



Landcare Research
Manaaki Whenua

The Next Generation of New Zealand Floras

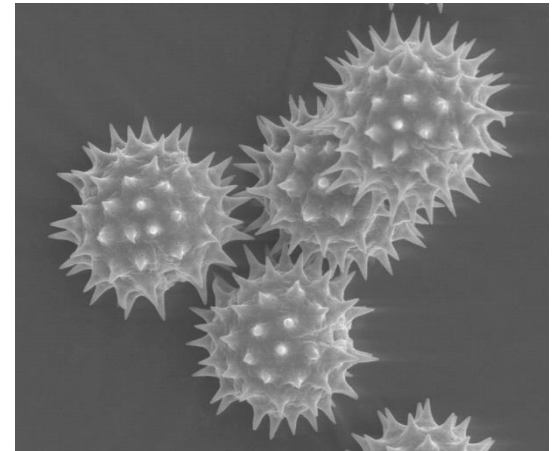
Ilse Breitwieser, Peter Heenan, and Aaron Wilton,
Allan Herbarium, Landcare Research, Lincoln,
New Zealand



Catching the criminals ...



Robbery and sawn off shotgun



Pollen on clothing of murder victim

Biosecurity Officer

“What is this *Hypericum* spreading on a hillside behind a beach near Napier?”



“Are these *Hypericum* plants on the Horizons RPMS list or NPPA and banned from sale?”



DOC Tier One monitoring and other field surveys

“Is this plant the rare wetland endemic
species *Hypericum rubicundulum*?”



“... or is it the similar looking but introduced and weedy *Hypericum humifusum*?”



Poisonous plants

“Three children ate some red berries and have been vomiting. What species are the berries?
Are they poisonous?”



“My horse vomited after eating the leaves off a tree.
What species is the tree and is it poisonous?”



Requests from EPA and MPI

“What is the correct name for *Hypericum polyphyllum*?

What other names are synonyms?

Biostatus - is this species present in New Zealand?”

3. *Hypericum polyphyllum* Boiss. & Balansa in Boiss., *Diagn. Pl. orient.* II, 5: 68 (1856); Boiss., *Fl. orient.* 1: 791 (1867); R.Keller in Engler & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.*, 2nd ed. 21: 178 (1925); Stefanoff in *God. Agr.-les. Fak. Univ. Sofiya* 11: 158 (1933), 12: 83 (1934), in *Pflanzenareale* 4(1): Karte 3a (1933); Robson in Davis, *Fl. Turkey* 2: 384, f. 12. 20 (1967), in *op. cit.* 10: 102 (1988), in *The Plantsman* 1: 193, f. 1 (1980), in Cullen et al., *Eur. Gdn. Fl.* 4: 62 (1995) in *adnot., pro parte omnes quoad typum*; Hagemann in *Flora* 183: 278, ff. 51, 52 (1989). Type: Turkey, İçel, “Habitat ad Tschaousli prope Mersina in Cilicia littoralis”, 1 June 1865 (fl), *Balansa 673* (G!-lectotype, selected here; BM!, E!, FR!, JE!, K!-isotypes).

Fig. 13; Map 1.

Hypericum macrocalyx Freyn in *Bull. Herb. Boiss.* 3: 103 (1895). Type: Turkey, Adana, Hadschin [Hadjin], “in pascuis Aitschukuru” [Ayçukuru], 30 June 1893 (fl), *Manissadjian 825* (G-lectotype, selected here; BASBG!, E!, JE!, K!, UPS!, W!, Z!-isotypes).

Hypericum hayekii Siehe [nomen; Hayek in *Ann. Hofmus. Wien* 28: 159 (1914), in *synon.*] ex R.Keller in Engler & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* 2nd ed. 21: 178 (1925); Stef. in *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1931: 32 (1931), in *God. Agr.-les. Fak. Univ. Sofiya* 11: 158 (1933), in *Pflanzenareale* 4(1): Karte 3a (1933). Type: Turkey, İçel, beim Dorfe Emirler unweit Mersin, May 1913 (fl), *Siehe 542* (G-holotype?; BM!, E!, Z!-isotypes).

Hypericum olympicum var. *viride* Stef. in *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1931: 31 (1931). Type: Turkey [Hatay], not cited; “common at high altitudes”, *Haradjian 2208* (K).

Hypericum olympicum var. *latifolium* Stef. in *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1931: 32 (1931), non Sims (1817). Type: Turkey, Hatay, Mount Amanus, summer 1906 (fl), *Haradjian 393* (K!-holotype; E, W!-isotypes).

Hypericum olympicum var. *prostratum* Stef. in *Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew* 1931: 32 (1931). Type: Turkey, Hatay, Amanus, Kusliyi Dag, 1500-1950 m, August 1908 (fl), *Haradjian 2501* (K!-holotype).

Hypericum polyphyllum subsp. *polyphyllum* – N.Robson in Davis, *Fl. Turkey* 2: 394, f. 12.20 (1967); *op. cit.* 10: 102 (1988); Greuter, Burdet & Long, *Med.-Checkl.* 3: 270 (1980) sub *olympicum* aggr.

Hypericum olympicum sensu Thiébaud, *Fl. Lib.-Syr.* 1: 140 (1936); Mousterde, *Nouv. Fl. Liban Syrie* 2: 552 (1970).

Hypericum olympicum forma *macrocalyx* (Freyn) N.Robson in *Plantsman* 1: 196 + Addenda (1980), in Davis, *Fl. Turkey* 10: 102 (1988); Sorger in *Stappia* 54: 85, f. 133 and 86, f. 134 (1998).

These questions have in common needing to know

- Correct name
- Synonymy
- Biostatus
- Distribution & habitats
- Identification
- Relationships
- Images

Allan Herbarium



Taxonomy, nomenclature and diagnostic tools

New Zealand
http://dx.do

RESEARCH ARTICLE

A review of the fern genus *Sticherus* (Gleicheniaceae) in New Zealand with confirmation of two new species records

PJ Brownsey^{a*}, R Ewans^b, B Rance^c, S Walls^d and LR Perrie^{a,e}

^aMuseum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, Wellington, New Zealand; ^bDepartment of Conservation, Te Anau Area Office, Te Anau, New Zealand; ^cDepartment of Conservation, Science and Technical G Invercargill, New Zealand; ^dDepartment of Conservation, Golden Bay Area Office, Takaka, New Zealand; ^eSchool of Biological Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand

New Zealand Journal of Botany, 2008, Vol. 46: 87–100
0028-825X/08/4601-0087 © The Royal Society of New Zealand 2008

Generic placement in *Lobelia* and revised taxonomy for New Zealand species previously in *Hypsela* and *Isotoma* (Lobeliaceae)

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Allan Herbarium
Landcare Research
PO Box 40
Lincoln 7640, New Zealand

E. B. KNOX
Indiana University Herbarium
Department of Biology

lineage was *L. ionantha* (the new name for *Hypsela rivalis*), a mid-elevation species that occupies sites east of the Alpine Fault. A new North Island endemic *L. carens* is distinguished from *L. ionantha* by its usually hairy stems, leaves, and flower parts, and smaller flowers that lack purple-violet markings. The two newly named South Island species that occur west of the Alpine Fault evidently evolved from a common ancestral species that is inferred to have

Gingidia grisea (Apiaceae), a new species from north-east Otago, South Island, New Zealand

P. B. HEENAN
Allan Herbarium
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Lincoln 8152, New Zealand

Abstract A new north-east Otago endemic, *Gingidia grisea*, is described. *G. grisea* is segregated from *G. montana* and is distinguished from that spe-

There are two additional species of *Gingidia* endemic to Australia (Dawson 1976; Powell 1999). *G. montana* (J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.) J.W.Da indigenous to New Zealand and Australia. The presence of an unnamed entity aff *G. montana* was first recognised by B. Pat comm.) in the 1980s, and subsequently in an account of the natural history of the area (Peat & Patrick 1995). Plants and specimens of this new entity were appa...

Taxonomic notes on the New Zealand flora: the status of *Schizaea australis* and *S. fistulosa*, and lectotypes in Lygodiaceae and Schizaeaceae

PJ Brownsey* and LR Perrie

Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, Wellington, New Zealand
(Received 8 August 2012; accepted 10 October 2012)

The status of *Schizaea australis* and *S. fistulosa* in New Zealand has been uncertain. The results of a morphological analysis of 66 herbarium collections assigned to *S. australis* or *S. fistulosa* are presented here to show that two separate species are found in New Zealand, and that hybrids may occur in a few places where their distributions overlap. Lectotypes are also chosen for four

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Diversity of *Brassica* (Brassicaceae) species naturalised in Canterbury, New Zealand

