaxially densely covered in fawn or white-coloured stellate hairs, aside from midrib, veins not evident on either surface; lamina variable; sterile examples broadly ovate, rhomboidal, suborbicular, to elliptic (very rarely linear); fertile linear, linear-lanceolate to suborbicular. Sori without indusia, ovoid, ellipsoid to rounded, in 2-3(-4) irregular rows (rarely more) either side of midrib and set away from frond margins. Spores yellow.

Flowering: Fruiting:

N.A. N.A.

Threats:

Not Threatened

*Attribution:

Fact sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange 9 April 2011. Description by P.J. de Lange.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora details.asp?ID=2235



Photographer: Rebecca Stanley



Caption: Rangaika, Chatham

Island. June 2013.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe