

# A revised checklist of Fijian ferns and lycophytes

P.J. Brownsey and L.R. Perrie

*Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, P.O. Box 467, Wellington, New Zealand*  
Email: patb@tepapa.govt.nz

## Abstract

A revised Checklist of 331 species of Fijian ferns and lycophytes is presented here. Six species are presumed to be introduced and 48 (15%) are endemic. The annotated list includes family, genus and species names for all Fijian ferns, and aligns them with names used by Brownlie (1977) in his *Pteridophyte Flora of Fiji*. Since publication of Brownlie's work, 29 species have been added to the Fijian fern flora, 79 of the previously recorded taxa now have different generic and/or species names, and c. 40% are placed in different families. Specimens of ferns in the South Pacific Regional Herbarium (SUVA) were examined, and all have been re-identified as far as possible using the updated names. The significance of this work in the context of the wider Pacific region is discussed.

## Introduction

This Checklist of ferns and lycophytes for Fiji updates the names used by Brownlie (1977) in his *Pteridophyte Flora of Fiji*. There have been significant changes to the taxonomy of ferns since that time, particularly with re-circumscriptions of families and genera (Smith et al. 2006). Subsequent work focused on the fern flora of Fiji includes that of Kramer & Zogg (1988), Parris (1994), Ebihara & Iwatsuki (2007), and the National Museum of Nature and Science (2008). Since our initial unpublished report was submitted (Brownsey & Perrie 2008), Japanese pteridologists have published *Illustrated Flora of ferns and fern allies of South Pacific Islands* (National Museum of Nature and Science 2008). This book specifically covers the ferns of New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Fiji and Samoa, based on collections made by the South Pacific Fern Studies Group from 1993 to 2008. We have endeavoured to align our nomenclature with that used in their book, but have noted differences where these remain. New records for Fiji reported in their book are cited here. However, we have not had the opportunity to examine their collections which are mostly held in TNS.

There are several fern groups that require more extensive work to determine exactly what species are present in Fiji. There are a few species that probably ought to be deleted from the Flora but we cannot make such decisions without the opportunity to see cited specimens in other herbaria. There are also "species" which probably include more than one entity, and others where two or more species should be reduced to one.

Such work is beyond the scope of the current project, but we have indicated where doubts remain.

Whilst this work is based specifically on Fiji, it does have a wider relevance for the whole of the Pacific region. Fiji is one of the larger island groups with a correspondingly large fern flora. Furthermore, it is situated midway between the Solomon Islands, whose ferns are an extension of the Malesian region, and the islands of French Polynesia in the eastern Pacific, which have a somewhat distinctive element. Providing updated names for Fijian ferns will therefore have significant benefit for many other island groups, particularly the neighbouring territories of Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Niue, Vanuatu and New Caledonia. There is a considerable amount of overlap in the floristic composition of these islands. This Checklist of Fijian ferns, and particularly the annotations, will draw attention to further work that needs to be done.

## Materials and Methods

We examined all the estimated 3000 sheets of Fijian ferns in the South Pacific Regional Herbarium (SUVA) at the University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji. Almost all sheets were assigned to folders that were annotated with the updated genus and species name. There was insufficient time for us to annotate every sheet, but sheets within each labelled folder can be appropriately re-labelled as the material is databased in future. A few sheets were considered to be unidentifiable and were labelled as such.

The only species that we did not have time to identify or sort were seven species of *Selaginella*. This is a particularly challenging group requiring identification with a compound microscope. We did not have the resources, time or detailed knowledge to identify the specimens of this group.

The names that we put on the folders are the currently accepted names in the attached Checklist. Some Fijian species are known only from collections in other herbaria (Brownlie 1977); specimens not represented at SUVA are indicated in the Checklist. Further information was extracted from several sources including the following:-

Papers published since 1977 that specifically identify new fern records for Fiji.

Revisions of genera and families published since 1977 that specifically include Fiji in their distributional information.

Recent Floras of neighbouring regions (e.g. Australia, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Samoa, Hawai'i, etc.) that relate to Fiji.

Papers published since 1977, usually based on molecular analyses, which deal generally with the higher level classification of ferns.

We have followed Smith et al. (2006) for ferns and Christenhusz et al. (2011) for lycophytes in circumscribing families and genera, and in the arrangement of the families. Only where there is convincing contradictory evidence have we followed a different classification, and references are provided in every case. No attempt has been made to provide a classification above the level of family, although this is available from Smith et al. (2006) and Christenhusz et al. (2011).

Genera and species are arranged alphabetically within families for ease of use. Descriptions for most species are given in Brownlie (1977). However, where new

records have been accepted, reference is given to the publication establishing a Fijian presence, to any cited specimens and to a published description. Species presumed to be introduced to Fiji are identified.

In the Checklist itself we have retained Brownlie's names unless there is a good reason to change them. The list is annotated to indicate all such changes at family, genus and species level. References to modern revisions are provided. In addition, we have indicated instances where other authors have suggested possible synonymies and alternative names, or where there is uncertainty in the literature. It was beyond the scope of this project to undertake taxonomic revisions to confirm these suggestions, but the notes highlight genera and species that should be investigated if such work was to be carried out.

Three alphabetical appendices of names are provided to correlate the names used by Brownlie with our list:-

1. Names used by Brownlie linked to their currently accepted names.
2. New records for Fiji published since 1977.
3. Doubtful records and possible synonymies mentioned in the notes, linked to their currently accepted names.

### **Taxonomic treatment**

A revised total of 331 species is listed here. Of these, four are either undescribed or of uncertain species identity. In making changes to Brownlie's nomenclature, we have adopted a conservative approach. Nevertheless, since 1977, 29 species have been newly recorded for Fiji, and 79 of the previously recorded taxa now have different generic or species names — about 33% of the currently recognised fern flora. In addition, about 40% of the species are now placed in different families compared to Brownlie's treatment.

Of the total of 331 species, 6 are presumed to be introduced and 48 are regarded as endemic to Fiji. The latter is just 15% of the total and compares with a figure of 46% for the New Zealand fern flora (Brownsey 2001). The research conducted by Japanese pteridologists in the South Pacific (National Museum of Nature and Science 2008) has greatly reduced the number of endemic species recognised by Brownlie (1977) but we suspect that future work in the region will reduce this proportion still further.

<sup>E</sup> Species endemic to Fiji

\* Species considered to be introductions

^ Species not definitely represented in SUVA

Herbarium abbreviations follow Thiers (2011).

NMNS (2008) is used as an abbreviated reference for National Museum of Nature and Science (2008)

### **LYCOPODIACEAE**

We follow the classification of Øllgard (1987) recognising *Huperzia*, *Lycopodium* and *Lycopodiella* in Fiji, rather than the single genus *Lycopodium* listed by Brownlie (1977).

**HUPERZIA** Bernh.

*Huperzia carinata* (Desv. ex Poir.) Trevis.

*Huperzia foliosa* (Copel.) Holub

<sup>E</sup> *Huperzia magnifica* (Brownlie) Holub

Glenny (unpub.) strongly advocates including the Fijian endemic *H. magnifica* under *H. dalhousieana* (Spring) Trevis. which is distributed through Malesia and the west Pacific. However, this requires confirmation, as Chinnock (1998a) indicates that *H. dalhousieana* extends no further east than New Guinea.

*Huperzia melanesica* (Brownlie) Holub

*Huperzia nummulariifolia* (Blume) Jermy

*Huperzia parksii* (Copel.) Holub

*Huperzia phlegmaria* (L.) Rothm.

<sup>^</sup> *Huperzia phlegmarioides* (Gaud.) Rothm.

Recorded by NMNS (2008) but without citing a specimen. A description is given by Chinnock (1998a).

*Huperzia phyllantha* (Hook. et Arn.) Holub

*Huperzia serrata* (Thunb. ex Murray) Trevis.

Brownlie (1977) only records one specimen for Fiji, in BM (of which he saw a photograph), but there are now other specimens in SUVA. Not listed by NMNS (2008).

*Huperzia squarrosa* (G.Forst.) Trevis.

<sup>E</sup> *Huperzia subtrifoliata* (Brownlie) Holub

<sup>E</sup> *Huperzia trifoliata* (Copel.) Holub

<sup>^</sup> *Huperzia* sp. 1

Recorded and illustrated as an undescribed species by NMNS (2008) (TNS 9520650).

**LYCOPODIUM** L.

*Lycopodium clavatum* L.

**LYCOPODIELLA** Holub

*Lycopodiella cernua* (L.) Pic.Serm.

**SELAGINELLACEAE**

We follow the treatment of *Selaginella* in Fiji by Gardner (1997). *Selaginella hordeiformis* Baker was recorded by NMNS (2008) without reference to a specimen, but this species was specifically excluded by Gardner.

**SELAGINELLA** P.Beauv.

<sup>E</sup> *Selaginella breynioides* Baker

*Selaginella distans* Warb.

*Selaginella firmula* A.Braun ex Kuhn

*Selaginella laxa* Spring

Gardner (1997) suggests that this species is only dubiously distinct from *S. ciliaris* (Retz) Spring, but nevertheless retains it for Fiji. Glenny (unpub.) reduces it to synonymy with *S. ciliaris*, whilst Jermy & Holmes (1998) indicate that *S. ciliaris*

extends into the west Pacific but make no mention of *S. laxa*. The relationship of these two species needs further investigation.

*Selaginella rechingeri* Hieron. ex Rech.

*Selaginella victoriae* T.Moore

<sup>E</sup> *Selaginella viridangula* Spring

## OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

### BOTRYCHIUM Sw.

<sup>^</sup> *Botrychium daucifolium* Wall. ex Hook. et Grev.

*Brownlie 907*, cited by Brownlie (1977), is in CHR (340891!). NMNS (2008) state “*Botrychium daucifolium* is recorded from Fiji and Western Samoa. We could not find it from both islands”. Consequently, they do not list it, but we retain it here on the basis of Brownlie’s specimen in CHR.

### OPHIOGLOSSUM L.

*Ophioglossum pendulum* L.

<sup>^</sup> *Ophioglossum petiolatum* Hook.

*O. petiolatum* is often reduced to synonymy with *O. reticulatum*, but the two are retained here because of Brownlie’s statement that they appear to be restricted to different ecological conditions in Fiji. *DA 14540* cited by Brownlie (1977), is in CHR (340890!).

*Ophioglossum reticulatum* L.

## PSILOTACEAE

### PSILOTUM Sw.

*Psilotum complanatum* Sw.

*Psilotum nudum* (L.) P.Beauv.

### TMESIPTERIS Bernh.

*Tmesipteris truncata* (R.Br.) Desv.

NMNS (2008) also record *T. ob lanceolata* Copel. but this is now regarded as a synonym of *T. truncata* (Chinnock 1998b).

## EQUISETACEAE

### EQUISETUM L.

*Equisetum ramosissimum* Desf. subsp. *debile* (Roxb.) Hauke

Hauke (1963) refers Fijian material of *E. ramosissimum* to subsp. *debile*. Brownlie (1977) misspelt the specific epithet as “*ramossissimum*”.

## MARATTIACEAE

### ANGIOPTERIS Hoffm.

*Angiopteris evecta* (G.Forst.) Hoffm.

Var. *evecta* and var. *vaupelii* Hieron. are both recognised in Fiji by NMNS (2008) but without citing specimens. These varieties were not discussed by Brownlie (1977), and the key in NMNS (2008) suggests a lack of clear distinguishing characters. They require further investigation.

^ ***Angiopteris opaca*** Copel.

Brownlie (1977) stated that this species is known only from the Fijian type in MICH and differs from *A. evecta* by its degree of scaliness. However, NMNS (2008) indicate that they collected this species from Vanuatu and Samoa, as well as Fiji.

**PTISANA** Murdock

***Ptisana smithii*** (Mett. ex Kuhn) Murdock

Treated by Brownlie (1977) in *Marattia*.

**OSMUNDACEAE**

**LEPTOPTERIS** C.Presl

***Leptopteris wilkesiana*** (Brack.) H.Christ

**HYMENOPHYLLACEAE**

Brownlie (1977) recognised two large genera of filmy ferns — *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes* - and we follow his classification. However, Ebihara et al. (2006) subdivided *Trichomanes* into eight separate genera, and their alternative names are given if this treatment is preferred.

**HYMENOPHYLLUM** J.Sm.

***Hymenophyllum denticulatum*** Sw.

***Hymenophyllum feejeense*** Brack.

***Hymenophyllum flabellatum*** Labill.

***Hymenophyllum holochilum*** (Bosch) C.Chr.

Brownlie (1977) treated this species as *H. affine* Brack. but Ebihara & Iwatsuki (2007) have shown that it is a synonym of *H. holochilum*.

***Hymenophyllum imbricatum*** Blume

***Hymenophyllum javanicum*** Spreng.

Brownlie (1977) recognised *H. samoense* Baker as also being in Fiji but this is synonymised with *H. javanicum* by NMNS (2008).

^ ***Hymenophyllum macgillivrayi*** (Baker) Copel.

Recorded by Ebihara & Iwatsuki (2007), based on the type specimen collected by Macgillivray from Fiji (K). A description is given by Copeland (1937).

^ ***Hymenophyllum multifidum*** (G.Forst.) Sw.

Recorded by Ebihara & Iwatsuki (2007) but without citing a specimen. A description is given by Copeland (1937).

^ ***Hymenophyllum pallidum*** (Blume) Ebihara et K.Iwats.

Recorded by NMNS (2008) but without citing a specimen. A description is given by Bostock & Spokes (1998a).

***Hymenophyllum polyanthos*** (Sw.) Sw.

^ ***Hymenophyllum serrulatum*** (C.Presl) C.Chr.

Recorded by Ebihara & Iwatsuki (2007) but without citing a specimen. A description is given by Copeland (1937) as *H. meyenianum* (C.Presl) C.Chr.

^ ***Hymenophyllum tomaniiviense*** (Brownlie) Ebihara et K.Iwats.

Described as *Trichomanes* “*tomaiviense*” by Brownlie (1977) but this is a spelling

error (Ebihara et al. 2006). The species is treated in *Hymenophyllum* by Ebihara et al. (2006). Only one possible, unlocalised specimen was seen in SUVA. The holotype, *Brownlie 1776*, is in CHR (340646!).

### TRICHOMANES L.

***Trichomanes aphlebioides*** H.Christ

syn. *Crepidomanes aphlebioides* (H.Christ) I.M.Turner

***Trichomanes apiifolium*** C.Presl

syn. *Callistopteris apiifolia* (C.Presl) Copel.

***Trichomanes asae-grayi*** Bosch

syn. *Abrodictyum asae-grayi* (Bosch) Ebihara et K.Iwats.

***Trichomanes atrovirens*** (C.Presl) Kunze (Fig. 1a)

syn. *Cephalomanes atrovirens* C.Presl

Brownlie (1977) treated this species as *Trichomanes boryanum* Kunze, but NMNS (2008) synonymised it with *T. atrovirens* (as *Cephalomanes atrovirens* C.Presl).

***Trichomanes bimarginatum*** Bosch

syn. *Didymoglossum bimarginatum* (Bosch) Ebihara et K.Iwats.

***Trichomanes bipunctatum*** Poir.

syn. *Crepidomanes bipunctatum* (Poir.) Copel.

<sup>E</sup> ***Trichomanes caespifrons*** C.Chr.

Needs a new combination if treated as *Abrodictyum*.

Not recognised by NMNS (2008).

***Trichomanes caudatum*** Brack.

syn. *Abrodictyum caudatum* (Brack.) Ebihara et K.Iwats.

***Trichomanes dentatum*** Bosch

syn. *Abrodictyum dentatum* (Bosch) Ebihara et K.Iwats.

Glenny (unpub.) treats *Trichomanes dentatum* and *T. obscurum* Blume as one variable species under *T. obscurum*, but Murdock & Smith (2003) recognise *T. dentatum*. This requires further investigation.

***Trichomanes endlicherianum*** C.Presl

syn. *Polyphlebium endlicherianum* (C.Presl) Ebihara et K.Iwats.

***Trichomanes humile*** G.Forst.

syn. *Crepidomanes humile* (G.Forst.) Bosch

***Trichomanes intermedium*** Bosch

syn. *Crepidomanes intermedium* (Bosch) Ebihara et. K.Iwats.

***Trichomanes maximum*** Blume

syn. *Vandenboschia maxima* (Blume) Copel.

