

Species Datasheet

Datasheet No. P-042.001.001
(family.genus.species)

DBT- Network Programme

1. Taxon:

Species: *Ampelopteris prolifera* (Retz.) Copel.

Subspecies:

Variety:

Cultivar

Hybrid

Image file

2. Synonyms:

Abacopteris prolifera (Retz.) W.C. Shieh

Ampelopteriselegans Kunze

Cyclosorus prolifer (Retz.) Tardieu in Tardieu & C. Chr.

Dryopteris prolifera (Retz.) C. Chr.

Goniopteris meniscioides Fée

Hemionitis prolifera Retz.

Meniscium proliferum (Retz.) Sw.

Nephrodium proliferum (Retz.) Keyserl.

Phegopteris luxurians (Kunze) Mett.

Polypodium luxurians Kunze

Thelypteris prolifera Voster

Thelypteris prolifera (Retz.) C.F. Reed

3. Systematic Position:

Christenhusz 2011

- Class: Equisetopsida C. Agardh
- Subclass: Polypodiidae Cronquist, Takht. & Zimmerm.
- Order: Polypodiales Link.
- Family: Thelypteridaceae Pic. Serm.
- Subfamily:
- Genus: *Ampelopteris* Kunze

- Species: *Ampelopteris prolifera* (Retz.) Copel.
- Subspecies:
- Variety:

4.Distribution:

Global:China (Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan), Taiwan, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi, Moluccas, New Guinea, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Moluccas (Seram), peninsular Malaysia (Kinta River, Perak), Pakistan (Lahore, Hazara), Jammu & Kashmir (Kashmir), India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar [Burma], Philippines, Thailand (widespread), Australia (NW-Western Australia, N-Northern Territory, Queensland), New Caledonia, South Africa (Limpopo, Mpulamanga, KwaZulu-Natal), Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, ?La Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar, Tanzania, Zanzibar, Senegal, Guinea, Angola, Central African Republic, Congo

India: throughout, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Indian Punjab, Sikkim, Darjeeling, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Pachmarhi Hills

5.Indigenous/Exotic/Endemic;Cultivated/Wild:

6.Threat Status:

IUCN:

BSI:

7.Habit and Habitat:grows mostly in full sunlight and is often found scrambling amongst tall grasses, sedges or shrubs in freshwater swamps, or beside rivers, ponds and lakes, up to 1250 m altitude. It requires permanent moisture; the rhizome is often found growing in water.

8.Life Form:

9.Economic Importance:

10. Probable Progenitor of:

11.DNA

C-value Methodology

12.Basic chromosome number(s): $x=36^{1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14}$

13. Zygotic chromosome number(s): $2n=72$ ^{2, 9, 10, 12}

14. Gametic chromosome number(s): $n=36$ ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14}, 41⁷

15. Specialized chromosomes (B chromosomes/Sex chromosomes/Polytene chromosomes/Neocentric chromosomes):

Image file

16. Ploid level: Diploid (sexual)^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14}, Diploid (aneuploid, sexual)⁷

Image file

17. Agametoploidy:

18. Nature of polyploidy (auto, segmental, allo, autoallo):

19. Genomic formula:

20. Aberrant chromosome number(s) (aneuploidy, aneusomy, polysomy):

21. Somatic chromosomes:

Karyotype

Chromosome size

NOR chromosome(s)

Degree of asymmetry

Image file

22. Banding pattern(s):

Image file

23. Physical mapping of chromosomes:

In situ hybridization

Image file

Fluorescent in situ hybridization:

Image file

24. Genomic in situ hybridization:

Image file

25. Linkage map:

Image file

26. Chromosome associations:

Female meiosis

Male meiosis 36II^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14}

41II⁷ Mahabale & Kamble 1981

Image file

27. Chromosome distribution at anaphase I:

28. Genetic diversity:

Chromosomal level

Image file

DNA level

29. Any other information (Apomixis; Inversion; Male sterility; Pollen grain mitosis; Pollen stainability; Translocation etc.):