



**NEW ZEALAND INDIGENOUS
VASCULAR PLANT CHECKLIST
2010**



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New Zealand Plant
Conservation Network

New Zealand indigenous vascular plant checklist

2010

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Dedicated to
Tony Druce (1920–1999)
and
Helen Druce (1921–2010)

Cover photos (clockwise from bottom left): *Ptisana salicina*, *Gratiola concinna*, *Senecio glomeratus* subsp. *glomeratus*, *Hibiscus diversifolius* subsp. *diversifolius*, *Hypericum minutiflorum*, *Hymenophyllum frankliniae*, *Pimelea sporadica*, *Cyrtostylis rotundifolia*, *Lobelia carens*. Main photo: *Parahebe jovellanoides*. Photos: Jeremy Rolfe.

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SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- ◆ Changed since 2006 checklist. Species names that differ or whose circumscription has changed from the 2006 checklist are explained in the concordance.
- † Unchanged since 2006 checklist, but comment provided in the other taxonomic notes section.
- aff.** having affinities with.
- agg.** aggregate.
- AK** Auckland Museum Herbarium.
- APG** Angiosperm Phylogeny Group.
- c.** *circa*, approximately.
- cf.** *confer*, compare with.
- CHR** Landcare Research Herbarium, Lincoln.
- E** endemic.
- e.g.** *exempli gratia*, for example.
- et al.** *et alii*, and others.
- f.** *forma*, form.
- Flora** the New Zealand Flora.
- in litt.** *in litteris*, in written communication.
- nom. nov.** *nomen novum*, new name.
- M** Macquarie Island
- pers. comm.** personal communication.
- pers. obs.** personal observation.
- pp.** pages (denoting a sequence of page numbers).
- p.p.** *pro parte*, in part.
- s.l.** *sensu lato*, in a broad sense
- s.s.** *sensu stricto*, in a narrow sense.
- subsp.** subspecies.
- unpubl.** unpublished.
- var.** variety.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This, the third iteration of the Indigenous Vascular Plant Checklist sponsored by the New Zealand Plant Conservation Network, grew quite quickly from the ashes of the second version (de Lange et al. 2006). We were initially surprised to learn that the 2006 checklist had sold out and that people already wanted a new version, and quickly, to fill what they saw as a critical gap in readily accessible, off-the-shelf literature providing summary data on the New Zealand indigenous vascular flora. University students, in particular, have pushed for this, finding the 2006 list invaluable for their studies. Obviously this list, like its predecessors, is based on our opinion and, just as obviously, our opinion may not necessarily agree with that of other botanists. We don't have a problem with this—we think it is better to publish and be damned.

We are especially grateful to Shannel Courtney, Brian Murray, and Joshua Salter for their detailed and thoughtful reviews of drafts that led to significant improvements. We also thank Ilse Breitwieser, John Braggins, Austin Brown, Elizabeth Brown, Dick Brummitt, Ewen Cameron, Bob Chinnock, Bev Clarkson, Lynette Clelland, Mark Clements, Lyn Craven, the late Tony Druce, Patricia Eckel, Chris Ecroyd, Pat Enright, Kerry Ford, David Galloway, Rhys Gardner, the late David Given, Phil Garnock-Jones, Kanchi Ghandi, David Glenny, Peter Heenan, Chris Horne, David Jones, Jeanette Keeling, Carlos Lehnebach, Heidi Meudt, Barbara Mitcalfe, Brian Molloy, Leon Perrie, Matt Renner, Neville Scarlett, Tony Silbery, Barry Sneddon, Bill Sykes, Hellmut Toelken, Susan Walker, Jo Ward, Art Whistler, Mike Wilcox, Aaron Wilton, Paul Wilson, and Peter Wilson for sharing their observations, comments, critique and collective words of wisdom.

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INTRODUCTION

During the 1970s, the late A.P. (Tony) Druce began a series of checklists detailing the indigenous vascular flora of New Zealand. These checklists were, for the most part (but see, for example, Druce 1980; Courtney 1999), intentionally unpublished compendia (Druce *in litt.*). Druce recognised that our knowledge of the indigenous vascular flora was ever changing. He saw his lists as useful constructs providing guidance for amateur and professional botanists on the size, composition and nature of our indigenous vascular flora, as well as providing some readily accessible details of potentially unnamed segregates that could be used to develop research projects and priorities. For the most part, Druce eschewed formal publication of his checklists, saying that it was better that they were used as unpublished working drafts for discussion (Druce *in litt.*). In 1993, Druce produced what was to be his last such listing, and, despite his claims to the contrary, that listing has been used extensively as *the* list or basis for lists of the New Zealand indigenous vascular flora for much of the last ten or so years (e.g., Courtney 1999, 2010).

Nevertheless, following the death of Tony Druce in 1999 (Atkinson 1999), many New Zealand botanists continued to prepare their own checklists of the indigenous flora loosely modelled on Druce (1993). While many have kept these listings to themselves, some have continued to make publicly available their working drafts of the vascular flora based on the Druce system (e.g., Courtney 1999, 2010). As a result, these listings have formed the basis for some significant publications; for example, Eagle (2006).

The New Zealand Plant Conservation Network was established in 2003, in part to fulfil the needs of the Global Plant Strategy. One requirement of the Global Plant Strategy is to provide a full list of the indigenous flora of a given region, and to provide regular updates (Convention on Biological Diversity 2002). The website listing of the indigenous vascular flora that was used at the launch of the network was one based entirely on the arrangement and names used by Druce (1993). Later, in 2005, one of us (PdL) was approached by the NZPCN to provide an update of that listing, initially in a form that could be downloaded by network members. That listing, based on an internally updated version of Druce (1993) then held by PdL, was the basis of de Lange et al. (2006) and now this new listing.

In 2006 it became increasingly obvious that a hardcopy version of that listing was necessary. By this time the senior author was being frequently asked for an assessment of the size of the indigenous flora, the numbers of families and genera involved, degree of endemism and so forth. University students in particular wanted a quick, 'off the shelf' compendium that they could use for their research work. While such a compendium already existed (Wilton & Breitwieser 2000), many found that publication, which dealt with the entire vascular flora, difficult to follow. Also, it lacked a full listing of names, though these are available on Ngā Tipu O Aotearoa – New Zealand Plants Database (<http://nzflora.landcareresearch.co.nz>; accessed 20 August 2010). So, in 2006, a shift toward hardcopy publication was adopted (de Lange et al. 2006).

Inevitably, with any such listing comes criticism that the publication is a static assessment fixed at a particular time. Also, the listing, through necessity, remains opinion-based reflecting the views of the publishing author(s). Proponents of web-based electronic publication see their form of publication as the logical answer to the issues associated with hardcopy publication (A.D. Wilton pers. comm.) and, in part they are right. But electronic publications are not fully accessible, and also reflects the opinions of those responsible for maintaining the electronic databases they use. We therefore think that there is still room for hardcopy publication of the plant checklist.

This listing, the third approximation of New Zealand's indigenous vascular plant taxa sponsored by the New Zealand Plant Conservation Network and supported by the Department of Conservation, lists 2414 plant names (at the rank of species, subspecies, variety or form) that we consider to be valid. The exact size of our indigenous flora remains unknown, in part because this assessment is based on our interpretation of the validity and circumscriptions of some taxa (cf. Wilton & Breitwieser 2000; Courtney 2010), and also because our indigenous flora is still being actively researched and described (see comments by de Lange et al. 2009b; 2010). To reflect this uncertainty, we have listed some taxa as species 'aggregates' (agg.), meaning that they include unnamed entities that await formal description (see below).

Any comments about listings provided in this report should be made to the NZPCN: info@nzpcn.org.nz.

The New Zealand Botanical Region

The checklist in this report covers those taxa indigenous to the New Zealand Botanical Region, as defined by Allan (1961). The region encompasses the Kermadec, Manawatawhi/Three Kings, North, South, Stewart Island/Rakiura, Chatham, Antipodes, Bounties, Snares, Auckland, Campbell Island/Motu Ihupuku, and Macquarie islands of the Zealandia subcontinent (see Campbell & Hutching 2007). The indigenous flora of Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island has been specifically excluded from this list because, although the islands are part of the New Zealand subcontinent (Campbell & Hutching 2007), they were not included by Allan in his concept of the New Zealand Botanical Region. We appreciate that this decision is controversial and we acknowledge that in some recent fauna publications, such as Tennyson & Martinson (2006), the avifauna of Norfolk Island (but not Lord Howe) is included as part of Zealandia. The inclusion of Macquarie by Allan (1961) has also caused some problems with recent New Zealand floral interpretations. For example, Allan (1961) listed several species endemic to, or confined within the New Zealand Botanical Region to Macquarie Island, as did Edgar & Connor (2000), yet Brownsey & Smith-Dodsworth (2000) and the Ngā Tipu O Aotearoa – New Zealand Plants database provide only a partial assessment. Whilst we acknowledge that this situation is unsatisfactory, resolution is beyond the scope of this publication. Nevertheless, for the sake of consistency, we follow Allan's interpretation of the New Zealand Botanical Region and provide here a full listing of those indigenous plants known from Macquarie Island.

Phylogenetic relationships in the New Zealand flora

As a departure from de Lange et al. (2006) the use of 'structural classes' such as 'Dicotyledonous herbs' or 'Dicotyledonous lianes' has been discontinued. The structural subdivisions do not accord with modern phylogeny, and in the authors' opinions, they could be misleading and sometimes result in the placement of related taxa into disparate groups (e.g., should *Calystegia soldanella* be vine or a herb?).

In this listing we have organised taxa into ten phylogenetic groups (Lycophytes, Ferns, Gymnosperms, Nymphaeales, Magnoliids, Chloranthales, Monocots I, Monocots II—Commelinids, Eudicots and Core Eudicots), and have listed them alphabetically by family within each of these groups, and alphabetically by genus within the families. We have adopted these classifications to reflect recent advances in the classification of vascular plants (see APG III 2009).

We recognise that many list users will not understand this reasoning nor appreciate the need to arrange taxa according to modern phylogenetic classification. Because of this, we provide the following notes which summarise information in Stevens (2001 onwards), in Soltis et al. (2005), and in APG III (2009). Refer to the sources for detailed references to the information presented below.

Phylogeny is the study of evolutionary history of organisms. It seeks to inform taxonomy by identifying groups of organisms that share a common ancestor. In recent years, considerable progress has been made in the study of plant phylogeny, resulting in significant changes to the phylogenetic relationships that were previously thought to exist. Figure 1 summarises in diagrammatic form these changes with respect to the New Zealand indigenous vascular flora.

The current view is that ferns share a more recent common ancestor with seed plants than with the so-called 'fern allies' (clubmosses and quillworts). The whisk ferns (*Psilotum* spp., Psilotales), once considered to be the most primitive of all extant land plants, belong within the fern clade (Smith et al. 2006).

Within the gymnosperms, some authorities (Farjon 2001; Eckenwalder 2009) do not recognise the Prumnopityaceae

GLOSSARY OF PHYLOGENETIC TERMS

Circumscription The definition of the limits of a taxon.

Clade A monophyletic group.

Monophyletic A group comprising all the descendants of an ancestor, cf. paraphyletic, polyphyletic.

Paraphyletic A group comprising some but not all the descendants of an ancestor, cf. monophyletic, polyphyletic.

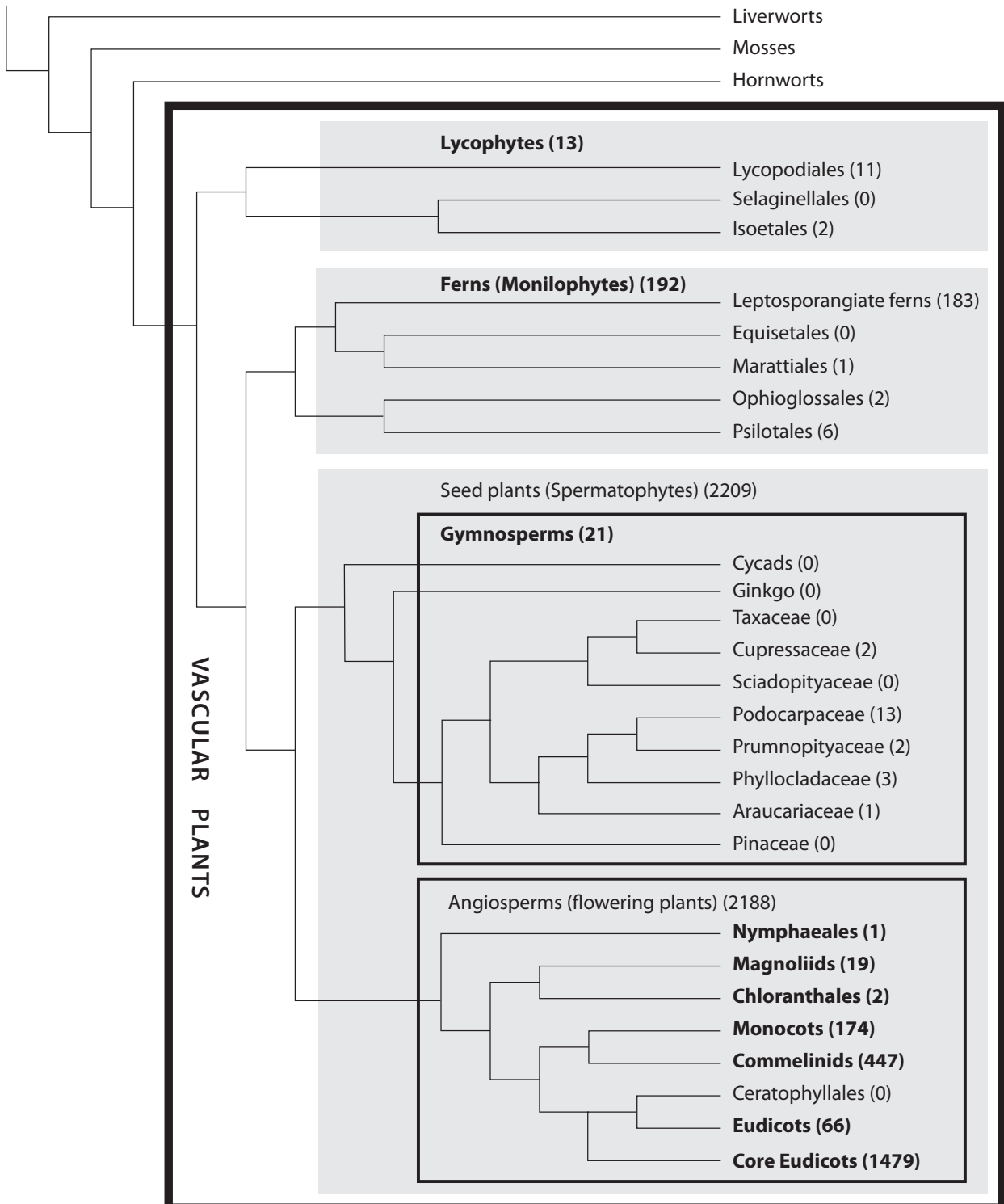
Polyphyletic A group comprising descendants of two or more ancestors, cf. monophyletic, paraphyletic.

Taxon (pl. taxa) A formally described group at any hierarchical level in a classification system. In this work we apply the term to species and their infraspecific divisions—subspecies, varieties, forms.

Figure 1. Simplified phylogenetic diagram of New Zealand vascular plants

The following diagram presents a greatly simplified phylogeny of plant life in New Zealand. It does not show branches to many plant groups that are not indigenous to the New Zealand Botanical Region. The grey boxes represent the major clades of vascular plants: lycophytes, ferns, and seed plants. For simplicity, branches in the diagram are abbreviated and terminate arbitrarily at convenient taxonomic groups that are not necessarily equivalent to each other. For instance, the lycophytes and ferns terminate at Orders (~ales) or, in the case of leptosporangiate ferns, a group of seven Orders that form a clade distinct from the other ferns; the gymnosperms terminate at families (~aceae), the taxonomic rank between Order and Genus. By far the greatest diversity occurs within the angiosperms, and the diagram branches for this group terminate at Orders or groups of Orders that form clades (e.g., Magnoliids).

The plant groups used for the arrangement of taxa in the checklist are highlighted in **bold type**. The number of New Zealand taxa in each group is indicated in parentheses.



(established by Melikian & Bobrov 2000), preferring to include it in a broader circumscription of Podocarpaceae. However, pending formal publication of Salter's 2004 thesis, we provisionally accept the Prumnopityaceae as distinct, on the basis not only of the female cone morphology cited by Melikian & Bobrov (2000), but also embryological distinctions and the morphology of the pollen cones (Salter 2004; J. Salter pers. comm.). We also follow Core (1955), Keng (1973), Clifford & Constantine (1980), Takhtajan (1986), Page 1990, Brummitt (1992), Hoogland et al. (1993), Molloy (1996), and Sinclair et al. (2002) in accepting the Phyllocladaceae. The findings of these authors, along with independent evidence based on chemistry (Markham et al. 1985), cytology (Hair & Beuzenberg 1958), cone morphology and pollination system (Tomlinson et al. 1991) suggest that the relegation of this family as a morphological 'anomaly' within the Podocarpaceae, advocated by such authors as Hart (1987), Quinn (1987), Chaw et al. (1995), Quinn et al. (2002), Wagstaff (2004), Peery et al. (2008) and Eckenwalder (2009), is unwarranted.

In the angiosperms (flowering plants), the familiar division of 'monocots' and 'dicots' has been overturned. Several groups that were traditionally included in dicotyledons are now recognised as being distinctive clades that evolved separately from both monocotyledons and dicotyledons. These include the order Nymphaeales, the Magnoliids (a clade of four orders), the Chloranthales and two other orders (not shown in Fig. 1) that are linked with Nymphaeales as 'early angiosperms'. The Magnoliid genera in New Zealand are *Beilschmiedia*, *Cassytha*, *Hedycarya*, *Laurelia*, *Litsea*, *Macropiper*, *Peperomia*, and *Pseudowintera*.

The Monocots are a monophyletic group, but for convenience are divided into two clades, 'Monocots I' and 'Monocots II—Commelinids'. The Commelinids include grasses, rushes and sedges. Well known New Zealand examples in Monocots I include the Orchidaceae, *Cordyline*, *Libertia*, and *Phormium*.

The Dicots, as now circumscribed, are also divided into two major clades named 'Eudicots' and 'Core Eudicots'. The Eudicots are a relatively small group that represents 'primitive' Dicots. The New Zealand Eudicots include *Clematis*, *Knightia*, and *Ranunculus*. The Core Eudicots are the largest and most diverse group of flowering plants. More than half of New Zealand's vascular flora is in the Core Eudicot clade.

Some consequences for the New Zealand flora of these phylogenetic advances have been the merging of several families into broader circumscriptions, e.g., Lobeliaceae into Campanulaceae (Core Eudicots); Asphodelaceae and Hemerocallidaceae into Xanthorrhoeaceae (Monocots I); and Laxmanniaceae into Asparagaceae (Monocots I). Conversely, some families have been segregated into narrower circumscriptions, e.g., Montiaceae (*Hectorella*, *Montia*) has been segregated out of Portulacaceae (Core Eudicots). One casualty of these advances (and which was strongly hinted at by Heywood et al. (2007)) has been the merger of New Zealand's only endemic family, Ixerbaceae, into the New Caledonian family Strasburgeriaceae (Core Eudicots). Both families had been monotypic. Family names in the New Zealand flora that have changed since the 2006 checklist are indicated in the checklist by small diamonds.

The checklist of New Zealand indigenous vascular flora

Two versions of the list are provided—the first arranged alphabetically by genus, regardless of phylogenetic relationships, and the second organised into the broad phylogenetic groups described above. The first, alphabetical list includes page references to the phylogenetic list, the concordance and other taxonomic notes. The second, phylogenetic list is arranged alphabetically by family within the broad phylogenetic groups, and alphabetically by genus within the families. The entry for each taxon provides chromosome number(s), where reported, endemic status, and the category that the taxon occupies in the New Zealand Threatened Classification System (de Lange et al. 2009). For aggregates, we have listed the threat category of the named taxon, although we acknowledge that some unnamed entities within aggregates may be categorised differently. For detailed information on the threat categories assigned to taxonomically indeterminate entities, refer to de Lange et al. (2009). Authorities and synonymies are not provided; readers should refer to the website of the NZPCN for these. For those seeking plant lists based on 'structural' classes, these can still be generated from the website of the New Zealand Plant Conservation Network (NZPCN)—www.nzpcn.org.nz.

As previously noted, this list expresses the opinions of the authors. In taxonomy, perhaps more than any other of the natural sciences, one has the freedom to form an opinion based on available evidence. As such,

some of the taxa accepted here at particular ranks may be regarded by others as doubtful, e.g., the monotypic genus *Ewartiothamnus*, erected by Anderberg (1991) for what others (I. Breitwieser & J. Ward pers. comm.) would regard as a species of *Ewartia*. From a nomenclatural view point, it is important to appreciate that one is not obliged to adopt a particular name change unless a name has been formally rejected, conserved, has priority by date of publication, or at a particular rank, a new name is required. Consider, for example, the names *Ranunculus recens* var. *lacustris* and *Ranunculus ranceorum*. Both names apply to the **same** plant but at **different ranks**—variety and species. The plant was first described as a variety (var. *lacustris*), but when it was proposed to recognise the plant as a species (de Lange & Murray 2008), the epithet '*lacustris*' was already occupied by another unrelated species (*R. lacustris* L.C.Beck et J.C.Tracy ex Eaton), hence an alternative species epithet '*ranceorum*' was provided. If, in one's view, the plant is not sufficiently distinct to warrant being a separate species, the name *R. recens* var. *lacustris* should be retained.

We have also bucked the peculiarly New Zealand trend of not recognising as valid the name *Podocarpus cunninghamii* Colenso for what some here continue to call *P. hallii* Kirk. As before (de Lange et al. 2006), we follow the rest of the world and use *P. cunninghamii*. Arguments in favour of retaining the name *P. hallii* do not stand up to scrutiny. Connor & Edgar (1987) took the view that Colenso's (1884) publication of the new species, *P. cunninghamii*, did not follow his usual established pattern of publication because he wrote about it retrospectively and, therefore, it did not constitute valid and effective publication under the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (McNeill et al. 2006). This is at odds with the world-wide view that unilaterally accepts *P. cunninghamii* as having priority over *P. hallii* Kirk (de Laubenfels 1985; Farjon 2001; Eckenwalder 2009). Furthermore, Connor & Edgar's summary of Colenso (1884) misses critical information, namely his description. Granted, Colenso's protologue is by modern standards scant, but it meets the requirements of the code (McNeill et al. 2006), with the clear statement 'I discovered a plant which I believed to be a new species of *Podocarpus* and therefore named it *P. cunninghamii*' [specimens labelled by Colenso as *P. cunninghamiana*] before providing an adequate, by the standards of the time, description. The fact that Colenso labelled specimens in his herbarium with this name, and forwarded a set to Kew is proof enough that his intention was clear, and the validity of the name goes undisputed there (R.K. Brummitt pers. comm.). That his manner of publication is unconventional and that it does not follow his usual pattern, as attested by Connor & Edgar (1987), is irrelevant. The status of other names they use as examples to support their case is also irrelevant. The fact remains that the date of Colenso's (1884) publication predates that of Kirk (1889). Kirk (1889, p. 301) states that at time of his publication of *P. hallii* he was unaware of Colenso's earlier name noting "yet it is extremely probable that *P. Hallii* [sic] and *P. Cunninghamii* [sic] are identical. Should the fruit of Mr Colenso's plant agree with *P. Hallii* [sic] then the name of *P. Cunninghamii* [sic] must take precedence. I regret not having seen Mr Colenso's short description until fully a year after my diagnosis was printed".

We have also taken a different interpretation on some taxa that others have regarded as naturalised e.g., *Bromus arenarius*, *Persicaria prostrata*, *Scirpus polystachyus*, *Senecio diaschides*, and *S. esleri*, which are listed here as indigenous. Our view of their biostatus is based on our personal field experience of these species, the associations they form, their autecology and biogeography, and an assessment of available literature. These are factors which were not, as a rule, considered by past authors in their decisions regarding biostatus (see, in this regard, comments by Heenan et al. 2009, pp. 103–104).

One last issue matter is our decision to reject the recent (see Garnock-Jones et al. 2007) relegation of *Hebe*, *Hebeejebie*, *Heliohebe*, *Chionohebe*, *Leonohebe*, and *Parahebe* into *Veronica*. In our view, the issue is not as straightforward as these authors would imply, and we would argue that further work is needed before their classification is adopted. A précis of their argument is that *Hebe* and its Australasian allies are nested within *Veronica* on the basis of DNA sequence data and that, because *Hebe* and its allies have no unique characters to define them generically from *Veronica*, they are better treated as *Veronica*. It is further argued that this relegation is better because it is information rich and predictive. The alternative view is that such a decision is overly premature (Brummitt 2006; Gardner 2007; Thorsen 2007; de Lange & Rolfe 2008; Norton & Molloy 2009); that it risks losing distinctive groups within an overly broad generic circumscription that fails

to recognise well marked clades and groups with distinctive sets of characters (so it is, in effect, ‘information poor’) (see Brummitt 2006); and that applying such cladistic logic, based as it is on DNA sequence data, overlooks the impact that reticulation and rapid speciation events have had on such sequence data within the flora of Australasia (and especially New Zealand) (see Wagstaff & Breitwieser 2004; P.J. de Lange unpubl. data). Because of these concerns, we feel that a more cautious approach to the problem is warranted (cf. Wagstaff & Breitwieser 2004). Whilst we accept that there are some generic anomalies within the ‘hebes’ (e.g., *Parahebe*, *Derwentea*), we are worried that the alternative on offer has been produced without a thorough critical review of the accepted genera, with sufficient examination of their morphology, cytology and chemistry, and their tendency to hybridise between groups (and, in particular, the levels of fertility within intergeneric hybrids). We know of wild examples of intergeneric hybrids between *Chionohebe* and *Parahebe* (these hybrids having low levels of fertility), and there are at least two (sterile—P.B. Heenan pers. comm.) horticultural lines stemming from deliberate *Hebe* and *Heliohebe* crosses. Also, despite claims that the DNA sequences of some hebes are scarcely distinguishable from *Veronica persica* (P.J. Garnock-Jones pers. comm.), we have yet to see hybrids formed between them. Our decision does result, though, in a few anomalous listings. *Veronica ciliolata* subsp. *fiordensis* is listed as such because no valid alternative name is available in *Chionohebe*. Conversely, a similar situation would also arise were we to follow the broad circumscription of *Veronica*, with *Hebe saxicola* and *Heliohebe macaskillii* becoming nomenclatural orphans.

The list purposefully does not include informally recognised or ‘tag-named’ plant entities. These are plants that have not been formally described or recognised as distinct taxa. This approach is a departure from the previous unpublished works of Druce upon which our list is based. We have done this because, by their very nature, tag names remain untested ‘possibilities’. There is much more required in testing a hypothetical entity than its provisional listing, which is often without a voucher specimen citation (Courtney 2010 cf. de Lange et al. 2009b, Appendix 2, pp. 89–92). Tag names, and lists that include them, can be helpful in discussion about where taxonomic research may be directed, but the publication of such entities to a wide audience, especially in popular literature, can lead to confusion. Furthermore, the inclusion of informal entities in this list would result in a meaningless assessment of the size, scope and composition of our flora.

Nevertheless, 132 taxa are treated as species aggregates (agg.), meaning that there is probably more than one entity included under the current circumscription of the species. Names for some of these are available in the literature but, on specific advice from specialists working on these taxa, we have refrained from using them. In some instances, the ‘agg.’ entity is listed alongside infraspecific taxa that have been formally named, e.g., *Kunzea ericoides* agg., *K. ericoides* var. *ericoides*, *K. ericoides* var. *linearis*, *K. ericoides* var. *microflora*. Where no infraspecific taxa have been named, the ‘taxon’ is listed solely as ‘agg.’, e.g., *Hebe ligustrifolia* agg. We have provided short comments in a concordance and other taxonomic notes to explain the various reasons behind the listings of aggregates. For the purposes of the summary statistics provided in this document, we treat species aggregates as representing one entity. Our decision to score these as one ‘taxon’ is purely arbitrary, but it recognises that the actual number of entities within the aggregate is uncertain, and that, in some instances, only one entity within the aggregate is present in New Zealand.

Accompanying the list of taxa is a concordance that documents name changes in the flora since the previous checklist was published (de Lange et al. 2006). Notes about the changes and references to the relevant literature are provided. Following the concordance are additional comments about some taxa whose names have not changed. An additional section provides explanations for 20 names that appeared in the previous checklist (de Lange et al. 2006) but which are no longer considered valid.

As with our previous listing (de Lange et al. 2006) we have also documented, at the ranks of genus and species (including subspecies, variety and form), those taxa believed endemic to the New Zealand Botanical Region.

Also, following the tradition established by Druce, a compilation of available chromosome data is attempted, standardising this to ‘diploid’ ($2n$) numbers. The presentation expands on the work presented by Dawson (2000) in the *New Zealand Journal of Botany* and other more recent publications in that same periodical (see also Ngā Tipu O Aotearoa – New Zealand Plants Database, which provides an up to date listing of chromosome numbers). These are the primary sources, and they should be referred to when in doubt.

Statistics about the New Zealand flora summarise the number of indigenous families, genera and taxa, the number of these regarded as endemic, the largest families and genera, the largest endemic genera, and the largest ‘near-endemic’ genera that have their centre of diversity within New Zealand, the number of single-taxon families and genera, the number of taxa in each category of the New Zealand Threatened Classification System (de Lange et al. 2009b), and the number of taxa for which chromosome counts have been published.

NEW ZEALAND VASCULAR FLORA – SUMMARY STATISTICS

	2010	2006
Families	141	90
Genera	450	446 ¹
Species	2413	2357
Subspecies	188	
Varieties	176	
Forms	11	
TAXA BY PHYLOGENETIC GROUP		
Lycophytes	13 (0.5%)	
Ferns	192 (8.0%)	
Gymnosperms	21 (0.9%)	
Nymphaeales	1 (0.0%)	
Magnoliids	19 (0.8%)	
Chloranthales	2 (0.1%)	
Monocots I	177 (7.3%)	
Monocots II—Commelinids	444 (18.4%)	
Eudicots	66 (2.7%)	
Core eudicots	1480 (61.3%)	
ENDEMIC TAXA		
Families	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Genera	60 (13.3%)	65 (14%)
Species, subspecies, varieties, forms	1982 ² (82.2%)	1944 (82%)
TEN LARGEST FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF TAXA		
Asteraceae	349	
Poaceae	217	
Plantaginaceae	180	
Cyperaceae	177	
Apiaceae	111	
Orchidaceae	107	
Rubiaceae	69	
Ericaceae	63	
Ranunculaceae	58	
Onagraceae	50	
TEN LARGEST GENERA BY NUMBER OF TAXA		
<i>Hebe</i> (Plantaginaceae)	105	
<i>Carex</i> (Cyperaceae)	79	
<i>Celmisia</i> (Asteraceae)	77	
<i>Coprosma</i> (Rubiaceae)	58	
<i>Epilobium</i> (Onagraceae)	47	
<i>Ranunculus</i> (Ranunculaceae)	44	

1. *Corallospartium* was not included in this number because that genus was not regarded as distinct from *Carmichaelia*, and the sole representative left in it at the time, *C. crassicaule* var. *racemosum*, awaited formal transfer to *Carmichaelia*.
2. Included in this number are ten taxa whose endemic status is uncertain.

<i>Myosotis</i> (Boraginaceae)	43
<i>Poa</i> (Poaceae)	42
<i>Olearia</i> (Asteraceae)	41
<i>Aciphylla</i> (Apiaceae)	39

TEN LARGEST ENDEMIC GENERA BY NUMBER OF TAXA

<i>Raoulia</i> (Asteraceae)	26
<i>Heliohebe</i> (Plantaginaceae)	7
<i>Hoheria</i> (Malvaceae)	7
<i>Alseuosmia</i> (Alseuosmiaceae)	6
<i>Haastia</i> (Asteraceae)	6
<i>Leonohebe</i> (Plantaginaceae)	5
<i>Leucogenes</i> (Asteraceae)	4
<i>Pseudowintera</i> (Winteraceae)	4
<i>Halocarpus</i> (Podocarpaceae)	3
<i>Stenostachys</i> (Poaceae)	3

LARGEST 'NEAR ENDEMIC' GENERA BY NUMBER OF TAXA

	NZ/Total	Overseas/Total
<i>Hebe</i> (Plantaginaceae) [NZ, Rapanui (Easter I.), S. America, Falkland Is.]	105/106	3/106
<i>Aciphylla</i> (Apiaceae) [NZ, Australia (New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria)]	39/42	3/42
<i>Brachyglottis</i> (Asteraceae) [NZ, Australia (Tasmania)]	33/34	1/34
<i>Carmichaelia</i> (Fabaceae) [NZ, Lord Howe I.]	24/25	1/25

SINGLE TAXON FAMILIES

Monotypic families	0	(0%)
Families with only one taxon in New Zealand but two or more taxa worldwide	33	(23%)

SINGLE TAXON GENERA

Monotypic genera ³	37	(8%)
Genera with only one taxon in New but two or more taxa worldwide	152	(34%)

TAXA BY THREAT STATUS⁴

Extinct taxa	6	(0.2%)
Threatened taxa		
Nationally Critical	100	(4.1%)
Nationally Endangered	45	(1.9%)
Nationally Vulnerable	44	(1.8%)
Total threatened taxa	189	(7.8%)
At Risk taxa		
Declining	80	(3.3%)
Recovering	6	(0.2%)
Relict	18	(0.7%)
Naturally Uncommon	547	(22.7%)
Other threat categories (Coloniser, Vagrant, Data Deficient)	59	(2.4%)
Not Assessed	19	(0.8%)
Not Threatened	1491	(61.7%)
Taxa for which chromosome counts have been reported	1956	(81%)

3. *Kirkianella novae-zelandiae* agg., which includes undefined entities, is included in this number.

4. A new threat classification system for New Zealand was developed in 2008 (Townsend et al. 2008), resulting in several new threat categories and changed definitions of some existing categories. Therefore, comparisons with the 2006 statistics for threatened plants are meaningless. The statistics for Extinct and Nationally Critical taxa differ from those reported in "Threatened plants of New Zealand" (de Lange et al. 2010) because this checklist includes taxa that were considered taxonomically indeterminate or had not been described when "Threatened Plants of New Zealand" was published.