***Trichomanes minutum*** Blume

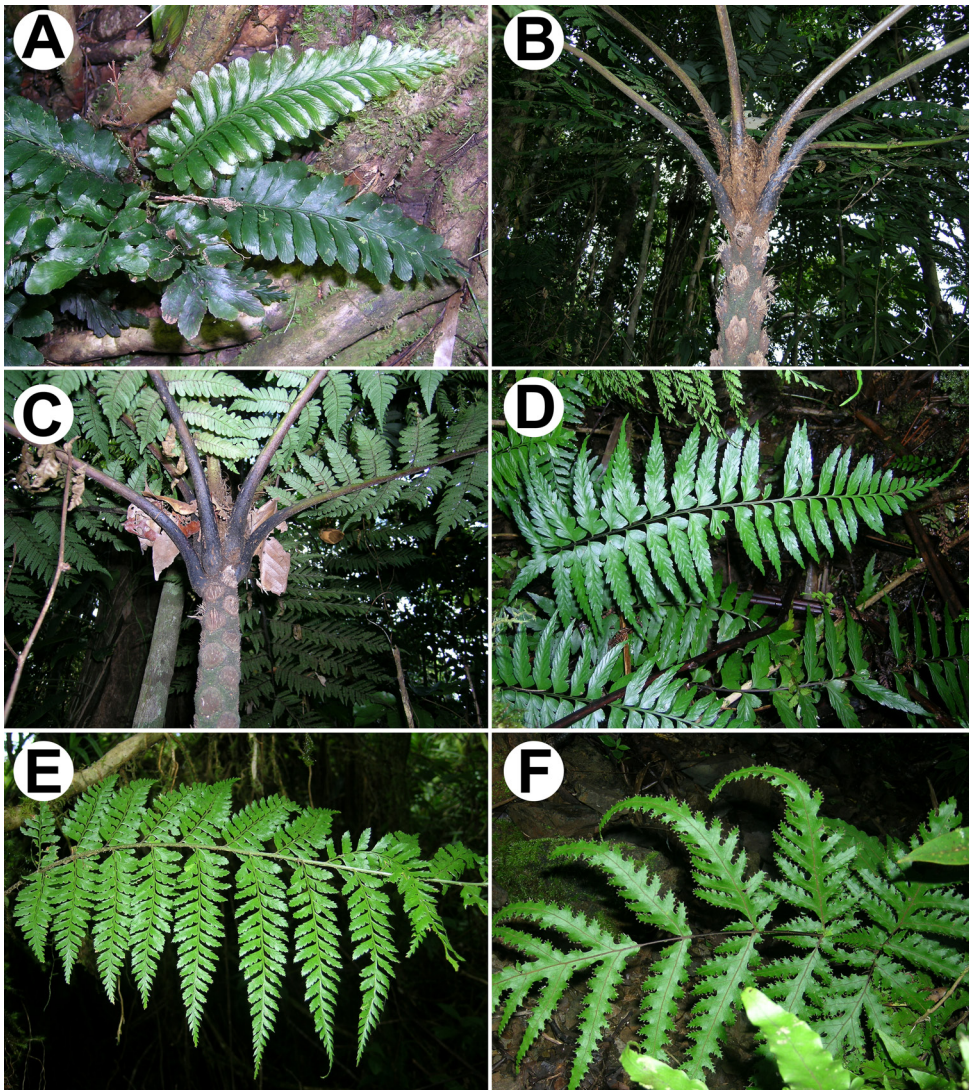
syn. *Crepidomanes minutum* (Blume) K.Iwats.

Brownlie (1977) recognised *Trichomanes saxifragoides* C.Presl but this is included within one polymorphic species, *T. minutum* (syn. *Crepidomanes minutum*), by Yoroï & Iwatsuki (1977), Ebihara et al. (2006) and NMNS (2008).

<sup>^</sup> ***Trichomanes motleyi*** Bosch

syn. *Didymoglossum motleyi* (Bosch) Ebihara et K.Iwats.

Brownlie (1977) treated this species as *Trichomanes cultratum* Baker, but this was synonymised with *T. motleyi* (as *Didymoglossum motleyi*) by NMNS (2008).



**Fig. 1.** Ferns of Fiji. **a**, *Trichomanes atrovirens* (WELT P022770). Treated as *Trichomanes boryanum* by Brownlie (1977) and as *Cephalomanes atrovirens* by NMNS (2008); **b**, the Fijian endemic *Cyathea microlepidota*, whose longer stipes distinguish it from the otherwise similar *C. propinqua*; **c**, the Fijian endemic *Cyathea propinqua*; **d**, *Asplenium lobulatum* (WELT P022796). Recorded for Fiji by Parris (1994), having been previously misidentified as *A. polyodon*, *A. insiticium*, or as hybrids between the two by Brownlie (1977); **e**, *Polystichum* aff. *moluccense* (WELT P022791), following Parris (1994). Listed as *P. aculeatum* by Brownlie (1977); **f**, the Fijian endemic *Tectaria godeffroyi* (WELT P022774), with its distinctive marginal sori.



***Trichomanes tahitense*** Nadeaudsyn. *Didymoglossum tahitense* (Nadeaud) Ebihara et K.Iwats^ ***Trichomanes vitiense*** Bakersyn. *Crepidomanes vitiense* (Baker) Bostock.

Known from Fiji only by the type in K.

**GLEICHENIACEAE**

Brownlie (1977) recognised only two genera of umbrella ferns in Fiji — *Gleichenia* and *Dicranopteris* — but, following Smith et al. (2006), we recognise *Diplopterygium* and *Sticherus* in place of *Gleichenia sens. lat.*

**DICRANOPTERIS** Bernh.<sup>E</sup> ***Dicranopteris caudata*** (Copel.) H.St.John^ ***Dicranopteris curranii*** Copel.

Collected and recorded by NMNS (2008) (TNS 9521360). A description is given by Holttum (1959).

***Dicranopteris linearis*** (Burm.f.) Underw.

It is unclear which variety of this species Fijian material should be referred to.

**DIPLOPTERYGIUM** (Diels) Nakai***Diplopterygium longissimum*** (Blume) Nakai

Included by Brownlie in *Gleichenia sens. lat.*

**STICHERUS** C.Presl***Sticherus oceanicus*** (Kuhn) H.St.John

Included by Brownlie in *Gleichenia sens. lat.*

**DIPTERIDACEAE**

*Dipteris* was included in the Polypodiaceae by Brownlie (1977) but is now generally included in its own family (Smith et al. 2006).

**DIPTERIS** Reinw.***Dipteris conjugata*** Reinw.**LYGODIACEAE**

Brownlie (1977) included *Lygodium* within Schizaeaceae, but Lygodiaceae is recognised as a separate family by Smith et al. (2006).

**LYGODIUM** Sw.^ ***Lygodium microphyllum*** (Cav.) R.Br.

Recorded and collected by NMNS (2008) but without citing a specimen. A description is given by Chinnock (1998c).

***Lygodium reticulatum*** Schkuhr**SCHIZAEACEAE****SCHIZAEA** Sm.***Schizaea dichotoma*** (L.) Sm.^ ***Schizaea fistulosa*** Labill.

Only one sterile specimen (Wilson 7), cited by Brownlie (1977), was seen in SUVA.

***Schizaea melanesica*** Selling

## SALVINIACEAE

*SALVINIA* Ség.\* *Salvinia molesta* D.S.Mitch.

Recorded as *S. auriculata* Aubl. by Brownlie (1977) but almost certainly the Fijian plant is referable to the rampant tropical Kariba weed (Mitchell 1972). All specimens in SUVA are sterile and cannot be identified with certainty.

## CYATHEACEAE

Smith et al. (2006) recognise four genera amongst those species included within *Cyathea* by Brownlie (1977), but we recognise them at the subgeneric level following Large & Braggins (2004). Alternative names in *Alsophila*, *Gymnosphaera* and *Sphaeropteris* are provided where they exist.

*CYATHEA* Sm.*Cyathea affinis* (G.Forst.) Sw.

syn. *Alsophila tahitensis* Brack. (non *A. affinis* Fée)

*Cyathea alta* Copel.

syn. *Alsophila alta* (Copel.) R.M.Tryon

Confused with the unrelated *C. alata* (E.Fourn.) Copel. from New Caledonia by NMNS (2008).

*Cyathea decurrens* (Hook.) Copel.*Cyathea hornei* (Baker) Copel.

syn. *Gymnosphaera hornei* (Baker) Copel.

*Cyathea lunulata* (G.Forst.) Copel. subsp. *vitiensis* (Carruth.) Holttum

syn. *Sphaeropteris lunulata* (G.Forst.) R.M.Tryon

NMNS (2008) also record *Cyathea lunulata* subsp. *lunulata* without citing a specimen. However, the infraspecific treatment of *C. lunulata* needs further investigation before accepting both subspecies in Fiji. The combination for subsp. *vitiensis* in *Sphaeropteris* has not been made.

*Cyathea medullaris* (G.Forst.) Sw.

syn. *Sphaeropteris medullaris* (G.Forst.) Bernh.

Whether Fijian material is the same as the New Zealand species requires further investigation.

<sup>E</sup> *Cyathea microlepidota* Copel. (Fig. 1b)

syn. *Sphaeropteris microlepidota* (Copel.) R.M.Tryon

Not listed by NMNS (2008). Based on specimens in SUVA and our own field observations, *Cyathea microlepidota* (Fig. 1b) and *C. propinqua* (Fig. 1c) are clearly distinct from one another and other tree ferns in Fiji.

<sup>E</sup> <sup>^</sup> *Cyathea plagiostegia* Copel.

syn. *Alsophila plagiostegia* (Copel.) R.M.Tryon

Known only from the type in BISH and one barely fertile specimen in SUVA. Distinguished from *C. affinis* only by size and a darker indusium. Requires further investigation.

<sup>E</sup> *Cyathea propinqua* Mett. (Fig. 1c)

syn. *Sphaeropteris propinqua* (Mett.) R.M.Tryon

Not listed by NMNS (2008). Based on specimens in SUVA and our own field

observations, *Cyathea microlepidota* (Fig. 1b) and *C. propinqua* (Fig. 1c) are clearly distinct from one another and other tree ferns in Fiji.

^ ***Cyathea subsessilis*** Copel.

syn. *Sphaeropteris subsessilis* (Copel.) R.M.Tryon

Collected once in Fiji and differs from *C. propinqua* only in size and scale type. Not listed by NMNS (2008), and requires further investigation.

***Cyathea truncata*** (Brack.) Copel.

syn. *Sphaeropteris truncata* (Brack.) R.M.Tryon

## DICKSONIACEAE

Brownlie (1977) included all the tree fern genera in Cyatheaceae, but following Smith et al. (2006) we recognise Dicksoniaceae as a separate family from Cyatheaceae.

***CALOCHLAENA*** (Maxon) M.D.Turner et R.A.White

Maxon (1922) described *Culcita blepharodes* from material collected in Fiji by the Wilkes Expedition. White & Turner (1988) regarded it as a synonym of the Australian endemic *Calochlaena dubia* (R.Br.) M.D.Turner et R.A.White, being either incorrectly attributed to Fiji or an introduction from Australia. No other Fijian specimens are known, and Brownlie (1977) did not mention Maxon's species. Its presence in Fiji requires confirmation.

***Calochlaena straminea*** (Labill.) M.D.Turner et R.A.White

This species was included in *Culcita* by Brownlie (1977), but White & Turner (1988) transferred it to the new genus *Calochlaena*.

## DICKSONIA L'Hér.

***Dicksonia brackenridgei*** Mett.

## LINDSAEACEAE

***LINDSAEA*** Dryand. ex Sm.

***Lindsaea agatii*** (Brack.) Lehtonen et Tuomisto

Recognised by Brownlie (1977) as a subspecies of *L. ensifolia* but raised to species rank by Lehtonen et al. (2010).

***Lindsaea gueriniana*** (Gaudich.) Desv.

Not listed by Kramer (1970) for Fiji but recorded by Brownlie (1977) "for the first time ... in a very restricted area ... near the summit of Mt Korobaba" supported by two specimens. Not listed by NMNS (2008).

***Lindsaea harveyi*** Carruth. ex Seem.

***Lindsaea lapeyrousei*** (Hook.) Baker

Listed as *Lindsaea lapeyrousii* subsp. *fijiensis* K.U.Kramer by Brownlie (1977), but Lehtonen et al. (2010) corrected the spelling to *L. lapeyrousei* and rejected the subspecies. The species was not listed by NMNS (2008), but is accepted here following Lehtonen et al. (2010).

***Lindsaea moorei*** (Hook.) E.Fourn.

***Lindsaea obtusa*** J.Sm. ex Hook.

Brownlie (1977) states that this species has been collected only once in Fiji, and is otherwise distributed from Taiwan and Micronesia to Queensland. Kramer

(1970) notes that it is largely replaced in the Pacific by *L. harveyi*. Glenny (unpub.) suggests that there is only one variable species. The presence of *L. obtusa* in Fiji therefore needs confirmation. There are two possible collections in SUVA. Not listed by NMNS (2008).

***Lindsaea pacifica*** K.U.Kramer

***Lindsaea pickeringii*** (Brack.) Mett. ex Kuhn

^ ***Lindsaea propinqua*** Hook. in Night.

Very dubiously recorded for Fiji by Kramer (1970) on the basis of two poorly localised 19th century collections in US. Accepted by Brownlie (1977) but not listed by NMNS (2008).

***Lindsaea pulchra*** (Brack.) Carruth. ex Seem. var. ***pulchra***

E ***Lindsaea pulchra*** (Brack.) Carruth. ex Seem. var. ***protracta*** (Copel.) Brownlie

^ ***Lindsaea repens*** (Bory) Thwaites var. ***marquesensis*** E.D.Br.

Brownlie (1977) recognised, but did not list, any specimens of var. *marquesensis*; however, Kramer (1970) cites seven Fijian collections.

***Lindsaea repens*** (Bory) Thwaites var. ***sessilis*** (Copel.) K.U.Kramer

Based on DNA sequence analysis, Lehtonen et al. (2010) raised *L. repens* var. *sessilis* to species rank as *L. sessilis* Copel., and suggested that many of the other varieties of *L. repens* might warrant the same status. However, they did not analyse var. *marquesensis* and its correct rank remains uncertain. Both Fijian taxa are therefore retained here as varieties of *L. repens* until a full analysis is completed.

***Lindsaea rigida*** J.Sm.

***Lindsaea tetragona*** K.U.Kramer

E ***Lindsaea vitiensis*** K.U.Kramer

#### ODONTOSORIA Fée

***Odontosoria chinensis*** (L.) J.Sm.

Treated in *Sphenomeris* by Brownlie (1977), but referred to *Odontosoria* by Lehtonen et al. (2010).

#### TAPEINIDIUM (C.Presl) C.Chr.

***Tapeinidium denhamii*** (Hook.) C.Chr.

***Tapeinidium melanesicum*** K.U.Kramer

#### SACCOLOMATACEAE

Brownlie (1977) regarded these species as belonging to *Orthiopteris* in the Dennstaedtiaceae. We follow Smith et al. (2006) in treating them as *Saccoloma* in the Saccolomataceae.

#### SACCOLOMA Kaulf.

E ***Saccoloma ferulaceum*** (T.Moore) R.M.Tryon et A.F.Tryon

***Saccoloma tenue*** (Brack.) Mett.

#### DENNSTAEDTIACEAE

Brownlie (1977) recognised Dennstaedtiaceae and Hypolepidaceae but, following Smith et al. (2006), we include them both within the Dennstaedtiaceae. Schuettpelz & Pryer (2007) found *Dennstaedtia* to be strongly polyphyletic, suggesting that the generic classification of this group needs further investigation.

**DENNSTAEDTIA** Bernh.*Dennstaedtia flaccida* (G.Forst.) Bernh.*Dennstaedtia glabrata* (Ces.) C.Chr.<sup>E</sup> *Dennstaedtia inermis* (Baker) Brownlie**HISTIOPTERIS** (Thunb.) J.Sm.*Histiopteris incisa* (Thunb.) J.Sm.<sup>E</sup> *Histiopteris sinuata* (Brack.) J.Sm.

Glenny (unpub.) suggests *H. stipulacea* (Hook.) Copel. (Malesia), *H. sinuata* (Fiji), *H. integrifolia* Copel. (Manus Island) and *H. herbacea* Copel. (Solomon Islands) could all be regarded as a single species, and this requires further investigation. Note that while the stipules in *H. sinuata* are greatly reduced, they are *not* absent as stated by Brownlie (1977).

**HYPOLEPIS** Bernh.*Hypolepis elegans* Carruth.<sup>^</sup> *Hypolepis tenuifolia* (G.Forst.) Bernh. ex C.Presl

Brownlie (1977) described this species as *H. nausoriensis*. NMNS (2008) followed his treatment, but the name was reduced to synonymy under *H. tenuifolia* by Brownsey (1987). The type of *H. nausoriensis* is in CHR!

**MICROLEPIA** C.Presl*Microlepia speluncae* (L.) T.Moore<sup>^</sup> *Microlepia strigosa* (Thunb.) C.Presl

Known from a single collection in UC from near Nadarivatu.

<sup>E</sup> *Microlepia vitiensis* Brownlie**PTERIDIUM** Gled. ex Scop.*Pteridium esculentum* (G.Forst.) Cockayne**PTERIDACEAE**

We follow Smith et al. (2006) in recognising the large family Pteridaceae, in contrast to Brownlie (1977) who assigned this group to Vittariaceae and Adiantaceae. *Stenochlaena*, included here by Brownlie, is now recognised in Blechnaceae.

**ACROSTICHUM** L.*Acrostichum aureum* L.*Acrostichum speciosum* Willd.

Recorded by Parris (1994), and accepted here, but not listed by NMNS (2008). A description is given by Kramer & McCarthy (1998).

**ADIANTUM** L.<sup>\*</sup>*Adiantum capillus-veneris* L.

Recorded by NMNS (2008) without citing a specimen. The identity of this species needs confirmation (cf. *A. tenerum* Sw.) but it appears to be well established in Suva. There is also a specimen in SUVA from “Naitasiri, forest behind Sawani village, Brownlie 774”. A description of *A. capillus-veneris* is given by Bostock (1998a).

*Adiantum diaphanum* Blume

*Adiantum hispidulum* Sw.

<sup>E</sup> *Adiantum hornei* Baker

*Adiantum philippense* L.

Treated as *A. lunulatum* Burm.f. by Glennly (unpub.).

\* *Adiantum trapeziforme* L.

This species appears to be well established in several places in the south of Viti Levu. There are also two specimens in SUVA from “Ba, Mt Natobilibili, hill slope 1900 ft, *D. Koroiveibau*, 10.4.1965 (14198)” and “Viti Levu, Nadroga, Nagalemarie, *S. Vodonaivalu 1614*, 8.8.1989”. It was recorded by NMNS (2008) without citing a specimen. A description is given by Mickel & Smith (2004).

**ANTROPHYUM** Kaulf.

*Antrophyum alatum* Brack.

