

Odontosoria chinensis (L.) J. Sm

Found in forest openings and disturbed areas such as landslides, along trails or roads. It grows in moist, shady areas from sea level to an elevation of 4,000 feet. Rhizomes shortly creeping, densely scaly; scales dark brown, acicular at apex, stiff. Stipe stramineous to dark stramineous, abaxially sulcate except at base; lamina ovate-oblong to lanceolate, firmly herbaceous to papery, 3- or 4-pinnate, widest at middle, base broadly cuneate, apex acuminate; pinnae 15-20 pairs, alternate, patent to slightly ascending, ovate-lanceolate, 3-pinnate at base, base cuneate and shortly stalked, margin denticulate to erose, apex broadly rounded to truncate or shallowly lobed; veins visible on abaxial surface, forked in ultimate lobes. Sori terminal on 1 or uniting 2 or 3 vein ends; indusia basally and partially adnate laterally. Spores ellipsoid, monolet. Red-brown dye is obtained from the old fronds.



Native to
India, Hawaii, Sumatra,
Borneo, Philippines



Geo. Distribution
Asia