P. B. HEENAN
R. G. FITZJOHN
M. J. DAWSON
CSIRO PUBLISHING

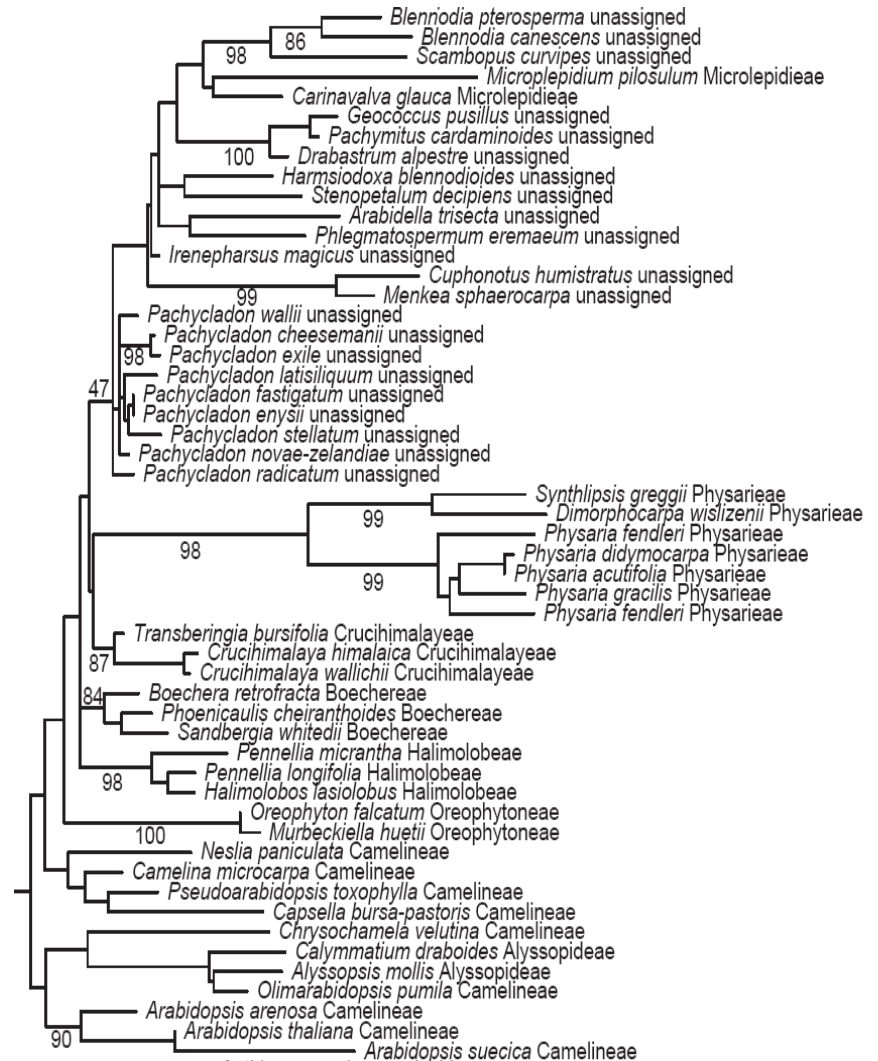
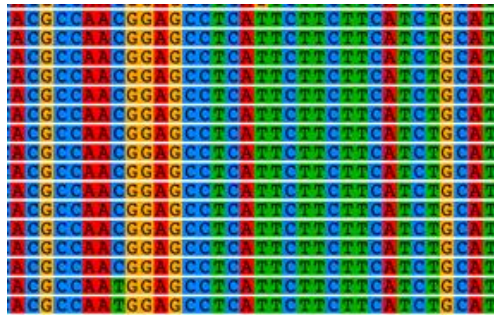
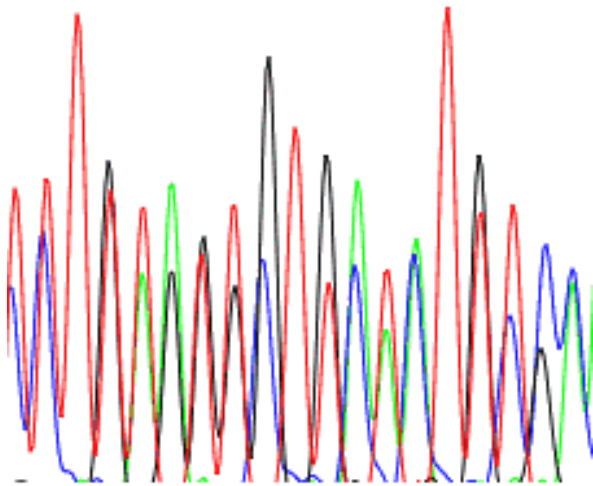
www.publish.csiro.au/journals/asb

hybridisation. One plant has a flow cytometry profile and a high percentage of malformed pollen that is consistent with being the putative interspecific

Australian Systematic Botany, 21, 387–422

Phylogenetic analyses and DNA diagnostics

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 Phe Val Val *** Tyr Val G
 260 270



Why is knowledge of the plants in New Zealand important?

- Conservation

- threatened species management
- important ecosystems
- circa 450 unnamed flowering plants

- Biosecurity

- MPI Border
- Regional Pest Management Strategies
- National Pest Plant Accord

- Research

- e.g., Marsden research on moa diets (leaf cuticle, pollen, DNA) and human colonisation (seeds, pollen) of New Zealand
- e.g., biocontrol – species relationships, insect/pathogen hosts

Dynamic not static – additions to the New Zealand flora

- New records and species
 - Moss - *Tayloria tasmanica* – Stewart Island (2013)
 - Flowering plant - *Centrolepis glabra* – central South Island (2013)
 - Grass - *Piptochaetium depressum* – Banks Peninsula (2012)
 - Ferns - *Sticherus tener* and *S. urceolatus* – western South Island (2013)
 - Flowering plants – *Lepidium* revision & *Gingidia* sp. nov.
- Naturalised plant records
 - c. 1,000 new records since 1988 (25 years)
- New distributional information
 - *Dicksonia fibrosa* naturalised in Auckland (2013)
 - *Nassella trichotoma* in south Canterbury (2013)

Traditional New Zealand Floras

98 16. JUNCACEAE JUNCUS

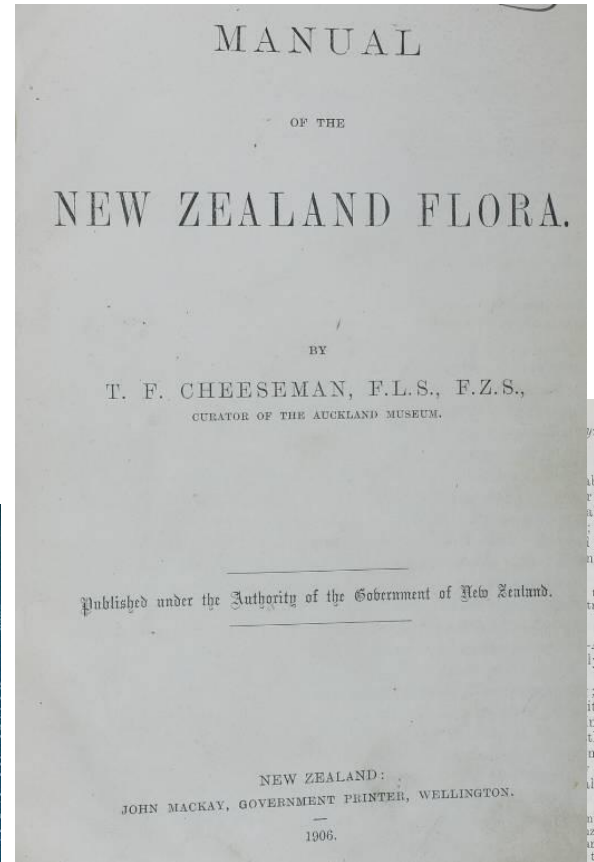
19. *J. distegus* Edgar *N.Z. J. Bot.* 2, 1964, 183.
Small clumps; rhizome short. Stems 25–75 cm × 0.75–1.5 mm, wiry, dull green or reddish, pith interrupted in a regular pattern by very small cavities. Inflorescence of 2 clusters, one pressed against stem, one on a slender branch. Stamens 3–4. Capsule 2.5–3 mm long, often > tepals.
N., S., Ch. Scattered throughout in damp places, sometimes on drier grassy slopes.

20. *J. gregiflorus* L. A. S. Johnson *Contr. N.S.W. Nat. Herb.* 3, 1963, 243. Fig. 17
Tightly packed clumps; rhizome short. Stems 60–200 cm × (1)–2–3 mm, wiry, bright green, smooth, shining, pith usually interrupted. Inflorescence very variable, few- to many-flowered, open and branched or a compact head. Stamens 3. Capsule 1.5–2–(2.3) mm long, usually < tepals.
K., N., S., St., Ch. Very common throughout in damp ground. (Australia)

J. gregiflorus is variable in clump diameter, stem height and type of head and is confused with several spp. It differs from *J. distegus* and *J. pauciflorus* in having capsules usually < tepals, and from *J. usophorus* and *J. umbellata* in its bright green smooth stems (not glaucous and ridged). *J. gregiflorus* has more wiry stems than *J. giffus* and its lower inflorescence branches are erect. The most widely occurring and abundant of the indigenous leafless spp. A troublesome weed of damp pastures; sometimes grazed. Formerly well-grown material of this sp. proved the most durable and satisfactory for thatching.

21. *J. pallidus* R. Br. *Prodr.* 1810, 258.
Very tall and robust; rhizome short. Stems 1–2 m × 3–8 mm, light green, pith continuous. Inflorescence large, effuse or compact, with numerous light coloured flowers. Stamens 6. Capsule 3–3.5 mm long, distinctly > tepals.
N., S., St., Ch. Throughout, usually not far from the coast; damp places. (Australia)

J. pallidus is not so robust as *J. procerus* (which has interrupted pith). It may resemble large forms of *J. effusus* but has harder stems, less cobwebby pith, erect lower inflorescence-branches and



December-January.

4. *PACHYCLADON*, Hook. f.
A short stout depressed alpine herb, clothed with stellate pubescence. Rootstock long, thick and fleshy. Leaves small, rosulate. Flowers small, white. Sepals equal. Petals with long claws. Stamens free, toothless. Pod laterally compressed, linear-oblong; valves boat-shaped, keeled, not winged; nerves obscure; septum imperfect. Seeds 3–5 in each cell, obovoid; funicles short. Cotyledons incumbent.

The genus consists of a single species, confined to the southern portion of the colony. Sir J. D. Hooker remarks that in technical characters it is intermediate between the tribes *Sisymbriaceae* and *Lepidaceae*, but is probably referable to the latter.

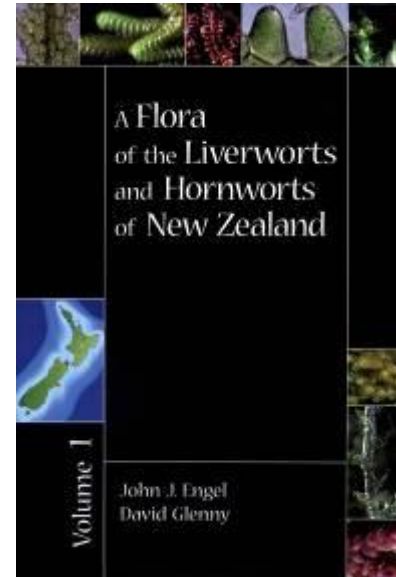
1. *P. novae-zealandiae*, Hook. f. *Handb. N.Z. Fl.* 724.—Root very long, fusiform, stout and fleshy, as thick as the finger, in old specimens branched above, crowned with a dense rosette of imbricating radical leaves. Leaves $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 in. long; blade oblong, pinnately lobed, gradually narrowed into a short flat petiole, clothed with stellate pubescence. Cauline leaves few, smaller, digitately lobed. Peduncles numerous, springing from below the leaves and