Glennly (unpub.) includes this species under *A. callifolium* Blume, but Pichi-Sermolli (1991) and Jones (1998c) treat them as separate species, and *A. alatum* is retained here.

*Antrophyum plantagineum* (Cav.) Kaulf.

*Antrophyum semicostatum* Blume

<sup>^</sup> *Antrophyum smithii* C.Chr. in A.C.Sm.

Known only from specimens in BISH and US according to Brownlie (1977), but collected and recorded by NMNS (2008).

*Antrophyum subfalcatum* Brack.

**CERATOPTERIS** Brongn.

\* *Ceratopteris thalictroides* (L.) Brongn.

**CHEILANTHES** Sw.

<sup>^</sup> *Cheilanthes farinosa* (Forssk.) Kaulf.

Brownlie (1977) recorded this species for Fiji on the basis of a “somewhat doubtful identification” of a single collection in K from west-central Viti Levu. This specimen needs checking to determine if it should be identified as *Pityrogramma calomelanos*, now recognised as adventive in Fiji (see below).

*Cheilanthes nudiuscula* (R.Br.) T.Moore

Listed as *C. hirsuta* (Poir.) Mett. by Brownlie (1977) but reduced to synonymy under *C. nudiuscula* by Chambers & Farrant (1998).

*Cheilanthes tenuifolia* (Burm.f.) Sw.

**CONIOGRAMME** Fée

*Coniogramme fraxinea* (D.Don) Diels

**DORYOPTERIS** J.Sm.

*Doryopteris concolor* (Langsd. et Fisch.) Kuhn

**MONOGRAMMA** Schkuhr***Monogramma paradoxa*** (Fée) Bedd.

Recognised by Brownlie (1977) and NMNS (2008) as *Vaginularia angustissima* but included in the synonymy of *Monogramma paradoxa* by Christensen (1906). *Vaginularia* is reduced to synonymy with *Monogramma* by Smith et al. (2006).

**PITYROGRAMMA** Link^\* ***Pityrogramma calomelanos*** (L.) Link

This species was seen by us in southern Viti Levu, and was collected and recorded by NMNS (2008) (TNS 9528567). Note comments under *Cheilanthes farinosa* (above). A description of *Pityrogramma calomelanos* is given by Bostock (1998a).

**PTERIS** L.***Pteris comans*** G.Forst.***Pteris ensiformis*** Burm.f.***Pteris excelsa*** Gaudich.***Pteris litoralis*** Rech.***Pteris mertensoides*** Willd.^ ***Pteris milneana*** (Hook.) Baker

Included within *P. tripartita* by Brownlie (1977), but recorded separately by Parris (1994) and accepted here. A diagnosis is given by Copeland (1929).

^ ***Pteris multifida*** Poir.

Collected and recorded by NMNS (2008) (TNS 9509957). A description is given by Li et al. (1975).

***Pteris pacifica*** Hieron.E ***Pteris parhamii*** Brownlie

Described as a new endemic species by Brownlie (1977), but included within *P. wernerii* (Rosenst.) Holttum by Glenny (unpub.). Brownlie's name is retained here, but needs further investigation.

^ ***Pteris tremula*** R.Br.

Known only from a single collection in BISH from Kadavu according to Brownlie (1977), but also recorded by NMNS (2008) without citing a specimen.

***Pteris tripartita*** Sw.E ***Pteris vitiensis*** Baker***Pteris vittata*** L.**SYNGRAMMA** J.Sm.***Syngamma borneensis*** (Hook.) J.Sm.E ***Syngamma spathulata*** (C.Chr.) Holttum**TAENITIS** Willd. ex Schkuhr

*Taenitis blechnoides* (Willd.) Sw. is listed for Fiji by Holttum (1968), Kato (1988), Bostock (1998a) and Glenny (unpub.) but specifically excluded by Brownlie (1977, p. 6). No specimens are cited by these authors, and none were seen in SUVA. Its presence in Fiji therefore needs confirmation.

***Taenitis hookeri*** (C.Chr.) Holttum***Taenitis pinnata*** (J.Sm.) Holttum var. ***pinnata***

*Taenitis pinnata* (J.Sm.) Holttum var. *brachysora* (Baker) Holttum

<sup>E</sup> *Taenitis pinnata* (J.Sm.) Holttum var. *polypodioides* (Baker) Holttum

#### VITTARIA Sm.

*Vittaria elongata* Sw.

*Vittaria scolopendrina* (Bory) Thwaites

#### ASPLENIACEAE

Brownlie (1977) recognised both *Asplenium* and *Loxoscapha* in Fiji, but we follow Smith et al. (2006) in reducing *Loxoscapha* to synonymy under *Asplenium*, and accepting *Hymenasplenium* as a segregate genus.

#### ASPLENIUM L.

*Asplenium amboinense* Willd.

*Asplenium australasicum* Hook.

*Asplenium bipinnatifidum* Baker

*Asplenium carruthersii* Baker

Noted by Glenny (unpub.) as similar to *A. oligolepidum* C.Chr. of New Caledonia.

*Asplenium caudatum* G.Forst.

*Asplenium cuneatum* Lam.

*Asplenium gibberosum* (G.Forst.) Mett.

Treated by Brownlie (1977) in *Loxoscapha*, but now generally included in *Asplenium*.

<sup>E</sup> *Asplenium induratum* Hook.

*Asplenium insiticium* Brack.

*Asplenium laserpitiifolium* Lam.

Glenny (unpub.) suggests that the relationship of this species to *A. neolaserpitiifolium* Tardieu et Ching and *A. pseudolaserpitiifolium* Tardieu et Ching requires further investigation.

*Asplenium lobulatum* Mett. ex Kuhn (Fig. 1d)

Recorded by Parris (1994). Several specimens in SUVA belong to this species, but were previously misidentified as *A. polyodon*, *A. insiticium*, or as hybrids between the two (as discussed by Brownlie 1977, p. 217). A description is given by Christensen (1943).

*Asplenium marattioides* (Brack.) C.Chr.

*Asplenium nidus* L.

*Asplenium polyodon* G.Forst.

<sup>E</sup> *Asplenium stenolobum* C.Chr.

Treated as *Loxoscapha foeniculaceum* (Hook.) T.Moore by Brownlie, but now generally included in *Asplenium*. Christensen (1906) proposed *A. stenolobum* as a *nomen novum* for this species because of an earlier homonym. Should be compared with Samoan material, especially *A. powellii* Baker.

*Asplenium tenerum* G.Forst.

#### HYMENASPLENIUM Hayata

*Hymenasplenium excisum* (C.Presl) S.Linds.

Treated as *Asplenium excisum* C.Presl by Brownlie (1977) but now included in *Hymenasplenium*.



***Hymenasplenium unilaterale*** (Lam.) Hayata

Treated as *Asplenium unilaterale* Lam. by Brownlie (1977) but now included in *Hymenasplenium*.

**THELYPTERIDACEAE**

Following Holttum (1971), Brownlie (1977) recognised nine genera of Thelypteridaceae in Fiji. His classification is accepted here, with the addition of *Chingia* and *Pseudophegopteris* recorded by Parris (1994).

**CHINGIA** Holttum^ ***Chingia*** sp. 1 aff. ***imponens*** (Ces.) Holttum

Collected, recorded and illustrated by NMNS (2008) (TNS 9527705, 9527706, 9523655).

^ ***Chingia longissima*** (Brack.) Holttum

Recorded by Parris (1994). A description is given by Holttum (1977).

**CHRISTELLA** H.Lév.

***Christella arida*** (D.Don) Holttum

***Christella dentata*** (Forssk.) Brownsey et Jermy

***Christella harveyi*** (Mett.) Holttum

***Christella pacifica*** Holttum

***Christella parasitica*** (L.) H.Lév.

***Christella subpubescens*** (Blume) Holttum

**CORYPHOPTERIS** Holttum

***Coryphopteris seemanii*** Holttum

E ^ ***Coryphopteris vitiensis*** Holttum

Specimens cited by Brownlie (1977), including *Brownlie 900, 1777* (isotype, CHR 339288) and *DA 18769A*, are in CHR!

**CYCLOSORUS** Link

***Cyclosorus interruptus*** (Willd.) H.Itô

Listed as *C. tottus* (Thunb.) Pic.Serm. by Brownlie (1977), but treated as *C. interruptus* by Holttum (1977).

**MACROTHELYPTERIS** (H.Itô) Ching

***Macrothelypteris polypodioides*** (Hook.) Holttum

***Macrothelypteris torresiana*** (Gaudich.) Ching

**PLESIONEURON** (Holttum) Holttum

NMNS (2008) indicated that there was a previous record of *Plesioneuron attenuatum* (Brack.) Holttum from Fiji, but did not collect a specimen themselves or cite an earlier reference. Holttum (1975) regarded this species as distributed from “Bismarck Archipelago to Tahiti”, but did not cite any Fijian specimens. Brownlie did not record the species in Fiji and hence its occurrence there is unsubstantiated.

E ***Plesioneuron archboldiae*** (Copel.) Holttum

***Plesioneuron hopeanum*** (Baker) Holttum

***Plesioneuron prenticei*** (Carruth.) Holttum

**PNEUMATOPTERIS** Nakai

***Pneumatopteris costata*** (Brack.) Holttum

***Pneumatopteris magnifica*** (Copel.) Holttum

*P. transversaria* (Brack.) Holttum is listed for Fiji by Holttum (1977) but Fijian material is reduced to synonymy with *P. magnifica* by Brownlie (1977).

<sup>E</sup> ***Pneumatopteris parksii*** (F. Ballard) Holttum

**PRONEPHRIUM** C. Presl

Glenny (unpub.) and Bostock (1998b) list *P. asperum* (C. Presl) Holttum for Fiji but without any cited specimens. However, it is not listed by Brownlie (1977) or by Holttum (1977) for the Pacific, and its presence in Fiji remains unsubstantiated.

***Pronephrium beccarianum*** (Ces.) Holttum

***Pronephrium rubrinerve*** (Mett.) Holttum

***Pronephrium triphyllum*** (Sw.) Holttum

**PSEUDOPHEGPTERIS** Ching

<sup>^</sup> ***Pseudophegopteris paludosa*** (Blume) Ching

Described as *P. fijiensis* Kramer et Zogg (1988) (holotype Z, isotype K) but reduced to synonymy with *P. paludosa* by Parris (1994). Its relationship to *P. persimilis* (Baker) Holttum from Samoa needs further study. Only one possible specimen seen in SUVA.

**SPHAEROSTEPHANOS** J. Sm.

***Sphaerostephanos decadens*** (Baker) Holttum

Listed as *Cyclosorus decadens* by Brownlie (1977).

***Sphaerostephanos heterocarpus*** (Blume) Holttum

Listed as *Cyclosorus suprastrigosus* (Rosenst.) Copel. by Brownlie (1977), but treated as *S. heterocarpus* and later reduced to synonymy by Holttum (1977, 1981).

***Sphaerostephanos invisus*** (G. Forst.) Holttum

***Sphaerostephanos unitus*** (L.) Holttum

**WOODSIACEAE**

This group was previously included in Athyriaceae by Brownlie (1977), but is treated in the Woodsiaceae by Smith et al. (2006).

**DEPARIA** Hook. et Grev.

***Deparia boryana*** (Willd.) M. Kato

Treated in *Lunathyrium* by Brownlie (1977) but transferred to *Deparia* by Kato (1984).

<sup>E</sup> ***Deparia gordonii*** (Baker) M. Kato

Treated in *Lunathyrium* by Brownlie (1977) but transferred to *Deparia* by Kato (1984).

<sup>^</sup> ***Deparia japonica*** (Thunb.) M. Kato

Collected, recorded and illustrated by NMNS (2008) (TNS 9523481), in addition to *D. petersenii*. Descriptions distinguishing the two are given by Kato (1984).

***Deparia petersenii*** (Kunze) M.Kato

Treated as *Lunathyrium japonicum* (Thunb.) Sa.Kurata by Brownlie (1977) but Fijian material was placed in *Deparia petersenii* by Kato (1984).

**DIPLAZIOPSIS** C.Chr.***Diplaziopsis javanica*** (Blume) C.Chr.**DIPLAZIUM** Sw.***Diplazium bulbiferum*** Brack.

Glenny (unpub.) also lists *D. dameriae* Pic.Serm. for Fiji, but cites no specimen. Pichi Sermolli (1991) confirms the two species are different, but lists only *D. bulbiferum* from Fiji. All material in SUVA is similar to *D. bulbiferum* with eroded basicopic pinnules, and no sign of auricles as in *D. dameriae*.

***Diplazium dietrichianum*** (Luerss.) C.Chr.

Treated as *Diplazium esculentum* (Retz.) Sw. by Brownlie. *Diplazium dietrichianum* is listed for Fiji by Jones (1998a), separating it from *D. esculentum sens. str.* by the vein pattern, but no specimen is cited. All Fijian specimens in SUVA and CHR have the vein pattern of *D. dietrichianum*. *Diplazium esculentum* may also be present in Fiji, but this needs confirmation. Some CHR specimens labelled by Brownlie as *D. esculentum* approach *D. dilatatum*.

***Diplazium dilatatum*** Blume***Diplazium echinatum*** C.Chr.<sup>E</sup> <sup>^</sup> ***Diplazium gillespiei*** (Copel.) M.Kato

Treated as *Lunathyrium gillespiei* by Brownlie (1977) but transferred to *Diplazium* by Kato (1984). Recorded by Brownlie from a single collection in US from Namosi, but also collected and recorded by NMNS (2008) (TNS 9522685).

***Diplazium harpeodes*** T.Moore***Diplazium melanocaulon*** Brack. var. *melanocaulon****Diplazium melanocaulon*** Brack. var. *coriaceum* (Carruth. ex Seem.) Brownlie***Diplazium proliferum*** (Lam.) Kaulf.

Brownlie (1977) attributes the authority for this combination to du Petit-Thouars but, as explained by Ballard (1955), the combination was not validly made, and the correct citation is *Diplazium proliferum* (Lam.) Kaulf., Enum. Filic. 182 (1824).

**BLECHNACEAE****BLECHNUM** L.***Blechnum chambersii*** Tindale

Treated as *B. doodioides* (Brack.) Brownlie by Brownlie (1977), but this is a later homonym of *B. doodioides* Hook. Parris (1980) reinstated the name *B. chambersii*. The relationship of this species to *B. norfolkianum* (Heward) C.Chr. needs further investigation.

<sup>E</sup> ***Blechnum difforme*** Copel.<sup>^</sup> <sup>\*</sup> ***Blechnum gibbum*** (Labill.) Mett.

Recorded only once from an unlocalised specimen in BISH. Considered by Brownlie (1977) to be possibly naturalised.

***Blechnum melanocaulon*** (Brack.) T.C.Chambers et P.A.Farrant

Treated as *B. coriaceum* (Brack.) Brownlie by Brownlie (1977) and NMNS (2008) but reduced to synonymy with *B. melanocaulon* by Chambers & Farrant (2001).

***Blechnum milnei*** (Carruth.) C.Chr.

***Blechnum orientale*** L.

***Blechnum pilosum*** (Brack.) Brownlie

Brownlie (1977) suggests this may be a race of *B. vulcanicum* (Blume) Kuhn, but Chambers & Farrant (2001) note that some forms of *B. vulcanicum* outside Malesia warrant separate taxonomic status. Fijian material needs further investigation.

<sup>E</sup> ***Blechnum vittatum*** Brack.

**DOODIA** R.Br.

Molecular evidence suggests that *Doodia* is nested within *Blechnum* (Shepherd et al. 2007), and that a new generic classification is required within Blechnaceae.

***Doodia brackenridgei*** Carruth. ex Seem.

<sup>^</sup> ***Doodia media*** R.Br.

Recorded by NMNS (2008) but without citing a specimen. A description is given by Parris (1998).

**STENOCHLAENA** J.Sm.

Included by Brownlie (1977) in Adiantaceae, but now treated in the Blechnaceae (Smith et al. 2006).

***Stenochlaena palustris*** (Burm.f.) Bedd.

**HYPODEMATIACEAE**

Reinstated by Christenhusz et al. (2011) for *Didymochlaena*, *Hypodematium*, and *Leucostegia*, after being included tentatively in the Dryopteridaceae by Smith et al. (2006); also see Schuettpelz & Pryer (2007). Brownlie (1977) included *Didymochlaena* in his Aspidiaceae and *Leucostegia* in the Davalliaceae.

**DIDYMOCHLAENA** Desv.

***Didymochlaena truncatula*** (Sw.) J.Sm.

**LEUCOSTEGIA** C.Presl

***Leucostegia pallida*** (Mett.) Copel.

**DRYOPTERIDACEAE**

The Dryopteridaceae, as construed by Smith et al. (2006), includes genera that were mostly placed in either the Aspidiaceae or Lomariopsidaceae (*Bolbitis*, *Elaphoglossum* and *Lomagamma*) by Brownlie (1977).

**ACROPHORUS** C.Presl

***Acrophorus nodosus*** C.Presl

Listed as *A. blumei* Ching ex C.Chr. by Brownlie (1977) but *A. nodosus* is an earlier valid name (fide Parris et al. 1992).

**ARACHNIODES** Blume

***Arachniodes aristata*** (G.Forst.) Tindale

**BOLBITIS** Schott

*Bolbitis quoyana* (Gaudich.) Ching is recorded for Fiji by Hennipman (1977), and listed by Jones (1998b) and Glenny (unpub.), but specifically excluded by Brownlie (1977, p. 6). It may have been confused with *B. vanuaensis*.

***Bolbitis lonchophora*** (Kunze) C.Chr.

Included as *B. palustris* (Brack.) Hennipman by Brownlie (1977), but reduced to synonymy under *B. lonchophora* by Hennipman (1977). The author citation is given incorrectly as “(Fée) C.Chr.” by Hennipman.

