



FERNS OF SIKKIM: (108 GENERA)

Families	Genera	No. of Species in India	No of Species in Sikkim (+=Subsp.	Percentage of Indian species in Sikkim
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium</i> L.	81	24+2	29.62%
Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum</i> L.	5	1	20.00%
	<i>Stenochlaena</i> J.Sm.	1	1	100.00%
	<i>Woodwardia</i> Sm.	1	1	100.00%
Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea</i> Sm.	16	6	37.50%
Davalliaceae	<i>Araiostegia</i> Copel.	9	6	66.66%
	<i>Davallia</i> Sm.	10	1	10%
	<i>Davallodes</i> Copel.	2	2	100%
	<i>Gymnogrammitis</i> Griffith	1	1	100%
	<i>Leucostegia</i> C.Presl.	1	1	100%
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Dennstaedtia</i> Bernh.	3	2	66.66%
	<i>Histiopteris</i> (J.Agardh) J.Sm.	1	1	100.00%
	<i>Hypolepis</i> Bernh.	2	1	100.00%
	<i>Microlepia</i> C.Presl.	22	8	36.36%
	<i>Lindsaea</i> Drynander ex Sm.	28	2	7.14%
	<i>Pteridium</i> L.	2	2	100.00%
	<i>Sphenomeris</i> Maxon	2	1	50.00%
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Acrophorus</i> C. Presl	1	1	100.00%
	<i>Acystopteris</i> Nakai	1	1	100.00%
	<i>Arachniodes</i> Blume	10	7	70.00%
	<i>Athyrium</i> Roth.	50	2	56.00%
	<i>Cornopteris</i> Nakai	5	5	100.00%
	<i>Ctenitis</i> (C.Chr.) C.Chr.	2	1	50.00%
	<i>Cyrtomium</i> . C.Presl.	6	4	66.66%
	<i>Cystopteris</i> Bernh.	5	2+	40.00%
<i>Deparia</i> Hook.et Grev.	10	6+	60.00%	
	<i>Diplaziopsis</i> C.Chr.	1	1	100.00%
	<i>Diplazium</i> Sw.	40	1	42.50%
	<i>Dryopsis</i> Holttum & Edwards	6	3	50.00%
	<i>Dryopteris</i> Adans.	61	31+4	50.81%
	<i>Gymnocarpium</i> Newman	3	2	50.00%
	<i>Hypodematium</i> Kunze	1	1+	100.00%
	<i>Matteuccia</i> Tod.	2	1	50.00%
	<i>Nothoperanema</i> (Tagawa) Ching	2	1	50.00%
	<i>Peranema</i> D.Don	2	2	100%
	<i>Pleocnemia</i> C. Presl	2	1	50.00%
	<i>Polystichum</i> Roth.	50	2	58.00%
	<i>Pteridrys</i> (C. Chr.) Ching	3	1	33.33%
	<i>Tectaria</i> Cav.	26	6	23.07%