NEW ZEALAND INDIGENOUS VASCULAR PLANT CHECKLIST – ALPHABETICAL

The following pages alphabetically list plant names that the authors accept as valid in the indigenous vascular flora of the New Zealand Botanical Region.

Accompanying the names are page references to the detailed Checklist (pp. 32–77), the concordance (pp. 101–122), and other taxonomic notes (p. 122).

The detailed checklist is organised into ten phylogenetic groups. It provides additional information about each taxon—family, chromosome number, endemic status, conservation status.

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A		<i>Aciphylla divisa</i>	59
<i>Abrotanella caespitosa</i>	63	<i>Aciphylla dobsonii</i>	59
<i>Abrotanella fertilis</i>	63	<i>Aciphylla ferox</i>	59
<i>Abrotanella filiformis</i>	63	<i>Aciphylla glaucescens</i>	60
<i>Abrotanella inconspicua</i>	63	<i>Aciphylla hectorii</i>	60
<i>Abrotanella linearis</i>	63	<i>Aciphylla hookeri</i>	60
<i>Abrotanella muscosa</i>	63	<i>Aciphylla horrida</i>	60
<i>Abrotanella patearoa</i>	63	<i>Aciphylla indurata</i>	60
<i>Abrotanella pusilla</i>	63	<i>Aciphylla kirkii</i>	60
<i>Abrotanella rostrata</i>	63	<i>Aciphylla lecomtei</i>	60
<i>Abrotanella rosulata</i>	63	<i>Aciphylla leighii</i>	60
<i>Abrotanella spathulata</i>	63	<i>Aciphylla lyallii</i>	60
<i>Acaena anserinifolia</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla monroi</i>	60
<i>Acaena buchananii</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla montana</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	60
<i>Acaena caesiiglauca</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla montana</i> var. <i>montana</i>	60
<i>Acaena dumicola</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla multisecta</i>	60
<i>Acaena emittens</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla pinnatifida</i>	60
<i>Acaena fissistipula</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla polita</i>	60
<i>Acaena glabra</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla scott-thomsonii</i>	60
<i>Acaena inermis</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla similis</i>	60
<i>Acaena juvenca</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla simplex</i>	60
<i>Acaena magellanica</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla spedenii</i>	60
<i>Acaena microphylla</i> var. <i>microphylla</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i> var. <i>flaccida</i>	60
<i>Acaena microphylla</i> var. <i>pauciglochidiata</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i> var. <i>squarrosa</i>	60
<i>Acaena minor</i> var. <i>antarctica</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla stannensis</i>	60
<i>Acaena minor</i> var. <i>minor</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla subflabellata</i>	60
<i>Acaena novae-zealandiae</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla takahea</i>	60
<i>Acaena pallida</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla traillii</i>	60
<i>Acaena profundeincisa</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla traversii</i>	60
<i>Acaena rorida</i>	95	<i>Aciphylla trifoliolata</i>	60
<i>Acaena saccaticupula</i>	95	<i>Ackama nubicola</i>	78
<i>Acaena tesca</i>	95	<i>Ackama rosifolia</i>	78
<i>Achnatherum petriei</i>	50	<i>Acrothamnus colensoi</i>	78
<i>Achyranthes velutina</i>	59	<i>Actinotus novae-zealandiae</i>	60
<i>Acianthus sinclairii</i>	40	<i>Adelopetalum tuberculatum</i>	40
<i>Aciphylla anomala</i>	59	<i>Adenochilus gracilis</i>	40
<i>Aciphylla aurea</i>	59	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	37
<i>Aciphylla cartilaginea</i>	59	<i>Adiantum cunninghamii</i>	37
<i>Aciphylla colensoi</i>	59	<i>Adiantum diaphanum</i>	37
<i>Aciphylla congesta</i>	59	<i>Adiantum formosum</i>	37
<i>Aciphylla crenulata</i>	59	<i>Adiantum fulvum</i>	37
<i>Aciphylla crosby-smithii</i>	59	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	37
<i>Aciphylla dieffenbachii</i>	59	<i>Adiantum viridescens</i>	37
<i>Aciphylla dissecta</i>	59	<i>Agathis australis</i>	38

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<i>Agrostis dyeri</i>	50	<i>Arachniodes aristata</i>	34
<i>Agrostis imbecilla</i>	50	<i>Archeria racemosa</i>	78
<i>Agrostis magellanica</i>	50	<i>Archeria traversii</i>	78
<i>Agrostis muelleriana</i>	50	<i>Argyrotegium mackayi</i>	64
<i>Agrostis muscosa</i>	50	<i>Argyrotegium nitidulum</i>	64
<i>Agrostis oresbia</i>	50	<i>Aristotelia fruticosa</i>	78
<i>Agrostis pallescens</i>	50	<i>Aristotelia serrata</i>	78
<i>Agrostis personata</i>	50	<i>Arthropodium bifurcatum</i>	39
<i>Agrostis petriei</i>	50	<i>Arthropodium candidum</i>	39
<i>Agrostis subulata</i>	50	<i>Arthropodium cirratum</i>	39
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<i>Alectryon excelsus</i> subsp. <i>grandis</i>	98	<i>Ascarina lucida</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	39
<i>Alepis flavida</i>	84	<i>Ascarina lucida</i> var. <i>lucida</i>	39
<i>Alseuosmia banksii</i> var. <i>banksii</i>	59	<i>Asplenium appendiculatum</i> subsp.	
<i>Alseuosmia banksii</i> var. <i>linariifolia</i>	59	<i>appendiculatum</i>	32
<i>Alseuosmia macrophylla</i>	59	<i>Asplenium appendiculatum</i> subsp. <i>maritimum</i>	32
<i>Alseuosmia pusilla</i>	59	<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	32
<i>Alseuosmia quercifolia</i>	59	<i>Asplenium chathamense</i>	32
<i>Alseuosmia turneri</i>	59	<i>Asplenium cimmeriorum</i>	32
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<i>Alternanthera nahui</i>	59, 109	<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i>	32
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<i>Anaphalioides hookeri</i>	64	<i>Asplenium hookerianum</i> var. <i>hookerianum</i>	32
<i>Anaphalioides subrigida</i>	64	<i>Asplenium lamprophyllum</i>	32
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<i>Anisotome filifolia</i>	60	<i>Astelia banksii</i>	39
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<i>Anisotome haastii</i>	61	<i>Astelia fragrans</i>	39
<i>Anisotome imbricata</i> var. <i>imbricata</i>	61	<i>Astelia graminea</i> agg.	39, 104
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<i>Anisotome latifolia</i>	61	<i>Astelia linearis</i> var. <i>novae-zelandiae</i>	39
<i>Anisotome lyallii</i>	61	<i>Astelia nervosa</i> agg.	39, 104
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<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	37	<i>Astelia petriei</i>	40
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NEW ZEALAND INDIGENOUS VASCULAR PLANT CHECKLIST

(M) In New Zealand Botanical Region, known only from Macquarie Island

♦ Changed since 2006 checklist. Species names that differ or whose circumscription has changed from the 2006 checklist are explained in the Concordance (pp. 102–122).

† Unchanged since 2006 checklist, but comment provided in other taxonomic notes (pp. 122–123).

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
LYCOPHYTES (13)				
<i>Isoetes alpinus</i>	Isoetaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Isoetes kirkii</i> agg. ♦ (p. 102)	Isoetaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Huperzia australiana</i>	Lycopodiaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Huperzia varia</i>	Lycopodiaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Lycopodiella cernua</i>	Lycopodiaceae	c. 200		Not Threatened
<i>Lycopodiella diffusa</i>	Lycopodiaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Lycopodiella lateralis</i>	Lycopodiaceae	c. 122		Not Threatened
<i>Lycopodiella serpentina</i>	Lycopodiaceae			Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i>	Lycopodiaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Lycopodium fastigiatum</i>	Lycopodiaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Lycopodium scariosum</i>	Lycopodiaceae	60		Not Threatened
<i>Lycopodium volubile</i>	Lycopodiaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Phylloglossum drummondii</i>	Lycopodiaceae			Nationally Critical
FERNS (192)				
<i>Asplenium appendiculatum</i> subsp. <i>appendiculatum</i>	Aspleniaceae	288		Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium appendiculatum</i> subsp. <i>maritimum</i>	Aspleniaceae	288	E	Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	Aspleniaceae	144	?E	Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium chathamense</i>	Aspleniaceae	144	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Asplenium cimmeriorum</i>	Aspleniaceae	c. 288	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Aspleniaceae	277–280		Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i>	Aspleniaceae	144		Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium gracillimum</i> agg. ♦ (p. 102)	Aspleniaceae	288		Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium haurakiense</i> agg. ♦ (p. 102)	Aspleniaceae	288	E	Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium hookerianum</i> var. <i>colensoi</i>	Aspleniaceae	144	E	Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium hookerianum</i> var. <i>hookerianum</i>	Aspleniaceae	144		Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium lamprophyllum</i>	Aspleniaceae	144	E	Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium lyallii</i>	Aspleniaceae	144	E	Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium oblongifolium</i>	Aspleniaceae	144	E	Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium obtusatum</i> subsp. <i>northlandicum</i>	Aspleniaceae	288		Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Asplenium obtusatum</i> subsp. <i>obtusatum</i>	Aspleniaceae	144		Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium pauperequitum</i>	Aspleniaceae	c. 288	E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>	Aspleniaceae	144		Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium richardii</i>	Aspleniaceae	288	E	Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium scleroprium</i>	Aspleniaceae	288	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Asplenium shuttleworthianum</i>	Aspleniaceae	c. 288		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> agg. ♦ (p. 102)	Aspleniaceae	c. 216	?E subsp.	Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>quadri-valens</i>	Aspleniaceae	144		Data Deficient
<i>Pleurosorus rutifolius</i>	Aspleniaceae	144		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Blechnum blechnoides</i>	Blechnaceae	66		Not Threatened
<i>Blechnum chambersii</i>	Blechnaceae	66		Not Threatened
<i>Blechnum colensoi</i>	Blechnaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Blechnum discolor</i>	Blechnaceae	56	E	Not Threatened
<i>Blechnum durum</i>	Blechnaceae	56	E	Not Threatened
<i>Blechnum filiforme</i>	Blechnaceae	66	E	Not Threatened
<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>	Blechnaceae	132, 136		Not Threatened
<i>Blechnum fraseri</i>	Blechnaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Blechnum membranaceum</i>	Blechnaceae	66	E	Not Threatened
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Blechnaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Blechnum montanum</i>	Blechnaceae	56	E	Not Threatened
<i>Blechnum nigrum</i>	Blechnaceae	66	E	Not Threatened
<i>Blechnum norfolkianum</i>	Blechnaceae	66		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Blechnum novae-zelandiae</i>	Blechnaceae	56	E	Not Threatened
<i>Blechnum penna-marina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>	Blechnaceae	66		Not Threatened
<i>Blechnum procerum</i>	Blechnaceae	112	?E	Not Threatened
<i>Blechnum triangularifolium</i>	Blechnaceae	56	E	Not Threatened
<i>Blechnum vulcanicum</i>	Blechnaceae	68		Not Threatened
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	Blechnaceae	64		Vagrant
<i>Doodia australis</i>	Blechnaceae	128		Not Threatened
<i>Doodia milnei</i>	Blechnaceae	c. 160	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Doodia mollis</i>	Blechnaceae	c. 192	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Doodia squarrosa</i>	Blechnaceae	128	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Cyathea colensoi</i>	Cyatheaceae	138	E	Not Threatened
<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i>	Cyatheaceae			Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>	Cyatheaceae	138, 144	E		Not Threatened
<i>Cyathea kermadecensis</i>	Cyatheaceae		E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>	Cyatheaceae	138			Not Threatened
<i>Cyathea milnei</i>	Cyatheaceae		E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Cyathea smithii</i>	Cyatheaceae	138	E		Not Threatened
<i>Davallia tasmanii</i> subsp. <i>crystata</i>	Davalliaceae	79	E		Nationally Critical
<i>Davallia tasmanii</i> subsp. <i>tasmanii</i>	Davalliaceae	80	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	192, 208			Not Threatened
<i>Hypolepis amaurorachis</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	104			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hypolepis ambigua</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	208	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hypolepis dicksonioides</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	208			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hypolepis distans</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	56			Not Threatened
<i>Hypolepis lactea</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	104	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hypolepis millefolium</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	104	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hypolepis rufobarbata</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	104	E		Not Threatened
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	68			Not Threatened
<i>Lindsaea trichomanoides</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	84, 86			Not Threatened
<i>Lindsaea viridis</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	c. 176	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Paesia scaberula</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	52	E		Not Threatened
<i>Dicksonia fibrosa</i>	Dicksoniaceae	130	E		Not Threatened
<i>Dicksonia lanata</i> var. <i>hispida</i>	Dicksoniaceae	130	E		Not Threatened
<i>Dicksonia lanata</i> var. <i>lanata</i>	Dicksoniaceae	130	E		Not Threatened
<i>Dicksonia squarrosa</i>	Dicksoniaceae	130	E		Not Threatened
<i>Arachniodes aristata</i>	Dryopteridaceae	164			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Cystopteris tasmanica</i>	Dryopteridaceae	168			Not Threatened
<i>Deparia petersenii</i> subsp. <i>congrua</i>	Dryopteridaceae	164			Not Threatened
<i>Diplazium australe</i>	Dryopteridaceae	246			Not Threatened
<i>Lastreopsis glabella</i> agg. ♦ (p. 102)	Dryopteridaceae	164	E		Not Threatened
<i>Lastreopsis hispida</i>	Dryopteridaceae	82			Not Threatened
<i>Lastreopsis microsora</i> subsp. <i>pentangularis</i>	Dryopteridaceae	164	E		Not Threatened
<i>Lastreopsis velutina</i>	Dryopteridaceae	82	E		Not Threatened
<i>Leptolepia novae-zelandiae</i>	Dryopteridaceae	c. 94	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Polystichum cystostegia</i>	Dryopteridaceae	164		E	Not Threatened
<i>Polystichum neozelandicum</i> subsp. <i>neozelandicum</i>	Dryopteridaceae	c. 328		E	Not Threatened
<i>Polystichum neozelandicum</i> subsp. <i>zerophyllum</i>	Dryopteridaceae	c. 328		E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Polystichum occulatum</i>	Dryopteridaceae	c. 164	E	Not Threatened
<i>Polystichum silvaticum</i>	Dryopteridaceae	c. 164	E	Not Threatened
<i>Polystichum vestitum</i> agg. ♦ (p. 103)	Dryopteridaceae	164	E	Not Threatened
<i>Polystichum wawranum</i>	Dryopteridaceae	c. 164	E	Not Threatened
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Dryopteridaceae	82		Not Threatened
<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>	Gleicheniaceae	c. 160		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gleichenia alpina</i> ♦ (p. 102)	Gleicheniaceae			Not Assessed
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	Gleicheniaceae	40		Not Threatened
<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	Gleicheniaceae	40		Not Threatened
<i>Sticherus cunninghamii</i>	Gleicheniaceae	68	E	Not Threatened
<i>Sticherus flabellatus</i>	Gleicheniaceae	68		Not Threatened
<i>Sticherus tener</i>	Gleicheniaceae			Vagrant
<i>Ctenopteris heterophylla</i>	Grammitidaceae	74		Not Threatened
<i>Grammitis billardierei</i>	Grammitidaceae	74		Not Threatened
<i>Grammitis ciliata</i>	Grammitidaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Grammitis givenii</i>	Grammitidaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Grammitis gunnii</i>	Grammitidaceae			Data Deficient
<i>Grammitis magellanica</i> subsp. <i>magellanica</i>	Grammitidaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Grammitis magellanica</i> subsp. <i>nothofagei</i>	Grammitidaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Grammitis patagonica</i>	Grammitidaceae	74		Not Threatened
<i>Grammitis poeppigiana</i>	Grammitidaceae	74		Not Threatened
<i>Grammitis pseudociliata</i>	Grammitidaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Grammitis rawlingsii</i>	Grammitidaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Grammitis rigida</i>	Grammitidaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hymenophyllum armstrongii</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum atrovirens</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	72	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hymenophyllum australe</i> ♦ (p. 102)	Hymenophyllaceae			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hymenophyllum bivalve</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	44		Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum cupressiforme</i>	Hymenophyllaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum demissum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	72	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum dilatatum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	72	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum falklandicum</i> (M)	Hymenophyllaceae			Not Scored
<i>Hymenophyllum flabellatum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	72		Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum flexuosum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	72	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum frankliniae</i> ♦ (p. 102)	Hymenophyllaceae	72	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Hymenophyllum lyallii</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	72			Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum malingii</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	72	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum minimum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	72	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum multifidum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	52	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum peltatum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	52			Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum pulcherrimum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	22	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum rarum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	72			Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum revolutum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	72	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum rufescens</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	44	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum sanguinolentum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	72	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum scabrum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	72, 144	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hymenophyllum villosum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	72	E		Not Threatened
<i>Trichomanes colensoi</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	72	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Trichomanes elongatum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae				Not Threatened
<i>Trichomanes endlicherianum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae				Not Threatened
<i>Trichomanes reniforme</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	72	E		Not Threatened
<i>Trichomanes strictum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae		E		Not Threatened
<i>Trichomanes venosum</i>	Hymenophyllaceae	72			Not Threatened
<i>Loxsoma cunninghamii</i>	Loxsomataceae	100	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ptisana salicina</i> ♦ (p. 103)	Marattiaceae	78			Declining
<i>Pilularia novae-hollandiae</i> ♦ (p. 103)	Marsileaceae	c. 40		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Nephrolepis flexuosa</i>	Nephrolepidaceae	164			Declining
<i>Nephrolepis hirsutula</i>	Nephrolepidaceae	82			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Arthropteris tenella</i>	Oleandraceae	c. 84			Not Threatened
<i>Botrychium australe</i>	Ophioglossaceae	90			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Botrychium biforme</i>	Ophioglossaceae	90		E	Not Threatened
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i> agg. ♦ (p. 102)	Ophioglossaceae				Nationally Critical
<i>Ophioglossum coriaceum</i> agg. ♦ (p. 103)	Ophioglossaceae	240, 700, 700–720			Not Threatened
<i>Ophioglossum petiolatum</i>	Ophioglossaceae				Nationally Critical
<i>Leptopteris hymenophylloides</i>	Osmundaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Leptopteris superba</i>	Osmundaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Todea barbara</i>	Osmundaceae	44			Nationally Endangered
<i>Loxogramme dictyopteris</i> ♦ (p. 103)	Polypodiaceae	74		E	Not Threatened
<i>Microsorium novae-zealandiae</i>	Polypodiaceae	74		E	Not Threatened
<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i> subsp. <i>pustulatum</i>	Polypodiaceae	74			Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Microsorium scandens</i>	Polypodiaceae	74		Not Threatened
<i>Pyrrosia eleagnifolia</i>	Polypodiaceae	74	E	Not Threatened
<i>Psilotum nudum</i>	Psilotaceae	208		Not Threatened
<i>Tmesipteris elongata</i>	Psilotaceae	208		Not Threatened
<i>Tmesipteris horomaka</i> ♦ (p. 103)	Psilotaceae	c. 416	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Tmesipteris lanceolata</i>	Psilotaceae	208		Not Threatened
<i>Tmesipteris sigmatifolia</i>	Psilotaceae	208	E	Not Threatened
<i>Tmesipteris tannensis</i>	Psilotaceae	208	E	Not Threatened
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Pteridaceae	120		Not Threatened
<i>Adiantum cunninghamii</i>	Pteridaceae	116	E	Not Threatened
<i>Adiantum diaphanum</i>	Pteridaceae	232		Not Threatened
<i>Adiantum formosum</i>	Pteridaceae	116		Relict
<i>Adiantum fulvum</i>	Pteridaceae	116	E	Not Threatened
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Pteridaceae	340–346		Not Threatened
<i>Adiantum viridescens</i>	Pteridaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	Pteridaceae	52		Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	Pteridaceae	116		Not Threatened
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Pteridaceae	174		Not Threatened
<i>Pellaea calidirupium</i>	Pteridaceae	116		Not Threatened
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	Pteridaceae	116		Relict
<i>Pellaea rotundifolia</i>	Pteridaceae	116		Not Threatened
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Pteridaceae	104		Not Threatened
<i>Pteris comans</i>	Pteridaceae	58, 60		Not Threatened
<i>Pteris macilenta</i> agg. ♦ (p. 103)	Pteridaceae	116, 120	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pteris saxatilis</i>	Pteridaceae	58	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pteris tremula</i>	Pteridaceae	c. 240		Not Threatened
<i>Pteris vittata</i> ♦ (p. 103)	Pteridaceae			Coloniser
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Salviniaceae	44		Not Threatened
<i>Lygodium articulatum</i>	Schizaeaceae	c. 140	E	Not Threatened
<i>Schizaea australis</i>	Schizaeaceae	188		Not Threatened
<i>Schizaea bifida</i>	Schizaeaceae	154		Not Threatened
<i>Schizaea dichotoma</i>	Schizaeaceae	c. 1080		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Schizaea fistulosa</i>	Schizaeaceae	c. 380		Not Threatened
<i>Christella dentata</i> agg. ♦ (p. 102)	Thelypteridaceae	174		Nationally Critical
<i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i>	Thelypteridaceae	72		Declining
<i>Macrothelypteris torresiana</i>	Thelypteridaceae	124		Naturally Uncommon

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>	Thelypteridaceae	144			Not Threatened
<i>Thelypteris confluens</i>	Thelypteridaceae	70			Declining
GYMNOSPERMS (21)					
<i>Agathis australis</i>	Araucariaceae	26		E	Not Threatened
<i>Libocedrus bidwillii</i>	Cupressaceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Libocedrus plumosa</i>	Cupressaceae	22		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Phyllocladus alpinus</i> agg. ♦ (p. 103)	Phyllocladaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Phyllocladus toatoa</i>	Phyllocladaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Phyllocladus trichomanoides</i> agg. ♦ (p. 104)	Phyllocladaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	Podocarpaceae	20		E	Not Threatened
<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	Podocarpaceae	20		E	Not Threatened
<i>Halocarpus bidwillii</i>	Podocarpaceae	18	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Halocarpus biformis</i>	Podocarpaceae	24		E	Not Threatened
<i>Halocarpus kirkii</i>	Podocarpaceae	22		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Lepidothamnus intermedius</i>	Podocarpaceae	30		E	Not Threatened
<i>Lepidothamnus laxifolius</i>	Podocarpaceae	30		E	Not Threatened
<i>Manoao colensoi</i>	Podocarpaceae	20	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Podocarpus acutifolius</i>	Podocarpaceae	34		E	Not Threatened
<i>Podocarpus cunninghamii</i>	Podocarpaceae	34		E	Not Threatened
<i>Podocarpus nivalis</i>	Podocarpaceae	38		E	Not Threatened
<i>Podocarpus totara</i> var. <i>totara</i>	Podocarpaceae	34		E	Not Threatened
<i>Podocarpus totara</i> var. <i>waihoensis</i>	Podocarpaceae	34		E	Not Threatened
<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i> ♦ (p. 104)	Prumnopityaceae	36		E	Not Threatened
<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>	Prumnopityaceae	38		E	Not Threatened
NYMPHAEALES (1)					
<i>Trithuria inconspicua</i> ♦ (p. 104)	Hydatellaceae	c. 24		E	Nationally Vulnerable
MAGNOLIIDS (19)					
<i>Laurelia novae-zelandiae</i>	Atherospermataceae ♦	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Beilschmiedia tarairi</i>	Lauraceae	24		E	Not Threatened
<i>Beilschmiedia tawa</i>	Lauraceae	24		E	Not Threatened
<i>Cassytha paniculata</i>	Lauraceae	24			Not Threatened
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i> ♦ (p. 104)	Lauraceae				Not Yet Assessed
<i>Litsea calicaris</i>	Lauraceae	24		E	Not Threatened
<i>Hedycarya arborea</i>	Monimiaceae	54, c. 166		E	Not Threatened
<i>Macropiper excelsum</i> subsp. <i>excelsum</i> f. <i>excelsum</i>	Piperaceae	26		E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Macropiper excelsum</i> subsp. <i>peltatum</i> f. <i>delangei</i>	Piperaceae	26	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Macropiper excelsum</i> subsp. <i>peltatum</i> f. <i>peltatum</i>	Piperaceae	26	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Macropiper excelsum</i> subsp. <i>psittacorum</i>	Piperaceae	26	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Macropiper melchior</i>	Piperaceae	26	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Peperomia blanda</i>	Piperaceae	66			Coloniser
<i>Peperomia tetraphylla</i>	Piperaceae	44			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Peperomia urvilleana</i>	Piperaceae	44	E		Not Threatened
<i>Pseudowintera axillaris</i>	Winteraceae	86	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pseudowintera colorata</i>	Winteraceae	86		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pseudowintera insperata</i>	Winteraceae	86		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Pseudowintera traversii</i>	Winteraceae	86		E	Not Threatened
CHLORANTHALES (2)					
<i>Ascarina lucida</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	Chloranthaceae	26		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ascarina lucida</i> var. <i>lucida</i>	Chloranthaceae	26		E	Not Threatened
MONOCOTS I (177)					
<i>Luzuriaga parviflora</i>	Alstroemeriaceae ♦	20			Not Threatened
<i>Lemna minor</i> agg. ♦ (p. 104)	Araceae	20, 30, 40, 42			Not Threatened
<i>Wolffia australiana</i>	Araceae	20, 40			Not Threatened
<i>Arthropodium bifurcatum</i>	Asparagaceae ♦	44		E	Relict
<i>Arthropodium candidum</i>	Asparagaceae ♦	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Arthropodium cirratum</i>	Asparagaceae ♦	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Asparagaceae ♦	38		E	Not Threatened
<i>Cordyline banksii</i>	Asparagaceae ♦	38		E	Not Threatened
<i>Cordyline indivisa</i>	Asparagaceae ♦	38		E	Not Threatened
<i>Cordyline obtecta</i>	Asparagaceae ♦	38			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Cordyline pumilio</i>	Asparagaceae ♦	38		E	Not Threatened
<i>Astelia banksii</i>	Asteliaceae	70		E	Not Threatened
<i>Astelia chathamica</i>	Asteliaceae	70		E	Recovering
<i>Astelia fragrans</i>	Asteliaceae	70		E	Not Threatened
<i>Astelia graminea</i> agg. ♦ (p. 104)	Asteliaceae	70		E	Not Threatened
<i>Astelia grandis</i>	Asteliaceae	140		E	Not Threatened
<i>Astelia linearis</i> var. <i>linearis</i>	Asteliaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Astelia linearis</i> var. <i>novae-zelandiae</i>	Asteliaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Astelia nervosa</i> agg. ♦ (p. 104)	Asteliaceae			E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Astelia nivicola</i> var. <i>moriceae</i>	Asteliaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Astelia nivicola</i> var. <i>nivicola</i>	Asteliaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Astelia petriei</i>	Asteliaceae	c. 210		E	Not Threatened
<i>Astelia skottsbergii</i>	Asteliaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Astelia solandri</i>	Asteliaceae	70		E	Not Threatened
<i>Astelia subulata</i>	Asteliaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Astelia trinervia</i>	Asteliaceae	210		E	Not Threatened
<i>Collospermum hastatum</i>	Asteliaceae	70		E	Not Threatened
<i>Collospermum microspermum</i>	Asteliaceae	70		E	Not Threatened
<i>Thismia rodwayi</i>	Burmanniaceae				Naturally Uncommon
<i>Iphigenia novae-zelandiae</i>	Colchicaceae	20		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Libertia cranwelliae</i>	Iridaceae	228		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Libertia edgariae</i>	Iridaceae	114		E	Not Threatened
<i>Libertia flaccidifolia</i> ♦ (p. 104)	Iridaceae	228		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Libertia grandiflora</i>	Iridaceae	114		E	Not Threatened
<i>Libertia ixioides</i>	Iridaceae	228		E	Not Threatened
<i>Libertia micrantha</i>	Iridaceae	38		E	Not Threatened
<i>Libertia mooreae</i>	Iridaceae	114		E	Not Threatened
<i>Libertia peregrinans</i> agg. ♦ (p. 104)	Iridaceae	114		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Triglochin palustris</i>	Juncaginaceae	24			Nationally Critical
<i>Triglochin striata</i>	Juncaginaceae	24			Not Threatened
<i>Acianthus sinclairii</i>	Orchidaceae	40		E	Not Threatened
<i>Adelopetalum tuberculatum</i>	Orchidaceae	38		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Adenochilus gracilis</i>	Orchidaceae	38		E	Not Threatened
<i>Anzybas carsei</i>	Orchidaceae	36		?E	Nationally Critical
<i>Anzybas rotundifolius</i>	Orchidaceae	36		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Aporostylis bifolia</i>	Orchidaceae	40	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Calochilus herbaceus</i> agg. ♦ (p. 104)	Orchidaceae	22			Nationally Critical
<i>Calochilus paludosus</i>	Orchidaceae	24			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Calochilus robertsonii</i>	Orchidaceae	24			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Corunastylis nuda</i>	Orchidaceae	44			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Corunastylis pumila</i>	Orchidaceae	44			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Corybas cheesemani</i>	Orchidaceae	54+2		E	Not Threatened
<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>	Orchidaceae	c. 60			Coloniser
<i>Cyrtostylis oblonga</i>	Orchidaceae	44+2		E	Not Threatened
<i>Cyrtostylis rotundifolia</i> ♦ (p. 104)	Orchidaceae	44+2		E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Danhatchia australis</i>	Orchidaceae	22	E	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Diplodium alobulum</i>	Orchidaceae	c. 50		E	Not Threatened
<i>Diplodium alveatum</i>	Orchidaceae	50			Coloniser
<i>Diplodium brumalum</i>	Orchidaceae	50		E	Not Threatened
<i>Diplodium trullifolium</i>	Orchidaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Drymoanthus adversus</i>	Orchidaceae	76		E	Not Threatened
<i>Drymoanthus flavus</i>	Orchidaceae	38		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Earina aestivalis</i>	Orchidaceae	40, 41	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Earina autumnalis</i>	Orchidaceae	40		E	Not Threatened
<i>Earina mucronata</i>	Orchidaceae	40(+0-2)		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gastrodia cunninghamii</i>	Orchidaceae	c. 40		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gastrodia minor</i>	Orchidaceae	40		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i> agg. ♦ (p. 104)	Orchidaceae	38-40			Not Threatened
<i>Hymenochilus tanypoda</i>	Orchidaceae	54		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hymenochilus tristis</i>	Orchidaceae	52		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ichthyostomum pygmaeum</i>	Orchidaceae	38	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Linguella puberula</i>	Orchidaceae	(48), 50		?E	Nationally Critical
<i>Microtis oligantha</i>	Orchidaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	Orchidaceae	44			Not Threatened
<i>Microtis unifolia</i> agg. ♦ (p. 105)	Orchidaceae	88			Not Threatened
<i>Molloybas cryptanthus</i>	Orchidaceae	34	E	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myrmechila formicifera</i> ♦ (p. 105)	Orchidaceae				Vagrant
<i>Myrmechila trapeziformis</i>	Orchidaceae	c. 40			Vagrant
<i>Nematoceras acuminatum</i>	Orchidaceae	36		E	Not Threatened
<i>Nematoceras dienemum</i> (M)	Orchidaceae			E	Not Scored
<i>Nematoceras hypogaeum</i>	Orchidaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Nematoceras iridescens</i>	Orchidaceae	36		E	Not Threatened
<i>Nematoceras longipetalum</i>	Orchidaceae	36		E	Not Threatened
<i>Nematoceras macranthum</i>	Orchidaceae	36		E	Not Threatened
<i>Nematoceras orbiculatum</i>	Orchidaceae	36		E	Not Threatened
<i>Nematoceras papa</i>	Orchidaceae	36		E	Not Threatened
<i>Nematoceras papillosum</i>	Orchidaceae			E	Data Deficient
<i>Nematoceras rivulare</i> agg. ♦ (p. 105)	Orchidaceae			E	Data Deficient
<i>Nematoceras sulcatum</i> agg. ♦ (p. 105)	Orchidaceae			E	Not Scored
<i>Nematoceras trilobum</i> agg. ♦ (p. 105)	Orchidaceae	36		E	Not Threatened
<i>Orthoceras novae-zeelandiae</i>	Orchidaceae	42, 44		E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number ($2n$)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Petalochilus alatus</i>	Orchidaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Petalochilus bartlettii</i> agg. ♦ (p. 105)	Orchidaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Petalochilus chlorostylus</i>	Orchidaceae	39, 40, 41		E	Not Threatened
<i>Petalochilus minor</i>	Orchidaceae	39, 40		?E	Not Threatened
<i>Petalochilus nothofageti</i>	Orchidaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Petalochilus variegatus</i>	Orchidaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Plumatichilos tasmanicum</i>	Orchidaceae	c. 50, 50–54			Nationally Endangered
<i>Prasophyllum colensoi</i>	Orchidaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Prasophyllum hectorii</i>	Orchidaceae	42		E	Relict
<i>Pterostylis agathicola</i>	Orchidaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pterostylis areolata</i>	Orchidaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pterostylis auriculata</i>	Orchidaceae	44		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pterostylis australis</i>	Orchidaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pterostylis banksii</i> agg. ♦ (p. 105)	Orchidaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pterostylis cardiostigma</i>	Orchidaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pterostylis cernua</i>	Orchidaceae	44		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pterostylis foliata</i>	Orchidaceae	44–46			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pterostylis graminea</i> agg. ♦ (p. 105)	Orchidaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pterostylis humilis</i>	Orchidaceae	44		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pterostylis irsoniana</i>	Orchidaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pterostylis irwinii</i>	Orchidaceae			E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Pterostylis micromega</i>	Orchidaceae	44		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Pterostylis montana</i> agg. ♦ (p. 105)	Orchidaceae	40–44, 43, 44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Orchidaceae				Vagrant
<i>Pterostylis oliveri</i>	Orchidaceae	46		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pterostylis paludosa</i>	Orchidaceae	44		E	Declining
<i>Pterostylis patens</i>	Orchidaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pterostylis porrecta</i>	Orchidaceae	44		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pterostylis silvicultrix</i>	Orchidaceae	44–46		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pterostylis venosa</i>	Orchidaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Simpliglottis cornuta</i>	Orchidaceae	40			Not Threatened
<i>Simpliglottis valida</i>	Orchidaceae	c. 40, 40			Vagrant
<i>Singularybas oblongus</i>	Orchidaceae	34	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Spiranthes novae-zelandiae</i> agg. ♦ (p. 105)	Orchidaceae	30		?E	Not Threatened
<i>Stegostyla atradenia</i>	Orchidaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Stegostyla lyallii</i>	Orchidaceae	47, 48			Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Sullivania minor</i>	Orchidaceae				Nationally Critical
<i>Taeniophyllum norfolkianum</i> ♦ (p. 105)	Orchidaceae				Not Assessed
<i>Thelymitra aemula</i>	Orchidaceae	40	E		Not Threatened
<i>Thelymitra carnea</i>	Orchidaceae	62			Not Threatened
<i>Thelymitra colensoi</i>	Orchidaceae	40	E		Not Assessed
<i>Thelymitra cyanea</i>	Orchidaceae				Not Threatened
<i>Thelymitra formosa</i>	Orchidaceae	40	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Thelymitra hatchii</i>	Orchidaceae	66	E		Not Threatened
<i>Thelymitra ixiooides</i> agg. ♦ (p. 105)	Orchidaceae		E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Thelymitra longifolia</i> agg. ♦ (p. 105)	Orchidaceae	26			Not Threatened
<i>Thelymitra malvina</i>	Orchidaceae	26			Coloniser
<i>Thelymitra matthewsii</i>	Orchidaceae				Nationally Critical
<i>Thelymitra nervosa</i>	Orchidaceae	54	E		Not Threatened
<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i> agg. ♦ (p. 105)	Orchidaceae	26			Not Threatened
<i>Thelymitra pulchella</i>	Orchidaceae	66	E		Not Threatened
<i>Thelymitra sanscilia</i>	Orchidaceae	26	E		Nationally Critical
<i>Thelymitra tholiformis</i>	Orchidaceae	66	E		Not Threatened
<i>Townsonia deflexa</i>	Orchidaceae	28	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Waireia stenopetala</i>	Orchidaceae	40	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Winika cunninghamii</i>	Orchidaceae	40	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Freycinetia banksii</i>	Pandanaceae	62		E	Not Threatened
<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i> † (p. 122)	Potamogetonaceae ♦	c. 78			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Lepilaena bilocularis</i>	Potamogetonaceae	12			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Potamogeton cheesemani</i>	Potamogetonaceae	28			Not Threatened
<i>Potamogeton ochreatus</i>	Potamogetonaceae				Not Threatened
<i>Potamogeton suboblongus</i>	Potamogetonaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	Potamogetonaceae	24			Not Threatened
<i>Ripogonum scandens</i>	Ripogonaceae ♦	30		E	Not Threatened
<i>Ruppia megacarpa</i>	Ruppiaceae ♦	20			Not Threatened
<i>Ruppia polycarpa</i>	Ruppiaceae ♦	18			Not Threatened
<i>Bulbinella angustifolia</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae ♦	14		E	Not Threatened
<i>Bulbinella gibbsii</i> var. <i>balanifera</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae ♦	14		E	Not Threatened
<i>Bulbinella gibbsii</i> var. <i>gibbsii</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae ♦	14		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Bulbinella hookeri</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae ♦	14		E	Not Threatened
<i>Bulbinella modesta</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae ♦	14		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Bulbinella rossii</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae ♦	14		E	Naturally Uncommon