***Bolbitis rivularis*** (Brack.) Ching in C.Chr.

Recorded as a hybrid ( $\times$ *rivularis*) by NMNS (2008) but without any indication of parentage. Its status requires further investigation.

***Bolbitis vanuaensis*** Brownlie

This species was described by Brownlie (1977) and may be the same species as that identified as *B. quoyana* by Hennipman and other authors, but the descriptions of the width of the fertile pinnae do not match. Requires further investigation.

**CTENITIS** (C.Chr.) C.Chr.<sup>E</sup> ***Ctenitis fijiensis*** (Hook.) Copel.<sup>E</sup> <sup>^</sup> ***Ctenitis minima*** Brownlie

The generic position of this species is unclear. It is known only from the type in US. Holttum (1985) suggested that it belonged in *Tectaria*, but there is an earlier homonym *T. minima* Underw.

<sup>^</sup> ***Ctenitis subglandulosa*** (Hance) Ching

Recorded for Fiji, together with a description, by Holttum (1985). *DA 1745* in SUVA may be this species.

<sup>E</sup> <sup>^</sup> ***Ctenitis waiwaiensis*** (C.Chr.) Brownlie

The generic position of this species is unclear. It is known only from the type in K. Holttum (1985) suggested that it belongs in *Dryoathyrium* (= *Deparia* according to Smith et al. 2006), but it needs a new combination if transferred to *Deparia*. Brownlie (1977) thought its appearance was more suggestive of *Hypolepis*.

**DRYOPTERIS** Adans.***Dryopteris hasseltii*** (Blume) C.Chr.

Included under *Arachniodes* by Brownlie (1977) but now generally treated in *Dryopteris* (fide Parris et al. 1992).

<sup>^</sup> ***Dryopteris hirtipes*** (Blume) Kuntze

Specimens cited by Brownlie (1977), including *Brownlie 911, 912* and *1814*, are in CHR! (CHR 338837, 338833, 338836, respectively).

***Dryopteris maxima*** (Baker) C.Chr.

Treated in *Arachniodes* by Brownlie (1977), but in *Dryopteris* by NMNS (2008). Very similar to *Dryopteris arborescens* (Baker) Kuntze from Samoa and the Solomon Islands (Christensen 1943; Glenny unpub.) and to *D. subarborea* (Christensen 1943, Brownlie 1977). It requires further investigation.

***Dryopteris subarborea*** (Baker) C.Chr.

**ELAPHOGLOSSUM** Schott ex J.Sm.

*Elaphoglossum* is in urgent need of revision in the Pacific. Seven new species were described by Krajina (1938) and another by Brownlie (1977), but they are poorly defined and need reinterpreting with modern techniques. Some are known only from the type, others are endemic to individual islands.

<sup>E</sup> *Elaphoglossum basitruncatum* Brownlie

<sup>E</sup> *Elaphoglossum dominii* Krajina

*Elaphoglossum feejeense* Brack.

*Elaphoglossum gillespiei* Copel.

<sup>E</sup> *Elaphoglossum imthurnii* Krajina

*Elaphoglossum milnei* Krajina

<sup>E</sup> <sup>^</sup> *Elaphoglossum ovalauense* Krajina  
Known only from the type in K.

**LASTREOPSIS** Ching

*Lastreopsis davallioides* (Brack.) Tindale

*Lastreopsis tenera* (R.Br.) Tindale

**LOMAGRAMMA** J.Sm.

*Lomagamma cordipinna* Holttum

*Lomagamma polyphylla* Brack.

**POLYSTICHUM** Roth.

*Polystichum* aff. *moluccense* (Blume) T.Moore (Fig. 1e)

Listed as *P. aculeatum* (L.) Roth by Brownlie (1977), but Parris (1994) and Glennly (unpub.) consider this species to be close to *P. moluccense* (Blume) T.Moore from the Moluccas, New Guinea and Solomon Islands. It also needs to be compared with material from Samoa (Christensen 1943).

<sup>E</sup> *Polystichum pilosum* Copel.

**LOMARIOPSISIDACEAE**

Lomariopsidaceae, as construed by Smith et al. (2006), includes *Lomariopsis* and *Nephrolepis*, the latter previously included in the Davalliaceae by Brownlie (1977).

**LOMARIOPSIS** Fée

*Lomariopsis brackenridgei* Carruth.

*Lomariopsis oleandrifolia* (Brack.) Mett. in Kuhn

**NEPHROLEPIS** Schott

*Nephrolepis biserrata* (Sw.) Schott

*Nephrolepis brownii* (Desv.) Hovenkamp et Miyam.

Included within *N. hirsutula* by Brownlie (1977) but distinguished from that species by Hovenkamp & Miyamoto (2005) who recognise both species in Fiji and provide good descriptions.

*Nephrolepis flexuosa* Colenso

Treated as *N. tuberosa* (Bory ex Willd.) C.Presl by Brownlie (1977), but described as *N. cordifolia* var. *pseudolauterbachii* by Hovenkamp & Miyamoto (2005), based

on a Fijian type. Distinguished as a separate species by de Lange et al. (2005), with a distribution including Norfolk Island, New Zealand and Fiji, and accepted at that rank here.

***Nephrolepis hirsutula*** (G.Forst.) C.Presl

***Nephrolepis obliterated*** (R.Br.) J.Sm.

Recognised as the endemic *N. saligna* Carruth. by Brownlie (1977), but treated by Hovenkamp & Miyamoto (2005), and accepted here, as *N. obliterated*. Retained as *N. saligna* by NMNS (2008) although they also regard it as being in New Caledonia, Vanuatu, and Samoa.

## TECTARIACEAE

Brownlie (1977) included *Arthropteris* in the Davalliaceae, and *Pleocnemia* and *Tectaria* in the Aspidiaceae. However, Smith et al. (2006) recognise them in the separate family Tectariaceae.

**ARTHROPTERIS** J.Sm. ex Hook.f.

***Arthropteris articulata*** (Brack.) C.Chr.

^ ***Arthropteris beckleri*** (Hook.) Mett.

Collected and recorded by NMNS (2008) (TNS 9523476). A description is provided by Bell (1998).

***Arthropteris repens*** (Brack.) C.Chr

Holttum (1966) recognised both *A. repens* and *A. palisotii* (Desv.) Alston as present in Fiji, albeit doubtfully. Brownlie (1977) and NMNS (2008) accepted only *A. repens*, but Bell (1998) reduced *A. repens* to synonymy under *A. palisotii*. The latter is the correct name for the taxon if only one species is recognised.

**PLEOCNEMIA** C.Presl

*Pleocnemia* in Malesia has been revised by Holttum (1991).

***Pleocnemia cumingiana*** C.Presl

^ ***Pleocnemia elegans*** (Copel.) Holttum

*Brownlie 1572*, cited by Brownlie (1977), is in CHR (338869!).

***Pleocnemia irregularis*** (C.Presl) Holttum

***Pleocnemia leuzeana*** (Gaudich.) C.Presl

**TECTARIA** Cav.

***Tectaria crenata*** Cav.

***Tectaria decurrens*** (C.Presl) Copel.

***Tectaria degeneri*** Copel.

^ ***Tectaria dissecta*** (G.Forst.) Lellinger

Known only from specimens in BISH, US and TNS.

E ***Tectaria godeffroyi*** (Lueress.) Copel. (Fig. 1f)

***Tectaria hookeri*** Brownlie

Described as *T. hookerii* by Brownlie (1977), but here corrected to *T. hookeri*. A specimen in SUVA, needing further investigation, has similar dissection to this species, but differs in its anastomosing veins, and polished red brown stipe.

*Tectaria latifolia* (G.Forst.) Copel.

*Tectaria menyanthidis* (C.Presl) Copel.

<sup>E</sup> *Tectaria nausoriensis* Brownlie

*Tectaria tripartita* (Baker) Copel.

<sup>E</sup> *Tectaria vitiensis* Brownlie

#### OLEANDRACEAE

*Oleandra* was included within the Davalliaceae by Brownlie (1977), but is treated as a separate monogeneric family by Smith et al. (2006).

#### OLEANDRA Cav.

*Oleandra neriiformis* Cav.

*Oleandra sibbaldii* Grev.

<sup>^</sup> *Oleandra whitmeei* Baker

Included under *O. sibbaldii* by Brownlie (1977) but both are recorded, illustrated and distinguished by NMNS (2008) (TNS 9521031).

<sup>^</sup> *Oleandra* sp. 1

Collected, recorded and illustrated as an undescribed species by NMNS (2008) (TNS 9522051).

#### DAVALLIACEAE

Brownlie (1977) included several genera within his Davalliaceae, but *Arthropteris*, *Leucostegia*, *Nephrolepis* and *Oleandra* have now been transferred to Tectariaceae, Dryopteridaceae, Lomariopsidaceae and Oleandraceae, respectively (Smith et al. 2006). The remainder of Davalliaceae was revised by Kato & Tsutsumi (2008), who recognised five genera, with three in Fiji (*Davallia* Sm., *Humata* Cav., and *Wibelia* Bernh.). However, Christenhusz et al. (2011) indicate problems with the treatment of Kato & Tsutsumi (2008). These include an uncertain circumscription of *Davallia* sens. str. because the relationships of the type species have not been established, and the illegitimate adoption of *Wibelia* Bernh. when it is a later homonym of *Wibelia* G.Gaertn., B.Mey. et Scherb., a genus in the Asteraceae. Consequently, Christenhusz et al. (2011) advocate the recognition of just two genera in the Davalliaceae, of which only *Davallia* occurs in Fiji. We follow this, but further investigation is clearly required.

#### DAVALLIA Sm.

*Davallia epiphylla* (G.Forst.) Spreng.

Reduced to synonymy with *D. denticulata* (Burm.f.) Mett. ex Kuhn by Nootboom (1994). However, Glenny (unpub.) treats Fijian and Solomon Islands plants as *D. epiphylla*, distinct from *D. denticulata*, which he distinguishes as a closely related Malesian species lacking an acuminate lobe on the free margin of the indusium. Kato & Tsutsumi (2008) treat both species in *Wibelia* but do not detail their distributions. However, reinstatement of this genus is illegitimate (Christenhusz et al. 2011).

<sup>E</sup> *Davallia fejeensis* Hook.

Treated as a variety of *D. solida* by Nootboom (1994). Further work is needed to determine whether there is just one polymorphic taxon.



***Davallia heterophylla* Sm.**

Treated as *Humata heterophylla* (Sm.) Desv. by Brownlie (1977) and NMNS (2008).

***Davallia pentaphylla* Blume**

Treated as *Scyphularia pycnocarpa* (Brack.) Copel. by Brownlie (1977) and NMNS (2008) but reduced to synonymy with *D. pentaphylla* by Nootboom (1994). Kato & Tsutsumi (2008) do not list *D. pycnocarpa* Brack.

**^ *Davallia plumosa* Baker**

Recorded by NMNS (2008), but without citing a specimen, and distinguished from *D. solida*, which they also list for Fiji. Nootboom (1994) reduces *D. plumosa* to synonymy with *D. solida*, but both are accepted by Kato & Tsutsumi (2008). The *D. solida* complex requires further investigation.

***Davallia botrychioides* (Brack.) Baker**

Treated as *Humata botrychioides* Brack. by Brownlie (1977) and NMNS (2008), but synonymised with *D. repens* (L.f.) Kuhn by Nootboom (1994). However, Kato & Tsutsumi (2008) recognise both species, under *Humata* (syn. *H. repens* (L.f.) Diels), but do not detail their distributions, and the relationship of these two species needs to be examined further.

***Davallia sessilifolia* Blume**

Treated as *Humata polypodioides* by Brownlie (1977). Nootboom (1994) synonymised this with *Davallia sessilifolia*. NMNS (2008) follow this synonymy, but place the species in *Humata*, as *H. sessilifolia* (Blume) Mett. However, Kato & Tsutsumi (2008) recognise both species, under *Humata*, but do not detail their distributions, and the relationship of these species needs to be examined further. The combination in *Davallia* for *Humata polypodioides* is preoccupied.

***Davallia solida* (G.Forst.) Sw.****POLYPODIACEAE**

Brownlie (1977) recognised *Grammitis*, *Calymmodon* and *Ctenopteris* in a separate Grammitidaceae, but the grammitid ferns nest within Polypodiaceae and we follow Smith et al. (2006) by including them in one family. *Ctenopteris* and *Grammitis* are polyphyletic (Ranker et al. 2004), and Parris (2007, 2010) has created combinations in the new genera *Ctenopterella*, *Dasygrammitis*, *Oreogrammitis*, *Radiogrammitis*, and *Tomophyllum* for the Fijian species. Brownlie also included *Dipteris* in the Polypodiaceae but we follow Smith et al. (2006) by placing it in a separate family, Dipteridaceae.

**AGLAOMORPHA Schott****^ *Aglamorpha drynarioides* (Hook.) M.C.Roos**

Included in *Merinthosorus* by Brownlie (1977) but reduced to synonymy in *Aglamorpha* by Roos (1986). Known only from a single specimen in BISH from Cakaudrove.

**BELVISIA Mirb.*****Belvisia melanesica* Brownlie**

Described by Brownlie (1977) from Fiji but reduced to synonymy under *B. mucronata* by Hovenkamp & Franken (1993), although they did not see the type. However, Parris (1994) records it growing with *B. mucronata* on Taveuni, and it is accepted here.

***Belvisia mucronata*** (Fée) Copel.

^ ***Belvisia spicata*** (L.f.) Mirb. ex Copel.

Recorded for Fiji by Hovenkamp & Franken (1993) and Glenny (unpub.).

A description is given by Hovenkamp & Franken (1993).

**CALYMMODON** C.Presl

***Calymmodon latealatus*** Copel.

**CTENOPTERELLA** Parris

***Ctenopterella blechnoides*** (Grev.) Parris

Treated in *Ctenopteris* by Brownlie (1977).

E ***Ctenopterella seemannii*** (J.Sm.) Parris

Treated in *Ctenopteris* by Brownlie (1977).

^ ***Ctenopterella vodonaivalui*** (Brownlie) Parris

Described by Brownlie (1977) in *Ctenopteris*.

**DASYGRAMMITIS** Parris

***Dasygrammitis crassifrons*** (Baker) Parris

Treated in *Ctenopteris* by Brownlie (1977).

**DICTYMIA** J.Sm.

***Dictymia mckeei*** Tindale

**DRYNARIA** (Bory) J.Sm.

***Drynaria rigidula*** (Sw.) Bedd.

**GONIOPHLEBIUM** (Blume) C.Presl

^ ***Goniophlebium persicifolium*** (Desv.) Bedd.

Collected and recorded by NMNS (2008) (TNS 9520083). A description is given by Hovenkamp et al. (1998).

***Goniophlebium serratifolium*** Brack.

Recorded as *Polypodium subauriculatum* Blume by Brownlie (1977) but included in *Goniophlebium* by Hovenkamp et al. (1998). They list *G. serratifolium* for Fiji rather than *G. subauriculatum* (Blume) C.Presl with which it has been confused.

**GRAMMITIS** Sw.

***Grammitis vaupelii*** (Brause) Copel.

**OREOGRAMMITIS** Copel.

^ ***Oreogrammitis adspersa*** (Blume) Parris

Recorded for Fiji as *Grammitis adspersa* (Blume) Blume by Parris (1983), and later transferred to *Oreogrammitis* (Parris 2007). A description is given by Parris (1983).

E ^ ***Oreogrammitis alta*** (Parris) Parris

Described by Brownlie (1977) as *G. stipitata*, but this is a later homonym of *G. stipitata* Proctor. Parris (1980) proposed *G. alta* as a *nomen novum* for this species, but it has now been transferred to *Oreogrammitis*. Known only from the holotype in CHR (338806!).

***Oreogrammitis conformis*** (Brack.) Parris  
Treated in *Grammitis* by Brownlie (1977).

- <sup>E</sup> ***Oreogrammitis glabrata*** (Brownlie) Parris  
Described by Brownlie (1977) in *Grammitis*. Known only from the type in SUVA and CHR (338804!).

***Oreogrammitis knutsfordiana*** (Baker) Parris  
Treated as *Grammitis hookeri* (Brack.) Copel. by Brownlie (1977) and NMNS (2008), but Fijian material is now included under *O. knutsfordiana* (Barbara Parris pers. comm., 7 April 2008).

***Oreogrammitis pleurogrammoides*** (Rosenst.) Parris  
Described by Brownlie (1977) as *Grammitis vitiensis*, but reduced to synonymy under *O. pleurogrammoides* by Parris (2007)

#### **LEMMAPHYLLUM** C.Presl

***Lemmaphyllum accedens*** (Blume) Donk

#### **LOXOGRAMME** (Blume) C.Presl

***Loxogramme parksii*** Copel.

#### **MICROSORUM** Link

The genus was listed as *Microsorium* by Brownlie (1977) but is correctly spelt *Microsorum*. Brownlie recognised both *Microsorium* and *Phymatosorus*, but we follow Nootboom (1997) in accepting only the former.

- <sup>E</sup> ***Microsorum alatum*** (Brack.) Copel.

***Microsorum commutatum*** (Blume) Copel.

Recorded as *M. vitiense* (Baker) Copel. by Brownlie (1977) but reduced to synonymy under *M. commutatum* by Nootboom (1997). NMNS treat the latter as *Phymatosorus commutatus* (Blume) Pic.Serm. but erroneously describe it as endemic to Fiji.

***Microsorum grossum*** (Langsd. et Fisch.) S.B.Andrews

Recorded as *Phymatosorus grossus* (Langsd. et Fisch.) Brownlie by Brownlie (1977), but reduced to synonymy under *Microsorum scolopendria* by Nootboom (1997). However, we follow Murdock & Smith (2003) and Bostock & Spokes (1998b) in retaining both species.