Traditional New Zealand Floras in progress



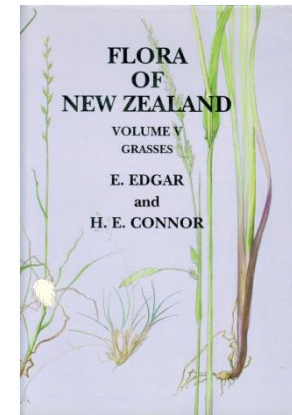
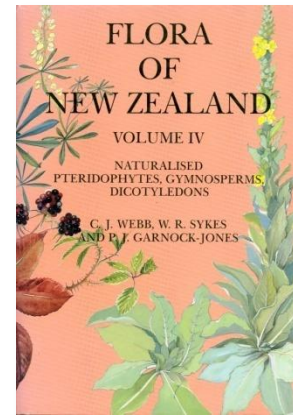
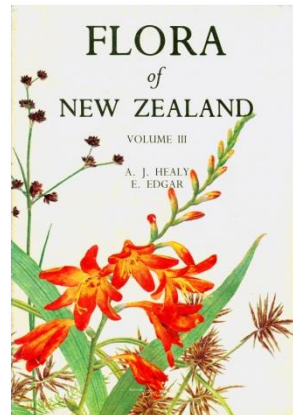
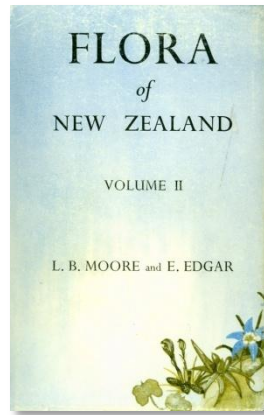
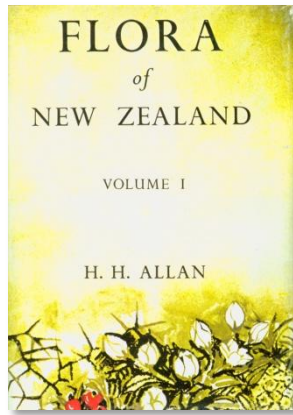
Moss Flora - Allan Fife & Jessica Beever

- 516 species in 202 genera and 60 families
- Illustrations for all species (Rebecca Wagstaff)

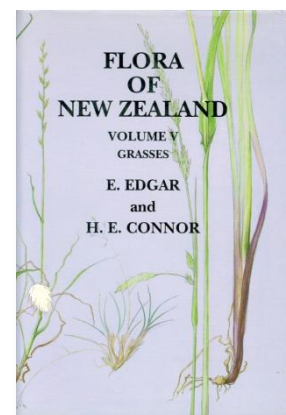
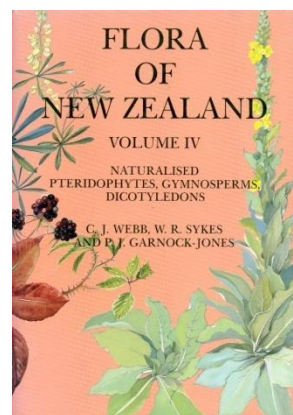
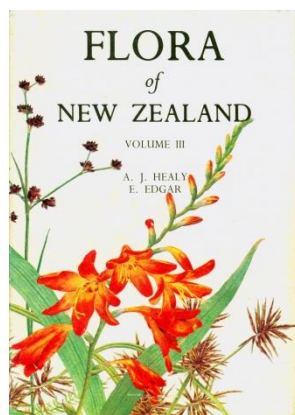
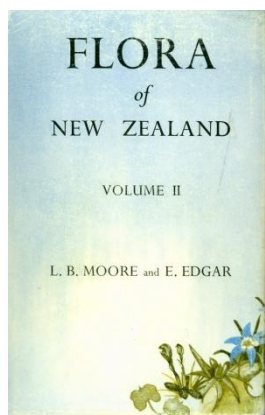
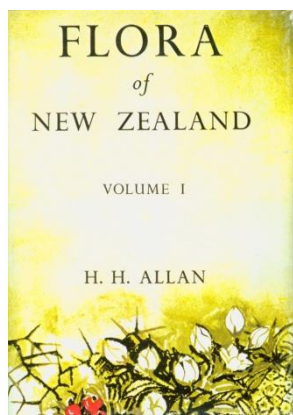


Liverwort and Hornwort Flora – David Glenny & John Engel

- Three volumes
- 1/3 of the 600 species
- First liverwort Flora for a southern hemisphere region



Limitations of traditional Floras...



Volume	Printed	Est. Entries Current	NZ flora Covered	Est. Collection Growth (CHR)
1	1961	65%	75%	4.4x
2	1970	83%	76%	2.5x
3	1980	88%	75%	3.0x
4	1988	94%	68%	1.5x
5	2000	97%	87%	1.1x

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Small clumps; rhizome short. Stems 25–75 cm × 0.75–1.5 mm, wiry, dull green or reddish, pith interrupted in a regular pattern by very small cavities. Inflorescence of 2 clusters, one pressed against stem, one on a slender branch. Stamens 3–4. Capsule 2.5–3 mm long, often > tepals.

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Fig. 17

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J. gregiflorus has more wiry stems than *J. effusus* and its lower inflorescence branches are erect. The most widely occurring and abundant of the indigenous leafless spp. A troublesome weed of damp pastures; sometimes grazed. Formerly well-grown material of this sp. proved the most durable and satisfactory for thatching.

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    in having capsules usually < tepals, and from
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  <Paragraph>The most widely occurring and abundant of the indigenous leafless spp. A troublesome weed of
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Flora of New Zealand Series

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Preface

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Parent: [Section GENUINI](#)

20. *J. gregiflorus* L. A. S. Johnson *Contr. N.S.W. Nat. Herb.* 3, 1963, 243.

Fig. 17

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Ngā Tipu o Aotearoa
- New Zealand Plants
Manaaki Whenua - Landcare Research DATABASES

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Juncus gregiflorus L.A.S.Johnson (1963)

kingdom: *Plantae* Division: *Magnoliophyta* class: *Liliopsida* order: *Juncales* family: *Juncaceae* genus: *Juncus*

NAME SEARCH
COLLECTION SEARCH
DESCRIPTION SEARCH
IMAGE SEARCH
LITERATURE SEARCH

Details Synonyms Substrata Collections Distribution Description Images Keys Literature Report Lists

DETAILS

Name Status: Preferred Name
Place of Publication: Johnson, L.A.S. 1963: New Species of Juncus in Australia and New Zealand. Contributions from the New South Wales National Herbarium 2: 241-244.
Publication Page: 243
Rank: species
Treatment Article: Johnson, L.A.S. & Wilson, K.L. 2000: Juncus edgariae - a new species from New Zealand. Telopea 9(2): 389-402.
This name is governed by the ICBN.
This name has been misappplied as *Juncus sarophorus* sensu Moore & Edgar
LSID: URN:LSID:landcareresearch.co.nz/Flora:IDBA2234-6F30-4C28-86F5-4C1C138619EA

Current Date: 29 Apr 2011

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- [Partners in the Flora](#)
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Next generation of Floras....

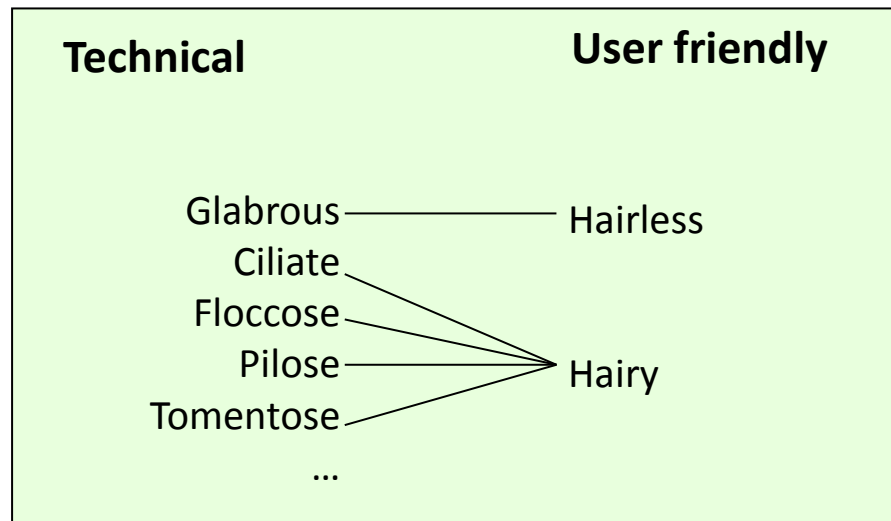
- Up-to-date, based on new systematic research
- Dynamic, electronically based
- Available in variety of forms
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Atomic, highly linked data