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Bulbinella talbotii</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae ♦	14	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Dianella haemata</i> ♦ (p. 104)	Xanthorrhoeaceae ♦	16	E	Declining
<i>Dianella latissima</i> ♦ (p. 104)	Xanthorrhoeaceae ♦	16	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dianella nigra</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae ♦	16	E	Not Threatened
<i>Herpolirion novae-zelandiae</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae ♦	16		Not Threatened
<i>Phormium cookianum</i> subsp. <i>cookianum</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae ♦	32	E	Not Threatened
<i>Phormium cookianum</i> subsp. <i>hookeri</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae ♦	32	E	Not Threatened
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae ♦	32	E	Not Threatened
<i>Xeronema callistemon</i> f. <i>bracteosa</i>	Xeronemataceae	34, 36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Xeronema callistemon</i> f. <i>callistemon</i>	Xeronemataceae	34, 36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Zostera muelleri</i> subsp. <i>novozelandica</i> ♦ (p. 106)	Zosteraceae	24		Not Threatened
MONOCOTS II—COMMELINIDS (444)				
<i>Rhopalostylis baueri</i>	Arecaceae	32		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Rhopalostylis sapida</i>	Arecaceae	32	E	Not Threatened
<i>Centrolepis ciliata</i>	Centrolepidaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Centrolepis minima</i>	Centrolepidaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Centrolepis pallida</i>	Centrolepidaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i>	Centrolepidaceae			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gaimardia setacea</i>	Centrolepidaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Baumea arthrophylla</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Baumea articulata</i>	Cyperaceae	24		Not Threatened
<i>Baumea complanata</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 50	E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Baumea tenax</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Baumea teretifolia</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 110		Not Threatened
<i>Bolboschoenus medianus</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Carex acicularis</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex albula</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 60	E	Data Deficient
<i>Carex allanii</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 60–62		Not Threatened
<i>Carex astonii</i>	Cyperaceae	60	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex berggrenii</i>	Cyperaceae	60	E	Naturally Uncommon

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 64		Not Threatened
<i>Carex buchananii</i>	Cyperaceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex calcis</i> ♦ (p. 106)	Cyperaceae	c. 68	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex capillacea</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 60		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex carsei</i>	Cyperaceae	36	E	Declining
<i>Carex chathamica</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 64	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex cirrhosa</i>	Cyperaceae	68	E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Carex cockayneana</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex colensoi</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 60–62	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex comans</i>	Cyperaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex coriacea</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex cremnicola</i> ♦ (p. 106)	Cyperaceae	c. 60	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex dallii</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex decurtata</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex devia</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 70–72	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex diandra</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 60		Not Threatened
<i>Carex dipsacea</i> ♦ (p. 106)	Cyperaceae	c. 74	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex dissita</i> agg. ♦ (p. 106)	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex dolomitica</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 72	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Carex druceana</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 58	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex edgariae</i>	Cyperaceae	60	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex elingamita</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 60	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex enysii</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex filamentosa</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex flagellifera</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 58	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex flaviformis</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 64		Not Threatened
<i>Carex forsteri</i>	Cyperaceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex fretalis</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 60–64	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>	Cyperaceae	72		Not Threatened
<i>Carex geminata</i> agg. ♦ (p. 106)	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex goyenii</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex hectorii</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 64–68	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex impexa</i>	Cyperaceae	66	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex inopinata</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 64	E	Nationally Endangered

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number ($2n$)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Carex inversa</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 40–44		Not Threatened
<i>Carex kaloides</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 78–84	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex kermadecensis</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 60	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex kirkii</i> ♦ (p. 106)	Cyperaceae	c. 68–70	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex lachenalii</i> subsp. <i>parkeri</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex lambertiana</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex lessoniana</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex libera</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex litorosa</i>	Cyperaceae	48	E	Declining
<i>Carex maorica</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 72–76	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex muelleri</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 70	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex ochrosaccus</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex ophiolithica</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 63	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex petriei</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 60–62	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex pleiostachys</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex pterocarpa</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex pumila</i>	Cyperaceae	82		Not Threatened
<i>Carex pyrenaica</i> var. <i>cephalotes</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Carex raoulii</i>	Cyperaceae	46	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex resectans</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 58–60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex rubicunda</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Carex secta</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 70	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex sectoides</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 64–68	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex sinclairii</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex solandri</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex spinirostris</i>	Cyperaceae	60–66	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex subdola</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex tenuiculmis</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 66	E	Declining
<i>Carex ternaria</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 66	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex testacea</i> agg. ♦ (p. 106)	Cyperaceae	c. 52	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carex trachycarpa</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex traversii</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex trifida</i>	Cyperaceae	60		Not Threatened
<i>Carex uncifolia</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 60	E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Carex ventosa</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 62–64	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carex virgata</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Carex wakatipu</i> agg. ♦ (p. 106)	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carpha alpina</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Cyperus insularis</i>	Cyperaceae	112–114	E	Declining
<i>Cyperus ustulatus</i> ♦ (p. 106)	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Cyperaceae	20		Not Threatened
<i>Eleocharis gracilis</i>	Cyperaceae	20		Not Threatened
<i>Eleocharis neozelandica</i>	Cyperaceae	30	E	Declining
<i>Eleocharis pusilla</i>	Cyperaceae	30		Data Deficient
<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	Cyperaceae	100		Not Threatened
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Ficinia spiralis</i> ♦ (p. 107)	Cyperaceae	30	E	Relict
<i>Fimbristylis velata</i>	Cyperaceae			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gahnia lacera</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gahnia pauciflora</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gahnia procera</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gahnia rigida</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gahnia setifolia</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gahnia xanthocarpa</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Isolepis aucklandica</i>	Cyperaceae	42		Not Threatened
<i>Isolepis basilaris</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Isolepis caligenis</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Isolepis cernua</i> var. <i>cernua</i>	Cyperaceae	48		Not Threatened
<i>Isolepis crassiuscula</i>	Cyperaceae			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Isolepis distigmata</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Isolepis fluitans</i> var. <i>fluitans</i>	Cyperaceae			Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Isolepis fluitans</i> var. <i>lenticularis</i>	Cyperaceae			Data Deficient
<i>Isolepis habra</i> agg. ♦ (p. 107)	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Isolepis pottsii</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Isolepis praetextata</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Isolepis prolifera</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Isolepis reticularis</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Isolepis subtilissima</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Lepidosperma australe</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Machaerina sinclairii</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 30	E	Not Threatened
<i>Morelotia affinis</i>	Cyperaceae	46	E	Not Threatened
<i>Oreobolus impar</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Oreobolus pectinatus</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Oreobolus strictus</i>	Cyperaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	Cyperaceae	42		Not Threatened
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Cyperaceae	8		Not Threatened
<i>Schoenus brevifolius</i>	Cyperaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Schoenus caespitans</i>	Cyperaceae	8		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Schoenus carsei</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 60		Nationally Endangered
<i>Schoenus concinnus</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 64		Not Threatened
<i>Schoenus fluitans</i>	Cyperaceae	10		Declining
<i>Schoenus maschalinus</i>	Cyperaceae	10		Not Threatened
<i>Schoenus nitens</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 74		Not Threatened
<i>Schoenus pauciflorus</i> agg. ♦ (p. 108)	Cyperaceae	28, 56	E	Not Threatened
<i>Schoenus tendo</i>	Cyperaceae	c. 70		Not Threatened
<i>Scirpus polystachyus</i>	Cyperaceae			Coloniser
<i>Tetragia capillaris</i>	Cyperaceae	20		Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia affinis</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia angustifolia</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia astonii</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia aucklandica</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Uncinia banksii</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia caespitosa</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia clavata</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia distans</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia divaricata</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia drucei</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia egmontiana</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia elegans</i>	Cyperaceae	94		Data Deficient
<i>Uncinia ferruginea</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia filiformis</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia fuscovaginata</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia gracilentia</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia hookeri</i>	Cyperaceae	88		Naturally Uncommon

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Uncinia involuta</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia laxiflora</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia leptostachya</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia longifructus</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Uncinia nervosa</i>	Cyperaceae	88		Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia obtusifolia</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia perplexa</i>	Cyperaceae	132	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Uncinia purpurata</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Uncinia rubra</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia rupestris</i> † (p. 122)	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia scabra</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia silvestris</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia sinclairii</i>	Cyperaceae	94, 96	E	Data Deficient
<i>Uncinia strictissima</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Uncinia uncinata</i>	Cyperaceae	88		Not Threatened
<i>Uncinia viridis</i> † (p. 122)	Cyperaceae	88	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Uncinia zotovii</i>	Cyperaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Juncus antarcticus</i>	Juncaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Juncus australis</i>	Juncaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Juncus caespiticus</i>	Juncaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Juncus distegus</i>	Juncaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Juncus edgariae</i>	Juncaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Juncus holoschoenus</i> var. <i>holoschoenus</i>	Juncaceae			Nationally Critical
<i>Juncus kraussii</i> var. <i>australiensis</i>	Juncaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Juncus novae-zelandiae</i>	Juncaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Juncaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Juncaceae			Declining
<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	Juncaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Juncus prismatocarpus</i>	Juncaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Juncus pusillus</i>	Juncaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>	Juncaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Juncus scheuchzerioides</i>	Juncaceae	40		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Juncaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Luzula banksiana</i> var. <i>acra</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Luzula banksiana</i> var. <i>banksiana</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Luzula banksiana</i> var. <i>migrata</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Luzula banksiana</i> var. <i>orina</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Luzula banksiana</i> var. <i>rhadina</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Luzula celata</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Declining
<i>Luzula colensoi</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Luzula crenulata</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Luzula crinita</i> var. <i>crinita</i>	Juncaceae	12		Not Threatened
<i>Luzula crinita</i> var. <i>petrieana</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Luzula decipiens</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Luzula leptophylla</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Luzula picta</i> var. <i>limosa</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Luzula picta</i> var. <i>picta</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Luzula pumila</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Luzula rufa</i> agg. ♦ (p. 107)	Juncaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Luzula rufa</i> var. <i>albicomans</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Luzula rufa</i> var. <i>rufa</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Luzula subclavata</i>	Juncaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Luzula traversii</i> var. <i>tenuis</i>	Juncaceae	38, 42, 42–46, 46	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Luzula traversii</i> var. <i>traversii</i>	Juncaceae	27–29, 30–34, 48, 32, 38–42, 40–44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Luzula ulophylla</i>	Juncaceae	44, 48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Marsippospermum gracile</i>	Juncaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Rostkovia magellanica</i>	Juncaceae	56		Not Threatened
<i>Sporadanthus ferrugineus</i>	Juncaceae	18	E	Relict
<i>Sporadanthus traversii</i>	Juncaceae	18	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Achnatherum petriei</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Agrostis dyeri</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Agrostis imbecilla</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Agrostis magellanica</i>	Poaceae	84		Not Threatened
<i>Agrostis muelleriana</i>	Poaceae	42		Not Threatened
<i>Agrostis muscosa</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Agrostis oresbia</i>	Poaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Agrostis pallescens</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Agrostis personata</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Agrostis petriei</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Agrostis subulata</i>	Poaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i>	Poaceae	42			Nationally Endangered
<i>Anemanthele lessoniana</i>	Poaceae	40–44	E	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Australopyrum calcis</i> subsp. <i>calcis</i>	Poaceae	14		E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Australopyrum calcis</i> subsp. <i>optatum</i>	Poaceae	14		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Australopyrum ensyii</i>	Poaceae	28		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i>	Poaceae	28			Declining
<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	Poaceae	c. 42			Not Threatened
<i>Bromus arenarius</i>	Poaceae	28			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Cenchrus caliculatus</i>	Poaceae	102			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Chionochloa acicularis</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa antarctica</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Chionochloa australis</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa beddiei</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Chionochloa bromoides</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Chionochloa cheesemani</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa conspicua</i> subsp. <i>conspicua</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa conspicua</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamii</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa crassiuscula</i> subsp. <i>crassiuscula</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Chionochloa crassiuscula</i> subsp. <i>directa</i>	Poaceae	42			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Chionochloa crassiuscula</i> subsp. <i>torta</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa defracta</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Chionochloa flavescens</i> subsp. <i>brevis</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa flavescens</i> subsp. <i>flavescens</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa flavescens</i> subsp. <i>hirta</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa flavescens</i> subsp. <i>lupeola</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa flavicans</i> f. <i>flavicans</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa flavicans</i> f. <i>temata</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Chionochloa juncea</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Declining
<i>Chionochloa lanea</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Chionochloa macra</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa nivifera</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa oreophila</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa ovata</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa pallens</i> subsp. <i>cadens</i>	Poaceae	42		E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Chionochloa pallens</i> subsp. <i>pallens</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa pallens</i> subsp. <i>pilosa</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa rigida</i> subsp. <i>amara</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa rigida</i> subsp. <i>rigida</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa rubra</i> subsp. <i>cuprea</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa rubra</i> subsp. <i>occulta</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa rubra</i> subsp. <i>rubra</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Chionochloa rubra</i> subsp. <i>rubra</i> var. <i>rubra</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa spiralis</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Chionochloa teretifolia</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionochloa vireta</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Cortaderia fulvida</i>	Poaceae	90	E	Not Threatened
<i>Cortaderia richardii</i>	Poaceae	90	E	Not Threatened
<i>Cortaderia splendens</i>	Poaceae	90	E	Not Threatened
<i>Cortaderia toetoe</i>	Poaceae	90	E	Not Threatened
<i>Cortaderia turbaria</i>	Poaceae	90	E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Poaceae	26		Declining
<i>Deschampsia chapmanii</i>	Poaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Deschampsia gracillima</i>	Poaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Deschampsia pusilla</i>	Poaceae	26	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Deschampsia tenella</i>	Poaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Deyeuxia aucklandica</i>	Poaceae	42, 56	E	Not Threatened
<i>Deyeuxia avenoides</i>	Poaceae	70	E	Not Threatened
<i>Deyeuxia lacustris</i>	Poaceae	56	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i> agg. ♦ (p. 106)	Poaceae	56	E	Not Threatened
<i>Deyeuxia youngii</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Poaceae	70		Not Threatened
<i>Dichelachne inaequiglumis</i>	Poaceae	70		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Dichelachne lautumia</i>	Poaceae	70	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	Poaceae	70		Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Poaceae	42		Not Threatened
<i>Elymus apricus</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Elymus falcis</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Elymus multiflorus</i> subsp. <i>multiflorus</i>	Poaceae	42		Not Threatened
<i>Elymus saccandros</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Elymus solandri</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Elymus tenuis</i>	Poaceae	56	E	Declining
<i>Festuca actae</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Festuca contracta</i> (M)	Poaceae	42	E	Not Assessed
<i>Festuca coxii</i>	Poaceae	56	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Festuca deflexa</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Festuca luciarum</i>	Poaceae	56	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Festuca madida</i>	Poaceae	28, 42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Festuca matthewsii</i> subsp. <i>aquilonia</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Festuca matthewsii</i> subsp. <i>latifundii</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Festuca matthewsii</i> subsp. <i>matthewsii</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Festuca matthewsii</i> subsp. <i>pisamontis</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Festuca multinodis</i>	Poaceae	56	E	Not Threatened
<i>Festuca novae-zelandiae</i>	Poaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Festuca ultramafica</i>	Poaceae	56	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hierochloa brunonis</i>	Poaceae	84	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hierochloa cuprea</i>	Poaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Hierochloa equisetata</i>	Poaceae	41	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hierochloa fusca</i>	Poaceae	84	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hierochloa novae-zelandiae</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hierochloa recurvata</i>	Poaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Hierochloa redolens</i>	Poaceae	84		Not Threatened
<i>Imperata cheesemanii</i>	Poaceae	20	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Isachne globosa</i>	Poaceae	60		Not Threatened
<i>Koeleria cheesemanii</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Koeleria novozelandica</i> agg. ♦ (p. 107)	Poaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Koeleria riguorum</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Data Deficient
<i>Lachnagrostis ammobia</i>	Poaceae	98	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Lachnagrostis billardierei</i> subsp. <i>billardierei</i> ♦ (p. 107)	Poaceae	56		Not Threatened
<i>Lachnagrostis elata</i>	Poaceae	98	E	Not Threatened
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Poaceae	56		Not Threatened
<i>Lachnagrostis glabra</i>	Poaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Lachnagrostis leptostachys</i>	Poaceae	84	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Lachnagrostis littoralis</i> subsp. <i>littoralis</i>	Poaceae	56	E	Not Threatened
<i>Lachnagrostis littoralis</i> subsp. <i>salaria</i>	Poaceae	56	E	Not Threatened
<i>Lachnagrostis lyallii</i> agg. ♦ (p. 107)	Poaceae	98	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Lachnagrostis pilosa</i> agg. ♦ (p. 107)	Poaceae	56	E	Not Threatened
<i>Lachnagrostis pilosa</i> subsp. <i>nubifera</i>	Poaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Lachnagrostis pilosa</i> subsp. <i>pilosa</i>	Poaceae	98	E	Not Threatened
<i>Lachnagrostis striata</i>	Poaceae	84	E	Not Threatened
<i>Lachnagrostis tenuis</i>	Poaceae	56	E	Data Deficient
<i>Lachnagrostis uda</i>	Poaceae	98	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Lepturus repens</i> ♦ (p. 107)	Poaceae			Vagrant
<i>Microlaena avenacea</i>	Poaceae	48		Not Threatened
<i>Microlaena carsei</i>	Poaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Microlaena polynoda</i>	Poaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Poaceae	48		Not Threatened
<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i> subsp. <i>hirtellus</i>	Poaceae	54		Not Threatened
<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i> subsp. <i>imbecillus</i>	Poaceae	54		Not Threatened
<i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>	Poaceae	63		Declining
<i>Poa acicularifolia</i> subsp. <i>acicularifolia</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poa acicularifolia</i> subsp. <i>ophitalis</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poa anceps</i> agg. ♦ (p. 107)	Poaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Poa antipoda</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poa astonii</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Poa aucklandica</i> subsp. <i>aucklandica</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poa aucklandica</i> subsp. <i>campbellensis</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poa aucklandica</i> subsp. <i>rakiura</i>	Poaceae		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Poa breviglumis</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Poa buchananii</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Poa celsa</i>	Poaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Poa chathamica</i>	Poaceae	112	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poa cita</i> agg. ♦ (p. 107)	Poaceae	112	E	Not Threatened
<i>Poa cockayneana</i>	Poaceae	112	E	Not Threatened
<i>Poa colensoi</i> agg. ♦ (p. 107)	Poaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Poa cookii</i> (M)	Poaceae			Not Scored
<i>Poa dipsacea</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Poa foliosa</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poa hesperia</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Poa imbecilla</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Poa incrassata</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poa intrusa</i>	Poaceae	28	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Poa kirkii</i>	Poaceae	28	E		Not Threatened
<i>Poa lindsayi</i>	Poaceae	28	E		Not Threatened
<i>Poa litorosa</i>	Poaceae	263–265, c. 266			Not Threatened
<i>Poa maia</i>	Poaceae		E		Not Threatened
<i>Poa maniototo</i>	Poaceae	28	E		Not Threatened
<i>Poa matthewsii</i>	Poaceae	28	E		Not Threatened
<i>Poa novae-zelandiae</i>	Poaceae	28	E		Not Threatened
<i>Poa polyphylla</i> ♦ (p. 107)	Poaceae	28	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poa pusilla</i>	Poaceae	28	E		Not Threatened
<i>Poa pygmaea</i>	Poaceae	28	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poa ramosissima</i>	Poaceae	28	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poa schistacea</i>	Poaceae	28	E		Not Threatened
<i>Poa senex</i>	Poaceae		E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poa spania</i>	Poaceae	28	E		Nationally Critical
<i>Poa sublimis</i> agg. ♦ (p. 107)	Poaceae	28	E		Not Threatened
<i>Poa subvestita</i>	Poaceae	28	E		Not Threatened
<i>Poa sudicola</i>	Poaceae	28	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poa tennantiana</i>	Poaceae	56	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poa tonsa</i>	Poaceae		E		Not Threatened
<i>Poa xenica</i>	Poaceae	28	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Puccinellia antipoda</i> ♦ (p. 108)	Poaceae		E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Puccinellia chathamica</i> ♦ (p. 108)	Poaceae	28, 42	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Puccinellia macquariensis</i> (M)	Poaceae	28	E		Not Scored
<i>Puccinellia raroflorens</i>	Poaceae		E		Nationally Critical
<i>Puccinellia stricta</i>	Poaceae	14			Not Threatened
<i>Puccinellia walkeri</i> ♦ (p. 108)	Poaceae	35	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pyrrhanthera exigua</i>	Poaceae	c. 156	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Rytidosperma australe</i>	Poaceae	24			Not Threatened
<i>Rytidosperma biannulare</i>	Poaceae	24	E		Not Threatened
<i>Rytidosperma buchananii</i> agg. ♦ (p. 108)	Poaceae	48, 72	E		Not Threatened
<i>Rytidosperma clavatum</i>	Poaceae	24			Not Threatened
<i>Rytidosperma corinum</i>	Poaceae	48	E		Not Threatened
<i>Rytidosperma gracile</i>	Poaceae	24			Not Threatened
<i>Rytidosperma horrens</i>	Poaceae	24	E		Data Deficient
<i>Rytidosperma maculatum</i>	Poaceae	24	E		Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Rytidosperma merum</i>	Poaceae			E	Data Deficient
<i>Rytidosperma nigricans</i>	Poaceae	24		E	Not Threatened
<i>Rytidosperma petrosum</i>	Poaceae	48		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Rytidosperma pulchrum</i>	Poaceae	24		E	Not Threatened
<i>Rytidosperma pumilum</i>	Poaceae	24			Not Threatened
<i>Rytidosperma setifolium</i>	Poaceae	24		E	Not Threatened
<i>Rytidosperma telmaticum</i>	Poaceae	24		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Rytidosperma thomsonii</i> agg. ♦ (p. 108)	Poaceae	24, 48			Not Threatened
<i>Rytidosperma unarede</i>	Poaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Rytidosperma viride</i>	Poaceae	24		E	Not Threatened
<i>Simplicia buchananii</i>	Poaceae	28	E	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Simplicia laxa</i>	Poaceae			E	Nationally Critical
<i>Spinifex sericeus</i>	Poaceae	18			Not Threatened
<i>Stenostachys deceptorix</i>	Poaceae	28	E	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Stenostachys gracilis</i>	Poaceae	28		E	Data Deficient
<i>Stenostachys laevis</i>	Poaceae	28		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Trisetum antarcticum</i>	Poaceae	28		E	Declining
<i>Trisetum arduanum</i>	Poaceae	28			Not Threatened
<i>Trisetum drucei</i>	Poaceae	28		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Trisetum lasiorhachis</i>	Poaceae	28		E	Not Threatened
<i>Trisetum lepidum</i> agg. ♦ (p. 108)	Poaceae	28		E	Not Threatened
<i>Trisetum serpentinum</i>	Poaceae	28		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Trisetum spicatum</i> agg. ♦ (p. 108)	Poaceae				Not Threatened
<i>Trisetum tenellum</i>	Poaceae	28, 56		E	Not Threatened
<i>Trisetum youngii</i>	Poaceae	28		E	Not Threatened
<i>Zotovia acicularis</i>	Poaceae		E	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Zotovia colensoi</i>	Poaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Zotovia thomsonii</i>	Poaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Zoysia minima</i>	Poaceae	40		E	Not Threatened
<i>Zoysia pauciflora</i>	Poaceae	40		E	Not Threatened
<i>Apodasmia similis</i> agg. ♦ (p. 106)	Restionaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Empodisma minus</i> agg. ♦ (p. 106)	Restionaceae	24			Not Threatened
<i>Sparganium subglobosum</i>	Typhaceae ♦	c. 30			Not Threatened
<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Typhaceae	60			Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
EUDICOTS (66)					
<i>Gunnera arenaria</i>	Gunneraceae	34		E	Declining
<i>Gunnera densiflora</i>	Gunneraceae	34		E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Gunnera dentata</i>	Gunneraceae	34		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gunnera hamiltonii</i>	Gunneraceae	34		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Gunnera monoica</i>	Gunneraceae	34		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gunnera prorepens</i>	Gunneraceae	34		E	Not Threatened
<i>Knightia excelsa</i>	Proteaceae	28	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Toronia toru</i>	Proteaceae	28	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Anemone tenuicaulis</i>	Ranunculaceae	28		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ceratocephala pungens</i>	Ranunculaceae			E	Nationally Critical
<i>Clematis afoliata</i>	Ranunculaceae	16		E	Not Threatened
<i>Clematis cunninghamii</i>	Ranunculaceae	16		E	Not Threatened
<i>Clematis foetida</i>	Ranunculaceae	16		E	Not Threatened
<i>Clematis forsteri</i>	Ranunculaceae	16		E	Not Threatened
<i>Clematis marata</i>	Ranunculaceae	16		E	Not Threatened
<i>Clematis marmoraria</i>	Ranunculaceae	16		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Clematis paniculata</i>	Ranunculaceae	16		E	Not Threatened
<i>Clematis petriei</i>	Ranunculaceae	16		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Clematis quadribacteolata</i>	Ranunculaceae	16		E	Not Threatened
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> subsp. <i>novae-zelandiae</i>	Ranunculaceae	16		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Psychrophila novae-zelandiae</i>	Ranunculaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Psychrophila obtusa</i>	Ranunculaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus acaulis</i>	Ranunculaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus acraeus</i> ♦ (p. 108)	Ranunculaceae			E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Ranunculus altus</i>	Ranunculaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus amphitrichus</i>	Ranunculaceae	96		E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus brevis</i>	Ranunculaceae	48		E	Declining
<i>Ranunculus buchananii</i>	Ranunculaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus carsei</i>	Ranunculaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus cheesemanii</i>	Ranunculaceae	32		E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus crassipes</i> (M)	Ranunculaceae				Not Scored
<i>Ranunculus crithmifolius</i>	Ranunculaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus enysii</i>	Ranunculaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus foliosus</i> agg. ♦ (p. 108)	Ranunculaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus glabrifolius</i> var. <i>glabrifolius</i>	Ranunculaceae	144			Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Ranunculus godleyanus</i>	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Recovering
<i>Ranunculus gracilipes</i>	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus grahamii</i>	Ranunculaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ranunculus haastii</i> ♦ (p. 108)	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Declining
<i>Ranunculus insignis</i>	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus kirkii</i>	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ranunculus limosella</i>	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Declining
<i>Ranunculus lyallii</i>	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus macropus</i>	Ranunculaceae	96	E	Data Deficient
<i>Ranunculus maculatus</i>	Ranunculaceae	32	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ranunculus membranifolius</i>	Ranunculaceae	32	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus mirus</i>	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus multiscapus</i>	Ranunculaceae	16	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus nivicola</i>	Ranunculaceae	96	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus pachyrrhizus</i>	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus paucifolius</i> ♦ (p. 108)	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Ranunculus pilifera</i> ♦ (p. 108)	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Declining
<i>Ranunculus pinguis</i>	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ranunculus ranceorum</i> ♦ (p. 108)	Ranunculaceae	32, 33	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ranunculus recens</i>	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Declining
<i>Ranunculus reflexus</i> agg. ♦ (p. 109)	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus royi</i> agg. ♦ (p. 109)	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus scritchalis</i>	Ranunculaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ranunculus sericophyllus</i>	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus simulans</i>	Ranunculaceae	32	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ranunculus stylosus</i> agg. ♦ (p. 109)	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ranunculus subscaposus</i>	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ranunculus ternatifolius</i>	Ranunculaceae	32	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ranunculus urvilleanus</i>	Ranunculaceae	16	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus verticillatus</i>	Ranunculaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ranunculus viridis</i>	Ranunculaceae		E	Nationally Critical
CORE EUDICOTS (1480)				
<i>Avicennia marina</i> subsp. <i>australasica</i>	Acanthaceae	64, 96		Not Threatened
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i> ♦ (p. 109)	Aizoaceae			Coloniser
<i>Disphyma australe</i> subsp. <i>australe</i>	Aizoaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Disphyma australe</i> subsp. <i>stricticaule</i>	Aizoaceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Disphyma clavellatum</i> ♦ (p. 111)	Aizoaceae			Coloniser