	<i>Woodsia</i> R.Br.	8	4	50.00%
Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris</i> Bernh.	5	3	60.00%
	<i>Gleichenia</i> Sm.	2	1	50.00%
Grammitidaceae	<i>Micropolypodium</i> Hayata (= <i>Xiphopteris</i> Kaulf.)	1	1	100%
	<i>Tomophyllum</i> (E.Fourn.)Parris (= <i>Ctenopteris</i> Blume ex Kunze)	4	1	25%
Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum</i> Sm.	13	6	46.15%
	<i>Trichomanes</i> L.	36	8	22.22%
Lomariopsidaceae	<i>Bolbitis</i> Schott.	17	6	35.29
	<i>Elaphoglossum</i> Schott ex J.Sm.	9	2	22.22%
Schizaeaceae	<i>Lygodium</i> (L.) Sw.	7	3	42.48%
Marattiaceae	<i>Angiopteris</i> Hoffm.	3	2	66.66%
Monachosoraceae	<i>Monachosorum</i> Kunze	1	1	100.00%
Nephrolepidaceae	<i>Nephrolepis</i> Schott.	6	2	33.33%
Oleandraceae	<i>Oleandra</i> Cav.	4	2	50.00%
Ophioglossaceae	<i>Botrychium</i> Sw.	6	5	83.33%
	<i>Ophioglossum</i> L.	11	4	36.36%
Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda</i> L	6	2	33.33%
Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria</i> (Kunze) Mett.	4	2	50.00%
Polypodiaceae	<i>Arthromeris</i> (T. Moore) J.Sm.	10	5	50.00%
	<i>Belvisia</i> Mirbel	3	1	33.33%
	<i>Colysis</i> C. Presl.	2	2	100.00%
	<i>Drynaria</i> (Borry) J.Sm.	7	4	57.14%
	<i>Goniophlebium</i> C.Presl.	3	1	33.33%
	<i>Lemmaphyllum</i> C. Presl	3	2	66.66%
	<i>Lepisorus</i> (J.Sm.)C.Chr.	17	1	64.70%
	<i>Leptochilus</i> Kaulf.	10	3 +1	33.33%
	<i>Loxogramme</i> (Blume) C.Presl	5	5	100.00%
	<i>Microsorium</i> Link.	6	3	50.00%
	<i>Neocheiropteris</i> Christ	2	1	50.00%
	<i>Phymatosorus</i> Pici Serm.	1	1	100.00%
	<i>Pichisermollodes</i> Fraser-Jenk.	10	8	80.00%
	<i>Polypodiodes</i> Ching	8	6	75.00%
	<i>Pyrrosia</i> Mirbel	21	9	42.85%
	<i>Selliguea</i> Bory	8	4	50.00%
	<i>Tricholepidium</i> Ching	3	1	33.00%
	<i>Adiantum</i> L.	15	10 +2	66.66.%
	<i>Aleuritopteris</i>	20	1	75.00%
	<i>Ceratopteris</i> Brogn.	2	1	50.00%
	<i>Cerosora</i> (Baker) Domin.	1	1	100.00%
	<i>Cheilanthes</i> Sw.	11	3	27.27%



Pteridaceae	<i>Coniogramme</i> Fee	7	6	85.71%
	<i>Cryptogramma</i> R.Br.	2	2	100%
	<i>Notholaena</i> R.Br.	5	2	40.00%
	<i>Onychium</i> Kaulf.	8	6+	75.00%
	<i>Pityrogramma</i> Link.	2	1	50.00%
	<i>Pteris</i> L	53	25+4	47.16%
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Thelypteris</i> (<i>Ampelopteris</i> Kunze)	1	1	100.00%
	<i>Thelypteris</i> (<i>Christella</i> A. Leveille)	22	8	36.00%
	<i>Thelypteris</i> (<i>Coryphopteis</i> Holttum)	1	1	100.00%
	<i>Thelypteris</i> (<i>Cyclogramma</i> Tag.)	2	2	100.00%
	<i>Thelypteris</i> (<i>Glaphyopterido</i> psis Ching)	1	1	100.00%
	<i>Thelypteris</i> (<i>Macrothelypteris</i> Ching)	2	2	100.00%
	<i>Thelypteris</i> (<i>Oreopteris</i> Holub)	1	1	100.00%
	<i>Thelypteris</i> (<i>Parathelypteris</i> (H. Ito) Ching)	2	1	50.00%
	<i>Thelypteris</i> (<i>Phegopteris</i> C.Presl)	2	1	50.00%
	<i>Thelypteris</i> (<i>Pneumatopteris</i> Nakai)	1	1	100.00%
	<i>Thelypteris</i> (<i>Pronephrium</i> C. Presl)	11	3	27.00%
	<i>Thelypteris</i> (<i>Pseudocyclosorus</i> Airy Shaw)	7	5	71.42%
	<i>Thelypteris</i> (<i>Pseudophegopteris</i> Ching)	6	5+	83.00%
	<i>Thelypteris</i> (<i>Stegnogramma</i> Blume)	4	2	50.00%
	<i>Thelypteris</i> (<i>Thelypteris</i> Schmidel)	7	1	14.28%
	<i>Thelypteris</i> (<i>Trigonospora</i> Holttum)	3	1	33.33%
Vittariaceae	<i>Antrophyum</i> Kaulf.	6	4	66.66%
	<i>Vittaria</i> Sm.	11	7	63.63%

From the Tables it is clear that out of total 108 genera (including splinter genera of Thelypteridaceae) reported from Sikkim, 28 genera contains all the species of respective genera occurring in India hence their representation in Sikkim is 100%. 22 genera are represented by 50% Indian species, however, 24 genera representation is in between 50% - 100% Indian species in Sikkim. Remaining genera are represented by less than 50% Indian species in Sikkim. Thus 74 (68.5%)

Data Source: Forests, Environment & Wildlife Management Department. Government of Sikkim