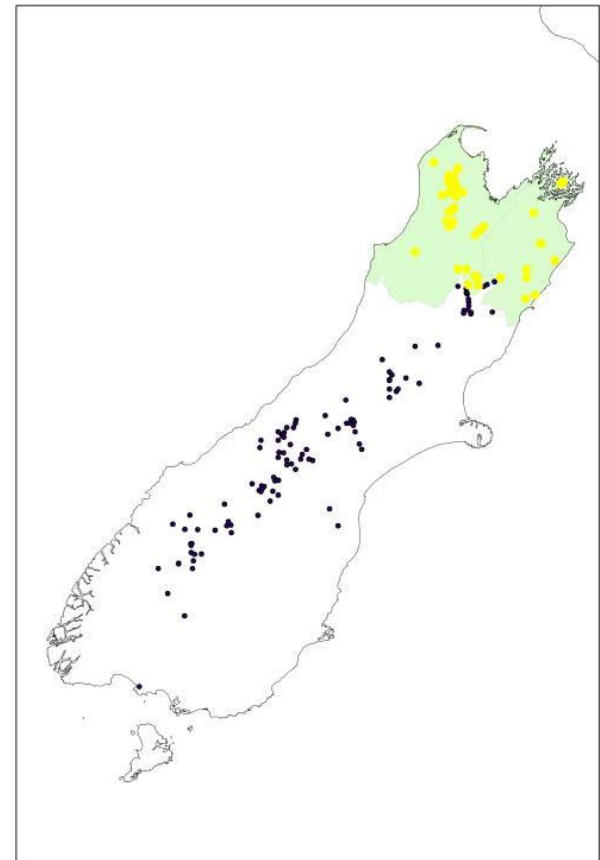
- New research

- Data linked to specimen

Example: Pubescence

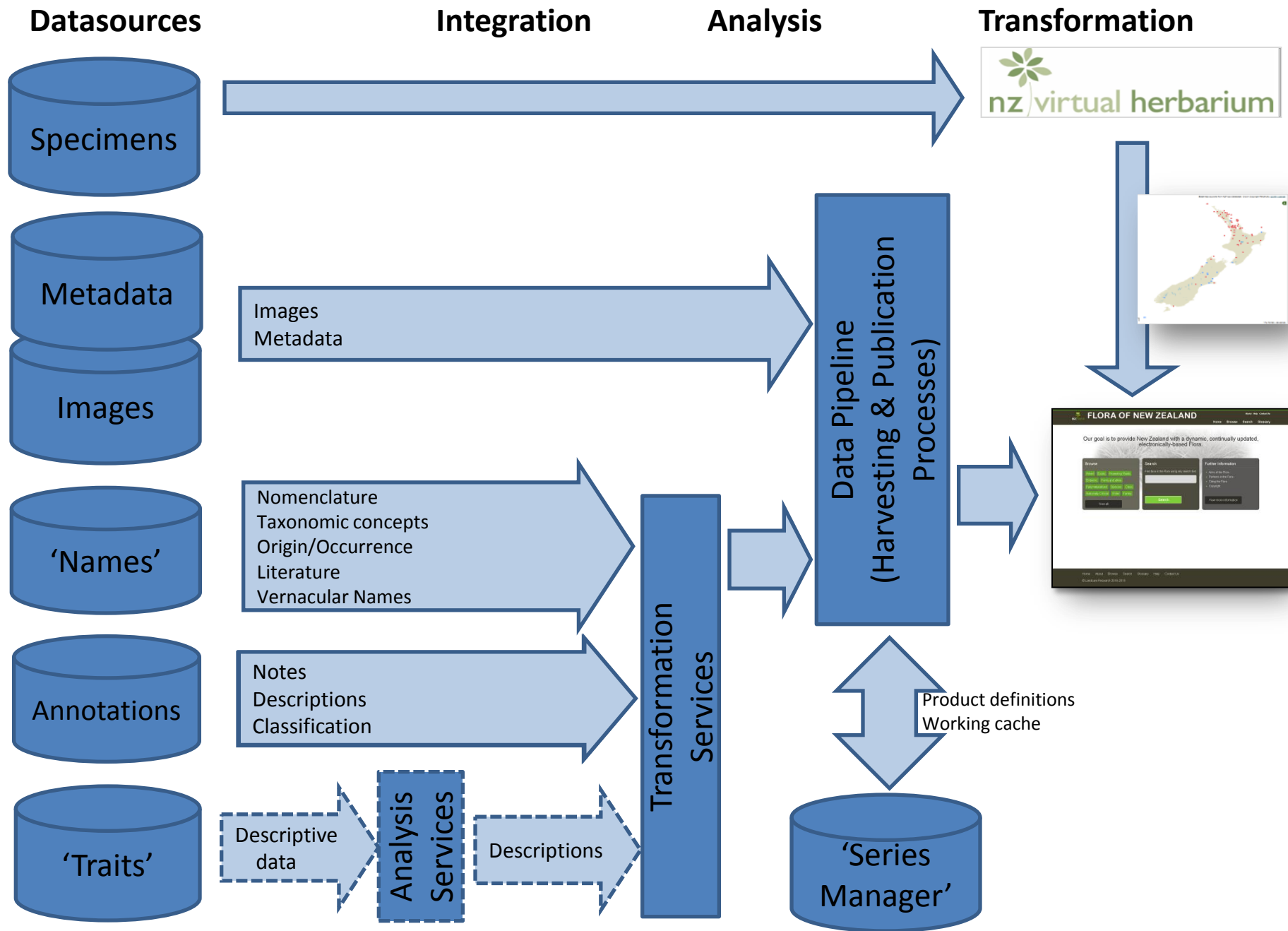


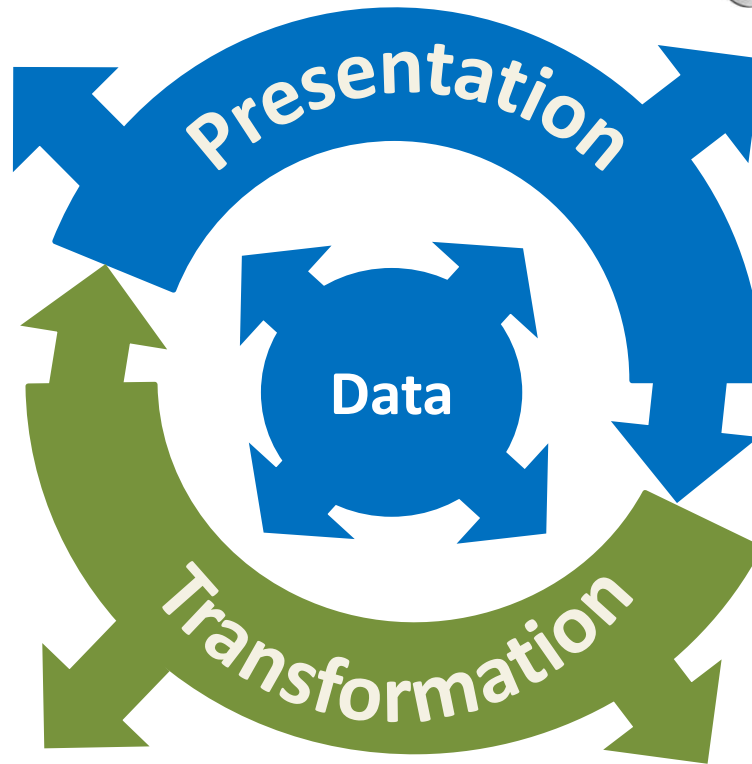
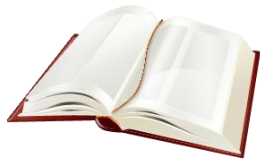
Specimen	Terminal stem diameter (mm)
1	2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 3.7, 3.9
2	6.5
3	4.0
4	1.6, 2.9, 4.4
5	1.3
6	5.8
7	8.7, 10.5
8	9.6, 10.5, 11.3
...	...



New Zealand: 1.3 – 11.3

Nelson/Marlborough: 4 – 11.3





Raw

Parsed

```
{
  "TaxonName": "Hypericum androsaemum L.",
  "Description": "Shrub, not rhizomatous, up to 1.5 m high. Stems spreading, terete, 2-lined, black glands absent or rarely present and sparse. Leaves 35.0-100.0 mm long, 20.0-67.0 mm wide, ovate, broadly ovate, ovate-oblong or elliptic-ovate, glabrous, reticulate tertiary veins absent; pellucid glands inconspicuous; black glands usually absent or present but sparse; apex acute, subacute, obtuse or rounded, mucro less than 0.1 mm long; margin entire; base cordate or truncate; sessile. Inflorescence terminal, in cymes, flowers 2-9, corolla 15.0-25.0 mm diam. Pedicels 10.0-30.0 mm long. Bracteoles 0.4-0.7 mm long, 0.3-0.4 mm wide, triangular or triangular-ovate, apex obtuse. Sepals 5, 7.0-12.0 mm long, 3.5-7.5 mm wide, unequal, accrescent, reflexed when mature, ovate, broadly ovate, elliptic-ovate or elliptic-oblong; pellucid glands present; black glands absent or present but sparse; apex subacute, obtuse or rounded; margin entire. Petals 8.0-10.0 mm long, 5.0-5.5 mm wide, more or less equals sepals, ovate, elliptic, ovate-elliptic or obovate, pale yellow, black glands absent, caducous after anthesis. Stamens in 5 bundles, 77-110, 6.5-11.0 mm long, equal or greater than petals; anthers 0.5-0.8 mm long, anther gland orange-brown. Ovary c. 4.5 mm long, 3.5-4.0 mm wide, broad ovoid. Styles 3, 2.5-4.0 mm long, shorter than ovary. Fruit baccate, 8.5-12.0 mm long, 8.0-12.0 mm wide, globose, red, becoming black, indehiscent. Seeds 0.9-1.2 mm long, 0.4-0.5 mm wide, oblong, terete but asymmetric with protruding gland, red-brown to brown, apices obtuse or rounded.",
  "Recognition": "A shrub or subshrub with terete and 2-lined stems, the leaves often with reddish blotches, small (8.0-10.0 mm long) petals that are equal to or slightly longer than the sepals, 3 styles (2.5-4.0 mm long) that are half the length of the ovary, and the fruit being indehiscent, fleshy and black. The leaves usually lack black glands, but very rarely some plants have small groups of black glands scattered over the abaxial surface. This species and H. x inodorum are the only naturalised species with fleshy fruit. H. x inodorum is distinguished by petals 1.5-2.0 times length of sepals, styles much longer (12.0-12.5 mm long) than the ovary, fruit bright red, and outer sepals broadly ovate.",
  "Habitat": "A common weed in higher rainfall areas where it occurs in open forest, forest margins, scrub and other secondary growth, waste places and garden surrounds.",
  "Distribution": "North Island: Northland, Auckland, Taranaki, Volcanic Plateau, Southern North Island. South Island: Western Nelson, Sounds Nelson, Westland, Canterbury, Otago, Southland, Fiordland. Chatham Islands, Stewart Island, Campbell Island.",
  "Author": "P.B. Heenan (2010)",
  "FactsheetURL": "http://www.nzflora.info/factsheet/taxon/Hypericum_androsaemum.html",
  "Copyright": "© Landcare Research 2010 - 2013"
```


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- Recently published work
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Ferns

- New family treatments of indigenous and naturalised species. To date:
 - Australian species recognised as indigenous to New Zealand
 - new species named
 - species boundaries clarified
 - names typified

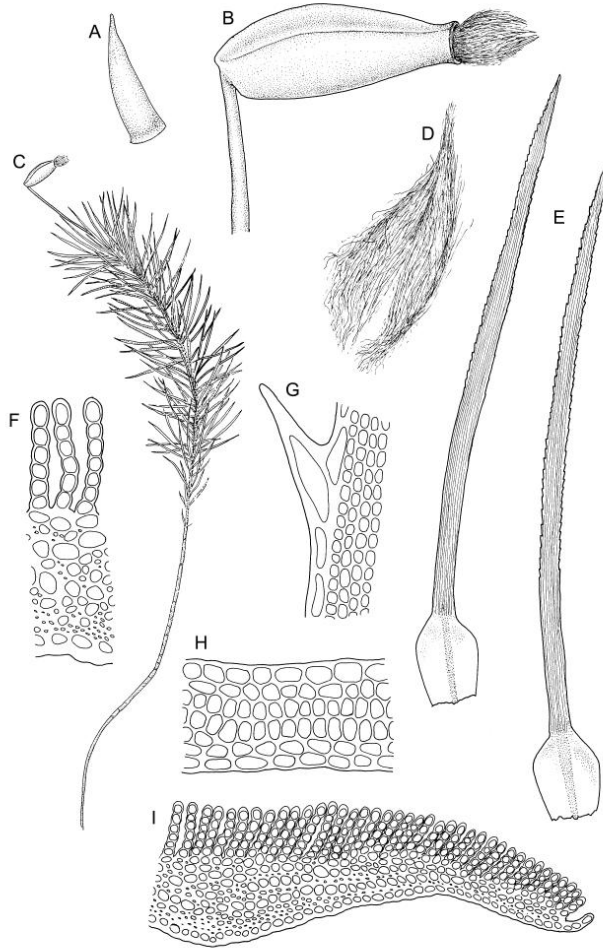


Leon Perrie and Patrick Brownsey



Moss Flora: decision to publish in eFlora

- Statement of the current knowledge
- Identification keys
- Identification of knowledge gaps
- Illustrations of 516 species in 65 families



Dawsonia superba
Drawn by Rebecca Wagstaff





Veronica tubata



Veronica lilliputiana



Veronica hulkeana



Veronica elliptica



Veronica cupressoides



Veronica hookeriana



Veronica tetragona



Veronica salicifolia



Veronica chionohebe



Veronica raoulii



Veronica venustula



Phil Garnock-Jones

Our goal is to provide New Zealand with a dynamic, continually updated, electronically-based Flora.