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Disphyma papillatum</i>	Aizoaceae	36		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Aizoaceae	32			Not Threatened
<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>	Aizoaceae	96			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Alseuosmia banksii</i> var. <i>banksii</i>	Alseuosmiaceae	18	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Alseuosmia banksii</i> var. <i>linariifolia</i>	Alseuosmiaceae	18		E	Data Deficient
<i>Alseuosmia macrophylla</i>	Alseuosmiaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Alseuosmia pusilla</i>	Alseuosmiaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Alseuosmia quercifolia</i>	Alseuosmiaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Alseuosmia turneri</i>	Alseuosmiaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Achyranthes velutina</i>	Amaranthaceae	42		E	Coloniser
<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Amaranthaceae	28			Not Threatened
<i>Alternanthera nahui</i> ♦ (p. 109)	Amaranthaceae	c. 28			Not Threatened
<i>Atriplex australasica</i>	Amaranthaceae				Relict
<i>Atriplex billardierei</i>	Amaranthaceae	18			Relict
<i>Atriplex buchananii</i>	Amaranthaceae	18		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Amaranthaceae	54			Nationally Critical
<i>Atriplex hollowayi</i>	Amaranthaceae	18		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Chenopodium ambiguum</i>	Amaranthaceae	c. 32–36			Not Threatened
<i>Chenopodium detestans</i>	Amaranthaceae			?E	Nationally Critical
<i>Einadia allanii</i>	Amaranthaceae	36		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Einadia triandra</i>	Amaranthaceae	36		E	Not Threatened
<i>Einadia trigonos</i> subsp. <i>trigonos</i>	Amaranthaceae	36			Not Threatened
<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> subsp. <i>quinqueflora</i>	Amaranthaceae	18			Not Threatened
<i>Suaeda novae-zelandiae</i>	Amaranthaceae	36		E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla anomala</i>	Apiaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla aurea</i>	Apiaceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla cartilaginea</i>	Apiaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Aciphylla colensoi</i>	Apiaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla congesta</i>	Apiaceae	22		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Aciphylla crenulata</i>	Apiaceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla crosby-smithii</i>	Apiaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Aciphylla dieffenbachii</i>	Apiaceae	22		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Aciphylla dissecta</i>	Apiaceae	22		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Aciphylla divisa</i>	Apiaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla dobsonii</i>	Apiaceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla ferox</i>	Apiaceae	22		E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Aciphylla glaucescens</i>	Apiaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla hectorii</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla hookeri</i>	Apiaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla horrida</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla indurata</i>	Apiaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla kirkii</i>	Apiaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla lecomtei</i>	Apiaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Aciphylla leighii</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Aciphylla lyallii</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla monroi</i>	Apiaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla montana</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	Apiaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Aciphylla montana</i> var. <i>montana</i>	Apiaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla multisecta</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Aciphylla pinnatifida</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla polita</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla scott-thomsonii</i>	Apiaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla similis</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla simplex</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla spedenii</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i> var. <i>flaccida</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i> var. <i>squarrosa</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Aciphylla stannensis</i>	Apiaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Aciphylla subflabellata</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Declining
<i>Aciphylla takahea</i>	Apiaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Aciphylla traillii</i>	Apiaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Aciphylla traversii</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Recovering
<i>Aciphylla trifoliolata</i>	Apiaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Actinotus novae-zealandiae</i>	Apiaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Anisotome acutifolia</i>	Apiaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Anisotome antipoda</i>	Apiaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Anisotome aromatica</i> agg. ♦ (p. 109)	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Anisotome brevistylis</i>	Apiaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Anisotome capillifolia</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Anisotome cauticola</i>	Apiaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Anisotome deltoidea</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Anisotome filifolia</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Anisotome flexuosa</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Anisotome haastii</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Anisotome imbricata</i> var. <i>imbricata</i>	Apiaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Anisotome imbricata</i> var. <i>prostrata</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Anisotome lanuginosa</i>	Apiaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Anisotome latifolia</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Anisotome lyallii</i>	Apiaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Anisotome patula</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Declining
<i>Anisotome pilifera</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Anisotome procumbens</i>	Apiaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Apium prostratum</i> subsp. <i>denticulatum</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Apium prostratum</i> subsp. <i>prostratum</i> var. <i>filiforme</i>	Apiaceae	22		Not Threatened
<i>Azorella macquariensis</i> (M)	Apiaceae		E	Not Scored
<i>Centella uniflora</i>	Apiaceae	76		Not Threatened
<i>Chaerophyllum basicola</i> ♦ (p. 110)	Apiaceae		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Chaerophyllum colensoi</i> var. <i>colensoi</i> ♦ (p. 110)	Apiaceae	14	E	Not Threatened
<i>Chaerophyllum colensoi</i> var. <i>delicatula</i> ♦ (p. 110)	Apiaceae		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Chaerophyllum novae-zelandiae</i> agg. ♦ (p. 110)	Apiaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Chaerophyllum ramosum</i> ♦ (p. 110)	Apiaceae	12	E	Not Threatened
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Apiaceae			Nationally Critical
<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>	Apiaceae	64		Declining
<i>Gingidia baxterae</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Data Deficient
<i>Gingidia decipiens</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gingidia enysii</i> agg. ♦ (p. 112)	Apiaceae	22	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gingidia enysii</i> var. <i>enysii</i> ♦ (p. 112)	Apiaceae	22	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gingidia enysii</i> var. <i>peninsulare</i> ♦ (p. 112)	Apiaceae	22	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gingidia flabellata</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gingidia grisea</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gingidia montana</i> agg. ♦ (p. 112)	Apiaceae	22		Not Threatened
<i>Gingidia trifoliolata</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hydrocotyle dissecta</i>	Apiaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hydrocotyle elongata</i>	Apiaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hydrocotyle heteromeria</i>	Apiaceae	60	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Hydrocotyle hydrophila</i>	Apiaceae	144		E	Not Threatened
<i>Hydrocotyle microphylla</i>	Apiaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Hydrocotyle moschata</i> var. <i>moschata</i> ♦ (p. 113)	Apiaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Hydrocotyle moschata</i> var. <i>parvifolia</i> ♦ (p. 114)	Apiaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Hydrocotyle novae-zeelandiae</i> var. <i>montana</i> ♦(p. 114)	Apiaceae	132		E	Not Threatened
<i>Hydrocotyle novae-zeelandiae</i> var. <i>novae-zeelandiae</i> ♦ (p. 114)	Apiaceae	c. 72		E	Not Threatened
<i>Hydrocotyle pterocarpa</i>	Apiaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Hydrocotyle robusta</i> agg. ♦ (p. 114)	Apiaceae	84, 90, < 200		E	Not Threatened
<i>Hydrocotyle sulcata</i>	Apiaceae	72		E	Not Threatened
<i>Lignocarpa carnosula</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Lignocarpa diversifolia</i>	Apiaceae	22		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Lilaeopsis novae-zelandiae</i>	Apiaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Lilaeopsis ruthiana</i>	Apiaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Scandia geniculata</i>	Apiaceae	22	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Scandia rosifolia</i>	Apiaceae	22		E	Declining
<i>Schizeilema allanii</i>	Apiaceae	32		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Schizeilema cockaynei</i>	Apiaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Schizeilema colensoi</i>	Apiaceae	80		E	Not Threatened
<i>Schizeilema exiguum</i>	Apiaceae	32		E	Not Threatened
<i>Schizeilema haastii</i> var. <i>cyanopetalum</i>	Apiaceae	32		E	Not Threatened
<i>Schizeilema haastii</i> var. <i>haastii</i>	Apiaceae	32		E	Not Threatened
<i>Schizeilema hydrocotyloides</i>	Apiaceae	32		E	Not Threatened
<i>Schizeilema nitens</i>	Apiaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Schizeilema pallidum</i>	Apiaceae	48		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Schizeilema reniforme</i>	Apiaceae	32		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Schizeilema roughii</i>	Apiaceae	32		E	Not Threatened
<i>Schizeilema trifoliolatum</i>	Apiaceae	48		E	Not Threatened
<i>Stilbocarpa lyallii</i>	Apiaceae		E	E	Recovering
<i>Stilbocarpa polaris</i>	Apiaceae	48		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Stilbocarpa robusta</i>	Apiaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Parsonsia capsularis</i> var. <i>capsularis</i>	Apocynaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Parsonsia capsularis</i> var. <i>grandiflora</i>	Apocynaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Parsonsia capsularis</i> var. <i>ochracea</i>	Apocynaceae	18		E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Parsonsia capsularis</i> var. <i>rosea</i>	Apocynaceae	18	E	Not Threatened
<i>Parsonsia capsularis</i> var. <i>tenuis</i>	Apocynaceae	18	E	Not Threatened
<i>Parsonsia heterophylla</i>	Apocynaceae	18	E	Not Threatened
<i>Parsonsia praeruptis</i>	Apocynaceae	18	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Meryta sinclairii</i>	Araliaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>	Araliaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pseudopanax chathamicus</i>	Araliaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pseudopanax colensoi</i> var. <i>colensoi</i>	Araliaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pseudopanax colensoi</i> var. <i>ternatus</i>	Araliaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	Araliaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pseudopanax discolor</i>	Araliaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pseudopanax ferox</i>	Araliaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pseudopanax gilliesii</i>	Araliaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pseudopanax kermadecensis</i>	Araliaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pseudopanax laetus</i>	Araliaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i> agg. ♦ (p. 120)	Araliaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pseudopanax linearis</i>	Araliaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pseudopanax macintyreii</i>	Araliaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Raukaua anomalus</i>	Araliaceae	c. 24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raukaua edgerleyi</i>	Araliaceae	c. 24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raukaua simplex</i>	Araliaceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Schefflera digitata</i>	Araliaceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Corokia buddleioides</i>	Argophyllaceae	18	E	Not Threatened
<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>	Argophyllaceae	18	E	Not Threatened
<i>Corokia macrocarpa</i>	Argophyllaceae	18	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Abrotanella caespitosa</i>	Asteraceae	18	E	Not Threatened
<i>Abrotanella fertilis</i>	Asteraceae	18	E	Not Threatened
<i>Abrotanella filiformis</i>	Asteraceae	18	E	Not Threatened
<i>Abrotanella inconspicua</i>	Asteraceae	18	E	Not Threatened
<i>Abrotanella linearis</i>	Asteraceae	18	E	Not Threatened
<i>Abrotanella muscosa</i>	Asteraceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Abrotanella patearoa</i>	Asteraceae	18	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Abrotanella pusilla</i>	Asteraceae	18	E	Not Threatened
<i>Abrotanella rostrata</i>	Asteraceae	18	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Abrotanella rosulata</i>	Asteraceae	18	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Abrotanella spathulata</i>	Asteraceae	18	E	Naturally Uncommon

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Anaphalioides alpina</i>	Asteraceae	84	E	Not Threatened
<i>Anaphalioides bellidioides</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Anaphalioides hookeri</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Anaphalioides subrigida</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Anaphalioides trinervis</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Argyrotegium mackayi</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Argyrotegium nitidulum</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Brachyglottis adamsii</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis arborescens</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Brachyglottis bellidioides</i> agg. ♦ (p. 109)	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis bellidioides</i> var. <i>bellidioides</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis bellidioides</i> var. <i>crassa</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis bellidioides</i> var. <i>orbiculata</i> ♦ (p. 109)	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis bidwillii</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis bifistulosa</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Brachyglottis cassinioides</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis cockaynei</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis compacta</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Brachyglottis elaeagnifolia</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis greyi</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Brachyglottis haastii</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis hectorii</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis huntii</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Brachyglottis kirkii</i> var. <i>angustior</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis kirkii</i> var. <i>kirkii</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Declining
<i>Brachyglottis lagopus</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis laxifolius</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis monroi</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis myrianthos</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Brachyglottis pentacopa</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Brachyglottis perdiciooides</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis revoluta</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis rotundifolia</i> var. <i>ambigua</i>	Asteraceae		E	Data Deficient

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Brachyglottis rotundifolia</i> var. <i>rotundifolia</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis sciadophila</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Declining
<i>Brachyglottis southlandica</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis stewartiae</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Brachyglottis traversii</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyglottis turneri</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Brachyscome humilis</i> agg. ♦ (p. 109)	Asteraceae	36–37, 37	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Brachyscome linearis</i>	Asteraceae	18	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Brachyscome longiscapa</i>	Asteraceae	18	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyscome montana</i>	Asteraceae	18	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyscome pinnata</i>	Asteraceae	18	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Brachyscome radicata</i> agg. ♦ (p. 109)	Asteraceae	90	E	Not Threatened
<i>Brachyscome sinclairii</i>	Asteraceae	18	E	Not Threatened
<i>Cassinia amoena</i>	Asteraceae	26–28	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia adamsii</i> ♦ (p. 109)	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia allanii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia alpina</i>	Asteraceae	216	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia angustifolia</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia argentea</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia armstrongii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia bellidioides</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia bonplandii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia brevifolia</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia clavata</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia cockayneana</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia cordatifolia</i> var. <i>brockettii</i>	Asteraceae		E	Data Deficient
<i>Celmisia cordatifolia</i> var. <i>cordatifolia</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia cordatifolia</i> var. <i>similis</i>	Asteraceae		E	Data Deficient
<i>Celmisia coriacea</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia dallii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia densiflora</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia discolor</i> agg. ♦ (p. 110)	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia dubia</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia durietzii</i> agg. ♦ (p. 110)	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia gibbsii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia glandulosa</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number ($2n$)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Celmisia glandulosa</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia glandulosa</i> var. <i>longiscapa</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia gracilentata</i> agg. ♦ (p. 110)	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia graminifolia</i> ♦ (p. 110)	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia haastii</i> var. <i>haastii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia haastii</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia hectorii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia hieraciifolia</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia hieraciifolia</i> var. <i>hieraciifolia</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia hieraciifolia</i> var. <i>oblonga</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia holosericea</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia hookeri</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia inaccessa</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia incana</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia insignis</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia laricifolia</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia lateralis</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia lindsayi</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia lyallii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia mackaui</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia macmahonii</i> var. <i>hadfieldii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia macmahonii</i> var. <i>macmahonii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia major</i> agg. ♦ (p. 110)	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia major</i> var. <i>brevis</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia major</i> var. <i>major</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia markii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia monroi</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia morganii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia parva</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia petriei</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia philocremna</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia polyvena</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia prorepens</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia ramulosa</i> var. <i>ramulosa</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia ramulosa</i> var. <i>tuberculata</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia rigida</i> ♦ (p. 110)	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Celmisia rupestris</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia rutlandii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia semicordata</i> subsp. <i>aurigans</i>	Asteraceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia semicordata</i> subsp. <i>semicordata</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia semicordata</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia sessiliflora</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia similis</i> agg. ♦ (p. 110)	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia sinclairii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia spectabilis</i> subsp. <i>lanceolata</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia spectabilis</i> subsp. <i>magnifica</i>	Asteraceae	c. 108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia spectabilis</i> subsp. <i>spectabilis</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia spedenii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia thomsonii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Celmisia traversii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia verbascifolia</i> subsp. <i>membranacea</i>	Asteraceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia verbascifolia</i> subsp. <i>verbascifolia</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia vespertina</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia viscosa</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Celmisia walkeri</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	Not Threatened
<i>Centipeda aotearoana</i>	Asteraceae	20	E	Not Threatened
<i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i>	Asteraceae	20		Not Threatened
<i>Centipeda elatinoides</i>	Asteraceae	20		Not Threatened
<i>Centipeda minima</i> subsp. <i>minima</i>	Asteraceae	20		Nationally Critical
<i>Cotula australis</i>	Asteraceae	36		Not Threatened
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Asteraceae	20		Not Threatened
<i>Craspedia incana</i>	Asteraceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Craspedia lanata</i> var. <i>elongata</i>	Asteraceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Craspedia lanata</i> var. <i>lanata</i>	Asteraceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Craspedia minor</i> agg. ♦ (p. 111)	Asteraceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Craspedia robusta</i> var. <i>pedicellata</i> ♦ (p. 111)	Asteraceae	22	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Craspedia robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i> ♦ (p. 111)	Asteraceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Craspedia uniflora</i> agg. ♦ (p. 111)	Asteraceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Craspedia uniflora</i> var. <i>grandis</i>	Asteraceae	22	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Craspedia uniflora</i> var. <i>maritima</i>	Asteraceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Craspedia uniflora</i> var. <i>subhispida</i>	Asteraceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Craspedia uniflora</i> var. <i>uniflora</i>	Asteraceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Craspedia viscosa</i>	Asteraceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Damnamenia vernicosa</i>	Asteraceae	108	E	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Dolichoglottis lyallii</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dolichoglottis scorzonerooides</i>	Asteraceae	60		E	Not Threatened
<i>Embergeria grandifolia</i>	Asteraceae	36	E	E	Recovering
<i>Euchiton audax</i>	Asteraceae	28		E	Not Threatened
<i>Euchiton delicatus</i>	Asteraceae	28		?E	Not Threatened
<i>Euchiton ensifer</i>	Asteraceae	28		E	Data Deficient
<i>Euchiton collinus</i>	Asteraceae	28			Not Threatened
<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	Asteraceae	28			Not Threatened
<i>Euchiton lateralis</i>	Asteraceae	28		?E	Not Threatened
<i>Euchiton limosus</i>	Asteraceae	28			Not Threatened
<i>Euchiton paludosus</i>	Asteraceae	28		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Euchiton polylepis</i>	Asteraceae	28		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Euchiton ruahinicus</i>	Asteraceae	28		E	Not Threatened
<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	Asteraceae	28			Not Threatened
<i>Euchiton traversii</i>	Asteraceae	28			Not Threatened
<i>Ewartiothamnus sinclairii</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Haastia pulvinaris</i> var. <i>minor</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Haastia pulvinaris</i> var. <i>pulvinaris</i>	Asteraceae	60		E	Not Threatened
<i>Haastia recurva</i> var. <i>recurva</i>	Asteraceae	60		E	Not Threatened
<i>Haastia recurva</i> var. <i>wallii</i>	Asteraceae			E	Data Deficient
<i>Haastia sinclairii</i> var. <i>fulvida</i>	Asteraceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Haastia sinclairii</i> var. <i>sinclairii</i>	Asteraceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Helichrysum coralloides</i>	Asteraceae	28		E	Not Threatened
<i>Helichrysum depressum</i>	Asteraceae	28		E	Not Threatened
<i>Helichrysum dimorphum</i>	Asteraceae	28		E	Declining
<i>Helichrysum filicaule</i>	Asteraceae	28		E	Not Threatened
<i>Helichrysum intermedium</i> agg. ♦ (p. 113)	Asteraceae	28		E	Not Threatened
<i>Helichrysum lanceolatum</i>	Asteraceae	28		E	Not Threatened
<i>Helichrysum parvifolium</i>	Asteraceae	28		E	Not Threatened
<i>Helichrysum plumeum</i>	Asteraceae	28		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Helichrysum selago</i> var. <i>acutum</i>	Asteraceae			E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Helichrysum selago</i> var. <i>tumidum</i>	Asteraceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Kirkianella novae-zelandiae</i> agg. ♦ (p. 114)	Asteraceae	90, 126	E	E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Lagenifera barkeri</i>	Asteraceae	18		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Lagenifera cuneata</i>	Asteraceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Lagenifera lanata</i>	Asteraceae	18		E	Relict
<i>Lagenifera montana</i>	Asteraceae	18			Nationally Endangered
<i>Lagenifera petiolata</i>	Asteraceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Lagenifera pinnatifida</i>	Asteraceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Lagenifera pumila</i>	Asteraceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>	Asteraceae	18			Not Threatened
<i>Lagenifera strangulata</i>	Asteraceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Leptinella albida</i>	Asteraceae	52		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leptinella atrata</i> subsp. <i>atrata</i>	Asteraceae	52		E	Not Threatened
<i>Leptinella atrata</i> subsp. <i>luteola</i>	Asteraceae	52		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leptinella calcarea</i>	Asteraceae	104		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leptinella conjuncta</i> ♦ (p. 114)	Asteraceae	104		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Leptinella dendyi</i>	Asteraceae	52		E	Not Threatened
<i>Leptinella dioica</i> agg. ♦ (p. 115)	Asteraceae	260		E	Not Threatened
<i>Leptinella dispersa</i> subsp. <i>dispersa</i>	Asteraceae	52		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leptinella dispersa</i> subsp. <i>rupestris</i>	Asteraceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leptinella featherstonii</i>	Asteraceae	54		E	Relict
<i>Leptinella filiformis</i>	Asteraceae	52		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Leptinella goyenii</i>	Asteraceae	52		E	Not Threatened
<i>Leptinella lanata</i>	Asteraceae	52			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leptinella maniototo</i>	Asteraceae	52		E	Data Deficient
<i>Leptinella minor</i>	Asteraceae	52		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leptinella nana</i>	Asteraceae	52		E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Leptinella pectinata</i> subsp. <i>pectinata</i>	Asteraceae	104		E	Not Threatened
<i>Leptinella pectinata</i> subsp. <i>villosa</i>	Asteraceae	104		E	Not Threatened
<i>Leptinella pectinata</i> subsp. <i>willcoxii</i>	Asteraceae	104		E	Not Threatened
<i>Leptinella plumosa</i>	Asteraceae	52			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leptinella potentillina</i>	Asteraceae	52		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leptinella pusilla</i>	Asteraceae	104		E	Not Threatened
<i>Leptinella pyrethrifolia</i> var. <i>linearifolia</i>	Asteraceae	156		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leptinella pyrethrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrethrifolia</i>	Asteraceae	156, 208		E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Leptinella rotundata</i>	Asteraceae	c. 312	E		Nationally Critical
<i>Leptinella serrulata</i>	Asteraceae	52	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leptinella squalida</i> subsp. <i>medianus</i>	Asteraceae	156	E		Not Threatened
<i>Leptinella squalida</i> subsp. <i>squalida</i>	Asteraceae	260	E		Not Threatened
<i>Leptinella tenella</i>	Asteraceae	52	E		Declining
<i>Leptinella traillii</i> subsp. <i>pulchella</i>	Asteraceae		E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leptinella traillii</i> subsp. <i>traillii</i>	Asteraceae	312	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leucogenes grandiceps</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Leucogenes leontopodium</i>	Asteraceae	28	E		Not Threatened
<i>Leucogenes neglecta</i>	Asteraceae	56	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leucogenes tarahaoa</i>	Asteraceae	112	E		Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Microseris scapigera</i> agg. ♦ (p. 116)	Asteraceae	36			Not Threatened
<i>Olearia adenocarpa</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Nationally Critical
<i>Olearia albida</i>	Asteraceae	324	E		Not Threatened
<i>Olearia allomii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Olearia angulata</i>	Asteraceae	c. 432	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Olearia angustifolia</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Not Threatened
<i>Olearia arborescens</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Not Threatened
<i>Olearia avicenniifolia</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Not Threatened
<i>Olearia bullata</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Not Threatened
<i>Olearia chathamica</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Declining
<i>Olearia cheesemanii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Olearia colensoi</i> var. <i>argentea</i>	Asteraceae		E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Olearia colensoi</i> var. <i>colensoi</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Not Threatened
<i>Olearia coriacea</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Olearia crebra</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Nationally Endangered
<i>Olearia crosby-smithiana</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Olearia cymbifolia</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Not Threatened
<i>Olearia fimbriata</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Olearia fragrantissima</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Declining
<i>Olearia furfuracea</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Not Threatened
<i>Olearia gardneri</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Nationally Critical
<i>Olearia hectorii</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Nationally Endangered
<i>Olearia ilicifolia</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Not Threatened
<i>Olearia lacunosa</i>	Asteraceae		E		Not Threatened
<i>Olearia lineata</i>	Asteraceae	108	E		Declining

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Olearia lyallii</i>	Asteraceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Olearia moschata</i>	Asteraceae	108		E	Not Threatened
<i>Olearia nummulariifolia</i>	Asteraceae	216		E	Not Threatened
<i>Olearia odorata</i>	Asteraceae	108		E	Not Threatened
<i>Olearia oporina</i>	Asteraceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Olearia pachyphylla</i>	Asteraceae	108		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	Asteraceae	c. 288		E	Not Threatened
<i>Olearia polita</i>	Asteraceae	108		E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Olearia quinquevulnera</i>	Asteraceae	108		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Olearia rani</i> var. <i>colorata</i>	Asteraceae	108		E	Not Threatened
<i>Olearia rani</i> var. <i>rani</i>	Asteraceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Olearia semidentata</i>	Asteraceae	108		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Olearia solandri</i>	Asteraceae	108		E	Not Threatened
<i>Olearia telmatica</i> ♦ (p. 117)	Asteraceae	108		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Olearia townsonii</i>	Asteraceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Olearia traversiorum</i> ♦ (p. 117)	Asteraceae	108		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Olearia virgata</i>	Asteraceae	108		E	Not Threatened
<i>Ozothamnus leptophyllus</i>	Asteraceae	26–28		E	Not Threatened
<i>Ozothamnus vauvilliersii</i>	Asteraceae	26–28		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pachystegia insignis</i> agg. ♦ (p. 118)	Asteraceae	108	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pachystegia minor</i>	Asteraceae	108		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pachystegia rufa</i>	Asteraceae	108		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Picris angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Asteraceae				Naturally Uncommon
<i>Picris angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>merxmuelleri</i>	Asteraceae	10			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Picris burbridgeae</i>	Asteraceae	10			Nationally Endangered
<i>Pleurophyllum criniferum</i>	Asteraceae		E	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pleurophyllum hookeri</i>	Asteraceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pleurophyllum speciosum</i>	Asteraceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pseudognaphalium ephemerum</i> ♦ (p. 120)	Asteraceae	14		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i> agg. ♦ (p. 120)	Asteraceae	14			Not Threatened
<i>Rachelia glaria</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	E	Declining
<i>Raoulia albosericca</i>	Asteraceae	56	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia apicinigra</i>	Asteraceae	28		E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia australis</i> agg. ♦ (p. 120)	Asteraceae	28, 56, 112		E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia beauverdii</i>	Asteraceae	56		E	Naturally Uncommon

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Raoulia bryoides</i> agg. ♦ (p. 120)	Asteraceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia buchananii</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia cinerea</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Raoulia eximia</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia glabra</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia goyenii</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Raoulia grandiflora</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia haastii</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia hectorii</i> var. <i>hectorii</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia hectorii</i> var. <i>mollis</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Raoulia hookeri</i> agg.	Asteraceae	56, 84	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia hookeri</i> var. <i>hookeri</i>	Asteraceae	56	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia hookeri</i> var. <i>laxa</i>	Asteraceae	56	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia mammillaris</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia monroi</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Declining
<i>Raoulia parkii</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia petriensis</i>	Asteraceae	84	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Raoulia rubra</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Raoulia subsericea</i>	Asteraceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia subulata</i>	Asteraceae	56	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia tenuicaulis</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Raoulia youngii</i>	Asteraceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Senecio australis</i>	Asteraceae	80		Vagrant
<i>Senecio banksii</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Senecio biserratus</i>	Asteraceae	100		Not Threatened
<i>Senecio carnosulus</i>	Asteraceae	80	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Senecio colensoi</i> ♦ (p. 120)	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened
<i>Senecio diaschides</i> ♦ (p. 120)	Asteraceae	40		Not Threatened
<i>Senecio dunedinensis</i> agg. ♦ (p. 121)	Asteraceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Senecio esleri</i> ♦ (p. 121)	Asteraceae	60		Not Threatened
<i>Senecio glaucophyllus</i> agg. ♦ (p. 121)	Asteraceae	100	E	Not Threatened
<i>Senecio glaucophyllus</i> subsp. <i>basinudus</i>	Asteraceae	100	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Senecio glaucophyllus</i> subsp. <i>discoideus</i>	Asteraceae	100	E	Not Threatened
<i>Senecio glaucophyllus</i> subsp. <i>glaucophyllus</i>	Asteraceae	100	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Senecio glaucophyllus</i> subsp. <i>toa</i>	Asteraceae	100	E	Not Threatened
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i> agg. ♦ (p. 121)	Asteraceae	60	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i> subsp. <i>glomeratus</i> ♦ (p. 121)	Asteraceae	60			Not Threatened
<i>Senecio hawaii</i>	Asteraceae	60	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Asteraceae	60			Not Threatened
<i>Senecio kermadecensis</i>	Asteraceae	60	E		Nationally Critical
<i>Senecio lautus</i> subsp. <i>esperensis</i> ♦ (p. 121)	Asteraceae	40	E		Nationally Critical
<i>Senecio lautus</i> subsp. <i>lautus</i> ♦ (p. 121)	Asteraceae	40	E		Not Threatened
<i>Senecio marotiri</i>	Asteraceae	80	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Senecio minimus</i> agg. ♦ (p. 121)	Asteraceae	60			Not Threatened
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Asteraceae	40			Not Threatened
<i>Senecio radiolatus</i> subsp. <i>antipodus</i>	Asteraceae	40	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Senecio radiolatus</i> subsp. <i>radiolatus</i>	Asteraceae	40	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Senecio repangae</i> subsp. <i>pokohinuensis</i>	Asteraceae	100	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Senecio repangae</i> subsp. <i>repangae</i>	Asteraceae	100	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Senecio rufiglandulosus</i>	Asteraceae	40	E		Not Threatened
<i>Senecio scaberulus</i>	Asteraceae	60	E		Nationally Critical
<i>Senecio sterquilinus</i>	Asteraceae	40	E		Relict
<i>Senecio wairauensis</i> agg. ♦ (p. 121)	Asteraceae	40	E		Not Threatened
<i>Sonchus kirkii</i>	Asteraceae	36	E		Relict
<i>Taraxacum magellanicum</i>	Asteraceae	16			Not Threatened
<i>Traversia baccharoides</i>	Asteraceae	60	E	E	Declining
<i>Vittadinia australis</i>	Asteraceae	18, 36		E	Not Threatened
<i>Dactylanthus taylorii</i>	Balanophoraceae		E	E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Tecomanthe speciosa</i>	Bignoniaceae	38		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Myosotidium hortensium</i> ♦ (p. 117)	Boraginaceae	40–42	E	E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Myosotis albosericca</i>	Boraginaceae			E	Nationally Critical
<i>Myosotis amabilis</i> ♦ (p. 117)	Boraginaceae			E	Not Assessed
<i>Myosotis angustata</i>	Boraginaceae			E	Nationally Critical
<i>Myosotis antarctica</i>	Boraginaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myosotis arnoldii</i>	Boraginaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myosotis australis</i> agg. † (p. 123)	Boraginaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Myosotis brevis</i> ♦ (p. 117)	Boraginaceae			E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Myosotis brockiei</i> agg. ♦ (p. 117)	Boraginaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myosotis capitata</i>	Boraginaceae	46		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myosotis cheesemanii</i>	Boraginaceae			E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Myosotis colensoi</i>	Boraginaceae	46		E	Nationally Critical

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Myosotis concinna</i>	Boraginaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myosotis drucei</i> ♦ (p. 117)	Boraginaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Myosotis eximia</i>	Boraginaceae	44	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myosotis explanata</i>	Boraginaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myosotis forsteri</i>	Boraginaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Myosotis glabrescens</i>	Boraginaceae		E	Data Deficient
<i>Myosotis glauca</i> ♦ (p. 117)	Boraginaceae		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Myosotis goyenii</i>	Boraginaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myosotis laeta</i>	Boraginaceae		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Myosotis laingii</i>	Boraginaceae		E	Extinct
<i>Myosotis lyallii</i>	Boraginaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Myosotis lytteltonensis</i> ♦ (p. 117)	Boraginaceae	40	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Myosotis macrantha</i>	Boraginaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Myosotis matthewsii</i>	Boraginaceae		E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Myosotis monroi</i>	Boraginaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myosotis oreophila</i>	Boraginaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myosotis petiolata</i> var. <i>pansa</i>	Boraginaceae	44	E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Myosotis petiolata</i> var. <i>petiolata</i>	Boraginaceae	c. 36	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Myosotis petiolata</i> var. <i>pottsiana</i>	Boraginaceae	44	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Myosotis pulvinaris</i> agg. ♦ (p. 117)	Boraginaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Myosotis pygmaea</i> agg. ♦ (p. 117)	Boraginaceae		E	Declining
<i>Myosotis rakiura</i>	Boraginaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myosotis saxosa</i>	Boraginaceae	44	E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Myosotis spathulata</i>	Boraginaceae	46	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myosotis suavis</i>	Boraginaceae		E	Data Deficient
<i>Myosotis tenericaulis</i> agg. ♦ (p. 117)	Boraginaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myosotis traversii</i> var. <i>cantabrica</i>	Boraginaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Myosotis traversii</i> var. <i>cinerascens</i> † (p. 123)	Boraginaceae		E	Extinct
<i>Myosotis traversii</i> var. <i>traversii</i>	Boraginaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Myosotis uniflora</i>	Boraginaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myosotis venosa</i>	Boraginaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Cardamine bilobata</i> agg. ♦ (p. 109)	Brassicaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Cardamine corymbosa</i> agg. ♦ (p. 109)	Brassicaceae	48		Not Threatened
<i>Cardamine debilis</i> agg. † (p. 122)	Brassicaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Cardamine depressa</i> var. <i>depressa</i>	Brassicaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Cardamine depressa</i> var. <i>stellata</i>	Brassicaceae		E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Cardamine lacustris</i>	Brassicaceae	48		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Cardamine latior</i> ♦ (p. 109)	Brassicaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Cardamine subcarnosa</i>	Brassicaceae				Naturally Uncommon
<i>Lepidium banksii</i>	Brassicaceae			E	Nationally Critical
<i>Lepidium desvauxii</i>	Brassicaceae				Not Threatened
<i>Lepidium flexicaule</i>	Brassicaceae				Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Lepidium kirkii</i>	Brassicaceae			E	Nationally Critical
<i>Lepidium naufragorum</i>	Brassicaceae	c. 144		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Lepidium obtusatum</i>	Brassicaceae			E	Extinct
<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> agg. ♦ (p. 114)	Brassicaceae	c. 72		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Lepidium peregrinum</i> ♦ (p. 114)	Brassicaceae				Not Assessed
<i>Lepidium sisymbrioides</i> ♦ (p. 114)	Brassicaceae	c. 56		E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Lepidium solandri</i> ♦ (p. 114)	Brassicaceae			E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Lepidium tenuicaule</i>	Brassicaceae			E	Declining
<i>Notothlaspi australe</i>	Brassicaceae	c. 90–100	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Notothlaspi rosulatum</i>	Brassicaceae	36–38		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pachycladon cheesemanii</i>	Brassicaceae	20		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Pachycladon crenatum</i> ♦ (p. 118)	Brassicaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pachycladon ensyii</i>	Brassicaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Pachycladon exile</i> ♦ (p. 118)	Brassicaceae	20		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Pachycladon fasciarium</i> ♦ (p. 118)	Brassicaceae				Nationally Critical
<i>Pachycladon fastigiatum</i> ♦ (p. 118)	Brassicaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Pachycladon latisiliquum</i> ♦ (p. 118)	Brassicaceae	20		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pachycladon novae-zelandiae</i>	Brassicaceae	20		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pachycladon stellatum</i> ♦ (p. 118)	Brassicaceae	20		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Pachycladon wallii</i>	Brassicaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Rorippa divaricata</i>	Brassicaceae	48		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Rorippa laciniata</i> ♦ (p. 120)	Brassicaceae				Not Assessed
<i>Rorippa palustris</i>	Brassicaceae	32			Not Threatened
<i>Jovellana repens</i>	Calceolariaceae	36		E	Not Threatened
<i>Jovellana sinclairii</i>	Calceolariaceae	36		E	Not Threatened
<i>Colensoa physaloides</i>	Campanulaceae ♦	26	E	E	Relict
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Campanulaceae ♦	14			Not Threatened
<i>Lobelia angulata</i> agg. ♦ (p. 115)	Campanulaceae ♦	70, 140		E	Not Threatened
<i>Lobelia arenaria</i> ♦ (p. 115)	Campanulaceae ♦	70		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Lobelia carens</i> ♦ (p. 115)	Campanulaceae ♦	14		E	Nationally Endangered

