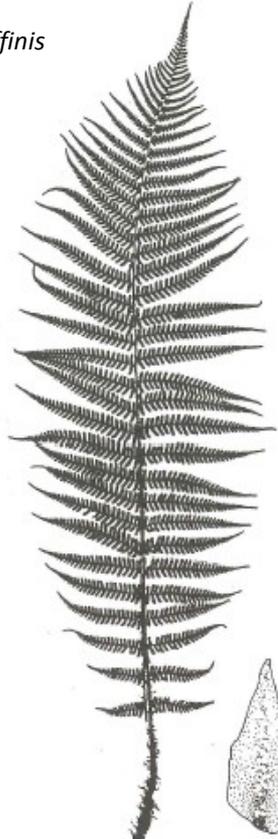


Distinguishing Scaly Male-ferns

Handout for workshop lead by Fred Rumsey, British Pteridological Society & Natural History Museum, at the BSBI / BSS Scottish Annual Meeting on 5th Nov 2016.

From *The Illustrated Field Guide to Ferns and Allied Plants of the British Isles*,
Clive Jermy & Josephine Camus, HMSO, 1993

affinis



LEAVES up to c. 100 (-200) cm, ovate-lanceolate, base ± tapering, 1-pinnate-pinnatisect, very firm texture, upper surface of lamina very glossy.

PINNAE held in plane of leaf, outline even, oblong with long acuminate apex

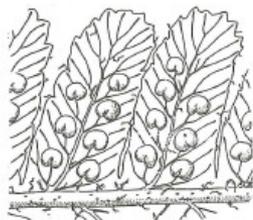
PINNA MIDRIB with dark mark on underside at junction of pinna and rachis.

LOWEST PAIR OF PINNAE ± symmetrical, with the basiscopic pinna segments beside stipe partially adnate to pinna midrib, i.e. not clearly stalked, and no longer than the corresponding acroscopic pinna segments.

SCALES dark gold, very dense.

STIPE c. 1/6 - 1/5 leaf length.

PINNA SEGMENTS lying flat in plane of pinna, margins unlobed or with shallow lobes.



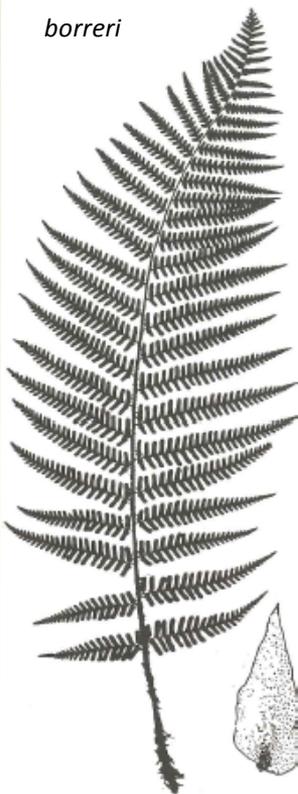
BASAL LOBE of pinna segments beside rachis on lowest few pairs of pinnae often insignificant, rounded-rectangular.



INDUSIUM thick, remaining well tucked-under as sporangia mature, lifting slightly and occasionally splitting radially on maturity, persistent (mostly still present on last year's leaves) (x 10).



borreri



LEAVES up to c. 100 (-200) cm, lanceolate to oblong, base truncate, 1-pinnate-pinnatisect, texture not very firm, upper surface of lamina not glossy.

PINNAE held in plane of leaf, outline uneven, oblong with a short acuminate apex.

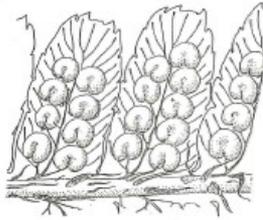
PINNA MIDRIB with dark, but not always very obvious, mark on underside at junction of pinna and rachis.

LOWEST PAIR OF PINNAE asymmetrical, with the basiscopic pinna segments beside stipe fully stalked and slightly larger than the corresponding acroscopic pinna segments.

SCALES only moderately dense, pale gold or brown with dark bases.

STIPE c. 1/5 - 1/4 leaf length.

PINNA SEGMENTS lying flat in plane of pinna, lateral margins with rectangular lobes, apex variable from squarely-truncate to pointed with sharp, acute teeth usually prominently longer at the corners.



BASAL LOBE of pinna segments beside rachis on lowest few pairs of pinnae sometimes conspicuous and rectangular.



INDUSIUM thin, low, soon lifting to reveal the maturing sporangia, shrivelling and lifting on maturity to form a ± flat or wavy disc, then later a 'chanterelle' without radial splits, rarely still present on last year's leaves (x 10).



cambrensis



LEAVES up to c. 100 (-200) cm, oblanceolate to narrowly elliptical, base tapering, 1-pinnate-pinnatisect, texture firm, upper surface of lamina slightly glossy.

PINNAE held at an angle to plane of leaf, outline uneven, oblong to triangular, with a long acuminate apex.

PINNA MIDRIB with a dark mark on underside at junction of pinna and rachis.

LOWEST PAIR OF PINNAE asymmetrical, with the basiscopic pinna segments beside stipe fully stalked and larger than the corresponding acroscopic pinna segments.

SCALES dense, gold to reddish gold.

STIPE c. 1/6 - 1/5 leaf length.

PINNA SEGMENTS lying at an angle to plane of pinna, margins with rounded lobes, slightly curled under, apex rounded-truncate to round-pointed with teeth angled away from apex.



BASAL LOBE of pinna segments beside rachis on lowest few pairs of pinnae conspicuous and round.



INDUSIUM of medium thickness but thin at the edges, rather tall, maturing to form a 'pie-crust', sometimes splitting radially, some still present on last year's leaves (x 10).