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[Nationally Critical](#) [Order](#) [Family](#)

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Available Filters

Profiles

General (22)

Weed (2)

Taxonomic Rank

Species (19)

Subspecies (2)

Genus (1)

Botanical Group

Flowering Plants (22)

Vascular Plants (22)

Management Status

Environmental Weed (2)

Regional Pest (2)

Nationally Critical (1)

Naturally uncommon (1)

Origin

Exotic (16)

Indigenous (Non-endemic) (3)

Indigenous (Endemic) (2)

Origin uncertain (1)

Occurrence

Fully Naturalised (14)

Casual (2)

Present in wild (1)

Author

P.B. Heenan (2010) (21)

Hypericum

Search

Found 22 result(s)

Hypericum xinodorum Mill.

Shrub, not rhizomatous, up to 2 m high. Stems spreading, terete, 2-lined, black glands absent. Leaves 25.0–75.0 mm long, 9.0–40.0 mm wide, ovate-elliptic, ovate-oblong or narrowly ovate, glabrous, reticulate tertiary veins visible; pellucid glands present; black glands absent; apex subacute or obtuse, often mucronulate; margin entire; base obtuse or amplexicaul; sessile. Inflorescence terminal, in cymes, flowers 5–12, corolla 25–45 mm diam. Pedicels 10.0–28.0 mm long. Bracteoles 1.8–3.5 mm long, 0.2–0.5 mm wide, lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, apex acuminate.

Sepals 5, 4.0–9.0 mm long, 1.9–3.7 mm wide, accrescent, ovate or ovate-oblong; pellucid glands present; black glands absent; apex acute; margin entire. Petals 20.0–22.0 mm long, longer than sepals, ovate, medium yellow, black glands absent, caducous after anthesis. Stamens in 5 bundles, 180–200, 10.0–23.0 mm long, variable in length, equal to or shorter than petals; anthers 0.5–0.8 mm long, anther gland yellow. Ovary 4.5–6.5 mm long, 3.0–5.0 mm wide, ovoid. Styles 3, 12.0–12.5 mm long, longer than ovary. Fruit baccate, 7.0–13.0 mm long, 7.0–8.0 mm wide, ovoid or ellipsoid-ovoid, shining red, ± dehiscent. Seeds 0.9–1.0 mm long, c. 0.3 mm wide, narrow ovoid or narrowly ovoid, terete, brown.

Magnoliopsida > Malpighiales > Hypericaceae > Hypericum

*Hypericum androsaemum* L.

Shrub, not rhizomatous, up to 1.5 m high. Stems spreading, terete, 2-lined, black glands absent or rarely present and sparse. Leaves 35.0–100.0 mm long, 20.0–67.0 mm wide, ovate, broadly ovate, ovate-oblong or elliptic-ovate, glabrous, reticulate tertiary veins absent; pellucid glands inconspicuous; black glands usually absent or present but sparse; apex acute, subacute, obtuse or rounded, mucro less than 0.1 mm long; margin entire; base cordate or truncate; sessile. Inflorescence terminal, in cymes, flowers 2–9, corolla 15.0–25.0 mm diam. Pedicels 10.0–30.0 mm long. Bracteoles 0.4–0.7 mm long, 0.3–0.4 mm wide, triangular or triangular-ovate, apex obtuse. Sepals 5, 7.0–12.0 mm long, 3.5–7.5 mm wide, unequal, accrescent, reflexed when mature, ovate, broadly ovate, elliptic-ovate or elliptic-oblong; pellucid glands present; black glands absent or present but sparse; apex subacute, obtuse or rounded; margin entire. Petals 8.0–10.0 mm long, 5.0–5.5 mm wide, more or less equals sepals, ovate, elliptic, ovate-elliptic or obovate, pale yellow, black glands absent, caducous after anthesis. Stamens in 5 bundles, 77–110, 6.5–11.0 mm long, equal or greater than petals; anthers 0.5–0.8 mm long, anther gland orange-brown. Ovary c. 4.5 mm long, 3.5–4.0 mm wide, broad ovoid. Styles 3, 2.5–4.0 mm long, shorter than ovary. Fruit baccate, 8.5–12.0 mm long, 8.0–12.0 mm wide, globose, red, becoming black, indehiscent. Seeds 0.9–1.2 mm long, 0.4–0.5 mm wide, oblong, terete but asymmetric with protruding gland, red-brown to brown, apices obtuse or rounded.

Magnoliopsida > Malpighiales > Hypericaceae > Hypericum

*Hypericum calycinum* L.

Shrub, strongly rhizomatous, up to 0.8 m high. Stems upright, quadrangular, 4-lined, black glands absent. Leaves 30.0–100.0 mm long, 11.0–25.0 mm wide, narrowly ovate, elliptic, ovate-elliptic or ovate-oblong, glabrous, reticulate tertiary veins visible; pellucid glands absent; black glands usually absent or rarely present but in small and scattered groups; apex subacute or obtuse; margin entire; base cuneate, obtuse or rounded; sessile. Inflorescence



Browse

Select values from the following categories to filter the result list.

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Taxonomic Rank (1)		
Botanical Group (2)		
Management Status (2)		
Origin (1)		
Occurrence (1)		
Author (1)		

Applied Filters	Origin = Exotic	Management Status = Environmental Weed	Rank = species	Author = P.B. Heenan (2010)
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[Click an applied filter to remove it.](#)

Found 2 result(s)

Hypericum androsaemum L.

Shrub, not rhizomatous, up to 1.5 m high. Stems spreading, terete, 2-lined, black glands absent or rarely present and sparse. Leaves 35.0–100.0 mm long, 20.0–67.0 mm wide, ovate, broadly ovate, ovate-oblong or elliptic-ovate, glabrous, reticulate tertiary veins absent; pellucid glands inconspicuous; black glands usually absent or present but sparse; apex acute, subacute, obtuse or rounded, mucro less than 0.1 mm long; margin entire; base cordate or truncate; sessile. Inflorescence terminal, in cymes, flowers 2–9, corolla 15.0–25.0 mm diam. Pedicels 10.0–30.0 mm long. Bracteoles 0.4–0.7 mm long, 0.3–0.4 mm wide, triangular or triangular-ovate, apex obtuse. Sepals 5, 7.0–12.0 mm long, 3.5–7.5 mm wide, unequal, accrescent, reflexed when mature, ovate, broadly ovate, elliptic-ovate or elliptic-oblong; pellucid glands present; black glands absent or present but sparse; apex subacute, obtuse or rounded; margin entire. Petals 8.0–10.0 mm long, 5.0–5.5 mm wide, more or less equals sepals, ovate, elliptic, ovate-elliptic or obovate, pale yellow, black glands absent, caducous after anthesis. Stamens in 5 bundles, 77–110, 6.5–11.0 mm long, equal or greater than petals; anthers 0.5–0.8 mm long, anther gland orange-brown. Ovary c. 4.5 mm long, 3.5–4.0 mm wide, broad ovoid. Styles 3, 2.5–4.0 mm long, shorter than ovary. Fruit baccate, 8.5–12.0 mm long, 8.0–12.0 mm wide, globose, red, becoming black, indehiscent. Seeds 0.9–1.2 mm long, 0.4–0.5 mm wide, oblong, terete but asymmetric with protruding gland, red-brown to brown, apices obtuse or rounded.

[Magnoliopsida](#) > [Malpighiales](#) > [Hypericaceae](#) > [Hypericum](#)



Hypericum perforatum L.

Herbaceous perennial, woody stock, rhizomatous, up to 1 m high. Stems erect, up to 5.3 mm diam., terete, 2-lined, black glands present on lines, sparse. Leaves 7.0–27.0 mm long, 1.0–9.0 mm wide, elliptic-oblong, lanceolate, linear-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, glabrous, reticulate tertiary veins absent; pellucid glands numerous; black glands intramarginal; apex acute, subacute or obtuse; margin entire; base attenuate, cuneate or obtuse; petiole 0.2–0.5 mm long. Inflorescence terminal, sessile, of cymes, flowers 2–15, corolla 9.0–27.0 mm diam. Pedicels 1.2–10.0 mm long. Bracteoles



Flora of New Zealand > Taxa > Magnoliopsida > Malpighiales > Hypericaceae > Hypericum > androsaemum

Author(s): P.B. Heenan (2010)



Classification
Description
Recognition
Distribution
Habitat
Biostatus
First Record
Phenology
Images
Bibliography
Links

Hypericum androsaemum L.

Classification

Class	<i>Magnoliopsida</i> Brongn.
Order	<i>Malpighiales</i> Martius
Family	<i>Hypericaceae</i> Jussieu
Genus	<i>Hypericum</i> L.

Nomenclature

Scientific Name:	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i> L., <i>Sp. Pl.</i> , 784 (1753)
Synonymy:	Lectotype: Herb. Clifford: 380, <i>Hypericum</i> 4, BM-000646805 (Robson 1985).