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Lobelia fatiscens</i> ♦ (p. 115)	Campanulaceae ♦	28		Declining
<i>Lobelia fugax</i> ♦ (p. 115)	Campanulaceae ♦	14	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Lobelia glaberrima</i> ♦ (p. 115)	Campanulaceae ♦	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Lobelia ionantha</i> ♦ (p. 115)	Campanulaceae ♦	14	E	Declining
<i>Lobelia linnaeoides</i>	Campanulaceae ♦	14	E	Not Threatened
<i>Lobelia macrodon</i> ♦ (p. 115)	Campanulaceae ♦	14	E	Not Threatened
<i>Lobelia perpusilla</i> ♦ (p. 115)	Campanulaceae ♦	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Lobelia roughii</i>	Campanulaceae ♦	14	E	Not Threatened
<i>Wahlenbergia akaroa</i>	Campanulaceae	72	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Wahlenbergia albomarginata</i> subsp. <i>albomarginata</i>	Campanulaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Wahlenbergia albomarginata</i> subsp. <i>decora</i>	Campanulaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Wahlenbergia albomarginata</i> subsp. <i>flexilis</i>	Campanulaceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Wahlenbergia albomarginata</i> subsp. <i>laxa</i>	Campanulaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Wahlenbergia albomarginata</i> subsp. <i>olivina</i>	Campanulaceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Wahlenbergia cartilaginea</i>	Campanulaceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Wahlenbergia congesta</i> † (p. 123)	Campanulaceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Wahlenbergia matthewsii</i>	Campanulaceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Wahlenbergia pygmaea</i> subsp. <i>drucei</i>	Campanulaceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Wahlenbergia pygmaea</i> subsp. <i>pygmaea</i> ♦ (p. 122)	Campanulaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Wahlenbergia ramosa</i>	Campanulaceae	72	E	Not Threatened
<i>Wahlenbergia rupestris</i>	Campanulaceae	72	E	Not Threatened
<i>Wahlenbergia vernicosa</i> ♦ (p. 122)	Campanulaceae	54		Not Threatened
<i>Wahlenbergia violacea</i>	Campanulaceae	72	E	Not Threatened
<i>Colobanthus acicularis</i>	Caryophyllaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Colobanthus affinis</i>	Caryophyllaceae	c. 80		Not Threatened
<i>Colobanthus apetalus</i>	Caryophyllaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Colobanthus brevisepalus</i>	Caryophyllaceae	80–82	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Colobanthus buchananii</i>	Caryophyllaceae	80	E	Not Threatened
<i>Colobanthus canaliculatus</i>	Caryophyllaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Colobanthus hookeri</i>	Caryophyllaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Colobanthus monticola</i>	Caryophyllaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Colobanthus muelleri</i>	Caryophyllaceae		E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Colobanthus muscoides</i>	Caryophyllaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Colobanthus squarrosus</i> subsp. <i>drucei</i>	Caryophyllaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Colobanthus squarrosus</i> subsp. <i>squarrosus</i>	Caryophyllaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Colobanthus strictus</i>	Caryophyllaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Colobanthus wallii</i> agg. ♦ (p. 111)	Caryophyllaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Scleranthus biflorus</i>	Caryophyllaceae	48		Not Threatened
<i>Scleranthus brockiei</i>	Caryophyllaceae	48		Not Threatened
<i>Scleranthus uniflorus</i>	Caryophyllaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Spergularia tasmanica</i> ♦ (p. 121)	Caryophyllaceae	72		Not Threatened
<i>Stellaria decipiens</i> var. <i>angustata</i>	Caryophyllaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Stellaria decipiens</i> var. <i>decipiens</i>	Caryophyllaceae	90	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Stellaria elatinoides</i>	Caryophyllaceae		E	Extinct
<i>Stellaria gracilentia</i>	Caryophyllaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Stellaria parviflora</i> agg. ♦ (p. 121)	Caryophyllaceae	44		Not Threatened
<i>Stellaria roughii</i>	Caryophyllaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Stackhousia minima</i>	Celastraceae	20	E	Not Threatened
<i>Calystegia marginata</i>	Convolvulaceae	22		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> subsp. <i>roseata</i>	Convolvulaceae	22		Not Threatened
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Convolvulaceae	22		Not Threatened
<i>Calystegia tuguriorum</i>	Convolvulaceae	22		Not Threatened
<i>Convolvulus fractosaxosa</i>	Convolvulaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Convolvulus verecundus</i>	Convolvulaceae	22	E	Declining
<i>Convolvulus waitaha</i>	Convolvulaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dichondra brevifolia</i> agg. ♦ (p. 111)	Convolvulaceae	30	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Convolvulaceae	30		Not Threatened
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	Convolvulaceae	30		Not Threatened
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i>	Convolvulaceae	30		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Convolvulaceae			Coloniser
<i>Coriaria angustissima</i>	Coriariaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Coriaria arborea</i> var. <i>arborea</i>	Coriariaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coriaria arborea</i> var. <i>kermadecensis</i>	Coriariaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Coriaria kingiana</i>	Coriariaceae	70	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coriaria plumosa</i>	Coriariaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Coriaria pottsiana</i>	Coriariaceae	60	E	Range Restricted
<i>Coriaria pteridoides</i>	Coriariaceae	80	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coriaria sarmentosa</i>	Coriariaceae	80	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	Corynocarpaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Crassula colligata</i> subsp. <i>colligata</i>	Crassulaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Crassulaceae	14		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Crassula kirkii</i>	Crassulaceae	c. 84	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Crassula manaia</i>	Crassulaceae		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Crassula mataikona</i>	Crassulaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Crassula moschata</i>	Crassulaceae	28		Not Threatened
<i>Crassula multicaulis</i>	Crassulaceae	c. 56	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Crassula peduncularis</i>	Crassulaceae	42		Nationally Critical
<i>Crassula ruamahanga</i> ♦ (p. 111)	Crassulaceae	42, 68, 70, 78, c. 84, 90, 94, 96, 98, 100	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	Crassulaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Crassula sinclairii</i>	Crassulaceae	56	E	Not Threatened
<i>Sicyos australis</i> agg. ♦ (p. 121)	Cucurbitaceae	c. 24, 26		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ackama nubicola</i>	Cunoniaceae	32	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Ackama rosifolia</i>	Cunoniaceae	32	E	Not Threatened
<i>Weinmannia racemosa</i>	Cunoniaceae	30	E	Not Threatened
<i>Weinmannia silvicola</i>	Cunoniaceae	30	E	Not Threatened
<i>Drosera arcturi</i>	Droseraceae			Not Threatened
<i>Drosera auriculata</i>	Droseraceae			Not Threatened
<i>Drosera binata</i>	Droseraceae			Not Threatened
<i>Drosera peltata</i>	Droseraceae			Coloniser
<i>Drosera pygmaea</i>	Droseraceae			Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Drosera spatulata</i>	Droseraceae	20, 32		Not Threatened
<i>Drosera stenopetala</i>	Droseraceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Aristotelia fruticosa</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Aristotelia serrata</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Elaeocarpus dentatus</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	30	E	Not Threatened
<i>Elaeocarpus hookerianus</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	30	E	Not Threatened
<i>Elatine gratioides</i>	Elatinaceae	36		Not Threatened
<i>Acrothamnus colensoi</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Androstoma empetrifolia</i>	Ericaceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Archeria racemosa</i>	Ericaceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Archeria traversii</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Cyathodes pumila</i>	Ericaceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum acerosum</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Dracophyllum arboreum</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Dracophyllum densum</i>	Ericaceae		E	Declining
<i>Dracophyllum elegantissimum</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum filifolium</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum fiordense</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum kirkii</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum latifolium</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum lessonianum</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum longifolium</i> var. <i>cockayneanum</i>	Ericaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Dracophyllum longifolium</i> var. <i>longifolium</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum longifolium</i> var. <i>septentrionale</i>	Ericaceae		E	Data Deficient
<i>Dracophyllum marmoricola</i>	Ericaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Dracophyllum menziesii</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum muscoides</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum oliveri</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum ophioliticum</i>	Ericaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Dracophyllum palustre</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum patens</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Dracophyllum pearsonii</i>	Ericaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Dracophyllum politum</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum pronum</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum prostratum</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum pubescens</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum recurvum</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum rosmarinifolium</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum scoparium</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Dracophyllum sinclairii</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum strictum</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum subulatum</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum townsonii</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum traversii</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Dracophyllum trimorphum</i>	Ericaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Dracophyllum uniflorum</i> var. <i>frondosum</i>	Ericaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Dracophyllum urvilleanum</i>	Ericaceae			Naturally Uncommon

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Epacris alpina</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epacris pauciflora</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epacris sinclairii</i>	Ericaceae	26	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gaultheria antipoda</i>	Ericaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gaultheria colensoi</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gaultheria crassa</i>	Ericaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gaultheria depressa</i> var. <i>depressa</i>	Ericaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gaultheria depressa</i> var. <i>novae-zealandiae</i>	Ericaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gaultheria macrostigma</i>	Ericaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gaultheria nubicola</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gaultheria oppositifolia</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gaultheria paniculata</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gaultheria parvula</i>	Ericaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gaultheria rupestris</i>	Ericaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Leptecophylla juniperina</i> subsp. <i>juniperina</i>	Ericaceae	20	E	Not Threatened
<i>Leptecophylla robusta</i>	Ericaceae	20	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leucopogon fasciculatus</i>	Ericaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Leucopogon fraseri</i>	Ericaceae	16	E	Not Threatened
<i>Leucopogon nanum</i>	Ericaceae	16	E	Not Threatened
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Ericaceae	22		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leucopogon xerampelinus</i>	Ericaceae	22	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pentachondra pumila</i>	Ericaceae	52		Not Threatened
<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i>	Ericaceae			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>	Euphorbiaceae	20	E	Declining
<i>Homalanthus polyandrus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	64	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Canavalia rosea</i>	Fabaceae	22		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carmichaelia appressa</i>	Fabaceae	32	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Carmichaelia arborea</i>	Fabaceae	32	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carmichaelia astonii</i>	Fabaceae	32	E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Carmichaelia australis</i>	Fabaceae	32	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carmichaelia carmichaeliae</i>	Fabaceae	32	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Carmichaelia compacta</i>	Fabaceae		E	Declining
<i>Carmichaelia corrugata</i>	Fabaceae	32	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carmichaelia crassicaulis</i> subsp. <i>crassicaulis</i> ♦ (p. 109)	Fabaceae	32	E	Declining

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Carmichaelia crassicaulis</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i> ♦ (p. 109)	Fabaceae	32		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Carmichaelia curta</i>	Fabaceae	32		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Carmichaelia glabrescens</i>	Fabaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Carmichaelia hollowayi</i>	Fabaceae	32		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Carmichaelia juncea</i>	Fabaceae	32		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Carmichaelia kirkii</i>	Fabaceae	32		E	Declining
<i>Carmichaelia monroi</i>	Fabaceae	32		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carmichaelia muritai</i>	Fabaceae	32		E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Carmichaelia nana</i>	Fabaceae	32		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carmichaelia odorata</i>	Fabaceae	32		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carmichaelia petriei</i>	Fabaceae	32		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carmichaelia stevensonii</i>	Fabaceae	32		E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Carmichaelia torulosa</i>	Fabaceae	32		E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Carmichaelia uniflora</i>	Fabaceae	96		E	Not Threatened
<i>Carmichaelia vexillata</i>	Fabaceae	32		E	Declining
<i>Carmichaelia williamsii</i>	Fabaceae	32		E	Relict
<i>Clianthus maximus</i>	Fabaceae	32	E	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Clianthus puniceus</i>	Fabaceae	32		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Montigena novae-zelandiae</i>	Fabaceae	32	E	E	Declining
<i>Sophora chathamica</i>	Fabaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Sophora fulvida</i>	Fabaceae	18		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Sophora godleyi</i>	Fabaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Sophora longicarinata</i>	Fabaceae	18		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	Fabaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Sophora molloyi</i>	Fabaceae	18		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Sophora prostrata</i>	Fabaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Sophora tetraptera</i>	Fabaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gentianella amabilis</i>	Gentianaceae	38		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gentianella angustifolia</i>	Gentianaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella antarctica</i>	Gentianaceae	36		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella antipoda</i>	Gentianaceae	36		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella astonii</i> subsp. <i>arduana</i>	Gentianaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella astonii</i> subsp. <i>astonii</i>	Gentianaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella bellidifolia</i>	Gentianaceae	36		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gentianella calcis</i> agg. ♦ (p. 112)	Gentianaceae	36		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Gentianella calcis</i> subsp. <i>calcis</i>	Gentianaceae	36		E	Nationally Critical

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Gentianella calcis</i> subsp. <i>manahune</i>	Gentianaceae		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Gentianella calcis</i> subsp. <i>taiko</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Gentianella calcis</i> subsp. <i>waipara</i>	Gentianaceae		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Gentianella cerina</i>	Gentianaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella chathamica</i> subsp. <i>chathamica</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella chathamica</i> subsp. <i>nemorosa</i> † (p. 122)	Gentianaceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella concinna</i>	Gentianaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella corymbifera</i> subsp. <i>corymbifera</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gentianella corymbifera</i> subsp. <i>gracilis</i>	Gentianaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gentianella decumbens</i>	Gentianaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella divisa</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gentianella filipes</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella gibbsii</i>	Gentianaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella grisebachii</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gentianella impressinervia</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gentianella lilliputiana</i>	Gentianaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella lineata</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella luteoalba</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella magnifica</i>	Gentianaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella montana</i> subsp. <i>ionostigma</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gentianella montana</i> subsp. <i>montana</i> var. <i>montana</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gentianella montana</i> subsp. <i>montana</i> var. <i>stolonifera</i>	Gentianaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gentianella patula</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gentianella saxosa</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gentianella scopulorum</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Gentianella serotina</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gentianella spenceri</i>	Gentianaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Gentianella stellata</i>	Gentianaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Gentianella tenuifolia</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gentianella vernicosa</i>	Gentianaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Sebaea ovata</i>	Gentianaceae	c. 54		Nationally Critical
<i>Geranium brevicaule</i> ♦ (p. 112)	Geraniaceae	52		Not Threatened
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Geraniaceae	52		Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Geranium microphyllum</i>	Geraniaceae	52–54	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Geraniaceae	112			Not Threatened
<i>Geranium retrorsum</i> agg. ♦ (p. 112)	Geraniaceae	52			Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Geranium sessiliflorum</i> var. <i>arenarium</i> ♦ (p. 112)	Geraniaceae	52	E		Declining
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	Geraniaceae	52			Not Threatened
<i>Geranium traversii</i>	Geraniaceae	54, 54–56	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pelargonium inodorum</i>	Geraniaceae	22			Not Threatened
<i>Rhabdothamnus solandri</i>	Gesneriaceae	74	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Scaevola gracilis</i>	Goodeniaceae	48			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Selliera microphylla</i> † (p. 123)	Goodeniaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Selliera radicans</i>	Goodeniaceae	16			Not Threatened
<i>Selliera rotundifolia</i>	Goodeniaceae	16	E		Declining
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Griselinaceae	36	E		Not Threatened
<i>Griselinia lucida</i>	Griselinaceae	36	E		Not Threatened
<i>Gonocarpus aggregatus</i>	Haloragaceae	24	E		Not Threatened
<i>Gonocarpus incanus</i>	Haloragaceae	48	E		Not Threatened
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i>	Haloragaceae	24			Not Threatened
<i>Gonocarpus montanus</i>	Haloragaceae	36			Not Threatened
<i>Haloragis erecta</i> subsp. <i>cartilaginea</i>	Haloragaceae	14	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Haloragis erecta</i> subsp. <i>erecta</i>	Haloragaceae	14	E		Not Threatened
<i>Myriophyllum pedunculatum</i> subsp. <i>novae-zelandiae</i>	Haloragaceae	28	E		Not Threatened
<i>Myriophyllum propinquum</i>	Haloragaceae	14	E		Not Threatened
<i>Myriophyllum robustum</i>	Haloragaceae	28	E		Declining
<i>Myriophyllum triphyllum</i>	Haloragaceae		E		Not Threatened
<i>Myriophyllum votschii</i>	Haloragaceae	c. 21, 14	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hypericum involutum</i>	Hypericaceae	16			Not Threatened
<i>Hypericum minutiflorum</i> ♦ (p. 114)	Hypericaceae	16	E		Nationally Critical
<i>Hypericum pusillum</i> ♦ (p. 114)	Hypericaceae	16			Not Threatened
<i>Hypericum rubicundulum</i> ♦ (p. 114)	Hypericaceae	16	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Mentha cunninghamii</i>	Lamiaceae	72	E		Not Threatened
<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	Lamiaceae	34			Coloniser
<i>Scutellaria novae-zelandiae</i>	Lamiaceae	60	E		Nationally Critical
<i>Utricularia australis</i>	Lentibulariaceae		E		Nationally Endangered
<i>Utricularia delicatula</i>	Lentibulariaceae		E		Relict
<i>Utricularia dichotoma</i>	Lentibulariaceae		E		Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Endemic Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Linum monogynum</i> var. <i>chathamium</i> ♦ (p. 115)	Linaceae	84		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Linum monogynum</i> var. <i>monogynum</i> ♦ (p. 115)	Linaceae	84		E	Not Threatened
<i>Geniostoma ligustrifolium</i> var. <i>crassum</i> † (p. 122)	Loganiaceae	40		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Geniostoma ligustrifolium</i> var. <i>ligustrifolium</i>	Loganiaceae	40		E	Not Threatened
<i>Geniostoma ligustrifolium</i> var. <i>majus</i>	Loganiaceae	40		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Logania depressa</i>	Loganiaceae			E	Extinct
<i>Mitrasacme montana</i> var. <i>helmsii</i>	Loganiaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Mitrasacme novae-zelandiae</i>	Loganiaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Alepis flavida</i>	Loranthaceae	24	E	E	Declining
<i>Ileostylus micranthus</i>	Loranthaceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Muellerina celastroides</i>	Loranthaceae				Vagrant
<i>Peraxilla colensoi</i>	Loranthaceae	24	E	E	Declining
<i>Peraxilla tetrapetala</i>	Loranthaceae	24		E	Declining
<i>Trilepidea adamsii</i>	Loranthaceae		E	E	Extinct
<i>Tupeia antarctica</i>	Loranthaceae	24	E	E	Declining
<i>Entelea arborescens</i>	Malvaceae	32	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hibiscus diversifolius</i> subsp. <i>diversifolius</i> ♦ (p. 113)	Malvaceae	72			Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Hibiscus richardsonii</i> ♦ (p. 113)	Malvaceae	28			Nationally Critical
<i>Hoheria angustifolia</i>	Malvaceae	42	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hoheria equitum</i>	Malvaceae	42		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hoheria glabrata</i>	Malvaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Hoheria lyallii</i>	Malvaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Hoheria ovata</i>	Malvaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Hoheria populnea</i>	Malvaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Hoheria sexstylosa</i>	Malvaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i>	Malvaceae	42	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Plagianthus regius</i> subsp. <i>chathamius</i> ♦ (p. 119)	Malvaceae	42		E	Recovering
<i>Plagianthus regius</i> subsp. <i>regius</i> ♦ (p. 119)	Malvaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Dysoxylum spectabile</i>	Meliaceae	84		E	Not Threatened
<i>Liparophyllum gunnii</i>	Menyanthaceae				Not Threatened
<i>Hectorella caespitosa</i>	Montiaceae ♦	96	E	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Montia angustifolia</i> ♦ (p. 116)	Montiaceae ♦	c. 94	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Montia calycina</i> ♦ (p. 116)	Montiaceae ♦	96	E		Not Threatened
<i>Montia campylostigma</i> ♦ (p. 116)	Montiaceae ♦	90–96, 96	E		Not Threatened
<i>Montia drucei</i> ♦ (p. 116)	Montiaceae ♦		E		Nationally Critical
<i>Montia erythrophylla</i> ♦ (p. 116)	Montiaceae ♦	c. 85	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Montia fontana</i> subsp. <i>fontana</i> ♦ (p. 116)	Montiaceae ♦				Not Threatened
<i>Montia racemosa</i> ♦ (p. 116)	Montiaceae ♦		E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Montia sessiliflora</i> ♦ (p. 116)	Montiaceae ♦	c. 94	E		Not Threatened
<i>Streblus banksii</i>	Moraceae	28	E		Relict
<i>Streblus heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae	28	E		Not Threatened
<i>Streblus smithii</i>	Moraceae	28	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i> agg. ♦ (p. 114)	Myrtaceae	22	E		Not Threatened
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i> var. <i>ericoides</i>	Myrtaceae	22	E		Not Threatened
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i> var. <i>linearis</i>	Myrtaceae	22	E		Declining
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i> var. <i>microflora</i>	Myrtaceae	22	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Kunzea sinclairii</i>	Myrtaceae	22	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> agg. ♦ (p. 114)	Myrtaceae	22			Not Threatened
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> var. <i>incanum</i>	Myrtaceae	22	E		Not Threatened
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> var. <i>scoparium</i>	Myrtaceae	22			Not Threatened
<i>Lophomyrtus bullata</i>	Myrtaceae	22	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Lophomyrtus obcordata</i>	Myrtaceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Metrosideros albiflora</i>	Myrtaceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Metrosideros bartlettii</i>	Myrtaceae	22		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Metrosideros carminea</i>	Myrtaceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Metrosideros colensoi</i>	Myrtaceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Metrosideros diffusa</i>	Myrtaceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	Myrtaceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Metrosideros fulgens</i>	Myrtaceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Metrosideros kermadecensis</i>	Myrtaceae	22		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Metrosideros parkinsonii</i>	Myrtaceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Metrosideros perforata</i>	Myrtaceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Metrosideros robusta</i>	Myrtaceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Metrosideros umbellata</i>	Myrtaceae	22		E	Not Threatened
<i>Neomyrtus pedunculata</i>	Myrtaceae	22	E	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Syzygium maire</i>	Myrtaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Nothofagus fusca</i>	Nothofagaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Nothofagus menziesii</i>	Nothofagaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Nothofagus solandri</i> var. <i>cliffortioides</i>	Nothofagaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Nothofagus solandri</i> var. <i>solandri</i>	Nothofagaceae	26	E	Not Threatened
<i>Nothofagus truncata</i>	Nothofagaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pisonia brunoniana</i>	Nyctaginaceae	136		Relict
<i>Nestegis apetala</i>	Oleaceae	46		Not Threatened
<i>Nestegis cunninghamii</i>	Oleaceae	46	E	Not Threatened
<i>Nestegis lanceolata</i>	Oleaceae	46	E	Not Threatened
<i>Nestegis montana</i>	Oleaceae	46	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium alsinoides</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium angustum</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium astonii</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Epilobium atriplicifolium</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium billardioreanum</i>	Onagraceae	36		Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium brevipes</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i> subsp. <i>brunnescens</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i> subsp. <i>minutiflorum</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium chionanthum</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium chlorifolium</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium cinereum</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium cockayneanum</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium confertifolium</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Epilobium crassum</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium elegans</i>	Onagraceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium forbesii</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Epilobium glabellum</i> agg. ♦ (p. 111)	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium gracilipes</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium gunnianum</i>	Onagraceae	36		Vagrant
<i>Epilobium hectorii</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>	Onagraceae	36		Nationally Critical
<i>Epilobium insulare</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Data Deficient
<i>Epilobium komarovianum</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium krulleanum</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Epilobium macropus</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium margaretae</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Epilobium matthewsii</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium melanocaulon</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium microphyllum</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium nerteroides</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium nummulariifolium</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium pallidiflorum</i>	Onagraceae	36		Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium pedunculare</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium pernitens</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium petraeum</i>	Onagraceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Epilobium pictum</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Epilobium porphyrium</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium pubens</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium purpuratum</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Epilobium pycnostachyum</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium rostratum</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium rotundifolium</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium rubro-marginatum</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium tasmanicum</i>	Onagraceae	36		Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium tenuipes</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Epilobium vernicosum</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Epilobium wilsonii</i>	Onagraceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>	Onagraceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Fuchsia perscandens</i>	Onagraceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Fuchsia procumbens</i>	Onagraceae	22	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Euphrasia australis</i>	Orobanchaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Euphrasia cheesemanii</i>	Orobanchaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Euphrasia cockayneana</i>	Orobanchaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Euphrasia cuneata</i>	Orobanchaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Euphrasia disperma</i>	Orobanchaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Euphrasia drucei</i>	Orobanchaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Euphrasia dyeri</i>	Orobanchaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Euphrasia integrifolia</i>	Orobanchaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Euphrasia laingii</i>	Orobanchaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Euphrasia monroi</i>	Orobanchaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Euphrasia petriei</i>	Orobanchaceae		E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Euphrasia repens</i>	Orobanchaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Euphrasia revoluta</i>	Orobanchaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Euphrasia townsonii</i>	Orobanchaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Euphrasia wettsteiniana</i>	Orobanchaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Euphrasia zelandica</i>	Orobanchaceae		E	Not Threatened
<i>Oxalis exilis</i> agg. ♦ (p. 117)	Oxalidaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Oxalis magellanica</i>	Oxalidaceae	20		Not Threatened
<i>Oxalis rubens</i>	Oxalidaceae			Not Threatened
<i>Oxalis thompsoniae</i> ♦ (p. 117)	Oxalidaceae			Not Assessed
<i>Quintinia serrata</i>	Paracryphiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Passiflora tetrandra</i>	Passifloraceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pennantia baylisiana</i>	Pennantiaceae	50	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Pennantia corymbosa</i>	Pennantiaceae	50	E	Not Threatened
<i>Glossostigma cleistanthum</i>	Phrymaceae	50		Not Threatened
<i>Glossostigma diandrum</i>	Phrymaceae	60		Not Threatened
<i>Glossostigma elatinoides</i>	Phrymaceae	10		Not Threatened
<i>Mazus arenarius</i>	Phrymaceae	104	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Mazus novaezeelandiae</i> subsp. <i>impolitus</i> f. <i>hirtus</i>	Phrymaceae	38	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Mazus novaezeelandiae</i> subsp. <i>impolitus</i> f. <i>impolitus</i>	Phrymaceae	38	E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Mazus novaezeelandiae</i> subsp. <i>novaezeelandiae</i>	Phrymaceae	38	E	Declining
<i>Mazus pumilio</i>	Phrymaceae	38		Vagrant
<i>Mazus radicans</i>	Phrymaceae	104	E	Not Threatened
<i>Mimulus repens</i>	Phrymaceae	20		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poranthera alpina</i> ♦ (p. 119)	Phyllanthaceae ♦	24	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Phyllanthaceae ♦	14		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pittosporum anomalum</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pittosporum colensoi</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pittosporum cornifolium</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i> agg. ♦ (p. 119)	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pittosporum dallii</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Pittosporum divaricatum</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pittosporum ellipticum</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pittosporum eugeniioides</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pittosporum fairchildii</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Naturally Uncommon

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Pittosporum huttonianum</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pittosporum kirkii</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Declining
<i>Pittosporum obcordatum</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Pittosporum patulum</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Pittosporum pimeleoides</i> subsp. <i>majus</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pittosporum pimeleoides</i> subsp. <i>pimeleoides</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pittosporum ralphii</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pittosporum rigidum</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pittosporum serpentinum</i>	Pittosporaceae		E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pittosporum turneri</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Pittosporum umbellatum</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pittosporum virgatum</i>	Pittosporaceae	24	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Callitriche antarctica</i>	Plantaginaceae	40		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Callitriche aucklandica</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Callitriche muelleri</i>	Plantaginaceae	10		Not Threatened
<i>Callitriche petriei</i> subsp. <i>chathamensis</i>	Plantaginaceae	20	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Callitriche petriei</i> subsp. <i>petriei</i>	Plantaginaceae	20	E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionohebe ciliolata</i> ♦ (p. 110)	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionohebe glabra</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Chionohebe pulvinaris</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Chionohebe thomsonii</i> ♦ (p. 111)	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Gratiola concinna</i> ♦ (p. 112)	Plantaginaceae	30	E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Gratiola pedunculata</i>	Plantaginaceae	32		Coloniser
<i>Gratiola pubescens</i>	Plantaginaceae			Vagrant
<i>Gratiola sexdentata</i>	Plantaginaceae	90	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe acutiflora</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe adamsii</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Hebe albicans</i> agg. ♦ (p. 112)	Plantaginaceae	40, 80	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe amplexicaulis</i> f. <i>amplexicaulis</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe amplexicaulis</i> f. <i>hirta</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe angustissima</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe annulata</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe arganthera</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Hebe armstrongii</i>	Plantaginaceae	84	E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Hebe barkeri</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Nationally Critical

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Hebe benthamii</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe biggarii</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe bishopiana</i> agg. ♦ (p. 112)	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Hebe bollonsii</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe brachysiphon</i>	Plantaginaceae	120	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe brevifolia</i> agg. ♦ (p. 113)	Plantaginaceae	118	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe breviracemosa</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Hebe buechananii</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe calcicola</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe canterburiensis</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe carnosula</i>	Plantaginaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe chathamica</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe coarctata</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe cockayneana</i>	Plantaginaceae	120	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe colensoi</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe corriganii</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe crenulata</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe cryptomorpha</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe decumbens</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe dieffenbachii</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe dilatata</i>	Plantaginaceae	120	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe diosmifolia</i>	Plantaginaceae	40, 80	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe divaricata</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe elliptica</i>	Plantaginaceae	40		Not Threatened
<i>Hebe epacridea</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe evenosa</i>	Plantaginaceae	120	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe flavida</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe gibbsii</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe glaucophylla</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe haastii</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe hectorii</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe imbricata</i> ♦ (p. 113)	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe insularis</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe laingii</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe leiophylla</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe ligustrifolia</i> agg. ♦ (p. 113)	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Hebe lycopodioides</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe macrantha</i> var. <i>brachyphylla</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe macrantha</i> var. <i>macrantha</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe macrocalyx</i> var. <i>humilis</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe macrocalyx</i> var. <i>macrocalyx</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe macrocarpa</i> var. <i>latisepala</i>	Plantaginaceae	120	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe macrocarpa</i> var. <i>macrocarpa</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe masoniae</i>	Plantaginaceae	118	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe mooreae</i>	Plantaginaceae	126	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe murrellii</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe obtusata</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe ochracea</i>	Plantaginaceae	124	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe odora</i> agg. ♦ (p. 113)	Plantaginaceae	42, 84	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe paludosa</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe pareora</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe parviflora</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe pauciflora</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe pauciramosa</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe perbella</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Hebe petriei</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe pimeleoides</i> subsp. <i>faucicola</i>	Plantaginaceae	40, 80	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe pimeleoides</i> subsp. <i>pimeleoides</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe pinguiifolia</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe propinqua</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe pubescens</i> subsp. <i>pubescens</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe pubescens</i> subsp. <i>rehuarum</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe pubescens</i> subsp. <i>sejuncta</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe rakaiensis</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe ramosissima</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe rigidula</i> var. <i>rigidula</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe rigidula</i> var. <i>sulcata</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Hebe rupicola</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Hebe salicifolia</i>	Plantaginaceae	40		Not Threatened
<i>Hebe salicornioides</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Hebe saxicola</i> ♦ (p. 113)	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Hebe scopulorum</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Naturally Uncommon

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Hebe societatis</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E		Nationally Critical
<i>Hebe speciosa</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E		Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Hebe stenophylla</i> var. <i>hesperia</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe stenophylla</i> var. <i>oliveri</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe stenophylla</i> var. <i>stenophylla</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hebe stricta</i> var. <i>atkinsonii</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hebe stricta</i> var. <i>egmontiana</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hebe stricta</i> var. <i>lata</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hebe stricta</i> var. <i>macroura</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hebe stricta</i> var. <i>stricta</i>	Plantaginaceae	40, 80	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hebe strictissima</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hebe subalpina</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hebe tairawhiti</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe tetragona</i> subsp. <i>subs similis</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hebe tetragona</i> subsp. <i>tetragona</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hebe topiaria</i>	Plantaginaceae	122	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hebe townsonii</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe traversii</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hebe treadwellii</i> agg. ♦ (p. 113)	Plantaginaceae	40	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hebe truncatula</i>	Plantaginaceae	80	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe urvilleana</i>	Plantaginaceae	120	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Hebe venustula</i>	Plantaginaceae	120	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hebe vernicosa</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hebejeebie birleyi</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E		Not Threatened
<i>Hebejeebie densifolia</i>	Plantaginaceae	42			Not Threatened
<i>Hebejeebie trifida</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Heliohebe acuta</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	E	Declining
<i>Heliohebe hulkeana</i> subsp. <i>evestita</i>	Plantaginaceae	42		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Heliohebe hulkeana</i> subsp. <i>hulkeana</i>	Plantaginaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Heliohebe lavaudiana</i>	Plantaginaceae	42		E	Declining
<i>Heliohebe pentasepala</i>	Plantaginaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Heliohebe maccaskillii</i> ♦ (p. 113)	Plantaginaceae	42		E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Heliohebe raoulii</i> ♦ (p. 113)	Plantaginaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Leonohebe cheesemanii</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Leonohebe ciliolata</i>	Plantaginaceae	42		E	Not Threatened
<i>Leonohebe cupressoides</i>	Plantaginaceae	42		E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Leonohebe tetrasticha</i>	Plantaginaceae	42		E	Naturally Uncommon

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Leonohebe tumida</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Limosella lineata</i>	Plantaginaceae	60		Not Threatened
<i>Ourisia caespitosa</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ourisia confertifolia</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ourisia crosbyi</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ourisia glandulosa</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ourisia macrocarpa</i> subsp. <i>calycina</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ourisia macrocarpa</i> subsp. <i>macrocarpa</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ourisia macrophylla</i> subsp. <i>lactea</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ourisia macrophylla</i> subsp. <i>macrophylla</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ourisia modesta</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Ourisia remotifolia</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ourisia sessilifolia</i> subsp. <i>sessilifolia</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ourisia sessilifolia</i> subsp. <i>splendida</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ourisia simpsonii</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Ourisia spathulata</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Ourisia vulcanica</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Parahebe brevistylis</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Parahebe canescens</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Parahebe catarractae</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Parahebe cheesemanii</i> subsp. <i>cheesemanii</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Parahebe cheesemanii</i> subsp. <i>flabellata</i>	Plantaginaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Parahebe decora</i>	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Not Threatened
<i>Parahebe hookeriana</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Parahebe jovellanooides</i> ♦ (p. 118)	Plantaginaceae	40	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Parahebe lanceolata</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Parahebe laxa</i>	Plantaginaceae	84	E	Not Threatened
<i>Parahebe linifolia</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Parahebe lyallii</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Parahebe martinii</i>	Plantaginaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Parahebe planopetiolata</i>	Plantaginaceae	84	E	Not Threatened
<i>Parahebe senex</i>	Plantaginaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Parahebe spathulata</i>	Plantaginaceae	84	E	Not Threatened
<i>Parahebe spectabilis</i>	Plantaginaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Plantago aucklandica</i>	Plantaginaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Plantago lanigera</i>	Plantaginaceae	12	E		Not Threatened
<i>Plantago masoniae</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E		Not Threatened
<i>Plantago novae-zelandiae</i>	Plantaginaceae	24	E		Not Threatened
<i>Plantago obconica</i>	Plantaginaceae	12	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Plantago raoulii</i> agg. ♦ (p. 119)	Plantaginaceae	48	E		Not Threatened
<i>Plantago spathulata</i> subsp. <i>picta</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Plantago spathulata</i> subsp. <i>spathulata</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E		Not Threatened
<i>Plantago triandra</i>	Plantaginaceae	48	E		Not Threatened
<i>Plantago triantha</i>	Plantaginaceae	12	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Plantago unibracteata</i>	Plantaginaceae	60	E		Not Threatened
<i>Veronica ciliolata</i> subsp. <i>fiordensis</i> ♦ (p. 122)	Plantaginaceae	42	E		Not Threatened
<i>Veronica plebeia</i> ♦ (p. 122)	Plantaginaceae				Not Assessed
<i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i>	Polygonaceae	20	E		Nationally Endangered
<i>Muehlenbeckia australis</i> agg. ♦ (p. 116)	Polygonaceae	20			Not Threatened
<i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i>	Polygonaceae	20			Not Threatened
<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i> agg. ♦ (p. 116)	Polygonaceae	20			Not Threatened
<i>Muehlenbeckia ephedroides</i>	Polygonaceae	20	E		Declining
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Polygonaceae	40			Not Threatened
<i>Persicaria prostrata</i>	Polygonaceae				Not Threatened
<i>Polygonum plebeium</i>	Polygonaceae				Data Deficient
<i>Rumex flexuosus</i>	Polygonaceae	40	E		Not Threatened
<i>Rumex neglectus</i>	Polygonaceae	40	E		Not Threatened
<i>Elingamita johnsonii</i>	Primulaceae ♦	46	E	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myrsine aquilonia</i>	Primulaceae ♦	46		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myrsine argentea</i>	Primulaceae ♦	46		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myrsine australis</i>	Primulaceae ♦	46		E	Not Threatened
<i>Myrsine chathamica</i>	Primulaceae ♦	46		E	Not Threatened
<i>Myrsine coxii</i>	Primulaceae ♦	46		E	Declining
<i>Myrsine divaricata</i> agg. ♦ (p. 117)	Primulaceae ♦	46		E	Not Threatened
<i>Myrsine kermadecensis</i>	Primulaceae ♦	46		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myrsine nummularia</i>	Primulaceae ♦	46		E	Not Threatened
<i>Myrsine oliveri</i>	Primulaceae ♦	46		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Myrsine salicina</i>	Primulaceae ♦	46		E	Not Threatened
<i>Myrsine umbricola</i>	Primulaceae ♦	46		E	Nationally Critical

