

Ferns of Africa

KEY TO THE GENUS MOHRIA

1.a. Pinnae sparsely to densely set with long, moderately stiff hairs on both surfaces	2
1.b. Pinnae on upper surface hairless or sparsely set with long or short hairs largely along secondary rhachises and veins	3
2.a. Lamina pinnate, oblanceolate to linear-attenuate, undersurface set with long, moderately stiff hairs or with few narrow to broad-ovate scales along rhachis, proximal pinnae not reduced in size to the base, rhizome stoloniferous	<i>M. marginalis</i>
2.b. Lamina 2-pinnatifid to 2-pinnate, narrowly elliptic, undersurface set with lanceolate to broad-ovate, pale to dark brown entire scales, proximal pinnae widely spaced, reduced in size to the base, rhizome not stoloniferous	<i>M. lepigera</i>
3.a. Stipe and lamina scales spreading, only in South Africa	<i>M. saxatilis</i>
3.b. Stipe and lamina scales appressed or twisted, never spreading	4
4.a. Fertile frond stipe significantly longer than sterile one, upper surface of pinnae with hairs only, South Africa only	<i>M. caffrorum</i>
4.b. Fertile and sterile frond stipes of almost equal length, upper surface of pinnae hairless or with hairs and/or small scales, especially along the secondary rhachises	5

5.a. Lamina usually shorter than 20 cm, erect to spreading, scales on the undersurface of the lamina lanceolate to ovate, only South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland	<i>M. rigida</i>
5.b. Lamina usually longer than 20 cm, erect, scales on the undersurface of the lamina narrowly linear to lanceolate	6
6.a. Lamina herbaceous, upper surface of pinnae sparsely hairy, especially along secondary rachises and veins, pinnule margin strongly dentate	<i>M. vestita</i>
6.b. Lamina coriaceous, pinnae hairless or nearly so on both surfaces, pinnule margins shallowly dentate to crenate	<i>M. nudiuscula</i>

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