***Microsorum linguiforme*** (Mett.) Copel.

Listed as *M. linguaeforme* by Brownlie (1977) but correctly spelt *M. linguiforme* (Nootboom 1997).

***Microsorum membranifolium*** (R.Br.) Ching

Recorded as *Phymatosorus nigrescens* (Blume) Pic.Serm. by Brownlie (1977), but reduced to synonymy under *Microsorum membranifolium* by Nootboom (1997). NMNS (2008) treat the latter as *Phymatosorus membranifolius* (R.Br.) S.G.Lu.

- <sup>E</sup> ***Microsorum parksii*** (Copel.) Copel.

Recognised in *Phymatosorus* by Brownlie (1977) but included in *Microsorum* by Nootboom (1997).

***Microsorium punctatum*** (L.) Copel.

***Microsorium scolopendria*** (Burm.f.) Copel.

Recognised in *Phymatosorus* by Brownlie (1977) but included in *Microsorium* by Nootboom (1997).

**PROSAPTIA** C.Presl

***Prosaptia contigua*** (G.Forst.) C.Presl

Treated in *Ctenopteris* by Brownlie (1977).

<sup>E</sup> <sup>^</sup> ***Prosaptia immersa*** (Brownlie) Parris

Described by Brownlie (1977) in *Ctenopteris*. Known only from the holotype in CHR (338887!).

***Prosaptia vomaensis*** (Brownlie) Parris

Described by Brownlie (1977) in *Ctenopteris*.

**PYRROSIA** Mirb.

***Pyrrrosia lanceolata*** (L.) Farw.

Recognised as *P. adnascens* (Sw.) Ching by Brownlie (1977) but reduced to synonymy under the widespread *P. lanceolata* by Hovenkamp (1986).

***Pyrrrosia serpens*** (G.Forst.) Ching

Recognised as *P. blepharolepis* (C.Chr.) Ching by Brownlie (1977) but reduced to synonymy under the Polynesian species *P. serpens* by Hovenkamp (1986).

**RADIOGRAMMITIS** Parris

***Radiogrammitis hirtelloides*** (Copel.) Parris

Treated in *Grammitis* by Brownlie (1977).

**SELLIGUEA** Bory

***Selliguea feeioides*** Copel.

**TOMOPHYLLUM** (E.Fourn.) Parris

<sup>E</sup> ***Tomophyllum hornei*** (Baker) Parris

Treated in *Ctenopteris* by Brownlie (1977).

## Acknowledgments

This work was carried out by the authors as a subcontract between Landcare Research New Zealand Ltd (Client) and Te Papa (Consultant) in June 2008. The subcontract formed part of the project 'Plant reference collections and molecular-level systematics for biodiversity and biosecurity in the South Pacific' a Ministry of Research Science and Technology project funded by the New Zealand Overseas Development Agency Contestable Fund (New Zealand Aid Programme). It will contribute to capacity building in the South Pacific Regional Herbarium (SUVA) at the University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji.

We would like thank Grant Hunter at Landcare Research for negotiating this subcontract with Te Papa. We are also extremely grateful to Marika Tuiwawa, Alvereti Naikatini and the staff of the South Pacific Regional Herbarium for their generous hospitality in Suva, for providing excellent working space, for making the facilities of the herbarium available to us after hours, and for discussions on the Checklist presented here.

We are also grateful to David Glenny, Barbara Parris and Bill Sykes for discussions on the correct nomenclature for Pacific ferns, based on their knowledge of the ferns of Malesia and the Pacific region.

## References

- Ballard, F. (1955) Ferns and fern allies: miscellaneous notes. *Kew Bulletin* 1954: 559–561.
- Bell GH (1998) Davalliaceae. *Flora of Australia* 48: 434–450.
- Bostock PD (1998a) Adiantaceae. *Flora of Australia* 48: 248–286.
- Bostock PD (1998b) Thelypteridaceae. *Flora of Australia* 48: 327–358.
- Bostock PD & Spokes TM (1998a) Hymenophyllaceae. *Flora of Australia* 48: 116–148.
- Bostock PD & Spokes TM (1998b) Polypodiaceae. *Flora of Australia* 48: 468–495.
- Brownlie G (1977) *The pteridophyte flora of Fiji*. (Cramer: Vaduz)
- Brownsey PJ (1987) A review of the fern genus *Hypolepis* (Dennstaedtiaceae) in the Malesian and Pacific regions. *Blumea* 32: 227–276.
- Brownsey PJ (2001) New Zealand's pteridophyte flora – plants of ancient lineage but recent arrival? *Brittonia* 53: 284–303.
- Brownsey PJ & Perrie LR (2008) Updating Fijian fern names. Landcare Research IBG Report: LC0708/168 (unpublished). (Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research: Christchurch, New Zealand)
- Chambers TC & Farrant PA (1998) Cheilanthes. *Flora of Australia* 48: 271–286.
- Chambers TC & Farrant PA (2001) Revision of *Blechnum* (Blechnaceae) in Malesia. *Blumea* 46: 283–350.
- Chinnock RJ (1998a) Lycopodiaceae. *Flora of Australia* 48: 66–85.
- Chinnock RJ (1998b) Psilotaceae. *Flora of Australia* 48: 47–53.
- Chinnock RJ (1998c) Lygodiaceae. *Flora of Australia* 48: 183–187.
- Christenhusz MJ, Xian-Chun Z, Schneider H (2011) A linear sequence of extant families and genera of lycophytes and ferns. *Phytotaxa* 19: 7–54.
- Christensen C (1906) Index filicum. (Hagerup: Copenhagen)
- Christensen C (1943) A revision of the Pteridophyta of Samoa. *B.P. Bishop Museum Bulletin* 177: 1–138.
- Copeland EB (1929) Ferns of Fiji. *B.P. Bishop Museum Bulletin* 59: 1–105.
- Copeland EB (1937) *Hymenophyllum*. *Philippine Journal of Science* 64: 1–188.
- de Lange PJ, Gardner RO, Sykes WR, Crowcroft GM, Cameron EK, Stalker F, Christian M & Braggins JE (2005) Vascular flora of Norfolk Island; some additions and taxonomic notes. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 43: 563–596.
- Ebihara A & Iwatsuki K (2007) The Hymenophyllaceae of the Pacific Area. 1. *Hymenophyllum* subgenus *Hymenophyllum*. *Bulletin of the National Museum of Natural Sciences, Series B* 33: 55–68.
- Ebihara A, Dubuisson J-Y, Iwatsuki K, Hennequin S & Ito M (2006) A taxonomic revision of Hymenophyllaceae. *Blumea* 51: 221–280.
- Gardner RO (1997) A concise account of *Selaginella* in Fiji. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 35: 269–281.
- Glenny D Ferns of the Solomon Islands. Unpublished manuscript, Te Papa, Wellington, New Zealand.
- Hauke R (1963) A taxonomic monograph of the genus *Equisetum* subgenus *Hippochaete*. *Beihefte zur Nova Hedwigia* 8: 1–123.
- Hennipman E (1977) A monograph of the fern genus *Bolbitis* (Lomariopsidaceae). *Leiden Botanical Series* 2: 1–331.
- Holtum RE (1959) Gleicheniaceae. *Flora Malesiana*, Series II, 1: 1–36.
- Holtum RE (1966) The genus *Arthropteris* J.Sm. in Malesia. *Blumea* 14: 225–229.
- Holtum RE (1968) A re-definition of the fern genus *Taenitis*. *Blumea* 16: 87–95.

- Holttum RE (1971) Studies in the family Thelypteridaceae III. A new system of genera in the Old World. *Blumea* 19: 17–52.
- Holttum RE (1975) Studies in the family Thelypteridaceae VIII. The genera *Mesophlebion* and *Plesioneuron*. *Blumea* 22: 223–250.
- Holttum RE (1977) The family Thelypteridaceae in the Pacific and Australasia. *Allertonia* 1: 169–234.
- Holttum RE (1981) Thelypteridaceae. *Flora Malesiana*, Series II, 1: 331–599.
- Holttum RE (1985) Studies in the fern genera allied to *Tectaria* Cav. IV. The genus *Ctenitis* in Asia, Malesia and the Western Pacific. *Blumea* 31: 1–38.
- Holttum RE (1991) *Tectaria* group. *Flora Malesiana*, Series II, 2: 1–132.
- Hovenkamp PH (1986) A monograph of the fern genus *Pyrrosia* (Polypodiaceae). *Leiden Botanical Series* 9: 1–280.
- Hovenkamp PH, Saunders RMK, Lafferriere JE, Kato M, Zhang X & Nooteboom HP (1998) Polypodiaceae. *Flora Malesiana*, Series II, 3: 1–234.
- Hovenkamp PH & Franken NAP (1993) An account of the fern genus *Belvisia* Mirbel (Polypodiaceae). *Blumea* 37: 511–527.
- Hovenkamp PH & Miyamoto F (2005) A conspectus of the native and naturalized species of *Nephrolepis* (Nephrolepidaceae) in the world. *Blumea* 50: 279–322.
- Jermey AC & Holmes JS (1998) Selaginellaceae. *Flora of Australia* 48: 85–95.
- Jones DL (1998a) Athyriaceae. *Flora of Australia* 48: 418–429.
- Jones DL (1998b) Lomariopsidaceae. *Flora of Australia* 48: 429–434.
- Jones DL (1998c) Vittariaceae. *Flora of Australia* 48: 288–295.
- Kato M (1984) A taxonomic study of the athyroid fern genus *Deparia* with main reference to the Pacific species. *Journal of the Faculty of Science, University of Tokyo*, sect. III, 13: 375–429.
- Kato M (1988) *Taenitis* and allied genera of Ambon and Seram (Moluccas) and notes on taxonomic and phytogeographic relationships of *Taenitis*. *Journal of the Faculty of Science, University of Tokyo*, sect. III, 14: 161–182.
- Kato M & Tsutsumi C (2008) Generic classification of Davalliaceae. *Acta Phytotaxonomica et Geobotanica* 59: 1–14.
- Krajina V (1938) Seven new Polynesian species of *Elaphoglossum* from the group *E. conforme* (Sw.) Schott. *Studia botanica Českoslovacica* 1: 61–70.
- Kramer KU (1970) The lindsaeoid ferns of the Old World V. The smaller Pacific islands. *Blumea* 18: 157–194.
- Kramer KU & McCarthy PM (1998) Pteridaceae. *Flora of Australia* 48: 241–248.
- Kramer KU & Zogg E (1988) *Pseudophegopteris* (Thelypteridaceae) in Fiji, a new record and a new species. *Blumea* 33: 423–426.
- Large MF & Braggins JE (2004) *Tree ferns*. (CSIRO Publishing: Melbourne)
- Lehtonen S, Tuomisto H, Rouhan G, Christenhusz MJM (2010) Phylogenetics and classification of the pantropical fern family Lindsaeaceae. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 163: 305–359.
- Li H-L, Liu T-S, Huang T-C, Koyama T & DeVol CE (1975) *Flora of Taiwan. I. Pteridophyta and Gymnospermae*. (Epoch Publishing Co.: Taipei)
- Maxon WR (1922) The genus *Culcita*. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 12: 454–460.
- Mickel JT & Smith AR (2004) The pteridophytes of Mexico. *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 188: 1–1054.
- Mitchell DS (1972) The Kariba weed: *Salvinia molesta*. *British Fern Gazette* 10: 251–252.
- Murdock AG & Smith AR (2003) Pteridophytes of Moorea, French Polynesia, with a new species, *Tmesipteris gracilis* (Psilotaceae). *Pacific Science* 57: 253–265.
- National Museum of Nature and Science (eds) (2008) *Illustrated Flora of ferns and fern allies of South Pacific islands*. National Museum of Nature and Science Book Series No. 8. (Tokai University Press: Tokyo)
- Nooteboom HP (1994) Notes on Davalliaceae II. A revision of the genus *Davallia*. *Blumea* 39: 151–214.

- Nooteboom HP (1997) The microsorioid ferns (Polypodiaceae). *Blumea* 42: 261–395.
- Øllgard B (1987) A revised classification of the Lycopodiaceae *sens. lat.* *Opera Botanica* 92: 153–178.
- Parris BS (1980) Further notes on *Doodia*, *Grammitis* and *Blechnum*. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 18: 145–147.
- Parris BS (1983) A taxonomic revision of the genus *Grammitis* Swartz (Grammitidaceae: Filicales) in New Guinea. *Blumea* 29: 13–222.
- Parris BS (1994) Additions to the pteridophyte flora of Taveuni, Fiji. *Fern Gazette* 14: 255–258.
- Parris BS (1998) *Doodia*. *Flora of Australia* 48: 385–393.
- Parris BS (2007) Five new genera and three new species of Grammitidaceae (Filicales) and the re-establishment of *Oreogrammitis*. *Gardens' Bulletin Singapore* 58: 233–274.
- Parris BS (2010) New combinations in *Oreogrammitis*, *Prosaptia*, *Radiogrammitis*, *Themelium* and *Tomophyllum* (Grammitidaceae: Polypodiopsida: Monilophyta) from Malesia and the Pacific Islands. *Kew Bulletin* 65: 123–125.
- Parris BS, Beaman RS & Beaman JH (1992) *The plants of Mount Kinabalu*. I. *Ferns and fern allies*. (Royal Botanic Gardens: Kew)
- Pichi Sermolli REG (1991) The pteridological collections of the G.R.S.T.S. Expedition to the coastal region of north-eastern Queensland. *Webbia* 45: 317–379.
- Ranker TA, Smith AR, Parris BS, Geiger JMO, Haufler CH, Straub SCK & Schneider H (2004) Phylogeny and evolution of the grammitid ferns (Grammitidaceae): a case of rampant morphological homoplasy. *Taxon* 53: 415–428.
- Roos MC (1986) Phylogenetic systematics of the Drynarioideae (Polypodiaceae). *Verhandelingen van de Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afd. Natuurkunde, Tweed Reeks* 85: 1–318.
- Schuettpelz E & Pryer KM (2007) Fern phylogeny inferred from 400 leptosporangiate species and three plastid genes. *Taxon* 56: 1037–1050.
- Shepherd LD, Perrie LR, Parris BS & Brownsey PJ (2007) A molecular phylogeny for the New Zealand Blechnaceae ferns from analyses of chloroplast *trnL-trnF* DNA sequences. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 45: 67–80.
- Smith AR, Pryer KM, Schuettpelz E, Korall P, Schneider H & Wolf PG (2006) A classification for extant ferns. *Taxon* 55: 705–731.
- Thiers B (2011) Index Herbariorum: A global directory of public herbaria and associated staff. New York Botanical Garden's Virtual Herbarium. <http://sweetgum.nybg.org/ih/>
- White RA & Turner MD (1988) *Calochlaena*, a new genus of dicksonioid ferns. *American Fern Journal* 78: 86–95.
- Yoroi R & Iwatsuki K (1977) An observation on the variation of *Trichomanes minutum* and allied species. *Acta Phytotaxonomica Geobotanica* 28: 152–159.

## Appendix 1. Index of names used by Brownlie (1977)

Name used in Brownlie (1977)	Currently accepted name	Current family
<i>Acrophorus blumei</i> Ching ex C.Chr.	<i>Acrophorus nodosus</i> C.Presl	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Acrostichum aureum</i> L.	<i>Acrostichum aureum</i> L.	Pteridaceae
<i>Adiantum diaphanum</i> Blume	<i>Adiantum diaphanum</i> Blume	Pteridaceae
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> Sw.	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> Sw.	Pteridaceae
<i>Adiantum hornei</i> Baker	<i>Adiantum hornei</i> Baker	Pteridaceae
<i>Adiantum philippense</i> L.	<i>Adiantum philippense</i> L.	Pteridaceae
<i>Angiopteris evecta</i> (G.Forst.) Hoffm.	<i>Angiopteris evecta</i> (G.Forst.) Hoffm.	Marattiaceae
<i>Angiopteris opaca</i> Copel.	<i>Angiopteris opaca</i> Copel.	Marattiaceae
<i>Antrophyum alatum</i> Brack.	<i>Antrophyum alatum</i> Brack.	Pteridaceae
<i>Antrophyum plantagineum</i> (Cav.) Kaulf.	<i>Antrophyum plantagineum</i> (Cav.) Kaulf.	Pteridaceae
<i>Antrophyum semicostatum</i> Blume	<i>Antrophyum semicostatum</i> Blume	Pteridaceae
<i>Antrophyum smithii</i> C.Chr. in A.C.Sm.	<i>Antrophyum smithii</i> C.Chr. in A.C.Sm.	Pteridaceae
<i>Antrophyum subfalcatum</i> Brack.	<i>Antrophyum subfalcatum</i> Brack.	Pteridaceae
<i>Arachniodes aristata</i> (G.Forst.) Tindale	<i>Arachniodes aristata</i> (G.Forst.) Tindale	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Arachniodes hasseltii</i> (Blume) Ching	<i>Dryopteris hasseltii</i> (Blume) C.Chr.	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Arachniodes maxima</i> (Baker) Brownlie	<i>Dryopteris maxima</i> (Baker) C.Chr.	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Arthropteris articulata</i> (Brack.) C.Chr.	<i>Arthropteris articulata</i> (Brack.) C.Chr.	Tectariaceae
<i>Arthropteris repens</i> (Brack.) C.Chr.	<i>Arthropteris repens</i> (Brack.) C.Chr.	Tectariaceae
<i>Asplenium amboinense</i> Willd.	<i>Asplenium amboinense</i> Willd.	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i> Hook.	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i> Hook.	Aspleniaceae