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Samolus repens</i> var. <i>repens</i>	Primulaceae	52		Not Threatened
<i>Samolus repens</i> var. <i>strictus</i>	Primulaceae	52		Not Threatened
<i>Discaria toumatou</i>	Rhamnaceae	22	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pomaderris amoena</i>	Rhamnaceae	36	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>	Rhamnaceae	36		Nationally Critical
<i>Pomaderris edgerleyi</i>	Rhamnaceae	36, 37	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pomaderris hamiltonii</i>	Rhamnaceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pomaderris kumeraho</i>	Rhamnaceae	24, 24+f	E	Not Threatened
<i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> subsp. <i>novae-zelandiae</i>	Rhamnaceae	36	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pomaderris phylicifolia</i>	Rhamnaceae	48, 48+f		Nationally Endangered
<i>Pomaderris rugosa</i>	Rhamnaceae	48	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Acaena anserinifolia</i>	Rosaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Acaena buchananii</i>	Rosaceae	c. 42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Acaena caesiiglauca</i>	Rosaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Acaena dumicola</i>	Rosaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Acaena emittens</i>	Rosaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Acaena fissistipula</i>	Rosaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Acaena glabra</i>	Rosaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Acaena inermis</i>	Rosaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Acaena juvenca</i>	Rosaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Acaena magellanica</i> (M)	Rosaceae	42		Not Threatened
<i>Acaena microphylla</i> var. <i>microphylla</i>	Rosaceae	c. 42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Acaena microphylla</i> var. <i>pauciglochidiata</i>	Rosaceae	c. 42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Acaena minor</i> var. <i>antarctica</i>	Rosaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Acaena minor</i> var. <i>minor</i>	Rosaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Rosaceae	42		Not Threatened
<i>Acaena pallida</i>	Rosaceae	42		Not Threatened
<i>Acaena profundeincisa</i>	Rosaceae	c. 126	E	Not Threatened
<i>Acaena rorida</i>	Rosaceae	42	E	Nationally Critical
<i>Acaena saccaticupula</i>	Rosaceae	c. 126	E	Not Threatened
<i>Acaena tesca</i>	Rosaceae	42	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Geum albiflorum</i>	Rosaceae		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Geum cockaynei</i>	Rosaceae	70	E	Not Threatened
<i>Geum divergens</i>	Rosaceae	70	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Geum leiospermum</i>	Rosaceae	70	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Geum pusillum</i>	Rosaceae	70	E	Not Threatened
<i>Geum uniflorum</i>	Rosaceae	42	E	Not Threatened
<i>Potentilla anserinoides</i>	Rosaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Rubus australis</i>	Rosaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Rubus cissooides</i> agg. ♦ (p. 120)	Rosaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Rubus parvus</i>	Rosaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Rubus schmidelioides</i> agg. ♦ (p. 120)				Not Threatened
<i>Rubus schmidelioides</i> var. <i>schmidelioides</i>	Rosaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Rubus schmidelioides</i> var. <i>subpauperatus</i>	Rosaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Rubus squarrosus</i>	Rosaceae	28	E	Not Threatened
<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>	Rousseaceae	30	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma acerosa</i> agg. ♦ (p. 111)	Rubiaceae	44	E	Declining
<i>Coprosma acutifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Coprosma arborea</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma areolata</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma atropurpurea</i>	Rubiaceae	c. 220	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma brunnea</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma chathamica</i>	Rubiaceae	132	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Coprosma cheesemanii</i> agg. ♦ (p. 111)	Rubiaceae	88, 132	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma ciliata</i>	Rubiaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma colensoi</i> agg. ♦ (p. 111)	Rubiaceae	44, 88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma crassifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	132	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma crenulata</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma cuneata</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma decurva</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma depressa</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma distantia</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Coprosma dodonaeifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma dumosa</i> ♦ (p. 111)	Rubiaceae	132	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma elatirioides</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma foetidissima</i>	Rubiaceae	132	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma fowerakeri</i>	Rubiaceae	88	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma grandifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma intertexta</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Relict
<i>Coprosma linariifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Coprosma lucida</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma macrocarpa</i> subsp. <i>macrocarpa</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Coprosma macrocarpa</i> subsp. <i>minor</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma microcarpa</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma neglecta</i> agg. ♦ (p. 111)	Rubiaceae	44	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Coprosma niphophila</i>	Rubiaceae	132	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma obconica</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Declining
<i>Coprosma parviflora</i>	Rubiaceae	132	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma pedicellata</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Declining
<i>Coprosma perpusilla</i> subsp. <i>perpusilla</i>	Rubiaceae	132	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma perpusilla</i> subsp. <i>subantarctica</i>	Rubiaceae	c. 154	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Coprosma petiolata</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Coprosma petriei</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i> agg. ♦ (p. 111)	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i> var. <i>martinii</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i> var. <i>propinqua</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma pseudociliata</i>	Rubiaceae	88	E	Not threatened
<i>Coprosma pseudocuneata</i>	Rubiaceae	132	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma rhamnoides</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma rigida</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma rotundifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma rubra</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma rugosa</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma serrulata</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma spathulata</i> subsp. <i>hikuruana</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Coprosma spathulata</i> subsp. <i>spathulata</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma talbrockiei</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Coprosma tenuicaulis</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma tenuifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma virescens</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Not Threatened
<i>Coprosma waima</i>	Rubiaceae	44	E	Nationally Endangered
<i>Coprosma wallii</i>	Rubiaceae	132	E	Declining
<i>Galium antarcticum</i> (M)	Rubiaceae			Not Scored

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Galium perpusillum</i>	Rubiaceae	88		E	Not Threatened
<i>Galium propinquum</i>	Rubiaceae	22			Not Threatened
<i>Galium trilobum</i>	Rubiaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Leptostigma setulosa</i>	Rubiaceae	40		E	Not Threatened
<i>Nertera balfouriana</i>	Rubiaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Nertera ciliata</i>	Rubiaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Nertera depressa</i>	Rubiaceae	44			Not Threatened
<i>Nertera dichondrifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Nertera scapanioides</i>	Rubiaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Nertera villosa</i>	Rubiaceae	44		E	Not Threatened
<i>Leionema nudum</i>	Rutaceae	32		E	Not Threatened
<i>Melicope simplex</i>	Rutaceae	36		E	Not Threatened
<i>Melicope ternata</i>	Rutaceae	36		E	Not Threatened
<i>Exocarpos bidwillii</i>	Santalaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Korthalsella clavata</i>	Santalaceae	28		E	Not Threatened
<i>Korthalsella lindsayi</i>	Santalaceae	28		E	Not Threatened
<i>Korthalsella salicornioides</i>	Santalaceae	28		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Mida salicifolia</i>	Santalaceae		E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Alectryon excelsus</i> subsp. <i>excelsus</i>	Sapindaceae	32		E	Not Threatened
<i>Alectryon excelsus</i> subsp. <i>grandis</i>	Sapindaceae	32		E	Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sapindaceae	28			Not Threatened
<i>Planchonella costata</i> ♦ (p. 119)	Sapotaceae	28			Not Threatened
<i>Myoporum laetum</i> agg. ♦ (p. 117)	Scrophulariaceae	108		E	Not Threatened
<i>Myoporum rapense</i> subsp. <i>kermadecensis</i> ♦ (p. 117)	Scrophulariaceae	108		E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Solanum aviculare</i> var. <i>aviculare</i> ♦ (p. 121)	Solanaceae	46			Declining
<i>Solanum aviculare</i> var. <i>latifolium</i> ♦ (p. 121)	Solanaceae	46			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Solanaceae	92			Not Threatened
<i>Solanum nodiflorum</i> ♦ (p. 121)	Solanaceae	24			Not Threatened
<i>Ixerba brexioides</i> † (p. 123)	Strasburgeriaceae ♦	50	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Donatia novae-zelandiae</i>	Stylidiaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Forstera cristis</i> ♦ (p. 112)	Stylidiaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Forstera mackayi</i>	Stylidiaceae	56		E	Not Threatened
<i>Forstera purpurata</i> ♦ (p. 112)	Stylidiaceae	56		E	Not Assessed
<i>Forstera sedifolia</i> ♦ (p. 112)	Stylidiaceae			E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Forstera tenella</i> ♦ (p. 112)	Stylidiaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Oreostylidium subulatum</i>	Stylidiaceae	30	E	E	Not Threatened
<i>Phyllachne clavigera</i>	Stylidiaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Phyllachne colensoi</i>	Stylidiaceae				Not Threatened
<i>Phyllachne rubra</i>	Stylidiaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Tetrachondra hamiltonii</i>	Tetrachondraceae			E	Declining
<i>Kelleria childii</i>	Thymelaeaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Kelleria croizatii</i>	Thymelaeaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Kelleria dieffenbachii</i>	Thymelaeaceae	18			Not Threatened
<i>Kelleria laxa</i>	Thymelaeaceae	18			Not Threatened
<i>Kelleria lyallii</i>	Thymelaeaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Kelleria multiflora</i>	Thymelaeaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Kelleria paludosa</i>	Thymelaeaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Kelleria tessellata</i>	Thymelaeaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Kelleria villosa</i> var. <i>barbata</i>	Thymelaeaceae	18		E	Not Threatened
<i>Kelleria villosa</i> var. <i>villosa</i>	Thymelaeaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Pimelea acra</i> ♦ (p. 118)	Thymelaeaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pimelea actea</i> ♦ (p. 118)	Thymelaeaceae	36		E	Nationally Critical
<i>Pimelea aridula</i> agg. ♦ (p. 118)	Thymelaeaceae			E	Declining
<i>Pimelea buxifolia</i>	Thymelaeaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Pimelea carnosa</i> ♦ (p. 118)	Thymelaeaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Pimelea concinna</i>	Thymelaeaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Pimelea eremitica</i> ♦ (p. 118)	Thymelaeaceae			E	Data Deficient
<i>Pimelea gnidia</i> ♦ (p. 118)	Thymelaeaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Pimelea ignota</i> ♦ (p. 118)	Thymelaeaceae			E	Data Deficient
<i>Pimelea longifolia</i>	Thymelaeaceae	36		E	Data Deficient
<i>Pimelea lyallii</i>	Thymelaeaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pimelea microphylla</i>	Thymelaeaceae			E	Declining
<i>Pimelea oreophila</i>	Thymelaeaceae	72		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pimelea orthia</i> ♦ (p. 118)	Thymelaeaceae			E	Data Deficient
<i>Pimelea poppelwellii</i>	Thymelaeaceae			E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pimelea prostrata</i> subsp. <i>prostrata</i> ♦ (p. 118)	Thymelaeaceae	72		E	Not Threatened
<i>Pimelea prostrata</i> subsp. <i>seismica</i> ♦ (p. 118)	Thymelaeaceae			E	Not Threatened
<i>Pimelea prostrata</i> subsp. <i>thermalis</i> ♦ (p. 119)	Thymelaeaceae			E	Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Pimelea prostrata</i> subsp. <i>ventosa</i> ♦ (p. 119)	Thymelaeaceae		E		Not Threatened
<i>Pimelea prostrata</i> subsp. <i>vulcanica</i> ♦ (p. 119)	Thymelaeaceae		E		Not Threatened
<i>Pimelea pseudolyallii</i>	Thymelaeaceae		E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pimelea pulvinaris</i>	Thymelaeaceae		E		Declining
<i>Pimelea sericeovillosa</i> agg. ♦ (p. 119)	Thymelaeaceae	36	E		Not Threatened
<i>Pimelea sporadica</i> ♦ (p. 119)	Thymelaeaceae		E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pimelea suteri</i>	Thymelaeaceae		E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pimelea telura</i> ♦ (p. 119)	Thymelaeaceae		E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Pimelea tomentosa</i>	Thymelaeaceae		E		Nationally Vulnerable
<i>Pimelea traversii</i> subsp. <i>borea</i> ♦ (p. 119)	Thymelaeaceae		E		Data Deficient
<i>Pimelea traversii</i> subsp. <i>exedra</i> ♦ (p. 119)	Thymelaeaceae		E		Data Deficient
<i>Pimelea traversii</i> subsp. <i>traversii</i> ♦ (p. 119)	Thymelaeaceae	36	E		Not Threatened
<i>Pimelea urvilleana</i> subsp. <i>nesica</i> ♦ (p. 119)	Thymelaeaceae	36	E		Not Threatened
<i>Pimelea urvilleana</i> subsp. <i>urvilleana</i> ♦ (p. 119)	Thymelaeaceae		E		Not Threatened
<i>Pimelea villosa</i> agg. ♦ (p. 119)	Thymelaeaceae		E		Declining
<i>Australina pusilla</i>	Urticaceae	24			Not Threatened
<i>Elatostema rugosum</i>	Urticaceae	24	E		Not Threatened
<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	Urticaceae	16			Not Threatened
<i>Pouzolzia australis</i> ♦ (p. 120)	Urticaceae	28			Naturally Uncommon
<i>Urtica aspera</i>	Urticaceae	24	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Urtica australis</i>	Urticaceae	24	E		Not Threatened
<i>Urtica ferox</i>	Urticaceae	48	E		Not Threatened
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Urticaceae	24			Not Threatened
<i>Urtica linearifolia</i>	Urticaceae	24	E		Declining
<i>Teucrium parvifolium</i>	Verbenaceae	64	E	E	Declining
<i>Vitex lucens</i>	Verbenaceae	64	E		Not Threatened
<i>Melicytus alpinus</i> agg. ♦ (p. 115)	Violaceae	36	E		Not Threatened
<i>Melicytus chathamicus</i>	Violaceae	32	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Melicytus crassifolius</i> agg. ♦ (p. 115)	Violaceae	64	E		Declining
<i>Melicytus drucei</i>	Violaceae	48	E		Naturally Uncommon
<i>Melicytus flexuosus</i>	Violaceae	32	E		Declining
<i>Melicytus lanceolatus</i>	Violaceae	32	E		Not Threatened

Species name	Family	Chromosome Number (2n)	Endemic Genus Taxon	Conservation Status
<i>Melicytus macrophyllus</i>	Violaceae	32	E	Not Threatened
<i>Melicytus micranthus</i>	Violaceae	96	E	Not Threatened
<i>Melicytus novae-zelandiae</i> agg. ♦ (p. 116)	Violaceae	32	E	Not Threatened
<i>Melicytus novae-zelandiae</i> subsp. <i>novae-zelandiae</i> ♦ (p. 116)	Violaceae	32	E	Not Threatened
<i>Melicytus obovatus</i> agg. ♦ (p. 116)	Violaceae	32	E	Naturally Uncommon
<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i> agg. ♦ (p. 116)	Violaceae	32	E	Not Threatened
<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i> subsp. <i>ramiflorus</i> ♦ (p. 116)	Violaceae	32	E	Not Threatened
<i>Viola cunninghamii</i>	Violaceae	48	E	Not Threatened
<i>Viola filicaulis</i>	Violaceae	72	E	Not Threatened
<i>Viola lyallii</i>	Violaceae	24	E	Not Threatened

CONCORDANCE

The following pages list names that are changed from the 2006 checklist, with notes and references to the relevant literature. The current name is listed in **bold** with the 2006 name bracketed alongside it. Several minor orthographic and typographic errors that were in the 2006 checklist have been corrected without comment in this concordance. Neither does the concordance provide comments on changes to family names that are indicated in the checklist.

LYCOPHYTES

***Isoetes kirkii* agg.** [*Isoetes kirkii*]

A northern North Island race of *Isoetes kirkii* probably merits formal taxonomic recognition (see Marsden 1979; de Lange et al. 2009b). It differs from *I. kirkii* s.s. in its longer, distinctly flabellate leaves (R.J. Chinnock pers. comm.). Preliminary DNA sequence data also supports its taxonomic segregation (Hofstra et al. 2006).

FERNS

***Asplenium gracillimum* agg.** [*Asplenium gracillimum*]

The current circumscription of the species includes several named and possibly several undescribed entities. The status of these requires further critical study (see Perrie et al. 2010b).

***Asplenium haurakiense* agg.** [*Asplenium haurakiense*]

As currently circumscribed, *Asplenium haurakiense* appears to include at least two potentially new entities warranting further study and possible description (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data).

***Asplenium trichomanes* agg.** [*Asplenium trichomanes*]

The widespread hexaploid New Zealand plant is not *A. trichomanes* s.s.

***Botrychium lunaria* agg.** [*Botrychium lunaria*]

Australasian plants of *Botrychium lunaria* differ from the type (which is from the Northern Hemisphere) by their smaller stature (Braggins 1980; Chinnock 1998). It is possible that they may represent a new, possibly undescribed species (J.E. Braggins pers. comm.).

***Christella dentata* agg.** [*Christella dentata*]

New Zealand forms of *Christella dentata* fall into three races: a widely creeping form with broad, soft and very brittle fronds known from Kaitaia and Raoul Island (see de Lange et al. 2010); a non-creeping (or nearly so) form with a short, erect caudex and firmer, narrower fronds confined to geothermal areas in the Taupo Volcanic Zone and on Raoul Island (see Brownsey & Smith-Dodsworth 2000); and a third race with shortly creeping rhizomes and very large, erect, somewhat brittle fronds, known from Te Pahi (though similar forms have been collected from Auckland City, Hamilton, Kawhia, near Piopio and from Whanganui) (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data). (Over time, this form produces a caudex up to 1 m tall). Critical research into this variation using modern molecular methods, and encompassing a wide sampling of *Christella dentata* races outside New Zealand, is needed to resolve the status of the New Zealand forms.

Gleichenia alpina [—]

Diminutive upland plants from the Central North Island and South Island wetlands that have usually been referred to *Gleichenia dicarpa* are very similar to the Australian *G. alpina* (see comments by Allan 1961; Garrett 1996; R.J. Chinnock pers. comm.). Recent molecular studies on New Zealand samples of the family also suggest that some of these plants could be placed there (Perrie et al. 2007). Because we have found populations of these montane plants that are stable with respect to growth habit and stature in cultivation, and that morphologically match *G. alpina*, we refer such plants to that name pending further investigation.

Hymenophyllum australe [—]

New Zealand plants known by the tag name *Hymenophyllum* aff. *flexuosum* (AK 177370; Mount Burnett) appear to be indistinguishable from *H. australe* and are referred to as such by de Lange et al. (2009b). *Hymenophyllum australe* has been recorded from the New Zealand Flora in the past, with most (possibly all) of those past records referring to either *H. atrovirens* or *H. flexuosum* (for example, see comments by Cheeseman 1925).

Hymenophyllum frankliniae [*Hymenophyllum ferrugineum*]

Following Ebihara et al. (2006) *H. frankliniae* is reinstated for the plant long-known here as *H. ferrugineum*.

***Lastreopsis glabella* agg.** [*Lastreopsis glabella*]

Raoul Island plants are potentially undescribed (Sykes 1977), though they are rather similar to *L. pacifica* (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data).

Loxogramme dictyopteris [*Anarthropteris lanceolata*]

See Kreier & Schneider (2006).

Nephrolepis hirsutula [*Nephrolepis brownii* (typographic error, should have been *N. brownii*)]

Treated as *Nephrolepis brownii* by de Lange et al. (2006) following Hovenkamp & Miyamoto (2005), but since then critical examination of the characters on which that decision was made apparently fall down in the Pacific (W.R. Sykes pers. comm.). Therefore, all New Zealand (Kermadec Islands) plants are now referred back to *N. hirsutula*.

***Ophioglossum coriaceum* agg.** [*Ophioglossum coriaceum*]

As noted by Brownsey et al. (1985) ‘*Ophioglossum* is a taxonomically difficult genus in which satisfactory characters are largely absent and species limits more than usually open to different interpretation...’. This is a very accurate statement that still applies today. *Ophioglossum* is a genus that warrants a thorough worldwide revision using a combination of modern molecular, cytological and morphological techniques. We note that Chinnock (1998) and others refer *O. coriaceum* to *O. lusitanicum* and *O. petiolatum* to *O. reticulatum* but, for this checklist, we follow Brownsey & Smith-Dodsworth (2000) in retaining *O. coriaceum* and *O. petiolatum*. We have taken this stance because it seems better to deal with familiar names (at least as used in this country) rather than enter the sea of taxonomic instability that seems the fate of *Ophioglossum* worldwide. Irrespective, it is clear that *O. coriaceum* is morphologically and cytologically diverse (see comments by Brownsey et al. 1985). This was recognised by, for example, Druce (1993) who treated it as a species complex, informally segregating Port Hill plants as a possible new species on the basis of their chromosome number. Also, some Chatham Islands plants are morphologically distinct (P.J. de Lange & P.B. Heenan unpubl. data). However, whether some of this diversity stems from possible past and ongoing hybridisation with *O. petiolatum* is unclear. Based on the interpretation offered by Brownsey (1985), *O. petiolatum* exists in New Zealand as both sterile and sexually viable populations, and it is not especially morphologically constant (see de Lange et al. 2004; de Lange et al. 2010). At the time of writing, we are not aware that anyone has undertaken a systematic study of these species throughout their New Zealand range, though such a study is planned (L.R. Perrie pers. comm.). Therefore, as an interim measure, it seems sensible to treat *O. coriaceum* as a species aggregate.

Pilularia novae-hollandiae [*Pilularia novae-zelandiae*]

See Nagalingum et al. (2008).

***Polystichum vestitum* agg.** [*Polystichum vestitum*]

Despite a recent treatment suggesting that *Polystichum vestitum* comprises a single morphologically variable species (Perrie et al. 2003), there still seem to be grounds for recognising at least one new species or subspecies on the Chatham Islands and possibly Snares Islands (and offshore islands of the southern Stewart Island/Rakiura coastline). At this stage, further research into the problem is planned and sampling is being undertaken to reinvestigate the genetic variation described in Perrie et al. (2003) (L.R. Perrie & P.J. de Lange unpubl. data).

***Pteris macilenta* agg.** [*Pteris macilenta*]

North Westland forms of *Pteris macilenta* approach *P. comans* (J.E. Braggins pers. comm.). They warrant further study.

Pteris vittata [—]

Has been treated as naturalised (see Cameron & Parris 1998) but C.E. Ecroyd (pers. comm.), based on reputed historic occurrences near Tarawera Hot Springs and more recent finds around the Bay of Plenty, has argued that *P. vittata* could also be indigenous or a mixture of both indigenous and naturalised. So, as a precautionary measure, it was accepted as indigenous by de Lange et al. (2009b).

Ptisana salicina [*Marattia salicina*]

Transferred to the new genus *Ptisana* by Murdock (2008).

Tmesipteris horomaka [—]

New to Flora (see Perrie et al. 2010a).

GYMNOSPERMS

***Phyllocladus alpinus* agg.** [*Phyllocladus alpinus*]

There is at least one further undescribed race of *Phyllocladus alpinus* (see illustration in Eagle 2006) that warrants formal recognition (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.). This race occurs locally on high points in the North Island from Te Moehau south and east to the Urewera National Park. In the South Island, it is more widespread from the Red Hills (Richmond Range) through western Nelson South Westland. This race is sympatric with *P. alpinus* s.s. in the northern South Island.

***Phyllocladus trichomanoides* agg.** [*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*]

A distinct form allied to *Phyllocladus trichomanoides* (see illustration in Eagle 2006) and endemic to the serpentinised zone of the North Cape Peninsula warrants formal recognition at species rank (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.).

Prumnopitys ferruginea [*Stachypitys ferrugineus*]

The genus, *Stachypitys*, erected by Melikian & Bobrov (2000), is now regarded as illegitimate because it is a parohomonym of *Stachyopitys* Schenk. (a plant fossil) (see Brummitt 2004).

NYMPHAEALES

Trithuria inconspicua [*Hydatella inconspicua*]

Transferred back to *Trithuria* by Rudall et al. (2007).

MAGNOLIIDS

Cassytha pubescens [—]

Previously regarded as naturalised (Webb et al. 1988) but now regarded as probably indigenous (de Lange et al. 2009b).

MONOCOTS I

***Astelia graminea* agg.** [*Astelia graminea*]

A potentially distinct race endemic to the serpentinite of the Red Hills – Richmond Range requires further study (see de Lange et al. 2009b).

***Astelia nervosa* agg.** [*Astelia nervosa*]

As currently circumscribed by Moore & Edgar (1970), *Astelia nervosa* is an extremely variable species. The late A.P. Druce recognised several unnamed segregates within this species (see Druce 1993), all of which seem distinct but warrant further critical study.

***Calochilus herbaceus* agg.** [*Calochilus herbaceus*]

Calochilus herbaceus is an Australian species which, as presently circumscribed, includes several unnamed species (D.L. Jones & B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.), one of which extends to New Zealand.

Cyrtostylis rotundifolia [*Cyrtostylis reniformis*]

Cyrtostylis reniformis is an Australian endemic (Jones 2006). The epithet *rotundifolia* is available for New Zealand plants (see Hooker 1853).

Dianella haematica [—]

New to Flora (see Heenan & de Lange 2007).

Dianella latissima [—]

New to Flora (see Heenan & de Lange 2007).

***Gastrodia sesamoides* agg.** [*Gastrodia sesamoides*]

As currently circumscribed, *Gastrodia sesamoides* includes several unnamed species (de Lange et al. 2007; B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.). It is also doubtful if *G. sesamoides* s.s. is even present in New Zealand (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.).

***Lemna minor* agg.** [*Lemna minor*]

New Zealand populations of *Lemna minor* are cytologically complex and deserve critical taxonomic appraisal (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data). To achieve this goal there is an urgent need for better and more representative herbarium collections of this species complex to be lodged in New Zealand herbaria.

Libertia flaccidifolia [—]

New to Flora (see Blanchon & Weaver 2009).

***Libertia peregrinans* agg.** [*Libertia peregrinans*]

The status of a widespread western South Island montane form of *Libertia peregrinans* listed by de Lange et al. (2009b) needs further evaluation. Blanchon et al. (2002) previously discounted this race as a hybrid on the basis of a single chromosome count made from a plant said to have been from Cobb Valley. That plant was sterile and may have been aberrant, as further observations of plants from the Cobb Valley and elsewhere in western South Island have found that they germinate readily from seed and are not sterile (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data). Further study into this race is needed.

***Microtis unifolia* agg.** [*Microtis unifolia*]

As currently circumscribed, *Microtis unifolia* includes at least two other possibly unnamed species (de Lange et al. 2007; B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.).

Myrmechila formicifera [—]

Myrmechila formicifera has finally been accepted in the New Zealand Flora following 102 years of debate since it was first recorded for the country as *Chiloglottis formicifera* by Cheeseman (1901) from Kaitaia. Moore & Edgar (1970) followed Cheeseman (1901) in treating the Kaitaia plants as *Chiloglottis formicifera* [*Myrmechila formicifera*] but D.L. Jones and B. P. J. Molloy (see de Lange & Murray 2002; de Lange et al. 2004) included these specimens in *M. trapeziformis*. Recently, Scanlen (2003) showed that the Kaitaia gatherings were *M. formicifera*.

***Nematoceras rivulare* agg.** [*Nematoceras rivulare*]

Nematoceras rivulare is a well known species complex which requires critical taxonomic attention (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.).

***Nematoceras sulcatum* agg.** [—]

Nematoceras sulcatum was described as a new species endemic to Macquarie Island by Clements & Jones (2007). However, similar plants occur on the Auckland Islands, Campbell Island/Motu Ihupuku and the Chatham Islands (and, possibly, in Central Otago) (see Clements & Jones 2007). Currently, these plants are regarded as one or more unnamed species allied to *N. sulcatum* (M. Clements pers. comm.), though we find it difficult to see the distinction. Further research into this variation, including a critical evaluation of variation within the closely allied *N. trilobum*, is needed.

***Nematoceras trilobum* agg.** [*Nematoceras trilobum*]

As currently treated (Moore & Edgar 1970—as *Corybas trilobus*), *Nematoceras trilobum* comprises an ill-resolved species complex requiring careful critical study (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.). A range of races have been recognised by botanists using a diverse array of tag names on the basis of plant morphology, cytology and flowering times (see Scanlen & St George 2010).

***Petalochilus bartlettii* agg.** [*Petalochilus bartlettii*]

Petalochilus bartlettii is a variable species. As currently circumscribed, it includes several races that may warrant formal recognition (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.).

***Pterostylis banksii* agg.** [*Pterostylis banksii*]

The current treatment of *Pterostylis banksii* includes several potentially distinct races which deserve formal taxonomic recognition (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.).

***Pterostylis graminea* agg.** [*Pterostylis graminea*]

The current treatment of *Pterostylis graminea* includes several distinct races which deserve formal taxonomic recognition (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.).

***Pterostylis montana* agg.** [*Pterostylis montana*]

Pterostylis montana includes several distinct races (see Scanlen & St George 2010), many of which deserve formal taxonomic recognition (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.).

***Spiranthes novae-zelandiae* agg.** [*Spiranthes novae-zelandiae*]

The current treatment of *Spiranthes novae-zelandiae* includes at least one unnamed entity (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.).

Taeniophyllum norfolkianum [—]

Recently (2009) recognised in New Zealand from a small area in Northland (M.A.M. Renner pers. comm.)

***Thelymitra ixioides* agg.** [*Thelymitra ixioides*]

New Zealand plants currently referred to *Thelymitra ixioides* (whose type is Australian) warrant formal recognition as a new endemic species (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.).

***Thelymitra longifolia* agg.** [*Thelymitra longifolia*]

Thelymitra longifolia is a species complex comprising at least three distinct races (see de Lange et al. 2007) and possibly more (see Scanlen & St George 2010). Names are available for some of these races.

***Thelymitra pauciflora* agg.** [*Thelymitra pauciflora*]

Opinions differ as to whether *Thelymitra pauciflora* s.s. is present in New Zealand. Jeanes (2004) stated unequivocally that New Zealand plants he had examined matched the type of *T. pauciflora* (which is Australian). Nevertheless, it is difficult to entirely reconcile that view with the morphological variation present in New Zealand (see Rolfe & de Lange 2010). Pending further research, we agree with B.P.J. Molloy (pers. comm.) and prefer to treat New Zealand plants as an unresolved species complex.

Zostera muelleri* subsp. *novozelandica [*Zostera muelleri*]

Subspecies *novozelandica* was established for *Zostera muelleri* in New Zealand when several species (including *Z. capricorni*) were reduced to subspecies within *Z. muelleri* (Jacobs et al. 2006). Plants in New Zealand that had been referred to *Z. capricorni* are now believed to be large specimens of *Z. muelleri* subsp. *novozelandica* which, in cultivation, revert to the usual size range seen in *Z. muelleri* subsp. *novozelandica*. Whatever the ultimate status of *Zostera capricorni*, that species, which was described from northern Australia, is not present in New Zealand.

MONOCOTS II—COMMELINIDS

***Apodasmia similis* agg.** [*Apodasmia similis*]

The current circumscription of the species includes one further potentially distinct entity (see Heenan et al. (2010).

Carex calcis [—]

New to Flora (see Ford 2007).

Carex cremnicola [—]

New to Flora (see Ford 2007).

Carex dipsacea [*Carex dipsacea*; *Carex tahoata*]

Carex tahoata grades into *C. dipsacea* (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data).

***Carex dissita* agg.** [*Carex dissita*]

As currently circumscribed, *Carex dissita* is an extremely variable species, and segregates within it have been proposed (see Druce 1993). Preliminary molecular data gathered by the University of Auckland suggests that some of the morphological variation is matched by DNA sequence data (R.C. Gardner & P.J. de Lange unpubl. data). Further research into this variation is needed.

***Carex geminata* agg.** [*Carex geminata*]

Within the current circumscription of *Carex geminata* there is at least one further, apparently undescribed race warranting formal recognition (see Druce 1993).

Carex kirkii [*Carex kirkii* var. *elatior*; *Carex kirkii* var. *kirkii*]

Carex kirkii var. *elatior* is merely an etiolated (weakly grown) state of *C. kirkii* (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data). Therefore, the autonym is unnecessary.

***Carex testacea* agg.** [*Carex testacea*]

The current circumscription of *Carex testacea* includes a wide range of morphological (see Druce 1993) and cytological variation (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data) that warrants further critical study.

***Carex wakatipu* agg.** [*Carex wakatipu*]

The current circumscription of *Carex wakatipu* is unsatisfactory and includes a wide range of morphological (see Druce 1993), cytological and molecular (rDNA ITS) variation (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data) that warrants further critical study.

Cyperus ustulatus [*Cyperus ustulatus* f. *grandispiculosus*; *Cyperus ustulatus* f. *ustulatus*]

The peculiar inflorescence that gave rise to the name ‘*grandispiculosus*’ is the result of an infection by the obligate parasitic smut *Bauerago gardneri* (P.J. de Lange & E.H. McKenzie unpubl. data). The condition is unstable meaning that infected plants can also produce ‘normal’ inflorescences from time to time. Because f. *grandispiculosus* is not a natural genetic condition, its recognition is unnecessary, therefore rendering the autonym unnecessary.

