

FILICOPSIDA

OPHIOGLOSSALES

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE. Terrestrial or rarely epiphytic; leaves simple or highly divided, differentiated into a sterile and a fertile portion; sporangia aggregated into an upright fertile region or spike; homosporous; gametophyte subterranean. Four genera and 70 species, tropical to temperate in distribution.

Ophioglossum vulgatum L. (adder's-tongue)
Botrychium virginianum L. (rattlesnake fern)

OSMUNDALES

OSMUNDACEAE. Terrestrial, usually with large rosettes of leaves; leaves pinnately compound, fertile pinnae differentiated from sterile; sporangia large with many spores; homosporous; gametophyte on soil surface, green. Three genera and 19 species, tropical to temperate in distribution.

Osmunda cinnamomea L. (cinnamon fern)
O. regalis L. (royal fern)
O. claytoniana L. (interrupted fern)

SALVINIALES

SALVINIACEAE. Floating aquatics; plants small; leaves in whorls of 3, 2 floating and simple, 1 divided, dangling in water, and root-like; heterosporous, sporocarps occurring on root-like leaves. One genus with 10 species, tropical and warm-temperate in distribution.

(*Salvinia minima* Baker - water spangles)

AZOLLACEAE. Floating aquatics; plants very small; leaves in 2 rows, scalelike and overlapping, 2-lobed, harboring cyanobacteria, often reddish; roots and branches formed at some nodes; heterosporous, sporocarps formed in pairs on undersides of first leaves of branches. One genus and 6 species, tropical and warm temperate in distribution.

Azolla caroliniana Willdenow (mosquito fern)

CYATHEALES

CYATHEACEAE. Palm-like stems, usually erect, to 25 m high; leaves large and divided, 2-7 m long, sori with or without indusium, indusium sometimes cup-shaped, completely enclosing sorus. One genus and 600-650 species, tropical and subtropical in distribution.

(*Cyathea* sp. - tree fern)

DICKSONIALES

DENNSTAEDTIACEAE. Terrestrial or rarely climbing; rhizomes creeping; leaves large and divided; sori along leaf margin or on back of leaf, indusium cup-like, 2-lipped, or lateral along leaf margin. Eight genera and 180 species, mostly tropical in distribution.

Dennstaedtia punctilobula (Michaux) Moore (hay-scented fern)
Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn (bracken fern)

PTERIDALES

PTERIDACEAE [Sinopteridaceae]. Terrestrial or epiphytic, often in specialized habitats; pinnae dichotomously veined; sori along veins, in grooves, or along reflexed margins of pinnae; homosporous. About 6 genera and 600 species, tropical to temperate in distribution.

Adiantum pedatum L. (northern maiden-hair fern)
(*Cheilanthes gracillima* D. C. Eaton - lace fern)
Pellaea atropurpurea (L.) Link (purple cliff-brake)

ASPIDIALES

ASPLENIACEAE. Primarily terrestrial, but often growing on rocks; sori round or elongate, indusia usually kidney shaped or linear; homosporous, spores bilateral, surrounded by a membranous covering. About 10 genera and 1400 species, widespread in distribution.

Asplenium platyneuron (L.) BSP. (ebony spleenwort)
A. rhizophyllum (L.) (walking fern)
Polystichum acrostichoides (Michaux) Schott (Christmas fern) [Dryopteridaceae]
Dryopteris marginalis (L.) Gray (marginal wood fern) [Dryopteridaceae]
Cystopteris bulbifera (L.) Bernhardt (bulblet fern) [Woodsiaceae]

DAVALLIALES

DAVALLIACEAE. Mostly epiphytic; sori at ends of veins, indusia kidney-shaped or somewhat tubular; homosporous, spores bilateral, surrounded by a membranous covering. Nine genera and about 200 species, mostly tropical in distribution.

(*Davallia fejeensis* Hooker-rabbit's-foot fern)

POLYPODIALES

POLYPODIACEAE. Usually epiphytic; rhizomes creeping and covered with scales; leaves usually lobed; sporangia forming a moundlike rounded sorus, indusium absent. About 50 genera and a large number of species, mainly tropical in distribution.

(Platycterium bifurcatum C. Christensen–staghorn fern)

Polypodium polypodioides (L.) Watt (resurrection fern)