Vernacular Name(s): tutsan



Hypericum androsaemum flowering plant with developing fruit. © Landcare Research 2010

Other Profiles



Weed

Taxa

Hypericum xinodeorum
Hypericum calycinum
Hypericum canariense
Hypericum gramineum
Hypericum henryi
Hypericum humifusum
Hypericum tutsanifolium

Description

Shrub, not rhizomatous, up to 1.5 m high. Stems spreading, terete, 2-lined, black glands absent or rarely present and sparse. Leaves 35.0–100.0 mm long, 20.0–67.0 mm wide, ovate, broadly ovate, ovate-oblong or elliptic-ovate, glabrous, reticulate tertiary veins absent; pellucid glands inconspicuous; black glands usually absent or present but sparse; apex acute, subacute, obtuse or rounded, mucro less than 0.1 mm long; margin entire; base cordate or truncate; sessile. Inflorescence terminal, in cymes, flowers 2–9, corolla 15.0–25.0 mm diam. Pedicels 10.0–30.0 mm long. Bracteoles 0.4–0.7 mm long, 0.3–0.4 mm wide, triangular or triangular-ovate, apex obtuse. Sepals 5, 7.0–12.0 mm long, 3.5–7.5 mm wide, unequal, accrescent, reflexed when mature, ovate, broadly ovate, elliptic-ovate or elliptic-oblong; pellucid glands present; black glands absent or present but sparse; apex subacute, obtuse or rounded; margin entire. Petals 8.0–10.0 mm long, 5.0–5.5 mm wide, more or less equals sepals, ovate, elliptic, ovate-elliptic or obovate, pale yellow, black glands absent, caducous after anthesis. Stamens in 5 bundles, 77–110, 6.5–11.0 mm long, equal or greater than petals; anthers 0.5–0.8 mm long, anther gland orange-brown. Ovary c. 4.5 mm long, 3.5–4.0 mm wide, broad ovoid. Styles 3, 2.5–4.0 mm long, shorter than ovary. Fruit baccate, 8.5–12.0 mm long, 8.0–12.0 mm wide, globose, red, becoming black, indehiscent. Seeds 0.9–1.2 mm long, 0.4–0.5 mm wide, oblong, terete but asymmetric with protruding gland, red-brown to brown, apices obtuse or rounded.

Recognition

A shrub or subshrub with terete and 2-lined stems, the leaves often with reddish blotches, small (8.0–10.0 mm long) petals that are equal to or slightly longer than the sepals, 3 styles (2.5–4.0 mm long) that are half the length of the ovary, and the fruit being indehiscent, fleshy and black. The leaves usually lack black glands, but very rarely some plants have small groups of black glands scattered over the abaxial surface. This species and *H. xinodeorum* are the only naturalised species with fleshy fruit. *H. xinodeorum* is distinguished by petals 1.5–2.0 times length of sepals, styles much longer (12.0–12.5 mm long) than the ovary, fruit bright red, and outer sepals broadly ovate.

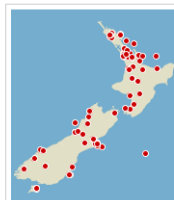
Flora of New Zealand > Taxa > Magnoliopsida > Malpighiales > Hypericaceae > Hypericum > androsaemum

Other Profiles

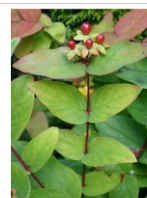


General

Hypericum androsaemum L.

Common name(s): tutsan**Family:** *Hypericaceae* Jussieu **Origin:** South and West Europe**New Zealand Distribution:** North Island, South Island, Stewart Island, Chatham Islands, Campbell Island**Habitat:** bank, cliff, coast, forest, forest edge, gorge, gravel, gully, hill, lake margin, lowland, margin, moist, open, pasture, riparian, roadside, rock outcrop, sand, shaded, shrubland, slope, stone, terrace, track, wasteland**Phenology:** Flowering: Summer; Fruiting: Autumn.**Dispersal:** Seed**Management Status:** Biosecurity New Zealand (2008); Biosecurity New Zealand (2012); Biosecurity New Zealand (4 Aug 2011); Howell (2008)**Toxicity:** Connor (1977)Distribution from the
NZ Virtual Herbarium.
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Recognition

- a small long-lived shrub usually growing up to 1 m tall with slender, somewhat woody, slightly winged stems.
- its green or reddish leaves are oppositely arranged, hairless, and either stalkless or stem-clasping.
- its flowers (1.5-3 cm across) have five yellow petals and five greenish-coloured sepals that are almost the same size.
- its fleshy berries (7-12 mm across) are initially green in colour but turn red and then purplish or blackish as they mature.

[From: Environmental Weeds of Australia]

Links

[Weeds Key](#) – interactive key to the weed species of New Zealand

References

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<http://www.biosecurityperformance.maf.govt.nz/>
- Biosecurity New Zealand (4 Aug 2011) Unwanted Organisms Register.
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- Connor, H.E. 1977: The Poisonous Plants in New Zealand. 2 edition. Government Printer, Wellington.
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BACK TO TOP



Classification

Description

Recognition

Distribution

Habitat

Biostatus

First Record

Phenology

Images

Bibliography

Links

Other Profiles



Weed

Taxa

Hypericum xinodorum

Hypericum calycinum

Hypericum canariense

Hypericum gramineum

Hypericum henryi

Hypericum humifusum

Hypericum ...

Hypericum androsaemum L.

Classification

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Order	Malpighiales Martius
Family	Hypericaceae Jussieu
Genus	Hypericum L.

Nomenclature

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Synonymy: Lectotype: Herb. Clifford: 380, Hypericum 4, BM-000646805 (Robson 1985).

Vernacular Name(s): tutsan



Hypericum androsaemum flowering plant with developing fruit. © Landcare Research 2010

Description

Shrub, not rhizomatous, up to 1.5 m high. Stems spreading, terete, 2-lined, black glands absent or rarely present and sparse. Leaves 35.0–100.0 mm long, 20.0–67.0 mm wide, ovate, broadly ovate, ovate-oblong or elliptic-ovate, glabrous, reticulate tertiary veins absent; pellucid glands inconspicuous; black glands usually absent or present but sparse; apex acute, subacute, obtuse or rounded, mucro less than 0.1 mm long; margin entire, base cordate or truncate; sessile. Inflorescence terminal, in cymes, flowers 2–9, corolla 15.0–25.0 mm diam. Pedicels 10.0–30.0 mm long. Bracteoles 0.4–0.7 mm long, 0.3–0.4 mm wide, triangular or triangular-ovate, apex obtuse. Sepals 5, 7.0–12.0 mm long, 3.5–7.5 mm wide, unequal, accrescent, reflexed when mature, ovate, broadly ovate, elliptic-ovate or elliptic-oblong; pellucid glands present; black glands absent or present but sparse; apex subacute, obtuse or rounded; margin entire. Petals 8.0–10.0 mm long, 5.0–5.5 mm wide, more or less equals sepals, ovate, elliptic, ovate-elliptic or obovate, pale yellow, black glands absent, caducous after anthesis. Stamens in 5 bundles, 77–110, 6.5–11.0 mm long, equal or greater than petals; anthers 0.5–0.8 mm long, anther gland orange-brown. Ovary c. 4.5 mm long, 3.5–4.0 mm wide, broad ovoid. Styles 3, 2.5–4.0 mm long, shorter than ovary. Fruit baccate, 8.5–12.0 mm long, 8.0–12.0 mm wide, globose, red, becoming black, indehiscent. Seeds 0.9–1.2 mm long, 0.4–0.5 mm wide, oblong, terete but asymmetric with protruding gland, red-brown to brown, apices obtuse or rounded.

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Distribution

North Island: Northland, Auckland, Taranaki, Volcanic Plateau, Southern North Island.
 South Island: Western Nelson, Sounds Nelson, Westland, Canterbury, Otago, Southland, Fiordland.
 Chatham Islands, Stewart Island, Campbell Island.



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BACK TO TOP

Classification
Description
Recognition
Distribution
Habitat
Biostatus
First Record
Cytology
Notes
Images
Bibliography
Acknowledgements

Polypodium vulgare L.

Classification

Class	<i>Polypodiopsida</i>
Order	<i>Polypodiales</i> Link
Family	<i>Polypodiaceae</i> J.Presl & C.Presl
Genus	<i>Polypodium</i> L.

Nomenclature

Scientific Name: *Polypodium vulgare* L., *Sp. Pl.*, 1085 (1753)

Synonymy: Lectotype (selected by Jonsell & Jarvis 1993): Herb. Burser XX: 44, UPS.

Etymology: From the Latin *vulgare* (common), a reference to the plant in its native range.

Vernacular Name(s): common polypody



Polypodium vulgare. pinnate lamina of mature plant showing soral bulges on upper surface.
© Te Papa 2011

Description

Rupestrial or terrestrial; creeping fern. Rhizomes long-creeping, 4-7 mm diameter, scaly. Rhizome scales non-clathrate, ovate, 2-6 mm long, 0.5-2 mm wide, squarrose, orange-brown, entire or toothed towards the apex. Fronds 100-550 mm long. Stipes 20-250 mm long, not winged except near base of lamina, yellow-brown, glabrous. Laminae 1-pinnate, ovate to narrowly elliptic, 100-300 mm long, 50-120 mm wide, mid-green turning yellow-green with age, herbaceous to coriaceous, glabrous except for widely scattered scales at base. Pinnae in 9-25 pairs, 30-70 mm long, 6-11 mm wide, oblong, apices obtuse, margins minutely serrate, decurrent at base, adnate to rachis. Veins reticulate, usually forming 1 series of areoles between costa and lobe margin; hydathodes absent. Sori round or slightly elongate, 1-3.5 mm long, superficial and not or only slightly bulging on upper surface, in 1 row on either side of the costa, medial or closer to the costa; paraphyses absent; exindusiate.

Recognition

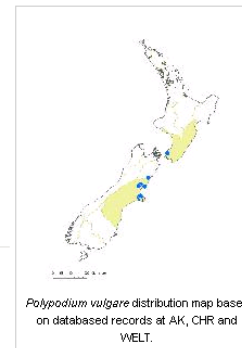
This species is superficially similar to species of *Microsorium*. It can be distinguished by the lamina, at least in its lower third, being divided right to the rachis to form distinct pinnae, whereas in *Microsorium* the lamina is only ever pinnatifid. Also, the pinna margins are minutely serrate, in contrast to the entire margins in *Microsorium*.

Distribution

North Island: Southern North Island.
South Island: Canterbury.

Altitudinal range: 0-700 m.

A European and Asian species first recorded from the Port Hills of Christchurch (Lovis 1980). It was first observed in the 1960s and is now spreading aggressively in that area, being widespread from Godley Head to Gebbies Pass, on Quail Island, and on parts of Banks Peninsula. More recently it has also been collected from several sites in Canterbury between Christchurch and Kaikoura, as far inland as the Amuri Range, and from Hongoeka Bay north of Poirua (Shepherd & Perrie 2006). It occurs from near sea level around Wellington, to over 700m in the North Canterbury hills.