***Deyeuxia quadriseta* agg.** [*Deyeuxia quadriseta*]

At least one further, apparently unnamed, race of *Deyeuxia quadriseta* is known. It is endemic to the Central North Island ranges and Volcanic Plateau (see comments by Edgar 1995). This race is distinct from *D. quadriseta* s.s., with which it is occasionally sympatric, and it does not seem to match forms of this variable species found in Australia (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data).

***Empodisma minus* agg.** [*Empodisma minus*]

It has long been known that two morphological variants of *Empodisma* exist in New Zealand (see comments by Edgar in Moore & Edgar 1970—as *Calorophus minor*). One is confined to lowland sites of northern New Zealand and can grow very large, whilst the other is much smaller and, in the North Island, is mostly confined to montane or alpine bogs (though widespread elsewhere in New Zealand). There is some data which suggests that this variation may warrant formal taxonomic recognition (B.R. Clarkson pers. comm.).

Ficinia spiralis [*Desmoschoenus spiralis*]
Transferred to *Ficinia* by Muasya & de Lange (2010).

***Isolepis habra* agg.** [*Isolepis habra*]
The southern New Zealand and Chatham Islands form of *Isolepis habra* is more robust than the type and may be distinct (A.M. Muasya & P.J. de Lange unpubl. data).

***Koeleria novozelandica* agg.** [*Koeleria novozelandica*]
Koeleria novozelandica, as currently treated, remains a variable species (see Edgar & Gibbs 1999). At least one race, seemingly endemic to the Awahokomo Bluff, upper Waitaki River, may warrant formal recognition (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.).

Lachnagrostis billardierei* subsp. *billardierei [*Lachnagrostis billardierei*]
New Zealand plants of *Lachnagrostis billardierei* match the type subspecies (A.J. Brown pers. comm.), whilst those plants of eastern Tasmania correspond to subsp. *tenuiseta* (see Jacobs 2001). Both subspecies are present in Australia. The question of whether subsp. *tenuiseta* is in New Zealand has yet to be addressed, though at least one herbarium specimen in CHR seems to match it (A.J. Brown pers. comm.). Australasian *Lachnagrostis* are currently being revised in Melbourne.

***Lachnagrostis lyallii* agg.** [*Lachnagrostis lyallii*]
The current circumscription of the species includes undescribed species (see de Lange & Murray 2004; de Lange et al. 2005; de Lange 2007).

***Lachnagrostis pilosa* agg.** [*Lachnagrostis pilosa* subsp. *pilosa*]
The current circumscription of *Lachnagrostis pilosa* includes undescribed species (see de Lange & Murray 2004; de Lange et al. 2005; de Lange 2007).

Lepturus repens [*Lepturus repens* var. *cinereus*]
There seems little support for the continued recognition of the varieties distinguished by Fosberg (1955) in this extremely widespread, plastic and variable tropical grass (R.O. Gardner pers. comm.).

***Luzula rufa* agg.** [*Luzula rufa*]
As currently circumscribed *Luzula rufa* includes a distinct form that probably warrants formal taxonomic recognition (see de Lange et al. 2009b).

***Poa anceps* agg.** [*Poa anceps*]
Poa anceps received a cautious, rather conservative treatment by Edgar (1986) who acknowledged that it remained a variable species. Recently, Murray et al. (2005) presented data that showed that *Poa anceps* subsp. *polyphylla* was distinct from *P. anceps*, so de Lange et al. (2009b) reinstated *Poa polyphylla* at species rank. Even with that reinstatement, in our view distinct regional forms of *P. anceps* still require further investigation (in particular, those discussed by Edgar 1986).

***Poa cita* agg.** [*Poa cita*]
In her treatment of *Poa cita*, Edgar (1986) acknowledged that it remained a variable species. Since then, further investigation using cytology, DNA sequence and C-value data (see Murray et al. 2005) suggests that the species warrants further segregation. Of these segregates, a rhizomatous, hexaploid race of *P. cita* found on the islands and coastline of North-West Nelson and the Marlborough Sounds may be better referred to *P. chathamica* (which it closely resembles). Even with that move, *P. cita* remains a complex species in the northern North Island and West Coast of the South Island (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data). Further study into this variation and the current species delimitation is needed.

***Poa colensoi* agg.** [*Poa colensoi*]
As circumscribed by Edgar (1986), *Poa colensoi* remains an extremely variable species. Subsequent research into this variation (see Murray et al. 2005), which relied heavily on samples and information supplied by B.P.J. Molloy, confirms the existence of several potential segregates, including plants that had been illegitimately described as *P. intermedia* (Buchanan 1880). Further research into the complex is needed.

Poa polyphylla [—]
Murray et al. (2005) presented data which showed that *Poa anceps* subsp. *polyphylla* was distinct from *P. anceps* so de Lange et al. (2009b) reinstated it at species rank.

***Poa sublimis* agg.** [*Poa sublimis*]
A potentially distinct race of *Poa sublimis* (see de Lange et al. 2009b), which differs from *P. sublimis* s.s. by its swarding growth habit and by the presence of hairs on the back of the lemma (M.J. Thorsen pers. comm.).

Puccinellia antipoda [*Puccinellia walkeri* subsp. *antipoda*]

In line with evidence published for *P. chathamica* (see below), it seems that, pending further study, species rank is a more conservative option than subspecies rank for this grass.

Puccinellia chathamica [*Puccinellia walkeri* subsp. *chathamica*]

Cytological and DNA data (see Murray et al. 2005) does not support the treatment of Edgar (1996) wherein subspecies of *P. walkeri* were advocated.

Puccinellia walkeri [*Puccinellia walkeri* subsp. *walkeri*]

Autonym rendered unnecessary following recognition of *P. antipoda* and *P. chathamica* at species rank.

***Rytidosperma buchananii* agg.** [*Rytidosperma buchananii*]

Murray et al. (2005) found cryptic evidence of a potentially distinct segregate of *Rytidosperma buchananii*. Further study is required.

***Rytidosperma thomsonii* agg.** [*Rytidosperma thomsonii*]

Murray et al. (2005) reported two chromosome numbers and provided C-value data suggesting that *Rytidosperma thomsonii* may comprise three entities rather than one. There is also unpublished DNA sequence data to support that view (R.C. Gardner & J.K. Keeling pers. comm.).

***Schoenus pauciflorus* agg.** [*Schoenus pauciflorus*]

Two chromosome races of *Schoenus pauciflorus* were reported by de Lange et al. (2004) and these are easily distinguished as sister taxa using DNA sequence data (Kaur 2010). Further investigation into this variation, using wider sampling, is needed.

***Trisetum lepidum* agg.** [*Trisetum lepidum*]

Trisetum lepidum as currently treated remains a variable species (see Edgar 1998). At least one race, seemingly endemic to the Awahokomo Bluff, upper Waitaki River, may warrant formal recognition (B.P.J. Molloy & P.J. de Lange pers. obs.).

***Trisetum spicatum* agg.** [*Trisetum spicatum*]

Trisetum spicatum globally is a variable species (see comments by Edgar 1998). Several of the races noted by Edgar (1998) warrant further critical study, with at least one (possibly endemic to the Chatham Islands) warranting formal recognition (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data).

EUDICOTS

Ranunculus acraeus [—]

New to Flora (see Heenan et al. 2006).

***Ranunculus foliosus* agg.** [*Ranunculus foliosus*]

The current circumscription of *Ranunculus foliosus* includes several potentially distinct races (see de Lange et al. (2004)) which may merit formal taxonomic recognition.

Ranunculus haastii [*Ranunculus haastii* var. *haastii*]

Autonym rendered unnecessary by the elevation of *R. haastii* subsp. *pilifera* to species rank (see Heenan et al. 2006).

Ranunculus paucifolius [—]

Reinstated at species rank into Flora (see de Lange et al. 2010) following genetic studies which revealed that it was a distinct species arising from complex reticulation involving three species (Piripi 2007). This species had previously been relegated in stages from subspecies (Fisher 1965) to an ecotype of *R. crithmifolius* (Garnock-Jones 1988).

Ranunculus pilifera [*Ranunculus haastii* var. *piliferus*]

Change in rank and epithet orthography results from decisions reached by Heenan et al. (2006).

Ranunculus ranceorum [*Ranunculus recens* var. *lacustris*]

When *Ranunculus recens* var. *lacustris* was elevated to species rank by de Lange & Murray (2008), the epithet “*lacustris*” was pre-occupied at species rank in *Ranunculus*. Therefore a new name “*ranceorum*” was chosen.

Ranunculus recens [*Ranunculus recens* var. *recens*]

Autonym rendered unnecessary by the elevation of *R. recens* var. *lacustris* to species rank as *R. ranceorum* (see de Lange & Murray 2008).

***Ranunculus reflexus* agg.** [*Ranunculus reflexus*]

Ranunculus reflexus is a variable species which some botanists feel deserves further segregation. Of the proposed segregates, at least one seems particularly distinctive (see de Lange et al. 2009b).

***Ranunculus royi* agg.** [*Ranunculus royi*]

The current circumscription of *Ranunculus royi* includes several potentially distinct races (see de Lange et al. (2004)) which may merit formal taxonomic recognition.

***Ranunculus stylosus* agg.** [*Ranunculus stylosus*]

Plants from limestone rocks in South Canterbury that share some similarity with the Stewart Island/Rakiura endemic *Ranunculus stylosus* are an unnamed species awaiting formal taxonomic recognition (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.).

CORE EUDICOTS

Alternanthera nahui [*Alternanthera sessilis*]

Alternanthera nahui is a new species indigenous to New Zealand. Previously, this species had been confused with *Alternanthera sessilis* (Webb et al. 1988) which is a tropical species not present in New Zealand (see Heenan et al. 2009).

***Anisotome aromatica* agg.** [*Anisotome aromatica*]

The current circumscription of the species includes several described varieties (see Allan 1961) and potentially new undescribed entities whose status needs further evaluation (see cautionary comments by Dawson 1961).

***Brachyglottis bellidioides* agg.** [*Brachyglottis bellidioides* var. *bellidioides*]

The current circumscription of the species includes several described varieties and potentially new undescribed entities whose status needs further evaluation.

Brachyglottis bellidioides* var. *orbiculata [—]

The validity of *B. bellidioides* var. *orbiculata* has been a source of debate, but it is clearly distinct from *B. bellidioides* s.s. (P.J. de Lange pers. obs.).

***Brachyscome humilis* agg.** [*Brachyscome humilis*]

Included within *Brachyscome humilis* is a distinct race known only from the ultramafic rocks of Southland (see de Lange et al. 2009b). This race may warrant formal taxonomic recognition (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.).

***Brachyscome radicata* agg.** [*Brachyscome radicata*]

The current treatment of *Brachyscome radicata* includes a number of races several of which merit formal recognition (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.).

***Cardamine bilobata* agg.** [*Cardamine bilobata*]

As currently treated, *Cardamine bilobata* includes several races some of which may require formal taxonomic recognition (P.B. Heenan pers. comm.).

***Cardamine corymbosa* agg.** [*Cardamine corymbosa*]

As currently treated, *Cardamine corymbosa* includes several races some of which may require formal taxonomic recognition (P.B. Heenan pers. comm.).

Cardamine latior [—]

New to Flora (see Heenan 2008a).

Carmichaelia crassicaulis* subsp. *crassicaulis [*Carmichaelia crassicaulis*]

See Heenan & Barkla (2007).

Carmichaelia crassicaulis* subsp. *racemosa [*Corallospartium crassicaule* var. *racemosum*]

See Heenan & Barkla (2007).

Carpobrotus glaucescens [—]

Recently recognised here and accepted as indigenous to New Zealand (de Lange et al. 2009b).

Celmisia adamsii [*Celmisia adamsii* var. *adamsii*]

The relegation of *Celmisia adamsii* var. *rugulosa* into synonymy with *C. graminifolia* rendered the autonym unnecessary.

***Celmisia discolor* agg.** [—]

The status of *Celmisia discolor* Hook.f. has been a source of debate. Allan (1961) commented that it was ‘a polymorphic species’ and recognised two infraspecific taxa, var. *ampla* and var. *intermedia*. The species was not accepted, for example, by the late A.P. Druce (pers. comm.), but it is now generally accepted as valid, although each variety’s status remains uncertain. Regardless of the status of the varieties, the circumscription of the species includes an undescribed entity.

***Celmisia durietzii* agg.** [*Celmisia durietzii*]

Wilson (1982, 1987) suggested that *Celmisia durietzii* plants on Stewart Island were worthy of taxonomic segregation. This was also the view of the late D.R. Given. Stewart Island plants are larger than *C. durietzii* s.s. in all respects. Given (in litt.) noted that similar plants occurred in Fiordland, where they grow with, and, possibly, grade into, *C. durietzii*. Further study is needed.

***Celmisia gracilentia* agg.** [*Celmisia gracilentia*]

The current circumscription of *Celmisia gracilentia* (Allan 1961) includes several named taxa as well as unnamed races which require critical taxonomic assessment. Some of these races are informally recognised by de Lange et al. (2009).

Celmisia graminifolia [*Celmisia adamsii* var. *rugulosa*]

Following the recognition that the type of *C. graminifolia* matches the later-named *C. adamsii* var. *rugulosa*, it is now clear that the name *C. graminifolia* has been incorrectly applied in past New Zealand Flora treatments (Cheeseman 1906, 1925; Allan 1961) to a range of mostly unnamed *Celmisia* (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data).

***Celmisia major* agg.** [*Celmisia major* var. *major*]

The exact limits of *Celmisia major* need critical appraisal (see de Lange 1994); in particular, the relationship of this species to *C. adamsii*, *C. graminifolia* and *C. gracilentia*. Although Druce (1993) favoured the merger of *C. major* s.s. and *C. adamsii* within *C. gracilentia*, he considered that *C. major* var. *brevis* warranted elevation to species rank. Based on recent findings about the type of *C. graminifolia* (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data) and its relationship to *C. adamsii*, we feel that Druce’s suggested merger requires further study and we favour the retention of *C. major* var. *major* as distinct. Furthermore, as treated here, we include within *C. major* a potentially distinct, apparently unnamed and mostly coastal *Celmisia* (see de Lange et al. 2009b).

Celmisia rigida [*Celmisia verbascifolia* subsp. *rigida*]

Species rank preferred but, as an alternative, see Given (1984).

***Celmisia similis* agg.** [*Celmisia similis*]

The current circumscription of *Celmisia similis* includes a further unnamed segregate (see de Lange et al. 2009b).

Chaerophyllum basicola [*Oreomyrrhis basicola*]

Transferred to *Chaerophyllum* by Chung (2007).

Chaerophyllum colensoi* var. *colensoi [*Oreomyrrhis colensoi* var. *colensoi*]

Transferred to *Chaerophyllum* by Chung (2007).

Chaerophyllum colensoi* var. *delicatula [*Oreomyrrhis colensoi* var. *delicatula*]

Transferred to *Chaerophyllum* by Chung (2007).

***Chaerophyllum novae-zelandiae* agg.** [*Oreomyrrhis rigida*]

Oreomyrrhis rigida was transferred to *Chaerophyllum* by Chung (2007). Because the epithet “*rigida*” is preoccupied in *Chaerophyllum*, Chung made the nom. nov. *C. novae-zelandiae*. In their paper recognising *Oreomyrrhis basicola* (*Chaerophyllum basicola* of Chung 2007), Heenan & Molloy (2006) briefly described and illustrated the diversity of plants treated then as *O. rigida* (*Chaerophyllum novae-zelandiae* of Chung 2007). Some of these races probably merit formal taxonomic recognition (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.), and, until a critical study of these races is undertaken, we feel it prudent to treat *Chaerophyllum novae-zelandiae* as a species aggregate.

Chaerophyllum ramosum [*Oreomyrrhis ramosa*]

Transferred to *Chaerophyllum* by Chung (2007).

Chionohebe ciliolata [*Chionohebe ciliolata* var. *ciliolata*]

The autonym *Chionohebe ciliolata* var. *ciliolata* was rendered invalid by the failure of Briggs & Ehrendorfer (1976) to transfer the named varieties of *Pygmea ciliolata* to *Chionohebe* (see Garnock-Jones et al. 2007; Meudt 2008; see also comments under *Veronica ciliolata* subsp. *fiordensis*).

Chionohebe thomsonii [*Chionohebe myosotoides*; *C. thomsonii*]
Circumscription of *C. thomsonii* now includes *C. myosotoides* (see Meudt 2008).

***Colobanthus wallii* agg.** [*Colobanthus wallii*]
The current circumscription of *Colobanthus wallii* (see Allan 1961) includes at least one distinct race probably worthy of taxonomic segregation (see de Lange et al. 2009b; B.V. Sneddon pers. comm.).

***Coprosma acerosa* agg.** [*Coprosma acerosa*]
Coprosma acerosa is a variable species with at least five races recognised by the late A.P. Druce (see Druce 1993; Eagle 2006). Most, if not all, of these warrant formal description at some level of taxonomic rank.

***Coprosma cheesemanii* agg.** [*Coprosma cheesemanii*]
Druce (1993) recognised two unnamed species within the current concept of *Coprosma cheesemanii* (see Eagle 1982, 2006 for illustrations of these). Both warrant formal taxonomic recognition.

***Coprosma colensoi* agg.** [*Coprosma colensoi*]
Druce (1993) recognised one unnamed species within the current concept of *Coprosma colensoi* (see Eagle 1982, 2006 for illustrations of these). This race warrants formal taxonomic recognition.

Coprosma dumosa [*Coprosma tayloriae*]
Jane (2005) elevated *Coprosma dumosa* to species rank, and described *C. tayloriae* as a new species. A re-examination of specimens of both taxa indicates that they are the same entity (see Glenny et al. 2010).

***Coprosma neglecta* agg.** [*Coprosma neglecta*]
Druce (1993) recognised three unnamed races within the current concept of *Coprosma neglecta* (see Eagle 2006 for illustrations of these). Two of these probably warrant formal taxonomic recognition; the third (from the Three Kings Islands) is a hybrid swarm involving *C. repens* and *C. rhamnoides* (Wichman 2000; Wichman et al. 2002).

***Coprosma propinqua* agg.** [*Coprosma propinqua* var. *propinqua*, *Coprosma propinqua* var. *martinii* p.p.]
The current circumscription of *Coprosma propinqua* includes several named (e.g., *C. propinqua* var. *latiuscula*) and unnamed races worthy of taxonomic reinstatement and/or recognition. Included amongst these is a form of *C. propinqua* var. *martinii* that is endemic to the Chatham Islands but which, morphologically, approaches var. *latiuscula* (see Heenan et al. 2010).

***Craspedia minor* agg.** [*Craspedia minor*]
An unnamed race of *Craspedia minor* endemic to the Chatham Islands (see Druce 1993; de Lange et al. 1999) probably warrants formal recognition at species rank (K. Ford & I. Breitwieser pers. comm.).

Craspedia robusta* var. *robusta [*Craspedia robusta*]
Autonym established by recognition of *Craspedia robusta* var. *pedicellata* (see below).

Craspedia robusta* var. *pedicellata [*Craspedia uniflora* var. *pedicellata*]
Craspedia uniflora var. *pedicellata* is better treated as a variety of *C. robusta* (cf. Allan 1961) pending the results of a revision of the genus (I. Breitwieser pers. comm.).

***Craspedia uniflora* agg.** [*Craspedia uniflora* var. *uniflora*]
The current circumscription of the species includes several described varieties and potentially new undescribed entities (Druce 1993) whose status needs further evaluation.

Crassula ruamahanga [*Crassula hunua*; *Crassula ruamahanga*]
Crassula hunua is no longer considered distinct from *C. ruamahanga* s.s. (see de Lange et al. 2008).

***Dichondra brevifolia* agg.** [*Dichondra brevifolia*]
The current treatment of *Dichondra brevifolia* includes several potentially distinct races (see comments by Webb et al. 1988; de Lange & Cameron 1999; de Lange et al. 1999).

Disphyma clavellatum [—]
Previously regarded as introduced (Webb et al. 1988) but now thought to be a natural recent arrival (de Lange et al. 2009b); nevertheless, it is being controlled as a weed in parts of the South Island.

***Epilobium glabellum* agg.** [*Epilobium glabellum*]
At least one race of *Epilobium glabellum* recognised by Druce (1993) warrants formal taxonomic recognition.

Forstera cristis [—]

New to Flora (see Glenny 2009).

Forstera purpurata [—]

New to Flora (see Glenny 2009).

Forstera sedifolia [*Forstera sedifolia* var. *sedifolia*; *Forstera sedifolia* var. *oculata*]

Forstera sedifolia var. *oculata* is no longer considered distinct from *F. sedifolia* s.s. (see Glenny 2009). Therefore, the autonym is unnecessary.

Forstera tenella [*Forstera bidwillii* var. *bidwillii*; *Forstera bidwillii* var. *densiflora*; *Forstera tenella*]

Forstera bidwillii (including var. *densiflora*) is no longer considered distinct from *F. tenella* (see Glenny 2009).

***Gentianella calcis* agg.** [*Gentianella calcis* subsp. *waipara*]

A distinctive gentian, reported from Earthquakes (J.S. Barkla pers. comm.), whose white flowers have darkly pigmented veins and which was placed in *Gentianella calcis* subsp. *waipara* (D.S. Glenny pers. comm.), probably warrants further investigation. This is because subsp. *waipara* and the other three subspecies recognised by Glenny (2004) within his *G. calcis* all have colourless corolla veins.

Geranium brevicaule [*Geranium sessiliflorum* subsp. *novaezealandiae* var. *novaezealandiae*]

Geranium sessiliflorum s.s. is endemic to South America, so the name *G. brevicaule* applies to New Zealand plants (see Aedo et al. 2005).

***Geranium retrorsum* agg.** [*Geranium retrorsum*]

We follow de Lange et al. (2004) and Mitchell et al. (2009) in recognising several as yet unnamed races within the current circumscription of *Geranium retrorsum*.

Geranium sessiliflorum* var. *arenarium [*Geranium sessiliflorum* subsp. *novaezealandiae* var. *arenarium*]

Treated by Aedo et al. (2005) as *Geranium brevicaule*, but see comments and data presented by Mitchell et al. (2009) and Heenan et al. (2010). Therefore, to recognise the tentative species status of this plant, and until such time as it is elevated to that rank, we refer to it by the only valid published name available.

***Gingidia enysii* agg.** [*Gingidia enysii*]

The current circumscription of *Gingidia enysii* includes several races and one named variety (*G. enysii* var. *peninsulare*). We follow de Lange et al. (2009b) who reinstated *G. enysii* var. *peninsulare*, and also their treatment of *G. enysii*, which mirrors the unpublished findings of a molecular study by R.C. Gardner and B.P.J. Molloy (pers. comm.).

Gingidia enysii* var. *enysii [*Gingidia enysii*]

Autonym reinstated following resurrection of *Gingidia enysii* var. *peninsulare*.

Gingidia enysii* var. *peninsulare [—]

Reinstated as distinct from *G. enysii* var. *enysii* on the basis of morphological and DNA-based distinctions (R.O. Gardner & B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.).

***Gingidia montana* agg.** [*Gingidia montana*]

Even with the segregation of *Gingidia grisea* from *G. montana* by Heenan (2004), *G. montana* remains a variable species. Two segregates are still proposed as worthy of separation from it (see de Lange et al. 2009b) and these are in the process of being described (P.B. Heenan pers. comm.).

Gratiola concinna [*Gratiola nana*]

Gratiola nana is now regarded as an Australian endemic (see de Lange et al. 2010).

***Hebe albicans* agg.** [*Hebe albicans*]

As treated by Bayly & Kellow (2006), *Hebe albicans* encompasses a range of chromosomal and morphological races that require further investigation. Some of these had previously been recognised informally by Druce (1993) as unnamed segregates of *H. glaucophylla* (see also illustrations by Eagle 1982).

***Hebe bishopiana* agg.** [*Hebe bishopiana*]

We follow Druce (1993) and de Lange et al. (2009b) in recognising an unnamed aborescent, tetraploid *Hebe*. Druce (in litt.) allied this to *H. bishopiana* on account of its maroon foliage. Nevertheless, morphologically, its affinities lie with *H. stricta* (see comments by de Lange 1996).

***Hebe brevifolia* agg.** [*Hebe brevifolia*]

A plant discussed by Murray & de Lange (1999) and illustrated by Eagle (2006) as loosely allied to *Hebe brevifolia* is included here. This plant differs from *H. brevifolia* by its chromosome number ($2n = 120$ cf. $2n = 118$ in *H. brevifolia*), smaller leaves, taller growth habit, and pale lavender to white flowers. In some respects it matches a hybrid between *H. brevifolia* and the North Cape race of *H. ligustrifolia*, except that it is fertile (which would not be the case for an F1 hybrid between these two parents).

Hebe imbricata [*Hebe imbricata* subsp. *imbricata*; *H. imbricata* subsp. *poppelwellii*]

Hebe imbricata subsp. *poppelwellii* is no longer considered distinct from *H. imbricata* s.s. (see Bayly & Kellow 2006). Therefore, the autonym is unnecessary.

***Hebe ligustrifolia* agg.** [*Hebe ligustrifolia*]

Bayly & Kellow (2006) accepted a variable *Hebe ligustrifolia*. However, there are distinct geographic races and some of these may yet warrant formal taxonomic recognition. Further research is needed into this variation, in particular the status of a small coastal race which reaches its greatest abundance on the Surville Cliffs, (see de Lange et al. 2009b).

***Hebe odora* agg.** [*Hebe odora*]

The treatment advocated by Bayly & Kellow (2006) includes diploid and tetraploid plants which some botanists feel are better treated as separate species (see Druce 1993). Further study into these cytotypes is needed.

Hebe saxicola [—]

New to Flora (see de Lange & Rolfe 2008).

***Hebe treadwellii* agg.** [*Hebe treadwellii*]

The current treatment of *Hebe treadwellii* (Bayly & Kellow 2006) includes one potentially distinct race known only from Bald Knob Ridge, North-West Nelson. This race had previously been confused with *Hebe matthewsii* (see Druce & Courtney 1989).

***Helichrysum intermedium* agg.** [*Helichrysum intermedium*]

The current treatment of the ‘whipcord’ *Helichrysum* is unsatisfactory. Beyond investigating which genus these ‘whipcords’ should be placed in, or, indeed, whether they require a new genus, there is also a need to research the delimitation of some of the accepted species. In particular, the status of those named varieties still assigned to *H. selago* (the type of which is a hybrid—see Eagle 1982) needs further investigation in relation to *H. intermedium* (which is the next available species name for this complex—see Eagle 1982). Further, the current treatment of *H. intermedium* itself includes several potentially distinct races whose taxonomic status needs further critical study.

Heliohebe maccaskillii [*Heliohebe raoulii* subsp. *maccaskillii*]

See Norton & Molloy (2009).

Heliohebe raoulii [*Heliohebe raoulii* subsp. *raoulii*]

Autonym rendered unnecessary by elevation of *H. raoulii* subsp. *maccaskillii* to species rank (see Norton & Molloy 2009).

Hibiscus diversifolius* subsp. *diversifolius [*Hibiscus diversifolius*]

New Zealand plants match the type subspecies (Wilson 1999). Aside from subsp. *diversifolius*, a distinct, prostrate form of *H. diversifolius* is known from cultivation in New Zealand. This form is said to have come from the ultramafic rocks of the Surville Cliffs where it was discovered by R. Michie in the 1950s. Decumbent plants are known from the Surville Cliffs and these retain the prostrate growth habit seen in the cultivated variant. Because *H. diversifolius* is rather variable, we have refrained here from suggesting that these decumbent plants may warrant separate recognition, but further study into their status is warranted.

Hibiscus richardsonii [*Hibiscus trionum*]

Previous authors have treated New Zealand representatives of bladder ketmia as *Hibiscus trionum* (e.g., Hooker 1862; Cheeseman 1906, 1925; Allan 1961; Webb et al. 1988) and some have disputed its indigenous status here. Recently, it has been shown that New Zealand forms of the *H. trionum* complex comprise an indigenous species (*Hibiscus richardsonii*) and a probably naturalised, diploid race referred to *H. trionum* agg. (de Lange 2008a, Murray et al. 2008). *Hibiscus richardsonii* encompasses plants with smaller, pale cream to lemon yellow flowers with a minute pale reddish rather than prominent maroon-black basal petal spot, and smaller seeds.

Hydrocotyle moschata* var. *moschata [*Hydrocotyle moschata*]

Autonym generated by reinstatement of *Hydrocotyle moschata* var. *parvifolia* (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data).

***Hydrocotyle moschata* var. *parvifolia* [—]**

Differs from *Hydrocotyle moschata* by the glabrous abaxial leaf surface and sparsely strigose hairy adaxial leaf surface. In the past, this variety has been much confused with *H. microphylla* and *H. moschata* var. *moschata*, taxa with which it is frequently sympatric (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data).

***Hydrocotyle novae-zeelandiae* var. *montana* [—]**

Inadvertantly overlooked by de Lange et al. (2006). A very distinctive plant that warrants recognition at species rank (see, for example, comments by Wilson 1987).

***Hydrocotyle novae-zeelandiae* var. *novae-zeelandiae* [*Hydrocotyle novae-zeelandiae*]**

Autonym generated by reinstatement of *Hydrocotyle novae-zeelandiae* var. *montana*.

***Hydrocotyle robusta* agg. [*Hydrocotyle robusta*]**

Hydrocotyle robusta was conservatively treated by Webb et al. (1988) as part of *H. novae-zeelandiae*. It is easily distinguished from both named varieties of *H. novae-zeelandiae* by its much larger (up to 60 mm diameter) more or less reniform, velutinous, denticulate leaves with a narrow or closed sinus, and chromosome number ($2n = c. 72$ in *H. novae-zeelandiae* var. *novae-zeelandiae*, $2n = 132$ in var. *montana*, and $2n = 84, 90, < 200$ in *H. robusta* (see summary in Dawson 2000)). However, as indicated by the available chromosome counts, there is significant variation, and this seems to be matched by plant morphology. *Hydrocotyle robusta* and *H. novae-zeelandiae* are currently being revised (P. B. Heenan, B.G. Murray & P.J. de Lange unpubl. data).

***Hypericum minutiflorum* [—]**

New to Flora (see Heenan 2008b).

***Hypericum pusillum* [*Hypericum japonicum*]**

The name *Hypericum japonicum* has been incorrectly applied to Australasian plants. For New Zealand plants long known as *H. japonicum*, the name *H. pusillum* is available (see Heenan 2008b).

***Hypericum rubicundulum* [—]**

New to Flora (see Heenan 2008b).

***Kirkianella novae-zeelandiae* agg. [*Kirkianella novae-zeelandiae* f. *glauca*; *Kirkianella novae-zeelandiae* f. *novae-zeelandiae*]**

Kirkianella novae-zeelandiae f. *glauca* is a *nomen nudum* because it was never legitimately described by Allan (1961). This renders the autonym *K. novae-zeelandiae* f. *novae-zeelandiae* also invalid.

***Kunzea ericoides* agg. [*Kunzea ericoides* var. *ericoides*]**

The current circumscription of *Kunzea ericoides* includes a further seven undescribed species (see de Lange & Murray 2004; de Lange et al. 2005; de Lange 2007).

***Lepidium oleraceum* agg. [*Lepidium oleraceum*]**

The current circumscription of *Lepidium oleraceum* (see Webb et al. 1988) is unsatisfactory. There is now good evidence for the existence of at least seven races warranting formal taxonomic recognition within *L. oleraceum* (see de Lange et al. 2009b; de Lange et al. 2010). A formal revision of the aggregate is underway (P.J. de Lange & P.B. Heenan unpubl. data).

***Lepidium peregrinum* [—]**

New to Flora. Recently (2010) recognised from islands in the Kawhia Harbour (P.B. Heenan & P.J. de Lange unpubl. data). *Lepidium peregrinum* has hitherto been regarded as an endangered Australian endemic (Scarlett 1999). It is superficially similar to *L. pseudotasmanicum*, an Australian species which is widespread and assumedly naturalised to New Zealand (Webb et al. 1988). In 2005, N. Scarlett (in litt.) suggested that New Zealand plants of *L. pseudotasmanicum* might be indigenous (a decision not yet followed here), and that some of them might be *L. peregrinum*. His prediction has proved to be the case. The isolated occurrences of *L. peregrinum* in places remote from human habitation but frequented by birds, its sticky seeds (when fresh), coupled with its scarcity in Australia are sufficient reasons to regard it as probably indigenous.

***Lepidium sisymbrioides* [*Lepidium sisymbrioides* subsp. *kawarau*]**

See Heenan et al. (2007).

***Lepidium solandri* [*Lepidium sisymbrioides* subsp. *sisymbrioides*; *Lepidium sisymbrioides* subsp. *matau*]**

See Heenan et al. (2007).

***Leptinella conjuncta* [—]**

New to Flora (see Heenan 2009b).

***Leptinella dioica* agg.** [*Leptinella dioica* subsp. *dioica*]

Includes *Leptinella dioica* subsp. *monoica*. That subspecies had been segregated from *L. dioica* s.s. initially as a *Cotula* because it was monoecious and had a different leaf shape (see Lloyd 1972). Since then, however, plants have been found with the same leaf shape but dioecious flowers. Further, the taxonomic decision is inconsistent—in the same paper Lloyd (1972) recognises that, around Lake Wairarapa, the otherwise dioecious *L. dispersa* subsp. *dispersa* is monoecious, yet it was not segregated. As circumscribed here, *Leptinella dioica* is a species aggregate badly in need of revision, the complex showing a huge variation of leaf shape, dentition, capitulum size, sexual expression and chromosome number.

***Leptospermum scoparium* agg.** [*Leptospermum scoparium* var. *scoparium*]

The current circumscription of the species includes several described and undescribed entities which need critical re-examination using modern molecular and morphological techniques.

Linum monogynum* var. *chathamium [—]

Research confirms that this variety is distinct from *Linum monogynum*, but that it needs to be redefined because the traditional distinction (flower colour) breaks down on mainland New Zealand (see Heenan et al. 2010).

Linum monogynum* var. *monogynum [*Linum monogynum*]

Autonym reinstated by the reinstatement of *Linum monogynum* var. *chathamium* (see Heenan et al. 2010).

***Lobelia angulata* agg.** [*Pratia angulata*]

Transferred to *Lobelia* by Knox et al. (2008).

Lobelia arenaria [*Pratia arenaria*]

Transferred to *Lobelia* by Knox et al. (2008).