<i>Asplenium bipinnatifidum</i> Baker	<i>Asplenium bipinnatifidum</i> Baker	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium carruthersii</i> Baker	<i>Asplenium carruthersii</i> Baker	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium caudatum</i> G.Forst.	<i>Asplenium caudatum</i> G.Forst.	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium cuneatum</i> Lam.	<i>Asplenium cuneatum</i> Lam.	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium excisum</i> C.Presl	<i>Hymenasplenium excisum</i> (C.Presl) S.Linds.	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium induratum</i> Hook.	<i>Asplenium induratum</i> Hook.	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium insiticium</i> Brack.	<i>Asplenium insiticium</i> Brack.	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium laserpitiifolium</i> Lam.	<i>Asplenium laserpitiifolium</i> Lam.	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium marattioides</i> (Brack.) C.Chr.	<i>Asplenium marattioides</i> (Brack.) C.Chr.	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium nidus</i> L.	<i>Asplenium nidus</i> L.	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium polyodon</i> G.Forst.	<i>Asplenium polyodon</i> G.Forst.	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium tenerum</i> G.Forst.	<i>Asplenium tenerum</i> G.Forst.	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium unilaterale</i> Lam.	<i>Hymenasplenium unilaterale</i> (Lam.) Hayata	Aspleniaceae
<i>Belvisia melanesica</i> Brownlie	<i>Belvisia melanesica</i> Brownlie	Polypodiaceae
<i>Belvisia mucronata</i> (Fée) Copel.	<i>Belvisia mucronata</i> (Fée) Copel.	Polypodiaceae
<i>Blechnum coriaceum</i> (Brack.) Brownlie	<i>Blechnum melanocaulon</i> (Brack.) T.C.Chambers et P.A.Farrant	Blechnaceae
<i>Blechnum difforme</i> Copel.	<i>Blechnum difforme</i> Copel.	Blechnaceae
<i>Blechnum doodioides</i> (Brack.) Brownlie	<i>Blechnum chambersii</i> Tindale	Blechnaceae
<i>Blechnum gibbum</i> (Labill.) Mett.	<i>Blechnum gibbum</i> (Labill.) Mett.	Blechnaceae
<i>Blechnum milnei</i> (Carruth.) C.Chr.	<i>Blechnum milnei</i> (Carruth.) C.Chr.	Blechnaceae
<i>Blechnum orientale</i> L.	<i>Blechnum orientale</i> L.	Blechnaceae
<i>Blechnum pilosum</i> (Brack.) Brownlie	<i>Blechnum pilosum</i> (Brack.) Brownlie	Blechnaceae
<i>Blechnum vittatum</i> Brack.	<i>Blechnum vittatum</i> Brack.	Blechnaceae
<i>Bolbitis palustris</i> (Brack.) Hennisman	<i>Bolbitis lonchophora</i> (Kunze) C.Chr.	Dryopteridaceae

Name used in Brownlie (1977)	Currently accepted name	Current family
<i>Bolbitis rivularis</i> (Brack.) Ching in C. Chr.	<i>Bolbitis rivularis</i> (Brack.) Ching in C. Chr.	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Bolbitis vanuaensis</i> Brownlie	<i>Bolbitis vanuaensis</i> Brownlie	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Botrychium daucifolium</i> Wall. ex Hook. et Grev.	<i>Botrychium daucifolium</i> Wall. ex Hook. et Grev.	Ophioglossaceae
<i>Calymmodon latealatus</i> Copel.	<i>Calymmodon latealatus</i> Copel.	Polypodiaceae
<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i> (L.) Brongn.	<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i> (L.) Brongn.	Pteridaceae
<i>Cheilanthes farinosa</i> (Forssk.) Kaulf.	<i>Cheilanthes farinosa</i> (Forssk.) Kaulf.	Pteridaceae
<i>Cheilanthes hirsuta</i> (Poir.) Mett.	<i>Cheilanthes nudiuscula</i> (R.Br.) T. Moore	Pteridaceae
<i>Cheilanthes tenuifolia</i> (Burm.f.) Sw.	<i>Cheilanthes tenuifolia</i> (Burm.f.) Sw.	Pteridaceae
<i>Christella arida</i> (D. Don) Holttum	<i>Christella arida</i> (D. Don) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Christella dentata</i> (Forssk.) Brownsey et Jermy	<i>Christella dentata</i> (Forssk.) Brownsey et Jermy	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Christella harveyi</i> (Mett.) Holttum	<i>Christella harveyi</i> (Mett.) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Christella pacifica</i> Holttum	<i>Christella pacifica</i> Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Christella parasitica</i> (L.) H.Lév.	<i>Christella parasitica</i> (L.) H.Lév.	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Christella subpubescens</i> (Blume) Holttum	<i>Christella subpubescens</i> (Blume) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Coniogramme fraxinea</i> (D. Don) Diels	<i>Coniogramme fraxinea</i> (D. Don) Diels	Pteridaceae
<i>Coryphopteris seemannii</i> Holttum	<i>Coryphopteris seemannii</i> Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Coryphopteris vitiensis</i> Holttum	<i>Coryphopteris vitiensis</i> Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Ctenitis fijjensis</i> (Hook.) Copel.	<i>Ctenitis fijjensis</i> (Hook.) Copel.	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Ctenitis minima</i> Brownlie	"Ctenitis minima Brownlie"	Tectariaceae?
<i>Ctenitis waiwaiensis</i> (C. Chr.) Brownlie	"Ctenitis waiwaiensis (C. Chr.) Brownlie"	Woodsiaceae?
<i>Ctenopteris blechnoides</i> (Grev.) W.H. Wagner et Grether	<i>Ctenopterella blechnoides</i> (Grev.) Parris	Polypodiaceae
<i>Ctenopteris contigua</i> (G. Forst.) Holttum	<i>Prosaptia contigua</i> (G. Forst.) C. Presl	Polypodiaceae

<i>Ctenopteris crassifrons</i> (Baker) Brownlie	<i>Dasygrammitis crassifrons</i> (Baker) Parris	Polypodiaceae
<i>Ctenopteris hornei</i> (Baker) Brownlie	<i>Tomophyllum hornei</i> (Baker) Parris	Polypodiaceae
<i>Ctenopteris immersa</i> Brownlie	<i>Prosaptia immersa</i> (Brownlie) Parris	Polypodiaceae
<i>Ctenopteris seemannii</i> (J.Sm.) Copel.	<i>Ctenopterella seemannii</i> (J.Sm.) Parris	Polypodiaceae
<i>Ctenopteris vodonaivalui</i> Brownlie	<i>Ctenopterella vodonaivalui</i> (Brownlie) Parris	Polypodiaceae
<i>Ctenopteris vomaensis</i> Brownlie	<i>Prosaptia vomaensis</i> (Brownlie) Parris	Polypodiaceae
<i>Culcita straminea</i> (Labill.) Maxon	<i>Calochlaena straminea</i> (Labill.) M.D.Turner et R.A.White	Dicksoniaceae
<i>Cyathea affinis</i> (G.Forst.) Sw.	<i>Cyathea affinis</i> (G.Forst.) Sw.	Cyatheaaceae
<i>Cyathea alta</i> Copel.	<i>Cyathea alta</i> Copel.	Cyatheaaceae
<i>Cyathea decurrens</i> (Hook.) Copel.	<i>Cyathea decurrens</i> (Hook.) Copel.	Cyatheaaceae
<i>Cyathea hornei</i> (Baker) Copel.	<i>Cyathea hornei</i> (Baker) Copel.	Cyatheaaceae
<i>Cyathea lunulata</i> (G.Forst.) Copel. subsp. <i>vitiensis</i> (Carruth.) Holttum	<i>Cyathea lunulata</i> (G.Forst.) Copel. subsp. <i>vitiensis</i> (Carruth.) Holttum	Cyatheaaceae
<i>Cyathea medullaris</i> (G.Forst.) Sw.	<i>Cyathea medullaris</i> (G.Forst.) Sw.	Cyatheaaceae
<i>Cyathea microlepida</i> Copel.	<i>Cyathea microlepida</i> Copel.	Cyatheaaceae
<i>Cyathea plagiostegia</i> Copel.	<i>Cyathea plagiostegia</i> Copel.	Cyatheaaceae
<i>Cyathea propinqua</i> Mett.	<i>Cyathea propinqua</i> Mett.	Cyatheaaceae
<i>Cyathea subsessilis</i> Copel.	<i>Cyathea subsessilis</i> Copel.	Cyatheaaceae
<i>Cyathea truncata</i> (Brack.) Copel.	<i>Cyathea truncata</i> (Brack.) Copel.	Cyatheaaceae
<i>Cyclosorus decadens</i> (Baker) Ching	<i>Sphaerostephanos decadens</i> (Baker) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Cyclosorus suprastrigosus</i> (Rosenst.) Copel.	<i>Sphaerostephanos heterocarpus</i> (Blume) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Cyclosorus tottus</i> (Thunb.) Pic.Serm.	<i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i> (Willd.) H.Itô	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Davallia epiphylla</i> (G.Forst.) Spreng.	<i>Davallia epiphylla</i> (G.Forst.) Spreng.	Davalliaceae
<i>Davallia fejeensis</i> Hook.	<i>Davallia fejeensis</i> Hook.	Davalliaceae

Name used in Brownlie (1977)	Currently accepted name	Current family
<i>Davallia solida</i> (G.Forst.) Sw.	<i>Davallia solida</i> (G.Forst.) Sw.	Davalliaceae
<i>Dennstaedtia flaccida</i> (G.Forst.) Bernh.	<i>Dennstaedtia flaccida</i> (G.Forst.) Bernh.	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Dennstaedtia glabrata</i> (Ces.) C.Chr.	<i>Dennstaedtia glabrata</i> (Ces.) C.Chr.	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Dennstaedtia inermis</i> (Baker) Brownlie	<i>Dennstaedtia inermis</i> (Baker) Brownlie	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Dicksonia brackenridgei</i> Mett.	<i>Dicksonia brackenridgei</i> Mett.	Dicksoniaceae
<i>Dicranopteris caudata</i> (Copel.) H.St.John	<i>Dicranopteris caudata</i> (Copel.) H.St.John	Gleicheniaceae
<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> (Burm.f.) Underw.	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> (Burm.f.) Underw.	Gleicheniaceae
<i>Dictymla mckeei</i> Tindale	<i>Dictymla mckeei</i> Tindale	Polypodiaceae
<i>Didymochlaena truncatula</i> (Sw.) J.Sm.	<i>Didymochlaena truncatula</i> (Sw.) J.Sm.	Hypodematiaceae
<i>Diplazopsis javanica</i> (Blume) C.Chr.	<i>Diplazopsis javanica</i> (Blume) C.Chr.	Woodsiaceae
<i>Diplazium bulbiferum</i> Brack.	<i>Diplazium bulbiferum</i> Brack.	Woodsiaceae
<i>Diplazium dilatatum</i> Blume	<i>Diplazium dilatatum</i> Blume	Woodsiaceae
<i>Diplazium echinatum</i> C.Chr.	<i>Diplazium echinatum</i> C.Chr.	Woodsiaceae
<i>Diplazium esculentum</i> (Retz.) Sw.	<i>Diplazium dietrichianum</i> (Luer.) C.Chr.	Woodsiaceae
<i>Diplazium harpeodes</i> T.Moore	<i>Diplazium harpeodes</i> T.Moore	Woodsiaceae
<i>Diplazium melanocaulon</i> Brack. var. <i>melanocaulon</i>	<i>Diplazium melanocaulon</i> Brack. var. <i>melanocaulon</i>	Woodsiaceae
<i>Diplazium melanocaulon</i> Brack. var. <i>coriaceum</i> (Carruth. ex Seem.) Brownlie	<i>Diplazium melanocaulon</i> Brack. var. <i>coriaceum</i> (Carruth. ex Seem.) Brownlie	Woodsiaceae
<i>Diplazium proliferum</i> (Lam.) Thouars	<i>Diplazium proliferum</i> (Lam.) Kaulf.	Woodsiaceae
<i>Dipteris conjugata</i> Reinw.	<i>Dipteris conjugata</i> Reinw.	Dipteridaceae
<i>Doodia brackenridgei</i> Carruth. ex Seem.	<i>Doodia brackenridgei</i> Carruth. ex Seem.	Blechnaceae
<i>Doryopteris concolor</i> (Langsd. et Fisch.) Kuhn	<i>Doryopteris concolor</i> (Langsd. et Fisch.) Kuhn	Pteridaceae
<i>Drynaria rigidula</i> (Sw.) Bedd.	<i>Drynaria rigidula</i> (Sw.) Bedd.	Polypodiaceae

<i>Dryopteris hirtipes</i> (Blume) Kuntze	<i>Dryopteris hirtipes</i> (Blume) Kuntze	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Dryopteris subarborea</i> (Baker) C.Chr.	<i>Dryopteris subarborea</i> (Baker) C.Chr.	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Elaphoglossum basitrunctatum</i> Brownlie	<i>Elaphoglossum basitrunctatum</i> Brownlie	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Elaphoglossum dominii</i> Krajina	<i>Elaphoglossum dominii</i> Krajina	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Elaphoglossum feejeense</i> Brack.	<i>Elaphoglossum feejeense</i> Brack.	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Elaphoglossum gillespiei</i> Copel.	<i>Elaphoglossum gillespiei</i> Copel.	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Elaphoglossum imthurnii</i> Krajina	<i>Elaphoglossum imthurnii</i> Krajina	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Elaphoglossum milnei</i> Krajina	<i>Elaphoglossum milnei</i> Krajina	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Elaphoglossum ovalauense</i> Krajina	<i>Elaphoglossum ovalauense</i> Krajina	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i> Desf.	<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i> Desf. subsp. <i>debile</i> (Roxb.) Hauke	Equisetaceae
<i>Gleichenia longissima</i> Blume	<i>Diplazium longissimum</i> (Blume) Nakai	Gleicheniaceae
<i>Gleichenia oceanica</i> Kuhn	<i>Sticherus oceanicus</i> (Kuhn) H.St.John	Gleicheniaceae
<i>Grammitis conformis</i> (Brack.) J.Sm.	<i>Oreogrammitis conformis</i> (Brack.) Parris	Polypodiaceae
<i>Grammitis glabrata</i> Brownlie	<i>Oreogrammitis glabrata</i> (Brownlie) Parris	Polypodiaceae
<i>Grammitis hirtelloides</i> (Copel.) Copel.	<i>Radiogrammitis hirtelloides</i> (Copel.) Parris	Polypodiaceae
<i>Grammitis hookeri</i> (Brack.) Copel.	<i>Oreogrammitis knutsfordiana</i> (Baker) Parris	Polypodiaceae
<i>Grammitis stipitata</i> Brownlie	<i>Oreogrammitis alta</i> (Parris) Parris	Polypodiaceae
<i>Grammitis vaupelii</i> (Brause) Copel.	<i>Grammitis vaupelii</i> (Brause) Copel.	Polypodiaceae
<i>Grammitis vitiensis</i> Brownlie	<i>Oreogrammitis pleurogrammoides</i> (Rosenst.) Parris	Polypodiaceae
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i> (Thunb.) J.Sm.	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i> (Thunb.) J.Sm.	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Histiopteris sinuata</i> (Brack.) J.Sm.	<i>Histiopteris sinuata</i> (Brack.) J.Sm.	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Humata botrychioides</i> Brack.	<i>Davallia botrychioides</i> (Brack.) Baker	Davalliaceae
<i>Humata heterophylla</i> (Sm.) Desv.	<i>Davallia heterophylla</i> Sm.	Davalliaceae
<i>Humata polypodioides</i> Brack.	<i>Davallia sessilifolia</i> Blume	Davalliaceae

Name used in Brownlie (1977)	Currently accepted name	Current family
<i>Hymenophyllum affine</i> Brack.	<i>Hymenophyllum holochilum</i> (Bosch) C. Chr.	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Hymenophyllum denticulatum</i> Sw.	<i>Hymenophyllum denticulatum</i> Sw.	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Hymenophyllum feejeense</i> Brack.	<i>Hymenophyllum feejeense</i> Brack.	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Hymenophyllum flabellatum</i> Labill.	<i>Hymenophyllum flabellatum</i> Labill.	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Hymenophyllum imbricatum</i> Blume	<i>Hymenophyllum imbricatum</i> Blume	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Hymenophyllum javanicum</i> Spreng.	<i>Hymenophyllum javanicum</i> Spreng.	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Hymenophyllum polyanthos</i> Sw.	<i>Hymenophyllum polyanthos</i> (Sw.) Sw.	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Hymenophyllum samoense</i> Baker	<i>Hymenophyllum javanicum</i> Spreng.	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Hypolepis elegans</i> Carruth.	<i>Hypolepis elegans</i> Carruth.	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Hypolepis nausoriensis</i> Brownlie	<i>Hypolepis tenuifolia</i> (G. Forst.) Bernh. ex C. Presl	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Lastreopsis davallioides</i> (Brack.) Tindale	<i>Lastreopsis davallioides</i> (Brack.) Tindale	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Lastreopsis tenera</i> (R.Br.) Tindale	<i>Lastreopsis tenera</i> (R.Br.) Tindale	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Lemmaphyllum accedens</i> (Blume) Donk	<i>Lemmaphyllum accedens</i> (Blume) Donk	Polypodiaceae
<i>Leptopteris wilkesiana</i> (Brack.) Christ	<i>Leptopteris wilkesiana</i> (Brack.) Christ	Osmundaceae
<i>Leucostegia pallida</i> (Mett.) Copel.	<i>Leucostegia pallida</i> (Mett.) Copel.	Hypodematiaceae
<i>Lindsaea ensifolia</i> Sw. subsp. <i>agatii</i> (Brack.) K.U.Kramer	<i>Lindsaea agatii</i> (Brack.) Lehtonen et Tuomisto	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Lindsaea gueriniana</i> (Gaudich.) Desv.	<i>Lindsaea gueriniana</i> (Gaudich.) Desv.	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Lindsaea harveyi</i> Carruth. ex Seem.	<i>Lindsaea harveyi</i> Carruth. ex Seem.	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Lindsaea lapeyrousii</i> (Hook.) Baker subsp. <i>fijiensis</i> K.U.Kramer	<i>Lindsaea lapeyrousei</i> (Hook.) Baker	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Lindsaea moorei</i> (Hook.) E.Fourn.	<i>Lindsaea moorei</i> (Hook.) E.Fourn.	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Lindsaea obtusa</i> J.Sm. ex Hook.	<i>Lindsaea obtusa</i> J.Sm. ex Hook.	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Lindsaea pacifica</i> K.U.Kramer	<i>Lindsaea pacifica</i> K.U.Kramer	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Lindsaea pickeringii</i> (Brack.) Mett. ex Kuhn	<i>Lindsaea pickeringii</i> (Brack.) Mett. ex Kuhn	Lindsaeaceae

