## Plant Crib

## ATHYRIUM

Athyrium distentifolium is a plant of higher mountains in Scotland where snow lies late into the season and on north-facing ledges on the more acid range of rock types. Athyrium filix-femina can also be found on adjacent ledges especially if exposed to the south. Athyrium distentifolium var. flexile (A. flexile Newman) is a rare endemic form usually found within populations of the type variety on skeletal soils over medium-sized block scree, or where spring melt-water percolates, at $c$. 750 m or above (McHaffie 1997). It is regarded by some (e.g. Page 1997) as a species, and a detailed study is being carried out by H. McHaffie.


Silhouettes of leaves of Athyrium (a) A. filix-femina, (b) A. distentifolium var. distentifolium, (c) A. distentifolium var. flexile.

References McHaffie, H. (1997). Pteridologist 3: 88-91.
Page, C. N. (1997). Ferns of Britain and Ireland. (ed. 2). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Authors A. C. Jermy \& H. McHaffie, January 1998.

|  | A. filix-femina (L.) Roth | A. distentifolium Tausch <br> ex Opiz var. distentifolium | A. distentifolium var. <br> flexile (Newman) Jermy |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Leaves | Up to 120 cm; dull, mid- to <br> somewhat blue-green; <br> elliptic-lanceolate, tapered $\pm$ <br> abruptly to an acuminate <br> apex; 2- or 3-pinnate (Fig. <br> a) | Up to 75 cm; pale to <br> yellowish green; elliptic- <br> lanceolate, tapered to an <br> acuminate apex; 2- or <br> almost 3-pinnate, margins of <br> the ultimate segments <br> touching giving a less lacy <br> appearance than in $A$. filix- <br> femina (Fig. b) | Up to 35 cm; pale to blue <br> green; $\pm$ elliptic, tapered <br> gradually to an acute apex, <br> 2-pinnate (Fig. c) |
| Petiole | 1/4-1/2 length of leaf, <br> green, or purplish red | About 1/4 length of leaf, <br> pale yellow-green, almost <br> translucent, often pinkish or <br> straw-coloured at base | 1/5 or less length of leaf, <br> yellow-green or reddish, <br> markedly deflexed just <br> below the blade |
| Pinnae | Linear-lanceolate, tapered to <br> a fine apex; decrescent <br> (docreasing in length <br> downwards) and $\pm$ opposite <br> and remote below | Linear-lanceolate, tapered to <br> a fine apex; decrescent and <br> $\pm$ opposite and remote <br> below | Linear-lanceolate to sub- <br> triangular, abruptly tapered <br> to a subacute or obtuse <br> apex; lower pinnae <br> alternate, usually <br> contiguous, often deflexed, <br> not markedly decrescent |
| Pinnules | Linear-lanceolate, apex <br> obtuse-acute, pinnatisect, or <br> pinnate-pinnatifid, $\pm$ <br> contiguous, touching the | Linear-lanceolate, apex <br> obtuse to acute, pinnatisect, <br> $\pm$ contiguous, touching the <br> rachis | Ovate-oblong, apex obtuse, <br> often tridentate, pinnatifid <br> or coarsely toothed, well- <br> spaced throughout |

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