Lobelia carens [*Hypsela rivalis*]

Lobelia carens is a segregate from plants that had been referred to *Hypsela rivalis* by Allan (1961) and are now known as *Lobelia ionantha* (see below) (see Heenan et al. 2008b).

Lobelia fatiscens [*Isotoma fluviatilis*]

The genus *Isotoma* is no longer accepted for New Zealand (see Knox et al. 2008, Heenan et al. 2008b) The New Zealand plant that had been referred to the Australian *I. fluviatilis* was, on further evaluation, shown to be a new endemic species by Heenan et al. (2008b).

Lobelia fugax [—]

New to Flora (see Heenan et al. 2008b).

Lobelia glaberrima [—]

New to Flora (see Heenan et al. 2008b).

Lobelia ionantha [*Hypsela rivalis*]

Following recent worldwide moves to merge *Isotoma*, *Pratia*, *Hypsela*, and many other lobeliaceous segregate genera into *Lobelia* (see Knox et al. 2008 and papers therein), *Hypsela rivalis* was merged into *Lobelia* (see Heenan et al. 2008b). However, as the epithet “*rivalis*” was already preoccupied in that genus, a new name “*ionantha*” was used (see Heenan et al. 2008b). As previously circumscribed by Allan (1961), *Hypsela rivalis* was distributed in both the North and South Islands. Following Heenan et al. (2008b), *Lobelia carens* was recognised as a new North Island endemic segregate and *L. ionantha* as a new endemic name for plants that had been called *Hypsela rivalis*.

Lobelia macrodon [*Pratia macrodon*]

Transferred to *Lobelia* by Knox et al. (2008).

Lobelia perpusilla [*Pratia perpusilla*]

Transferred to *Lobelia* by Knox et al. (2008).

***Melicytus alpinus* agg.** [*Melicytus alpinus*]

Melicytus alpinus is a species complex (see Eagle 2006; de Lange et al. 2009b) in the early stages of a taxonomic revision (see Mitchell et al. 2010).

***Melicytus crassifolius* agg.** [*Melicytus crassifolius*]

Melicytus crassifolius is a species complex (see Eagle 2006; de Lange et al. 2009b) in the early stages of a taxonomic revision (see Mitchell et al. 2010).

***Melicytus novae-zelandiae* agg.** [*Melicytus novae-zelandiae*]

Melicytus novae-zelandiae is a species complex (see Eagle 2006; de Lange et al. 2009b) in the early stages of a taxonomic revision (see Mitchell et al. 2010).

Melicytus novae-zelandiae* subsp. *novae-zelandiae [*Melicytus novae-zelandiae*]

Melicytus novae-zelandiae is a species complex (see Eagle 2006; de Lange et al. 2009b) in the early stages of a taxonomic revision (see Mitchell et al. 2009). We have listed the subspecific autonym for *M. novae-zelandiae* to reflect that a combination (at species rank) has yet to be made for the Lord Howe Island endemic *M. novae-zelandiae* subsp. *centurionis* (see Green 1970).

***Melicytus obovatus* agg.** [*Melicytus obovatus*]

Melicytus obovatus is a species complex (see Eagle 2006; de Lange et al. 2009) in the early stages of a taxonomic revision (see Mitchell et al. 2009).

***Melicytus ramiflorus* agg.** [*Melicytus ramiflorus*]

Melicytus ramiflorus is a species complex (see Eagle 2006; de Lange et al. 2009b) in the early stages of a taxonomic revision (see Mitchell et al. 2009).

Melicytus ramiflorus* subsp. *ramiflorus [*Melicytus ramiflorus*]

Melicytus ramiflorus is a species complex (see Eagle 2006; de Lange et al. 2009b) in the early stages of a taxonomic revision (see Mitchell et al. 2009). We have listed the subspecific autonym for *M. ramiflorus* to reflect that a combination (at species rank) has yet to be made for the Norfolk Island endemic *M. ramiflorus* subsp. *oblongifolius* (see Green 1994).

***Microseris scapigera* agg.** [*Microseris scapigera*]

On the basis of comments by S.P. Courtney (unpubl. data), de Lange et al. (2009b) accepted a potentially new segregate in *Microseris scapigera*. Previous detailed investigations into this Australasian species concluded that in New Zealand at least it is a single, morphologically plastic and unstable species (Sneddon 1977; Vijverberg et al. 2002; B. V. Sneddon pers. comm.).

Montia angustifolia [*Neopaxia lineariifolia*]

When *Neopaxia lineariifolia* was transferred to *Montia* by Heenan (2007), the epithet ‘*lineariifolia*’ was already in use in *Montia*. Therefore, the name “*angustifolia*” was chosen.

Montia calycina [*Neopaxia calycina*]

Transferred to *Montia* by Heenan (2007).

Montia campylostigma [*Neopaxia campylostigma*]

Transferred to *Montia* by Heenan (2007).

Montia drucei [*Neopaxia drucei*]

Transferred to *Montia* by Heenan (2007).

Montia erythrophylla [*Neopaxia erythrophylla*]

Transferred to *Montia* by Heenan (2007).

Montia fontana* subsp. *fontana [*Montia fontana*]

The New Zealand plant was referred to the type subspecies by Webb et al. (1988).

Montia racemosa [*Neopaxia racemosa*]

Transferred to *Montia* by Heenan (2007).

Montia sessiliflora [*Neopaxia sessiliflora*]

Transferred to *Montia* by Heenan (2007).

***Muehlenbeckia australis* agg.** [*Muehlenbeckia australis*]

Muehlenbeckia australis s.l. includes a race with very large leaves, flowers and fruits (see illustration by Eagle 2006) which is the only race present on the Chatham Islands and Norfolk Island, and occasionally present with *M. australis* s.s. in Northland (de Lange & Murray 2002).

***Muehlenbeckia complexa* agg.** [*Muehlenbeckia complexa*]

Plants of *Muehlenbeckia complexa* from the northern offshore islands (and some parts of Northland) differ from *M. complexa* elsewhere by their larger leaves and usually dark orange-brown, tomentose branchlets (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data). They warrant further study.

***Myoporum laetum* agg.** [*Myoporum laetum*]

Some Chatham Islands populations of *Myoporum* probably warrant recognition as a new species (P.B. Heenan & P. J. de Lange unpubl. data).

Myoporum rapense* subsp. *kermadecensis [*Myoporum kermadecense*]

See Chinnock (2007).

Myosotidium hortensium [*Myosotidium hortensia*]

The epithet “*hortensia*” was an orthographic error (see Heenan & Schönberger 2009).

Myosotis amabilis [—]

Myosotis amabilis is regarded by many botanists as conspecific with *M. saxosa* (Druce 1993, Allan Herbarium 2000 accessed 4 September 2010), and for that reason it was not listed in the previous NZPCN checklist (de Lange et al. 2006). Although we agree that it probably is conspecific with *M. saxosa*, the status of *M. amabilis* has not been formally tested, so we include it in this list pending results of a revision of the genus in New Zealand (C. Lehnebach and H. Meudt pers. comm.).

Myosotis brevis [*Myosotis pygmaea* var. *minutiflora*]

Elevated to species rank by de Lange & Barkla in de Lange et al. (2010). The epithet “*minutiflora*” is pre-occupied in *Myosotis* at species rank so the name “*brevis*” was chosen.

***Myosotis brockiei* agg.** [*Myosotis brockiei*]

The current circumscription of *Myosotis brockiei* includes at least one race that warrants formal taxonomic recognition (see de Lange et al. 2009b).

Myosotis drucei [*Myosotis pygmaea* var. *drucei*]

Elevated to species rank by de Lange & Barkla in de Lange et al. (2010).

Myosotis glauca [*Myosotis pygmaea* var. *glauca*]

Elevated to species rank by de Lange & Barkla in de Lange et al. (2010).

Myosotis lytteltonensis [*Myosotis australis* var. *lytteltonensis*]

Elevated to species rank by de Lange in de Lange et al. (2010).

***Myosotis pulvinaris* agg.** [*Myosotis pulvinaris*]

The current circumscription of *Myosotis pulvinaris* includes at least one race that warrants formal taxonomic recognition (see de Lange et al. 2009b).

***Myosotis pygmaea* agg.** [*Myosotis pygmaea* var. *pygmaea*]

Following the elevation of all named varieties to species rank, the usage of the autonym is rendered unnecessary. Nevertheless, as currently circumscribed, *Myosotis pygmaea* still includes undescribed entities, and requires further study.

***Myosotis tenericaulis* agg.** [*Myosotis tenericaulis*]

The current circumscription of *Myosotis tenericaulis* includes at least one race that warrants formal taxonomic recognition (see de Lange et al. 2009b).

***Myrsine divaricata* agg.** [*Myrsine divaricata*]

The status of *Myrsine pendula*, currently included in *M. divaricata*, needs further critical investigation (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data).

Olearia telmatica [—]

New to Flora (see Heenan et al. 2008a).

Olearia traversiorum [*Olearia traversii*]

The epithet *traversii* is an orthographic error (see Heenan et al. 2008a).

***Oxalis exilis* agg.** [*Oxalis exilis*]

Following Sykes (2009) we refer the plant previously treated as *Oxalis* aff. *rubens* (see de Lange et al. 2009b) to *O. exilis*. This race, confined to north-eastern South Island mobile scree slopes probably warrants formal taxonomic recognition.

Oxalis thompsoniae [—]

Accepted as indigenous to New Zealand by Heenan et al. (2009) and Sykes (2009).

Pachycladon crenatum [*Pachycladon crenatus*]

The generic name, *Pachycladon*, had been regarded as masculine (Garnock-Jones 1987, p. 119), but is now considered to be a neuter noun (Patricia Eckel pers. comm.). Therefore, specific epithets in *Pachycladon* should be altered in accordance with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature Article 32.7 (see McNeill et al. 2006), hence *P. crenatum*.

Pachycladon exile [*Pachycladon exilis*]

The epithet “*exilis*” is an orthographic error (see comments for *P. crenatum*, above).

Pachycladon fasciarium [—]

New to Flora (see Heenan 2009a).

Pachycladon fastigiatum [*Pachycladon fastigiata*]

The epithet “*fastigiata*” is an orthographic error (see comments for *P. crenatum*, above).

Pachycladon latisiliquum [*Pachycladon latisiliqua*]

The epithet “*latisiliqua*” is an orthographic error (see comments for *P. crenatum*, above).

Pachycladon stellatum [*Pachycladon stellata*]

The epithet “*stellata*” is an orthographic error (see comments for *P. crenatum*, above).

***Pachystegia insignis* agg.** [*Pachystegia insignis*]

The current circumscription of *Pachystegia insignis* offered by Allan (1961) is inadequate. A number of well-defined races have been recognised (see Molloy & Simpson 1980; Eagle 1982, 2006) and are awaiting formal taxonomic recognition.

Parahebe jovellanooides [—]

New to Flora. First described as *Veronica jovellanooides* (Davidson et al. 2009); transferred to *Parahebe* by de Lange in de Lange et al. (2010). (See also comments in Introduction p. 5)

Pimelea acra [—]

New to Flora (see Burrows 2009b).

Pimelea actea [—]

New to Flora (see Burrows 2008).

***Pimelea aridula* agg.** [*Pimelea aridula*]

The current treatment of *Pimelea aridula* is unsatisfactory (see Eagle 1982, 2006). A revision of the aggregate is under way (Burrows 2010).

Pimelea carnosa [—]

New to Flora (see Burrows 2009a).

Pimelea eremitica [—]

New to Flora. (see Burrows 2009a).

Pimelea gnidia [*Pimelea gnidia*; *Pimelea crosby-smithiana*]

See Burrows (2008).

Pimelea ignota [—]

New to Flora (see Burrows 2009b). In our opinion, this uncommon species is possibly a hybrid.

Pimelea orthia [—]

First described as *Pimelea prostrata* var. *erecta* Cheeseman. In this checklist, we include *Pimelea orthia* subsp. *protea* within *P. orthia*. *Pimelea orthia* subsp. *protea* was described by Burrows (2009a) on the basis of its less erect growth habit and ecology (growing on sand). *Pimelea orthia* subsp. *orthia* also grows on sand, and is extremely variable with respect to growth habit. Therefore, pending further study, there seems little reason to accept subsp. *protea* (as defined by Burrows 2009a).

Pimelea prostrata* subsp. *prostrata [*Pimelea prostrata*]

Autonym generated following segregation of species into subspecies by Burrows (2009a).

Pimelea prostrata* subsp. *seismica [—]

New to Flora (see Burrows 2009a).

***Pimelea prostrata* subsp. *thermalis* [—]**

New to Flora (see Burrows 2009a).

***Pimelea prostrata* subsp. *ventosa* [—]**

New to Flora (see Burrows 2009a).

***Pimelea prostrata* subsp. *vulcanica* [—]**

New to Flora (see Burrows 2009a).

***Pimelea sericeovillosa* agg. [*Pimelea sericeovillosa*]**

A distinct segregate of *Pimelea sericeovillosa* (see Eagle 2006) is awaiting formal taxonomic recognition (see Burrows 2010).

***Pimelea sporadica* [—]**

New to Flora (see Burrows 2009a).

***Pimelea telura* [—]**

New to Flora (see Burrows 2008).

***Pimelea traversii* subsp. *borea* [—]**

New to Flora (see Burrows 2008).

***Pimelea traversii* subsp. *exedra* [—]**

New to Flora (see Burrows 2008).

***Pimelea traversii* subsp. *traversii* [*Pimelea traversii*]**

Autonym generated following segregation of species into subspecies by Burrows (2008).

***Pimelea urvilleana* subsp. *nesica* [—]**

New to Flora (see Burrows 2009a).

***Pimelea urvilleana* subsp. *urvilleana* [*Pimelea urvilleana*]**

Autonym generated following segregation of species into subspecies by Burrows (2009a).

***Pimelea villosa* agg. [*Pimelea arenaria*]**

Includes *Pimelea villosa* subsp. *arenaria* and *P. villosa* subsp. *villosa* which, as typified by Burrows (2009b), are identical.

***Pittosporum crassifolium* agg. [*Pittosporum crassifolium*]**

Raoul Island plants that had been treated as *Pittosporum crassifolium* (see Sykes 1977) are an allied but distinct, new species (see de Lange et al. 2009b) awaiting formal taxonomic recognition (E.K. Cameron pers. comm.).

***Plagianthus regius* subsp. *chathamicus* [*Plagianthus chathamicus*]**

Transferred to subspecies rank by de Lange (2008b).

***Plagianthus regius* subsp. *regius* [*Plagianthus regius*]**

Autonym generated following transfer of *Plagianthus chathamicus* to *P. regius* as *P. regius* subsp. *chathamicus* by de Lange (2008b).

***Planchonella costata* [*Pouteria costata*]**

Planchonella was reinstated by Triono et al. (2007) and Swenson et al. (2007) for many of the species (including *P. costata*) that had been referred to *Pouteria* by other workers.

***Plantago raoulii* agg. [*Plantago raoulii*]**

As currently circumscribed, *Plantago raoulii* comprises a genetically and morphologically variable species that warrants further critical taxonomic study (H. Meudt, pers. comm.). Furthermore, the limits between this species and *P. spathulata* need investigation. A taxonomic revision of New Zealand *Plantago* is currently underway (H. Meudt pers. comm.).

***Poranthera alpina* [*Oreoporanthera alpina*]**

Previously we have treated *Oreoporanthera* as distinct from *Poranthera* on the basis of its dioecious habit, opposite leaves, apetalous flowers, and general absence of a pistillode (see Hutchinson 1961). de Lange et al. (2004) also reported a different chromosome number for *Oreoporanthera* ($x = 6$ cf. $x = 7$ in *Poranthera* s.s.), suggesting that the relegation of the genus into *Poranthera* was premature (see Webb et al. 1988; Halford & Henderson 2005) and required further study. Since then a more comprehensive DNA based study (using two markers (chloroplast and nuclear) demonstrated that *Oreoporanthera* though morphologically aberrant is firmly nested within *Poranthera* (Vorontsova et al. 2007) and

should be treated as *Poranthera alpina*. Vorontsova et al. (2007) also noted that some morphological distinctions used to segregate the genus, such as the apetalous flowers were not stable. In the same paper, the authors retained *Poranthera* in Tribe Poranthereae within a revived Phyllanthaceae, a family which on the basis of that paper and comments in APG III is now accepted here. Previously we treated *Oreoporanthera* and *Poranthera* as part of the Euphorbiaceae..

Pouzolzia australis [*Boehmeria australis* subsp. *dealbata*]

Transferred to *Pouzolzia* along with the Norfolk Island *Boehmeria australis* subsp. *australis* and Lord Howe *B. calophleba* (see Wilmot-Dear & Friis 2006).

Pseudognaphalium ephemerum [*Gnaphalium luteoalbum* var. *compactum*]

Transferred to *Pseudognaphalium* as *P. ephemerum* by de Lange in de Lange et al. (2010).

***Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum* agg.** [*Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*]

New Zealand plants assigned to *Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*, even with the recent segregation of *P. ephemerum* (de Lange et al. 2010), still comprise a morphologically variable 'species'. Druce (1993) informally recognised seven races. One of these (*P.* "purple") is *Vellerophyton dealbatum* (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data); another, (*P.* "compactum") is now *P. ephemerum*; while a third (*P.* "zoo") is doubtfully distinct (see de Lange et al. 2009b). The remaining four still require critical investigation. Central to this issue is deciding if *P. luteoalbum* (whose type is from the Northern Hemisphere) is even present in New Zealand.

***Pseudopanax lessonii* agg.** [*Pseudopanax lessonii*]

The current circumscription of *Pseudopanax lessonii* includes at least one possibly distinct race endemic to the Te Aupouri Peninsula and Te Pahi (see Druce et al. 1979; Eagle 1982; 2006). This race is currently under taxonomic investigation (L.R. Perrie pers. comm.).

***Raoulia australis* agg.** [*Raoulia australis*]

The current circumscription of *Raoulia australis* includes several informally recognised races (see Ward 1982, 1993a, b, Dawson et al. 1993) that warrant formal taxonomic recognition.

***Raoulia bryoides* agg.** [*Raoulia bryoides*]

The current circumscription of *Raoulia bryoides* includes one unnamed segregate (*R.* sp. "L" in Ward 1982) that warrants formal taxonomic recognition.

***Raoulia hookeri* agg.** [*Raoulia hookeri* var. *hookeri*]

Even with the segregation of the named varieties of *Raoulia hookeri* (see Ward 1982), the species remains morphologically and cytological variable (Ward 1982).

Rorippa laciniata [—]

New to Flora (see de Lange et al. 2009a).

***Rubus cissooides* agg.** [*Rubus cissooides*]

Rubus cissooides is variable with respect to leaf shape and size (see Eagle 2006) and this variation shows some geographic structure. Further study into this variation is warranted.

***Rubus schmidelioides* agg.** [*Rubus schmidelioides* var. *schmidelioides*]

Some North-West Nelson and North Westland populations of *Rubus schmidelioides* differ markedly from the typical variety by their much larger and wider leaves (see Eagle 2006). These plants warrant further study.

Senecio colensoi [—]

Reinstated to Flora. Previously this species was regarded as merely a form of *Senecio banksii* (Druce 1993; Webb et al. 1988) and perhaps it should be retained there. However, many field workers regard it as distinct from *S. banksii*, because the leaves of *S. colensoi* are heavily invested in silvery-white lanate hairs, whereas the leaves of *S. banksii* are glabrous. As with *Senecio glaucophyllus*, a critical revision of the *S. banksii* – *S. colensoi* complex is needed. Because none of the recent assessments of the status of *S. colensoi* have involved such a revision, we feel it is better to adopt a precautionary approach and retain the species for now.

Senecio diaschides [—]

Previously treated as naturalised from Australia (Drury 1974; Webb et al. 1988) but, based on evidence published in Thompson (2004), this species is probably better regarded as a natural recent arrival, therefore indigenous (Heenan et al. 2009).

***Senecio dunedinensis* agg.** [*Senecio dunedinensis*]

The current circumscription of *Senecio dunedinensis* includes a distinct maroon-purple race with sinuate to weakly pinnatifid leaves. This race is undergoing taxonomic investigation (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data).

Senecio esleri [—]

Previously treated as naturalised (probably from Australia) by Webb (1989), but probably better regarded as a natural recent arrival (Heenan et al. 2009) and therefore indigenous (see Thompson 2004 (as *S. brevitubulus*) and Thompson 2006 (as *S. esleri*)).

***Senecio glaucophyllus* agg.** [*Senecio glaucophyllus*]

The current treatment of *Senecio glaucophyllus* with four subspecies (see Ornduff 1960) does not adequately treat the range of diversity in that species. In addition, further segregates within the species have been recognised and discussed (see Sykes 1987; de Lange et al. 2009b). A thorough revision of the species is needed.

***Senecio glomeratus* agg.** [*Senecio glomeratus*]

Both de Lange et al. (1999) and Heenan et al. (2010) recognised a distinct unnamed race of *Senecio glomeratus* as endemic to the Chatham Islands. *Senecio glomeratus* subsp. *glomeratus* is also known from the islands. Otherwise New Zealand plants match subsp. *glomeratus* following Thompson (2004).

Senecio glomeratus* subsp. *glomeratus [*Senecio glomeratus*]

New Zealand plants (with the possible exception of most of those on the Chatham Islands) match the type subspecies (see Thompson 2004).

Senecio lautus* subsp. *esperensis [*Senecio lautus* var. *esperensis*]

See de Lange in de Lange et al. (2010).

Senecio lautus* subsp. *lautus [*Senecio lautus* var. *lautus*]

See de Lange in de Lange et al. (2010).

***Senecio minimus* agg.** [*Senecio minimus*]

Two races of *Senecio minimus* are present in New Zealand, one matching the type and a second having a superficial resemblance to *S. kermadecensis* (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data). A taxonomic assessment of the situation is needed.

***Senecio wairauensis* agg.** [*Senecio wairauensis*]

Webb et al. (1988) note that the current circumscription of *Senecio wairauensis* includes a number of races that may warrant segregation. There is some support for this from an as yet unpublished survey of variation in the group using DNA sequence data (R.C. Gardner pers. comm.).

***Sicyos australis* agg.** [*Sicyos australis*]

Sicyos australis includes at least two additional entities (one endemic, one probably indigenous) awaiting formal description (see Delmiglio 2003; Delmiglio & Pearson 2006; de Lange et al. 2009b).

Solanum aviculare* var. *aviculare [*Solanum aviculare* f. *aviculare*]

Solanum aviculare f. *aviculare* is a *nomen nudum*.

Solanum aviculare* var. *latifolium [*Solanum aviculare* f. *latifolium*]

Solanum aviculare f. *latifolium* is a *nomen nudum*.

Solanum nodiflorum [—]

Manoko et al. (2007) showed that *Solanum americanum* is confined to the Americas and that all other plants that had been referred to it should now be called *S. nodiflorum*. In the same paper, the authors merge subsp. *nutans* into *S. nodiflorum*.

Spergularia tasmanica [*Spergularia media*]

Recognised as distinct from *Spergularia media* which is a naturalised Northern Hemisphere species (see Adams et al. 2008).

***Stellaria parviflora* agg.** [*Stellaria parviflora*]

New Zealand plants of *Stellaria parviflora* include several distinct, true-breeding races which warrant further study. The most distinctive of these is possibly endemic to the northern offshore islands (mostly those of the Hauraki Gulf) (see comments in Webb et al. 1988; de Lange & Cameron 1999, de Lange et al. 2004). The relationship of these races to *S. decipiens* also needs critical investigation.

Veronica ciliolata* subsp. *fiordensis [*Chionohebe ciliolata* var. *fiordensis*]

No valid combination exists for the name *Chionohebe ciliolata* var. *fiordensis* in *Chionohebe* (see, also, comment under *Chionohebe ciliolata*).

Veronica plebeia [—]

Accepted as indigenous by Davidson et al. (2009).

Wahlenbergia pygmaea* subsp. *pygmaea [*Wahlenbergia pygmaea* subsp. *pygmaea*; *Wahlenbergia pygmaea* subsp. *tararua*]

Wahlenbergia pygmaea subsp. *tararua* is no longer considered distinct from *W. pygmaea* subsp. *pygmaea* (see de Lange et al. 2009b).

Wahlenbergia vernicosa [*Wahlenbergia littoricola* var. *vernicosa*]

Wahlenbergia vernicosa is reinstated at species rank on the basis of molecular evidence which shows it to be an unrelated lineage distinct from *W. littoricola* (see Prebble 2010).

OTHER TAXONOMIC NOTES

The following names are unchanged from the 2006 checklist, but comments are provided on current taxonomic thinking about them.

MONOCOTS I

Stuckenia pectinata

In the 2006 checklist *Stuckenia pectinata* was listed in error as a member of Hemerocallidaceae. It is correctly placed in Potamogetonaceae.

MONOCOTS II—COMMELINIDS

Uncinia rupestris*, *Uncinia viridis

Recent studies indicate that *Uncinia rupestris* and *U. viridis* are conspecific, the former name having priority (C. Lehnebach pers. comm.). Future checklists may reflect this change.

CORE EUDICOTS

***Cardamine debilis* agg.**

Cardamine debilis is a large species aggregate comprising several well established (see Pritchard 1957; Allan 1961), informally recognised races that warrant taxonomic recognition. To these, the late A.P. Druce added many more (Druce 1993). Currently, the aggregate is due for revision following completion of a similar study of the *C. corymbosa* aggregate (P.B. Heenan pers. comm.).

Geniostoma ligustrifolium* var. *crassum

In a broad treatment of the genus, Conn (1980) advocated the merger of the vast majority of Pacific species of *Geniostoma*, usually at the rank of variety, into *G. rupestre*. This view has increasingly found disfavour, and in New Zealand it has proved difficult to understand how the rank of variety can be adopted for true-breeding, sympatric units previously recognised as *G. ligustrifolium* var. *crassum*, var. *ligustrifolium* and var. *majus* (see comments by de Lange et al. 1999; Murray & de Lange 1999). Pending further revision, we follow these authors in adopting the treatment of Cheeseman (1925), preferring to use *G. ligustrifolium* var. *crassum*, var. *ligustrifolium* and var. *majus*. *Geniostoma ligustrifolium* var. *crassum* is an ultramafic endemic, confined to the 120-ha exposure of serpentinite at North Cape. There it is syntopic with *G. ligustrifolium* var. *ligustrifolium*, from which it remains distinct, although in disturbed sites, such as the serpentinite quarry and associated rock and plateau, hybrids between both varieties are common. In cultivation, *G. ligustrifolium* var. *crassum*, which is an obligate ultramafic endemic, is difficult to maintain without regular applications of magnesium-rich fertiliser. On the Three Kings Islands, the endemic var. *majus* is found on all the main forested islands. However, on Manawatawhi/Great Island, it is locally syntopic with *G. ligustrifolium* var. *ligustrifolium*, which seems to have colonised the island following the eradication of feral goats (possibly arriving via recent movements of exotic birds from nearby Te Pahi, Northland). Hybrids between them have occasionally been reported, but we have not seen specimens.

Gentianella chathamica* subsp. *nemorosa

Should be elevated to species rank. It is not closely related to *G. chathamica* (see Heenan et al. 2010).

Ixerba brexioides

Ixerba brexioides was previously considered to be the sole representative of what was New Zealand's only endemic family, Ixerbaceae. In 2009, Ixerbaceae was merged into Strasburgeriaceae, a New Caledonian family which was also previously considered monotypic (see APG III 2009).

***Myosotis australis* agg.**

New Zealand plants attributed to *Myosotis australis* remain part of an ill-defined species aggregate. *Myosotis australis* var. *lytteltonensis* was recently segregated at species rank from the aggregate by de Lange et al. (2010) who noted that none of the other New Zealand plants attributed to this Australian species matched it or the range attributed to *M. australis* in Australia. New Zealand *Myosotis* are now in the process of being revised (C. Lehnebach and H. Meudt pers. comm.) and we look forward to future resolution of these problems.

Myosotis traversii* var. *cinerascens

Last seen in 1912. A dubious taxon (see comments by de Lange et al. 2010).

Selliera microphylla

Warrants further study—upland central North Island plants are traditionally assigned to this species because, to field workers, they are smaller than *S. radicans*; yet, when cultivated, they grow bigger and match *S. radicans*. However, a sample from Matea, Kaingaroa Plain in the central North Island, had a markedly different chromosome number than multiple samples of *S. radicans* from throughout the country. This may be simply a polyploid complex, as is seen in *Crassula ruamahanga*, but until further sampling is done, it seems wise to retain the species.

Wahlenbergia congesta

Includes *Wahlenbergia congesta* subsp. *haastii*.

TAXA NO LONGER CONSIDERED VALID IN THE NEW ZEALAND FLORA

MONOCOTS I

Nematoceras panduratum

Orchidaceae

Rejected from Flora (see de Lange et al. 2009b)—species based on a leaf variation of the *N. rivulare* complex. Its status needs further study—perhaps future listings should treat it as Taxonomically Indeterminate.

Zostera capricorni

Zosteraceae

Subspecies *novozelandica* was established for *Zostera muelleri* in New Zealand when several species (including *Z. capricorni*) were reduced to subspecies within *Z. muelleri* (Jacobs et al. 2006). Plants in New Zealand that had been referred to *Z. capricorni* are now believed to be large specimens of *Z. muelleri* subsp. *novozelandica* which, in cultivation, revert to the usual size range seen in *Z. muelleri* subsp. *novozelandica*. Whatever the ultimate status of *Zostera capricorni*, that species, which was described from northern Australia, is not present in New Zealand.

MONOCOTS II—COMMELINIDS

Carex kirkii* var. *elatior

Cyperaceae

Carex kirkii var. *elatior*, known from two wild gatherings, appears to be nothing more than an etiolated (weakly grown) state of *C. kirkii* (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data).

Carex tahoata

Cyperaceae

As noted by Edgar in Moore & Edgar (1970), *Carex tahoata* grades into *C. dipsacea* (P.J. de Lange unpubl. data).

Cyperus ustulatus* f. *grandispiculosus

Cyperaceae

The peculiar inflorescence is the unstable result of an infection by the obligate parasitic smut, *Bauerago gardneri* (see comment p. 106).

Rytidosperma nudum

Poaceae

Rejected from Flora (see de Lange et al. 2009b). This species appears to be an uncommon sterile hybrid.

Rytidosperma tenue

Poaceae

Rejected from Flora (see de Lange et al. 2009b). This species is the sterile hybrid *R. buchananii* × *R. gracile* (B.P.J. Molloy pers. comm.).

EUDICOTS

Ranunculus biternatus

Ranunculaceae

The name *Ranunculus biternatus* has been mistakenly applied to *R. crassipes* (see Orchard 1993).

CORE EUDICOTS

Chionohebe ciliolata* var. *pumila

Plantaginaceae

No valid combination exists for the name *Chionohebe ciliolata* var. *pumila* in *Chionohebe* (see comment p. 110 under *Chionohebe ciliolata*), so a new combination was made in *Veronica*, *V. ciliolata* var. *pumila* (see Garnock-Jones et al. 2007). However, in her revision of the “snow hebes” Meudt (2008) concluded that *Veronica ciliolata* var. *pumila* was identical to *V. pulvinaris* (treated here as *Chionohebe pulvinaris*).

Chionohebe myosotoides

Plantaginaceae

No longer considered distinct from *Chionohebe thomsonii* (see Meudt 2008).

Chenopodium pusillum

Amaranthaceae

An enigmatic species that was first described from specimens collected by Colenso in the 1840s from Māori gardens from East Cape and Taupo. Since then it has been gathered from the eastern South Island, mostly from urban areas (railway yards especially), but also from salt pan and ephemeral wetland margins, and from sheep runs and holding pens. *Chenopodium pusillum* is scarcely any different from the polymorphic, weedy Australian *C. pumilio* that is widely naturalised in New Zealand. *Chenopodium pusillum* is smaller and usually has (4–)5 perianth segments, slightly larger seeds, and more deeply divided leaves than *C. pumilio*. However, stressed and/or starved plants of *C. pumilio* are a close vegetative match for *C. pusillum*, and perianth segment number, seed size and leaf dentition are extremely variable in Australian and New Zealand gatherings of *C. pumilio* and show much overlap (P. J. de Lange unpubl. data). While it is possible that *C. pusillum* represents an indigenous race of *C. pumilio*, segregation at species rank, at least based on available evidence, seems unwarranted (P. Wilson & P. J. de Lange unpubl. data). For this reason, de Lange et al. (2009b) treated *C. pusillum* as ‘taxonomically indeterminate’ and, because plants indisputably matching the type have not been seen since the 1940s, they regarded it as ‘extinct’. Pending further critical study (which would require finding live plants of *C. pusillum* to grow) it seems most likely that *C. pusillum* is a form of *C. pumilio* which is possibly indigenous or, more likely, an older naturalisation of that species from Australia that arrived via ports on sheep as a wool alien (at least to the eastern South Island).

Coprosma tayloriae

Rubiaceae

No longer considered distinct from *Coprosma dumosa* (see Glenny et al. 2010) (see comment p. 111).

Crassula hunua

Crassulaceae

Crassula hunua is no longer considered distinct from *C. ruamahanga* s.s. (see de Lange et al. 2008).

Forstera sedifolia* var. *oculata

Stylidiaceae

Forstera sedifolia var. *oculata* is no longer considered distinct from *F. sedifolia* s.s. (see Glenny 2009).

Forstera bidwillii* var. *bidwillii

Stylidiaceae

Forstera bidwillii (including var. *densiflora*) is no longer considered distinct from *F. tenella* (see Glenny 2009).

Forstera bidwillii* var. *densiflora

Stylidiaceae

Forstera bidwillii (including var. *densiflora*) is no longer considered distinct from *F. tenella* (see Glenny 2009).

Hebe imbricata* subsp. *poppelwellii

Plantaginaceae

No longer considered distinct from *Hebe imbricata* s.s. (see Bayly & Kellow 2006).

Kirkianella novae-zelandiae* f. *glauca

Asteraceae

Invalid Name. Now treated as *Kirkianella* aff. *novae-zelandiae* (CHR 84044; “glaucous”—Taxonomically Indeterminate / Nationally Vulnerable) by de Lange et al. (2009b).

Leptinella intermedia

Asteraceae

Rejected from Flora (see de Lange et al. 2009b)—species based on a hybrid swarm.

Wahlenbergia pygmaea* subsp. *tatarua

Campanulaceae

No longer considered distinct from *W. pygmaea* subsp. *pygmaea* (see de Lange et al. 2009b).

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