<i>Lindsaea propinqua</i> Hook. in Night.	<i>Lindsaea propinqua</i> Hook. in Night.	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Lindsaea pulchra</i> (Brack.) Carruth. ex Seem. var. <i>protracta</i> (Copel.) Brownlie	<i>Lindsaea pulchra</i> (Brack.) Carruth. ex Seem. var. <i>protracta</i> (Copel.) Brownlie	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Lindsaea pulchra</i> (Brack.) Carruth. ex Seem. var. <i>pulchra</i>	<i>Lindsaea pulchra</i> (Brack.) Carruth. ex Seem. var. <i>pulchra</i>	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Lindsaea repens</i> (Bory) Thwaites var. <i>marquesensis</i> E.D.Br.	<i>Lindsaea repens</i> (Bory) Thwaites var. <i>marquesensis</i> E.D.Br.	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Lindsaea repens</i> (Bory) Thwaites var. <i>sessilis</i> (Copel.) K.U.Kramer	<i>Lindsaea repens</i> (Bory) Thwaites var. <i>sessilis</i> (Copel.) K.U.Kramer	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Lindsaea rigida</i> J.Sm.	<i>Lindsaea rigida</i> J.Sm.	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Lindsaea tetragona</i> K.U.Kramer	<i>Lindsaea tetragona</i> K.U.Kramer	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Lindsaea vitiensis</i> K.U.Kramer	<i>Lindsaea vitiensis</i> K.U.Kramer	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Lomagramma cordipinna</i> Holttum	<i>Lomagramma cordipinna</i> Holttum	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Lomagramma polyphylla</i> Brack.	<i>Lomagramma polyphylla</i> Brack.	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Lomariopsis brackenridgei</i> Carruth.	<i>Lomariopsis brackenridgei</i> Carruth.	Lomariopsidaceae
<i>Lomariopsis oleandrifolia</i> (Brack.) Mett. in Kuhn	<i>Lomariopsis oleandrifolia</i> (Brack.) Mett. in Kuhn	Lomariopsidaceae
<i>Loxogramme parksii</i> Copel.	<i>Loxogramme parksii</i> Copel.	Polypodiaceae
<i>Loxoscaphe foeniculaceum</i> (Hook.) T.Moore	<i>Asplenium stenolobum</i> C.Chr	Aspleniaceae
<i>Loxoscaphe gibberosum</i> (G.Forst.) T.Moore	<i>Asplenium gibberosum</i> (G.Forst.) Mett.	Aspleniaceae
<i>Lunathyrium boryanum</i> (Willd.) H.Ohba	<i>Deparia boryana</i> (Willd.) M.Kato	Woodsiaceae
<i>Lunathyrium gillespiei</i> (Copel.) Brownlie	<i>Diplazium gillespiei</i> (Copel.) M.Kato	Woodsiaceae
<i>Lunathyrium gordonii</i> (Baker) Brownlie	<i>Deparia gordonii</i> (Baker) M.Kato	Woodsiaceae
<i>Lunathyrium japonicum</i> (Thunb.) Sa.Kurata	<i>Deparia petersenii</i> (Kunze) M.Kato	Woodsiaceae
<i>Lycopodium carinatum</i> Desv.	<i>Huperzia carinata</i> (Desv. ex Poir.) Trevis.	Lycopodiaceae
<i>Lycopodium cernuum</i> L.	<i>Lycopodiella cernua</i> (L.) Pic.Serm.	Lycopodiaceae
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> L.	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> L.	Lycopodiaceae
<i>Lycopodium foliosum</i> Copel.	<i>Huperzia foliosa</i> (Copel.) Holub	Lycopodiaceae

Name used in Brownlie (1977)	Currently accepted name	Current family
<i>Lycopodium magnificum</i> Brownlie	<i>Huperzia magnifica</i> (Brownlie) Holub	Lycopodiaceae
<i>Lycopodium melanesicum</i> Brownlie	<i>Huperzia melanesica</i> (Brownlie) Holub	Lycopodiaceae
<i>Lycopodium nummularifolium</i> Blume	<i>Huperzia nummulariifolia</i> (Blume) Jermy	Lycopodiaceae
<i>Lycopodium parksii</i> Copel.	<i>Huperzia parksii</i> (Copel.) Holub	Lycopodiaceae
<i>Lycopodium phlegmaria</i> L.	<i>Huperzia phlegmaria</i> (L.) Rothm.	Lycopodiaceae
<i>Lycopodium phyllanthum</i> Hook. et Arn.	<i>Huperzia phyllantha</i> (Hook. et Arn.) Holub	Lycopodiaceae
<i>Lycopodium serratum</i> Thunb.	<i>Huperzia serrata</i> (Thunb. ex Murray) Trevis.	Lycopodiaceae
<i>Lycopodium squarrosum</i> G.Forst.	<i>Huperzia squarrosa</i> (G.Forst.) Trevis.	Lycopodiaceae
<i>Lycopodium subtrifoliatum</i> Brownlie	<i>Huperzia subtrifoliata</i> (Brownlie) Holub	Lycopodiaceae
<i>Lycopodium trifoliatum</i> Copel.	<i>Huperzia trifoliata</i> (Copel.) Holub	Lycopodiaceae
<i>Lygodium reticulatum</i> Schkuhr	<i>Lygodium reticulatum</i> Schkuhr	Lygodiaceae
<i>Macrothelypteris polypodioides</i> (Hook.) Holttum	<i>Macrothelypteris polypodioides</i> (Hook.) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Macrothelypteris torresiana</i> (Gaudich.) Ching	<i>Macrothelypteris torresiana</i> (Gaudich.) Ching	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Marattia smithii</i> Mett. ex Kuhn	<i>Ptisana smithii</i> (Mett. ex Kuhn) Murdock	Marattiaceae
<i>Merinthosorus drynarioides</i> (Hook.) Copel.	<i>Aglaomorpha drynarioides</i> (Hook.) M.C.Roos	Polypodiaceae
<i>Microlepia speluncae</i> (L.) T.Moore	<i>Microlepia speluncae</i> (L.) T.Moore	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Microlepia strigosa</i> (Thunb.) C.Presl	<i>Microlepia strigosa</i> (Thunb.) C.Presl	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Microlepia vitiensis</i> Brownlie	<i>Microlepia vitiensis</i> Brownlie	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Microsorium alatum</i> (Brack.) Copel.	<i>Microsorium alatum</i> (Brack.) Copel.	Polypodiaceae
<i>Microsorium linguaeforme</i> (Mett.) Copel.	<i>Microsorium linguaeforme</i> (Mett.) Copel.	Polypodiaceae
<i>Microsorium punctatum</i> (L.) Copel.	<i>Microsorium punctatum</i> (L.) Copel.	Polypodiaceae
<i>Microsorium vitiense</i> (Baker) Copel.	<i>Microsorium commutatum</i> (Blume) Copel.	Polypodiaceae
<i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i> (Sw.) Schott	<i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i> (Sw.) Schott	Lomariopsidaceae



<i>Nephrolepis hirsutula</i> (G.Forst.) C.Presl	<i>Nephrolepis hirsutula</i> (G.Forst.) C.Presl	Lomariopsidaceae
<i>Nephrolepis saligna</i> Carruth.	<i>Nephrolepis oblitterata</i> (R.Br.) J.Sm.	Lomariopsidaceae
<i>Nephrolepis tuberosa</i> (Bory ex Willd.) C.Presl	<i>Nephrolepis flexuosa</i> Colenso	Lomariopsidaceae
<i>Oleandra neriiformis</i> Cav.	<i>Oleandra neriiformis</i> Cav.	Oleandraceae
<i>Oleandra sibbaldii</i> Grev.	<i>Oleandra sibbaldii</i> Grev.	Oleandraceae
<i>Ophioglossum pendulum</i> L.	<i>Ophioglossum pendulum</i> L.	Ophioglossaceae
<i>Ophioglossum petiolatum</i> Hook.	<i>Ophioglossum petiolatum</i> Hook.	Ophioglossaceae
<i>Ophioglossum reticulatum</i> L.	<i>Ophioglossum reticulatum</i> L.	Ophioglossaceae
<i>Orthiopteris ferulacea</i> (T.Moore) Copel.	<i>Saccoloma ferulaceum</i> (T.Moore) R.M.Tryon et A.F.Tryon	Saccolomataceae
<i>Orthiopteris tenuis</i> (Brack.) Brownlie	<i>Saccoloma tenue</i> (Brack.) Mett.	Saccolomataceae
<i>Phymatosorus grossus</i> (Langsd. et Fisch.) Brownlie	<i>Microsorium grossum</i> (Langsd. et Fisch.) S.B.Andrews	Polypodiaceae
<i>Phymatosorus nigrescens</i> (Blume) Pic.Serm.	<i>Microsorium membranifolium</i> (R.Br.) Ching	Polypodiaceae
<i>Phymatosorus parksii</i> (Copel.) Brownlie	<i>Microsorium parksii</i> (Copel.) Copel.	Polypodiaceae
<i>Phymatosorus scolopendria</i> (Burm.f.) Pic.Serm.	<i>Microsorium scolopendria</i> (Burm.f.) Copel.	Polypodiaceae
<i>Pleocnemia cumingiana</i> C.Presl	<i>Pleocnemia cumingiana</i> C.Presl	Tectariaceae
<i>Pleocnemia elegans</i> (Copel.) Holttum	<i>Pleocnemia elegans</i> (Copel.) Holttum	Tectariaceae
<i>Pleocnemia irregularis</i> (C.Presl) Holttum	<i>Pleocnemia irregularis</i> (C.Presl) Holttum	Tectariaceae
<i>Pleocnemia leuzeana</i> (Gaudich.) C.Presl	<i>Pleocnemia leuzeana</i> (Gaudich.) C.Presl	Tectariaceae
<i>Plesioneuron archboldiae</i> (Copel.) Holttum	<i>Plesioneuron archboldiae</i> (Copel.) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Plesioneuron hopeanum</i> (Baker) Holttum	<i>Plesioneuron hopeanum</i> (Baker) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Plesioneuron prenticei</i> (Carruth.) Holttum	<i>Plesioneuron prenticei</i> (Carruth.) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Pneumatopteris costata</i> (Brack.) Holttum	<i>Pneumatopteris costata</i> (Brack.) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Pneumatopteris magnifica</i> (Copel.) Holttum	<i>Pneumatopteris magnifica</i> (Copel.) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Pneumatopteris parksii</i> (F.Ballard) Holttum	<i>Pneumatopteris parksii</i> (F.Ballard) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae

Name used in Brownlie (1977)	Currently accepted name	Current family
<i>Polypodium subauriculatum</i> Blume	<i>Goniophlebium serratifolium</i> Brack.	Polyodiaceae
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i> (L.) Roth	<i>Polystichum</i> aff. <i>moluccense</i> (Blume) T.Moore	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Polystichum pilosum</i> Copel.	<i>Polystichum pilosum</i> Copel.	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Pronephrium beccarianum</i> (Ces.) Holttum	<i>Pronephrium beccarianum</i> (Ces.) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Pronephrium rubrinerve</i> (Mett.) Holttum	<i>Pronephrium rubrinerve</i> (Mett.) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Pronephrium triphyllum</i> (Sw.) Holttum	<i>Pronephrium triphyllum</i> (Sw.) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Psilotum complanatum</i> Sw.	<i>Psilotum complanatum</i> Sw.	Psilotaceae
<i>Psilotum nudum</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	<i>Psilotum nudum</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	Psilotaceae
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> (G.Forst.) Cockayne	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> (G.Forst.) Cockayne	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Pteris comans</i> G.Forst.	<i>Pteris comans</i> G.Forst.	Pteridaceae
<i>Pteris ensiformis</i> Burm.f.	<i>Pteris ensiformis</i> Burm.f.	Pteridaceae
<i>Pteris excelsa</i> Gaudich.	<i>Pteris excelsa</i> Gaudich.	Pteridaceae
<i>Pteris litoralis</i> Rech.	<i>Pteris litoralis</i> Rech.	Pteridaceae
<i>Pteris mertensioides</i> Willd.	<i>Pteris mertensioides</i> Willd.	Pteridaceae
<i>Pteris pacifica</i> Hieron.	<i>Pteris pacifica</i> Hieron.	Pteridaceae
<i>Pteris parhamii</i> Brownlie	<i>Pteris parhamii</i> Brownlie	Pteridaceae
<i>Pteris tremula</i> R.Br.	<i>Pteris tremula</i> R.Br.	Pteridaceae
<i>Pteris tripartita</i> Sw.	<i>Pteris tripartita</i> Sw.	Pteridaceae
<i>Pteris vitiensis</i> Baker	<i>Pteris vitiensis</i> Baker	Pteridaceae
<i>Pteris vittata</i> L.	<i>Pteris vittata</i> L.	Pteridaceae
<i>Pyrrhosia adnascens</i> (Sw.) Ching	<i>Pyrrhosia lanceolata</i> (L.) Farw.	Polyodiaceae
<i>Pyrrhosia blepharolepis</i> (C.Chr.) Ching	<i>Pyrrhosia serpens</i> (G.Forst.) Ching	Polyodiaceae
<i>Salvinia auriculata</i> Aubl.	<i>Salvinia molesta</i> D.S.Mitch.	Salviniaceae

<i>Schizaea dichotoma</i> (L.) Sm.	<i>Schizaea dichotoma</i> (L.) Sm.	Schizaeaceae
<i>Schizaea fistulosa</i> Labill.	<i>Schizaea fistulosa</i> Labill.	Schizaeaceae
<i>Schizaea melanesica</i> Selling	<i>Schizaea melanesica</i> Selling	Schizaeaceae
<i>Scyphularia pycnocarpa</i> (Brack.) Copel.	<i>Davallia pentaphylla</i> Blume	Davalliaceae
<i>Selaginella breynioides</i> Baker	<i>Selaginella breynioides</i> Baker	Selaginellaceae
<i>Selaginella distans</i> Warb.	<i>Selaginella distans</i> Warb.	Selaginellaceae
<i>Selaginella firmula</i> A.Braun ex Kuhn	<i>Selaginella firmula</i> A.Braun ex Kuhn	Selaginellaceae
<i>Selaginella laxa</i> Spring	<i>Selaginella laxa</i> Spring	Selaginellaceae
<i>Selaginella rechingeri</i> Hieron. ex Rech.	<i>Selaginella rechingeri</i> Hieron. ex Rech.	Selaginellaceae
<i>Selaginella victoriae</i> T.Moore	<i>Selaginella victoriae</i> T.Moore	Selaginellaceae
<i>Selaginella viridangula</i> Spring	<i>Selaginella viridangula</i> Spring	Selaginellaceae
<i>Selliguea feeioides</i> Copel.	<i>Selliguea feeioides</i> Copel.	Polypodiaceae
<i>Sphaerostephanos invisus</i> (G.Forst.) Holttum	<i>Sphaerostephanos invisus</i> (G.Forst.) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Sphaerostephanos unitus</i> (L.) Holttum	<i>Sphaerostephanos unitus</i> (L.) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Sphenomeris chinensis</i> (L.) Maxon	<i>Odontosoria chinensis</i> (L.) J.Sm.	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i> (Burm.f.) Bedd.	<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i> (Burm.f.) Bedd.	Blechnaceae
<i>Syngamma borneensis</i> (Hook.) J.Sm.	<i>Syngamma borneensis</i> (Hook.) J.Sm.	Pteridaceae
<i>Syngamma spathulata</i> (C.Chr.) Holttum	<i>Syngamma spathulata</i> (C.Chr.) Holttum	Pteridaceae
<i>Taenitis hookeri</i> (C.Chr.) Holttum	<i>Taenitis hookeri</i> (C.Chr.) Holttum	Pteridaceae
<i>Taenitis pinnata</i> (J.Sm.) Holttum var. <i>brachysora</i> (Baker) Holttum	<i>Taenitis pinnata</i> (J.Sm.) Holttum var. <i>brachysora</i> (Baker) Holttum	Pteridaceae
<i>Taenitis pinnata</i> (J.Sm.) Holttum var. <i>pinnata</i>	<i>Taenitis pinnata</i> (J.Sm.) Holttum var. <i>pinnata</i>	Pteridaceae
<i>Taenitis pinnata</i> (J.Sm.) Holttum var. <i>polypodioides</i> (Baker) Holttum	<i>Taenitis pinnata</i> (J.Sm.) Holttum var. <i>polypodioides</i> (Baker) Holttum	Pteridaceae
<i>Tapeinidium denhamii</i> (Hook.) C.Chr.	<i>Tapeinidium denhamii</i> (Hook.) C.Chr.	Lindsaeaceae