Polypodium vulgare distribution map based on databased records at AK, CHR and WELT.

Habitat

On coastal cliffs, road banks, volcanic rock bluffs, and on greywacke rock under dry scrub or shrub or forest vegetation.

Biostatus

Exotic

Flora of New Zealand > Taxa > Magnoliopsida > Myrtales > Onagraceae > Fuchsia > excorticata



Other Profiles



General

Fuchsia excorticata (J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.) L.f.



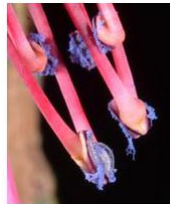
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Fascicle 1. Amblystegiaceae



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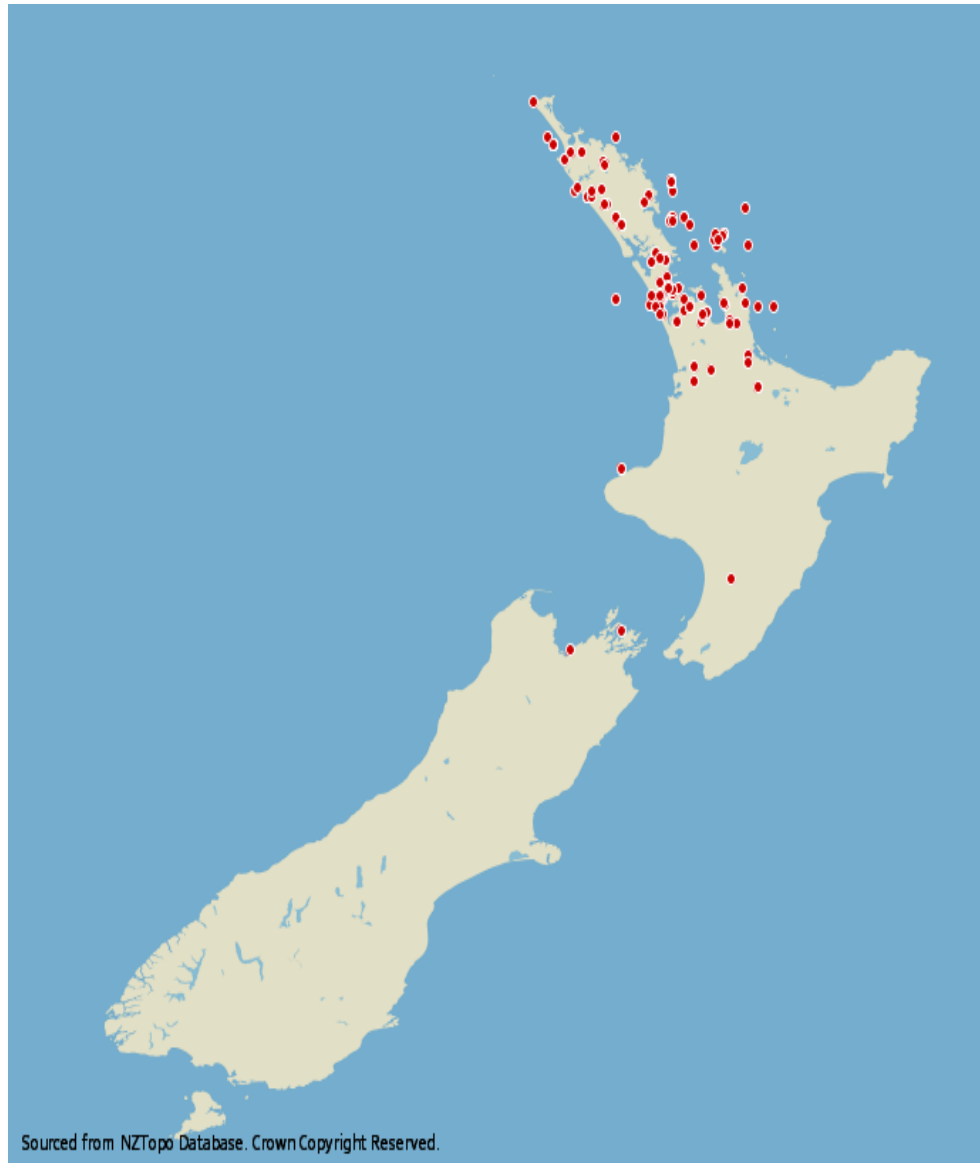
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New Zealand Virtual Herbarium



Agathis australis (kauri) distribution

Flora of New Zealand > Taxa > Magnoliopsida > Malpighiales > Hypericaceae > Hypericum

Author(s): P.B. Heenan (2010)

Classification
Subordinate Taxa
Description
Key
Distribution
Biostatus
Notes
Bibliography

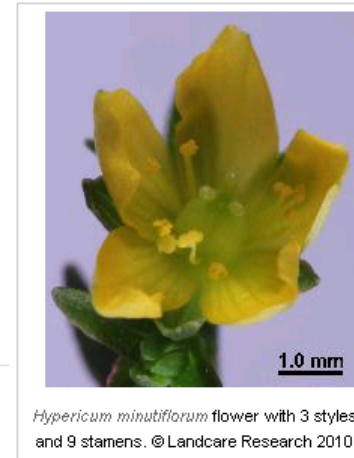
Hypericum L.

Classification

Class *Magnoliopsida* Brongn.
Order *Malpighiales* Martius
Family *Hypericaceae* Jussieu

Subordinate Taxa

Hypericum ×*inodorum*; *Hypericum androsaemum*; *Hypericum calycinum*; *Hypericum canariense*; *Hypericum gramineum*; *Hypericum henryi*; *Hypericum humifusum*; *Hypericum involutum*; *Hypericum kouytchense*; *Hypericum linariifolium*; *Hypericum minutiflorum*; *Hypericum montanum*; *Hypericum mutilum*; *Hypericum olympicum*; *Hypericum perforatum*; *Hypericum pulchrum*; *Hypericum pusillum*; *Hypericum rubicundulum*; *Hypericum tetrapterum*



Nomenclature

Scientific Name: *Hypericum* L., *Sp. Pl.*, 783 (1753)

Type Taxon: *Hypericum perforatum* L.

Vernacular Name(s): Aaron's beard; goldflower; Saint John's wort

Description

Shrubs, subshrubs, perennial herbs, or annuals, often with annual stems; containing resin or oil in schizogenous spaces or canals and sometimes black or red glands containing hypericin or pseudohypericin. Stems terete or quadrangular, sometimes angular, often with raised lines. Leaves simple, sessile or shortly petiolate, usually with pellucid glands, often dotted with black glands, margin usually entire, glabrous or occasionally with simple hairs. Inflorescences terminal, sometimes lateral, in panicles or cymes; flowers bisexual or unisexual, regular, hypogynous. Bracteoles often inserted below calyx. Sepals usually 5, sometimes 4. Petals usually 5, sometimes 4, free, contorted in bud, golden to lemon yellow, abaxially sometimes tinged red, often oblique. Stamens usually connate at base in 3, 4 or 5 bundles, sometimes antipetalous; anther dehiscence longitudinal. Ovary superior, 3–5-loculed with axile placentae, or 1-loculed with parietal placentae, each placenta with 2–many ovules; styles usually 3–5, sometimes free or partly to completely united. Fruit usually a septicidal capsule, valves often with oil-containing vesicles; sometimes baccate. Seeds oblong or cylindrical, often carinate or narrowly unilaterally winged.

Key

- 1 Black glands absent from stems, leaves, sepals and petals, or rarely present on leaves but then only in small groups; styles 3 or 5 2
- Black glands present on stems, leaves, sepals or petals; styles 3 13

Flowering plants of Australia: Genera of Caesalpiniaceae

[Key detail](#)

[Key player](#)

[Bracketed key](#)

[Indented key](#)

[start over](#) | [back one step](#)

Current node

Leaves imparipinnate, digitate or unifoliolate



Leaves paripinnate



Remaining entities (16)

Cassia ▶
Ceratonia siliqua
Chamaecrista ▶
Crudia ▶
Cynometra iripa
Gleditsia triacanthos
Haematoxylum campechianum
Intsia bijuga
Labichea ▶
Maniltoa lenticellata
Parkinsonia aculeata
Petalostylis ▶
Senna ▶
Sindora supa
Storckiella australiensis
Tamarindus indica

Path

1. Leaves compound, rarely unifoliolate and then usually pungent-pointed apically
2. Leaves simply pinnate, rarely unifoliolate
3. Pending question

Discarded entities (6)

Barklya syringifolia
Bauhinia ▶
Caesalpinia ▶
Delonix regia
Erythrophleum chlorostachys
Peltophorum pterocarpum

Flora of New Zealand > Taxa > Magnoliopsida > Poales > Gramineae > Eragrostis > curvula

Classification

Description

Biostatus

Bibliography

Links

Other Profiles

Weed

Taxa

Eragrostis amabilis

Eragrostis brownii

Eragrostis cilianensis

Eragrostis diffusa

Eragrostis leptostachya

Eragrostis mexicana

Eragrostis sp.

Eragrostis curvula (Schrad.) Nees

Classification

Class *Magnoliopsida* Brongn.
Order *Poales* Small
Family *Gramineae* Juss.
Genus *Eragrostis* Wolf

Nomenclature

Scientific Name: *Eragrostis curvula* (Schrad.) Nees, *Ran***Synonymy:** *Poa curvula* Schrad. (1821)**Vernacular Name(s):** African love grass; Fyngras; Weeping l

Description

Stiff, densely tufted perennials, to 70 cm; branching intravaginal ribbed, light creamy brown at base, purplish above, with short, 3 ciliate, hairs 0.8-1.4 mm. Collar hairs 2-5.5 mm. Leaf-blade 10-5 abaxially glabrous, adaxially ribbed, ribs minutely scabrid; marg Culm 20-80 cm, rarely branched above, erect, internodes glabro open; branches ascending to later spreading, solitary or binate, Spikelets 4.5-6 (8) mm, 4-6 (8)-flowered, ± smooth, not very cor 1-nerved, oblong-lanceolate, apex subacute, minutely scabrid; l 3-(5)-nerved, membranous, elliptic-oblong, obtuse, hardly keeled truncate, ciliate. Rachilla glabrous, 0.6-0.8 mm. Stamens 3; an [From: Edgar and Connor (2000) *Flora of New Zealand*. Volume

Biostatus

Exotic

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Links

[Weeds Key – interactive key to the weed species of New Zealand](#)

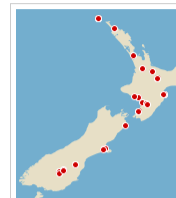
Home Browse Search Glossary

Flora of New Zealand > Taxa > Magnoliopsida > Poales > Gramineae > Eragrostis > curvula

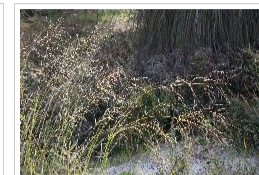
Other Profiles

General

Eragrostis curvula (Schrad.) Nees

Common name(s): African love grass, Fyngras, Weeping love grass**Family:** *Gramineae* Juss. **Origin:** Africa**Habitat:** bank, dry, grassland, hill, pasture, roadside, sand, slope, wasteland**Dispersal:** Seed**Management Status:** Biosecurity New Zealand (2008); Biosecurity New Zealand (2012); Biosecurity New Zealand (4 Aug 2011); Howell (2008)

Distribution from the NZ Virtual Herbarium. Copyright



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Recognition

- a relatively large and tufted long-lived grass with stems growing 30-120 cm tall.
- its stems and leaves are mostly upright, but are sometimes arched or slightly weeping in nature.
- its leaf blades are linear and often have in-rolled margins.
- its seed-head is a much-branched open panicle with a large number of greyish-green or purplish coloured flower spikelets.
- these flower spikelets are flattened, elongated in shape, and contain 4-13 tiny flowers.

