Species Datasheet

Datasheet No. P-012.001.002
(family.genus.species)

DBT- Network Programme

1.Taxon:

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

Subspecies:
Variety:
Cultivar
Hybrid

Image file

2. Synonyms:

Dicranopterisdichotoma (Thunb.) Bernh.
Dicranopterislinearis var. *linearis*
*Gleicheniaferruginea*Blume
Gleicheniahermanni R. Br.
Gleichenialanigera D. Don
Gleichenialinearis (Burm. f.) C.B. Clarke
Gleicheniarigida J. Sm.
Mertensialessonii A. Rich.
Mertensialinearis (Burm. f.) Fritsch
Mertensiarufinervis Mart.
*Platyzomaferrugineum*Desv.
*Platyzomalatum*Desv.
*Polypodiumlineare*Burm. f.
*Polypodiumpedatum*Houtt.
*Pterisplatylata*Christenh.

3.Systematic Position:
Christenhusz 2011

- Class: Equisetopsida C.Agardh
- Subclass: Polypodiidae Cronquist, Takht. & Zimmerm.
- Order: Gleicheniaceae Schimp
- Family: Gleicheniaceae C.Presl
- Subfamily:
- Genus: *Dicranopteris* Bernh.
- Species: *Dicranopteris linearis* (Burm.f.) Underw.

- Subspecies:

4.Distribution:

Global: Widely distributed in the tropics and sub tropics of the world

India: Eastern Himalayas up tpKumaon and mountains of South India

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

6.Threat Status:

IUCN:

BSI:

7.Habit and Habitat:

8.Life Form:

9.Economic Importance: The Arabs used to make pens using the stipe of this fern, thus gave rise to its common name 'resam' .The stems of this fern can be woven together to make mattings, fish-traps, chair seats, walls, pouches, caps, and ropes.The plant is also used for medicinal purposes, being made into a poultice, and infusions and decoctions for fever.

10. Probable Progenitor of:

11.DNA

C-value **Methodology**

12.Basic chromosome number(s): x=39[4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16]

13. Zygotic chromosome number(s): 2n=78[4, 12, 13],

156 [5]

14. Gametic chromosome number(s):n=39[4, 7, 8, 11, 16] ,

78 [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 14, 15, 17, 18]

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

Image file

16.Ploidy level: Diploid (sexual)[4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16] ,

Diploid (apogamous)[4] ,

Tetraploid (sexual)[1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 14, 15, 17, 18]

Image file

17.Agametoploidy:

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

19.Genomic formula:

20.Aberrant chromosome number(s)(aneuploidy, aneusomaty, polysomaty):

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 Diploid: 39II[4, 7, 8, 11, 16] ,

Diploid (apogamous): 78II[4],

Tetraploid: 78II[1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 14, 15, 17, 18]

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;Translocationsetc.):