Name used in Brownlie (1977)	Currently accepted name	Current family
<i>Tapeinidium melanesicum</i> K.U.Kramer	<i>Tapeinidium melanesicum</i> K.U.Kramer	Lindsaeaaceae
<i>Tectaria crenata</i> Cav.	<i>Tectaria crenata</i> Cav.	Tectariaceae
<i>Tectaria decurrens</i> (C.Presl) Copel.	<i>Tectaria decurrens</i> (C.Presl) Copel.	Tectariaceae
<i>Tectaria degeneri</i> Copel.	<i>Tectaria degeneri</i> Copel.	Tectariaceae
<i>Tectaria dissecta</i> (G.Forst.) Lellinger	<i>Tectaria dissecta</i> (G.Forst.) Lellinger	Tectariaceae
<i>Tectaria godeffroyi</i> (Luerss.) Copel.	<i>Tectaria godeffroyi</i> (Luerss.) Copel.	Tectariaceae
<i>Tectaria hookerii</i> Brownlie	<i>Tectaria hookeri</i> Brownlie	Tectariaceae
<i>Tectaria latifolia</i> (G.Forst.) Copel.	<i>Tectaria latifolia</i> (G.Forst.) Copel.	Tectariaceae
<i>Tectaria menyanthidis</i> (C.Presl) Copel.	<i>Tectaria menyanthidis</i> (C.Presl) Copel.	Tectariaceae
<i>Tectaria nausoriensis</i> Brownlie	<i>Tectaria nausoriensis</i> Brownlie	Tectariaceae
<i>Tectaria tripartita</i> (Baker) Copel.	<i>Tectaria tripartita</i> (Baker) Copel.	Tectariaceae
<i>Tectaria vitiensis</i> Brownlie	<i>Tectaria vitiensis</i> Brownlie	Tectariaceae
<i>Tmesipteris truncata</i> (R.Br.) Desv.	<i>Tmesipteris truncata</i> (R.Br.) Desv.	Psilotaceae
<i>Trichomanes aphlebioides</i> H.Christ	<i>Trichomanes aphlebioides</i> H.Christ	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Trichomanes apiifolium</i> C.Presl	<i>Trichomanes apiifolium</i> C.Presl	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Trichomanes asae-grayi</i> Bosch	<i>Trichomanes asae-grayi</i> Bosch	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Trichomanes bimarginatum</i> Bosch	<i>Trichomanes bimarginatum</i> Bosch	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Trichomanes bipunctatum</i> Poir.	<i>Trichomanes bipunctatum</i> Poir.	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Trichomanes boryanum</i> Kunze	<i>Trichomanes atrovirens</i> (C.Presl) Kunze	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Trichomanes caespifrons</i> C.Chr.	<i>Trichomanes caespifrons</i> C.Chr.	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Trichomanes caudatum</i> Brack.	<i>Trichomanes caudatum</i> Brack.	Hymenophyllaceae

<i>Trichomanes cultratum</i> Baker	<i>Trichomanes motleyi</i> Bosch	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Trichomanes dentatum</i> Bosch	<i>Trichomanes dentatum</i> Bosch	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Trichomanes endlicherianum</i> C.Presl	<i>Trichomanes endlicherianum</i> C.Presl	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Trichomanes humile</i> G.Forst.	<i>Trichomanes humile</i> G.Forst.	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Trichomanes intermedium</i> Bosch	<i>Trichomanes intermedium</i> Bosch	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Trichomanes maximum</i> Blume	<i>Trichomanes maximum</i> Blume	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Trichomanes saxifragoides</i> C.Presl	<i>Trichomanes minutum</i> Blume	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Trichomanes tahitense</i> Nadeaud	<i>Trichomanes tahitense</i> Nadeaud	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Trichomanes tomaiivense</i> Brownlie	<i>Hymenophyllum tomaiivense</i> (Brownlie) Ebihara et K.Iwats.	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Trichomanes vitiense</i> Baker	<i>Trichomanes vitiense</i> Baker	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Vaginularia angustissima</i> (Brack.) Mett.	<i>Monogramma paradoxa</i> (Fée) Bedd.	Pteridaceae
<i>Vittaria elongata</i> Sw.	<i>Vittaria elongata</i> Sw.	Pteridaceae
<i>Vittaria scolopendrina</i> (Bory) Thwaites	<i>Vittaria scolopendrina</i> (Bory) Thwaites	Pteridaceae

## Appendix 2. Index of new records since Brownlie (1977) ctd.

Reference	Currently accepted name	Current family
Parris (1994)	<i>Acrostichum speciosum</i> Willd.	Pteridaceae
NMNS (2008) but without citing a specimen	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> L.	Pteridaceae
NMNS (2008) but without citing a specimen	<i>Adiantum trapeziforme</i> L.	Pteridaceae
NMNS (2008)	<i>Arthropteris beckeri</i> (Hook.) Mett.	Tectariaceae
Parris (1994)	<i>Asplenium lobulatum</i> Mett. ex Kuhn	Aspleniaceae
Hovenkamp & Franken (1993)	<i>Belvisia spicata</i> (L.f.) Miob. ex Copel.	Polypodiaceae
NMNS (2008)	<i>Chingia</i> aff. <i>imponens</i> (Ces.) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
Parris (1994)	<i>Chingia longissima</i> (Brack.) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
Holttum (1985)	<i>Ctenitis subglandulosa</i> (Hance) Ching	Dryopteridaceae
NMNS (2008) but without citing a specimen	<i>Davallia plumosa</i> Baker	Davalliaceae
NMNS (2008)	<i>Deparia japonica</i> (Thunb.) M.Kato	Woodsiaceae
NMNS (2008)	<i>Dicranopteris curranii</i> Copel.	Gleicheniaceae
NMNS (2008) but without citing a specimen	<i>Doodia media</i> R.Br.	Blechnaceae
NMNS (2008)	<i>Goniophlebium persicifolium</i> (Desv.) Bedd.	Polypodiaceae
Parris (1983)	<i>Oreogrammitis adspersa</i> (Blume) Parris (as <i>Grammitis adspersa</i> (Blume) Blume)	Polypodiaceae
NMNS (2008) but without citing a specimen	<i>Huperzia phlegmarioides</i> (Gaud.) Rothm.	Lycopodiaceae
NMNS (2008)	<i>Huperzia</i> sp. 1	Lycopodiaceae
Ebihara & Iwatsuki (2007)	<i>Hymenophyllum macgillivrayi</i> (Baker) Copel.	Hymenophyllaceae
Ebihara & Iwatsuki (2007) but without citing a specimen	<i>Hymenophyllum multifidum</i> (G.Forst.) Sw.	Hymenophyllaceae
NMNS (2008) but without citing a specimen	<i>Hymenophyllum pallidum</i> (Blume) Ebihara et K.Iwats.	Hymenophyllaceae
Ebihara & Iwatsuki (2007) but without citing a specimen	<i>Hymenophyllum serrulatum</i> (C.Presl) C.Chr.	Hymenophyllaceae

NMNS (2008) but without citing a specimen	<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i> (Cav.) R.Br.	Lygodiaceae
Hovenkamp & Miyamoto (2005)	<i>Nephrolepis brownii</i> (Desv.) Hovenkamp et Miyam.	Lomariopsidaceae
NMNS (2008)	<i>Oleandra whitmeei</i> Baker	Oleandraceae
NMNS (2008)	<i>Oleandra</i> sp. 1	Oleandraceae
NMNS (2008)	<i>Pityrogramma calomelanos</i> (L.) Link	Pteridaceae
Parris (1994)	<i>Pseudophegopteris paludosa</i> (Blume) Ching	Thelypteridaceae
Parris (1994)	<i>Pteris milneana</i> (Hook.) Baker	Pteridaceae
NMNS (2008)	<i>Pteris multifida</i> Poit.	Pteridaceae

## Appendix 3. Synonyms and other names referred to in text

Cited name	Referred to under currently accepted name	Current family
<i>Abrodictyum asae-grayi</i> (Bosch) Ebihara et K.Iwats.	<i>Trichomanes asae-grayi</i> Bosch	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Abrodictyum caudatum</i> (Brack.) Ebihara et K.Iwats.	<i>Trichomanes caudatum</i> Brack.	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Abrodictyum dentatum</i> (Bosch) Ebihara et K.Iwats.	<i>Trichomanes dentatum</i> Bosch	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Adiantum lunulatum</i> Burm.f.	<i>Adiantum philippense</i> L.	Pteridaceae
<i>Adiantum tenerum</i> Sw.	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> L.	Pteridaceae
<i>Alsophila alta</i> (Copel.) R.M.Tryon	<i>Cyathea alta</i> Copel.	Cyatheaaceae
<i>Alsophila plagiostegia</i> (Copel.) R.M.Tryon	<i>Cyathea plagiostegia</i> Copel.	Cyatheaaceae
<i>Alsophila tahitensis</i> Brack.	<i>Cyathea affinis</i> (G.Forst.) Sw.	Cyatheaaceae
<i>Angiopteris evecta</i> (G.Forst.) Hoffm. var. <i>vaupellii</i> Hieron.	<i>Angiopteris evecta</i> (G.Forst.) Hoffm.	Marattiaceae
<i>Antrophyum callifolium</i> Blume	<i>Antrophyum alatum</i> Brack.	Pteridaceae
<i>Arthropteris palisotii</i> (Desv.) Alston	<i>Arthropteris repens</i> (Brack.) C.Chr.	Tectariaceae
<i>Asplenium neolaserpitifolium</i> Tardieu et Ching	<i>Asplenium laserpitifolium</i> Lam.	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium oligolepidum</i> C.Chr.	<i>Asplenium carruthersii</i> Baker	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium powellii</i> Baker	<i>Asplenium stenolobum</i> C.Chr.	Aspleniaceae
<i>Asplenium pseudolaserpitifolium</i> Tardieu et Ching	<i>Asplenium laserpitifolium</i> Lam.	Aspleniaceae
<i>Blechnum norfolkianum</i> (Heward) C.Chr.	<i>Blechnum chambersii</i> Tindale	Blechnaceae
<i>Blechnum vulcanicum</i> (Blume) Kuhn	<i>Blechnum pilosum</i> (Brack.) Brownlie	Blechnaceae
<i>Bolbitis quoyana</i> (Gaudich.) Ching	<i>Bolbitis vanuaensis</i> Brownlie	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Callistopteris apiifolia</i> (C.Presl) Copel.	<i>Trichomanes apiifolium</i> C.Presl	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i> (R.Br.) M.D.Turner et R.A.White	<i>Calochlaena</i> (Maxon) M.D.Turner et R.A.White	Dicksoniaceae
<i>Cephalomanes atrovirens</i> C.Presl	<i>Trichomanes atrovirens</i> (C.Presl) Kunze	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Crepidomanes aphlebioides</i> (H.Christ) I.M.Turner	<i>Trichomanes aphlebioides</i> H.Christ	Hymenophyllaceae



<i>Crepidomanes bipunctatum</i> (Poir.) Copel.	<i>Trichomanes bipunctatum</i> Poir.	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Crepidomanes humile</i> (G.Forst.) Bosch	<i>Trichomanes humile</i> G.Forst.	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Crepidomanes intermedium</i> (Bosch) Ebihara et. K.Iwats.	<i>Trichomanes intermedium</i> Bosch	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Crepidomanes minutum</i> (Blume) K.Iwats.	<i>Trichomanes minutum</i> Blume	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Crepidomanes vitiense</i> (Baker) Bostock	<i>Trichomanes vitiense</i> Baker	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Culcita blepharodes</i> Maxon	<i>Calochlaena</i> (Maxon) M.D. Turner et R.A.White	Dicksoniaceae
<i>Davallia denticulata</i> (Burm.f.) Mett. ex Kuhn	<i>Wibelia epiphylla</i> (G.Forst.) M.Kato et Tsutsumi	Davalliaceae
<i>Davallia pycnocarpa</i> Brack.	<i>Davallia pentaphylla</i> Blume	Davalliaceae
<i>Davallia repens</i> (L.f.) Kuhn	<i>Davallia botrychioides</i> (Brack.) Baker	Davalliaceae
<i>Didymoglossum bimariginatum</i> (Bosch) Ebihara et K.Iwats.	<i>Trichomanes bimariginatum</i> Bosch	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Didymoglossum motleyi</i> (Bosch) Ebihara et K.Iwats.	<i>Trichomanes motleyi</i> Bosch	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Didymoglossum tahitense</i> (Nadeaud) Ebihara et K.Iwats	<i>Trichomanes tahitense</i> Nadeaud	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Diplazium dameriae</i> Pic.Serm.	<i>Diplazium bulbiferum</i> Brack.	Woodsiaceae
<i>Dryopteris arborescens</i> (Baker) Kuntze	<i>Arachniodes maxima</i> (Baker) Brownlie	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Goniophlebium subauriculatum</i> (Blume) C.Presl	<i>Goniophlebium serratifolium</i> Brack.	Polypodiaceae
<i>Grammitis adpersa</i> (Blume) Blume	<i>Oreogrammitis adpersa</i> (Blume) Parris	Polypodiaceae
<i>Grammitis alta</i> Parris	<i>Oreogrammitis alta</i> (Parris) Parris	Polypodiaceae
<i>Gymnosphaera hornei</i> (Baker) Copel.	<i>Cyathea hornei</i> (Baker) Copel.	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Histiopteris herbacea</i> Copel.	<i>Histiopteris sinuata</i> (Brack.) J.Sm.	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Histiopteris integrifolia</i> Copel.	<i>Histiopteris sinuata</i> (Brack.) J.Sm.	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Histiopteris stipulacea</i> (Hook.) Copel.	<i>Histiopteris sinuata</i> (Brack.) J.Sm.	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Humata repens</i> (L.f.) Kuhn	<i>Davallia botrychioides</i> (Brack.) Baker	Davalliaceae
<i>Humata sessilifolia</i> (Blume) Mett.	<i>Davallia sessilifolia</i> Blume	Davalliaceae
<i>Huperzia dalhousieana</i> (Spring) Trevis.	<i>Huperzia magnifica</i> (Brownlie) Holub	Lycopodiaceae
<i>Hymenophyllum meyenianum</i> (C.Presl) Copel.	<i>Hymenophyllum serrulatum</i> (C.Presl) C.Chr.	Hymenophyllaceae

<i>Hymenophyllum samoense</i> Baker	<i>Hymenophyllum javanicum</i> Spreng.	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Lindsaea sessilis</i> Copel.	<i>Lindsaea repens</i> var. <i>sessilis</i> (Copel.) K.U.Kramer	Lindsaeaceae
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> var. <i>pseudolauterbachii</i> Hovenkamp et Miyam.	<i>Nephrolepis flexuosa</i> Colenso	Lomariopsidaceae
<i>Phymatosorus commutatus</i> (Blume) Pic.Serm.	<i>Microsorium commutatum</i> (Blume) Copel.	Polypodiaceae
<i>Phymatosorus membranifolius</i> (R.Br.) S.G.Lu	<i>Microsorium membranifolium</i> (R.Br.) Ching	Polypodiaceae
<i>Plesioneuron attenuatum</i> (Brack.) Holttum	<i>Plesioneuron</i> (Holttum) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Pneumatopteris transversaria</i> (Brack.) Holttum	<i>Pneumatopteris magnifica</i> (Copel.) Holttum	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Polyphlebium endlicherianum</i> (C. Presl) Ebihaia et K.Iwats.	<i>Trichomanes endlicherianum</i> C. Presl	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Polystichum moluccense</i> (Blume) T.Moore	<i>Polystichum</i> aff. <i>moluccense</i> (Blume) T.Moore	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Pronephrium asperum</i> (C. Presl) Holttum	<i>Pronephrium</i> C. Presl	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Pseudophegopteris fijiensis</i> Kramer et Zogg	<i>Pseudophegopteris paludosa</i> (Blume) Ching	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Pseudophegopteris persimilis</i> (Baker) Holttum	<i>Pseudophegopteris paludosa</i> (Blume) Ching	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Pteris wernerii</i> (Rosenst.) Holttum	<i>Pteris parhamii</i> Brownlie	Pteridaceae
<i>Selaginella ciliaris</i> (Retz) Spring	<i>Selaginella laxa</i> Spring	Selaginellaceae
<i>Selaginella hordeiformis</i> Baker	<i>Selaginella</i> P.Beauv.	Selaginellaceae
<i>Sphaeropteris lunulata</i> (G. Forst.) R.M. Tryon	<i>Cyathea lunulata</i> (G. Forst.) Copel.	Cyatheaceae
<i>Sphaeropteris medullaris</i> (G. Forst.) Bernh.	<i>Cyathea medullaris</i> (G. Forst.) Sw.	Cyatheaceae
<i>Sphaeropteris microlepida</i> (Copel.) R.M. Tryon	<i>Cyathea microlepida</i> Copel.	Cyatheaceae
<i>Sphaeropteris propinqua</i> (Mett.) R.M. Tryon	<i>Cyathea propinqua</i> Mett.	Cyatheaceae
<i>Sphaeropteris subsessilis</i> (Copel.) R.M. Tryon	<i>Cyathea subsessilis</i> Copel.	Cyatheaceae
<i>Sphaeropteris truncata</i> (Brack.) R.M. Tryon	<i>Cyathea truncata</i> (Brack.) Copel.	Cyatheaceae
<i>Taenitis blechnoides</i> (Willd.) Sw.	<i>Taenitis</i> Willd. ex Schkuhr	Pteridaceae
<i>Tmesipteris oblanceolata</i> Copel.	<i>Tmesipteris truncata</i> (R.Br.) Desv.	Psilotaceae
<i>Trichomanes obscurum</i> Blume	<i>Trichomanes dentatum</i> Bosch	Hymenophyllaceae
<i>Vandenboschia maxima</i> (Blume) Copel.	<i>Trichomanes maximum</i> Blume	Hymenophyllaceae