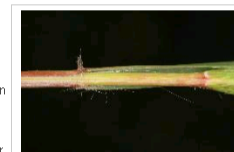
[From: Environmental Weeds of Australia]

Links

[Weeds Key – interactive key to the weed species of New Zealand](#)

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http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/research/biosystematics/plants/grasskey/NZgrasskey.html

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Key Features Entities View

Features Available: 37

- Number of florets per spikelet
- Leaf-blade width (mm)
- Lemma lobes (Chionochloa & Rytidosperma)
 - Lemma awn, present or absent
 - awnless
 - lemma tip mucronate (pointy)
 - one awn present
 - more than one awn present
 - Spikelet length, incl. awns (mm)
- Spikelets laterally or dorsally compressed
- Bristles originating at base of spikelet
- Ligule
- Leaf-blade shape
- Leaf-blade surface rough or smooth


Features Chosen: 2

- Lemma awn, present or absent
 - awnless
- Habitat
 - scree

Entities Remaining: 3

- Agrostis capillaris (browntop)
- Koeleria cheesemani**
- Poa buchananii

Rytidosperma corinum - Lucid3



habit (scree, Foggy Peak, Canterbury)
photo Kerry Ford (© Landcare Research)

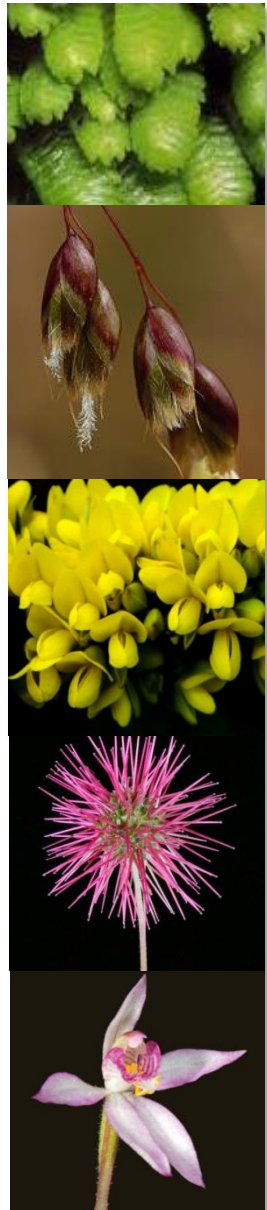
Trees Lists

Koeleria cheesemani

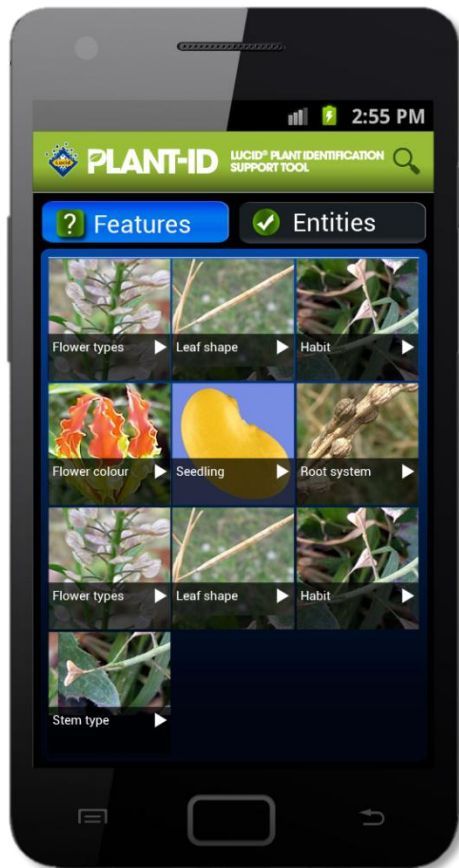
New Zealand interactive keys

Available (chronological order):

- Australasian liverwort and hornwort genera
- Grasses
- NPPA/Weeds key
- Cultivated pines (SCION)
- Native plants of schools and marae
- *Coprosma*
- Flowering plant genera
- Native orchids
- Ferns & conifers of Cass
- Key to plants and animals of the Styx
- Weedy daisies of the South Pacific



Apps for New Zealand interactive identification keys



Next steps for Flora of NZ

- **Develop tools**
 - Traits toolkit
 - Integration of work flow tools
 - Different profiles
 - Feeds to NZPCN...
 - Apps for smartphones
 - Exploring different types of keys
 - Complete pdf maker work
- **Add content**
 - New version of Lichen Flora
 - Moss Flora treatments
 - New fern treatments
 - Keys
 - Diagnostic images
 - New vascular plants treatments
 - Ethnobotany information
 - Phylogeny information
- **Deal with various issues**

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HOME ABOUT TAXA SEARCH GLOSSARY HELP CONTACT US

Flora of New Zealand > Taxa > Magnoliopsida > Malvales > Hypericaceae > Hypericum > perforatum

Classification

Description

Recognition

Distribution

Habitat

Biostatus

First Record

Phenology

Images

Bibliography

Links

Hypericum perforatum L.

Author(s): P. B. Hee

Classification

Class: [Magnoliopsida Bronson](#)

Order: [Malvales Martius](#)

Family: [Hypericaceae Jussieu](#)

Genus: [Hypericum L.](#)

Nomenclature

Scientific Name: *Hypericum perforatum* L., Sp. Pl., 785 (1753)

Vernacular Name(s): Goatweed, Klamath weed, Mother Cameron's weed, Saint John's wort

Description

Herbaceous perennial, woody stock, mizomatous, up to 1 m high. Stems erect, up to 5.3 mm diam., terete, 2-lined, black glands present on lines, sparse. Leaves 7.0-27.0 mm long, 1.0-9.0 mm wide, elliptic-oblong, lanceolate, linear-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, glabrous, reticulate tertiary veins absent, pellucid glands numerous; black glands intramarginal; apex acute, subacute or obtuse; margin entire; base attenuate, cuneate or obtuse; petiole 0.2-0.5 mm long. Inflorescence terminal, panicle of corymbose cymes, flowers 3-16, corolla 6.0-27.0 mm diam. Pedicels 1.2-10.0 mm long. Bracteoles 3.6-5.0 mm long, 0.4-1.0 mm wide, lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, apex acute or acuminate. Sepals 5, 3.0-8.2 mm long, 0.5-1.6 mm wide, less equal, not accrescent, narrowly lanceolate; pellucid glands present; black glands sometimes present, scattered; apex acute or acuminate; margin entire. Petals 12.0-14.0 mm long, wide, longer than sepals, obovate, golden, black glands scattered on margin and blade, persistent after anthesis. Stamens in 3 bundles, 54-70, 4.0-9.5 mm long, shorter than petals; anthers 2.1-4.0 mm long, 1.5-2.8 mm wide, ovate. Styles 3, 4.6-5.1 mm long, longer than ovary. Fruit capsule, 4.5-8.5 mm long, 2.6-4.0 mm wide, ovate, brown, vesicular glands prominent on surface. Seeds 0.6-1.3 mm long, 0.4-0.5 mm wide, oblong, terete, bronze, ribs absent, apices obtuse or rounded.

Recognition

Distinguished by the stems being terete, 2-lined and the lines with black glands, the leaves with intramarginal black glands, the sepals narrowly lanceolate and usually without black glands, anthers with a black gland, and the capsule with prominent vesicular glands.

Distribution

North Island: Northland, Auckland, Taranaki, Volcanic Plateau, Southern North Island.
South Island: Sounds Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Westland, Otago, Southland.

Habitat

Wasteland, pasture, river beds and banks, roadside, dunes, open scrub, open grassland, gravel pits, railway ballast, glacial moraine and gravels, lake shore, dry sites.

Biostatus

Exotic: Fully Naturalised

First Record

Kirk (1866, p. 98). Voucher: WELT SPO87643, 1867.

Phenology

Flowering: Dec-May.

Hypericum perforatum from Coromandel, Canterbury. © Landcare Research 2010

nzflora WEED PROFILE

HOME ABOUT TAXA SEARCH GLOSSARY HELP CONTACT US

Flora of New Zealand > Taxa > [Hypericum](#) > perforatum

Other Profiles

Hypericum perforatum L.

Common name(s): Goatweed, Klamath weed, Mother Cameron's weed, Saint John's wort

Family: [Hypericaceae Jussieu](#)

Origin: Europe, western Asia, north Africa

Habitat: bank, clay, coast, dry, flat, grassland, gravel, hill, lake margin, margin, moist, open, pasture, riparian, roadside, rock outcrop, sand, smothered, slope, terrace, track, wasteland

Dispersal: Seed

Management status: Biosecurity New Zealand (2012); Howell (2008)

Toxicity: Connor (1977)

Recognition

- an upright and long-lived herbaceous plant usually growing 30-70 cm tall
- it usually produces several stems each year from a woody rootstock
- these stems are somewhat woody near the base and have paired branches in their upper halves
- its relatively small leaves are oppositely arranged, stalkless, hairless and light green in colour
- its bright yellow flowers (1-3 cm across) often have small black dots along the edges of their petals
- its reddish-brown capsules (5-10 mm long) split open when mature.

[From: Environmental Weeds of Australia]

Links

[Weeds Key - Interactive key to the weed species of New Zealand](#)

References

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Hypericum perforatum distribution map based on databased records at AK, CHR and WEL. Landcare Research 2010

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