

# Lagenophora sublyrata

## SYNONYMS

Lagenifera lanata A. Cunn.; Lagenophora lanata A.Cunn.

## FAMILY

Asteraceae

## AUTHORITY

Lagenophora sublyrata (Cass.) A.R.Bean et Jian Wang ter

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Herbs - Dicotyledonous composites

## NVS CODE

LAGLAN

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 18

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: DP, Sp

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: Sp

2009 | At Risk – Relict | Qualifiers: Sp

2004 | Sparse

## DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. Confined to the North Island where it occurs locally from Te Pahi south to the Hauraki Gulf islands, Cuvier Island and Waitakere Ranges

## HABITAT

Open or relatively bare clay pans, under short scrub or within rough pasture, in coastal locations. Often seen under tall kanuka (*Kunzea* spp.) forest where it grows on exposed clay or in shallow leaf litter. Seems to do best in semi-shaded sites.



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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Small, tufted, non-rhizomatous herb with a simple or multiciple root stock. Roots stout, rather fleshy, closely packed on stock up to 3 mm diameter. Rosette leaves 10-25 x 5-15 mm, grey-green to dark green, ovate, obovate-spathulate, obovate-oblong to obovate-cuneate, margins coarsely or shallowly, often rather distantly crenate-dentate to crenate-serrate or rarely subentire to entire; usually widest at or close to the proximal teeth, tapering from proximal teeth to the base, membranous, both surfaces velutinous, densely clad in soft, fine hairs; apex obtuse sometimes apiculate. Petioles 5-20 mm long, flat to subterete. Cauline leaves 0-3, similar to rosette leaves, smaller. Scapes 10-80 mm long, glabrescent, slender, somewhat wiry, pliant. Capitula 5-10 mm diameter; involucre narrow-oblong, obtuse to acute, glabrescent; hyaline margins narrow. Ray florets numerous, c.30-80, 0.3-0.8 mm long, white, disc florets 10-15 or more, yellow. Cypselas 2.5-2.75 x 1 mm, brown to grey-brown, obliquely obovate, glabrous, margins thickened. Beak stout 0.5 mm long, following curvature of margin.

## SIMILAR TAXA

Distinguished from the other New Zealand species by the large dark green to grey-green, soft, velvety, coarsely to shallowly serrated or entire, hairy leaves. The seeds of this species are particularly distinctive due to their long, prominently curved beaks. It is most likely to be confused with *Solenogyne gunnii*, an introduced Australian species, which differs by its oblanceolate to lanceolate leaves, and shorter, densely hairy, rather than glabrescent, fruiting scapes no longer than the longest leaf.

## FLOWERING

September - March

## FLOWER COLOURS

White, Yellow

## FRUITING

November - June

## PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easy from fresh seed or rooted pieces

## THREATS

Not directly threatened but generally uncommon throughout its known range. Often grows in rough or poorly maintained pasture reverting to scrub so is vulnerable to pasture improvement

## ETYMOLOGY

**lagenophora:** From the Latin lagen 'bottle or flask' and -phora a Greek suffix denoting a carrier, possibly referring to the urceolate (urn-shaped) cypselas.

## TAXONOMIC NOTES

The correct spelling of the genus has been the matter of some debate. Drury (1974) argued that the naming author of the genus Cassini had first spelled the genus as *Lagenifera* in 1816, and that this spelling therefore took priority over his later *Lagenophora* (proposed in 1818). Nevertheless Nicolson (1996) put forward a proposal to reject the earlier *Lagenifera* in favour of *Lagenophora*, and this proposal was accepted under the Vienna Code (see Art. 14.11 & App. III 2006). Nevertheless this ruling was accidentally overlooked by New Zealand botanists until it was drawn to their attention in 2013 (P. J. de Lange *pers. comm.* August 2013).

*Lagenophora sublyrata*, Drury (1974) considered might be better accommodated in *Solenogyne* - this aspect needs further study. Nakamura et al. (2012) however merged this species, as *L. lanata* with the Australian *L. gracilis* a view that has been disputed. The most recent view is that the correct name for this plant is now *L. sublyrata* (Wang & Bean 2019), this is followed here for now.

## ATTRIBUTION

P.J. de Lange (3 May 2011). Description based on fresh material and herbarium specimens held at AK.

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

- Drury, D.G. 1974: A Broadly Based Taxonomy of *Lagenifera* Section *Lagenifera* and *Solenogyne* (Compositae-Astereae), with an Account of their Species in New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 12: 365-395.
- Nakamura, K.; Denda, T.; Kokubugata, G.; Forster, P.I.; Wilson, G.; Peng, CH.; Yokota, M. 2012: Molecular phylogeography reveals an antitropical distribution and local diversification of *Solenogyne* (Asteraceae) in the Ryukyu Archipelago of Japan and Australia. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 105: 197-217.
- Nicolson, D.H. 1996: (1233) Proposal to conserve the name *Lagenophora* (Compositae) with a conserved spelling. *Taxon* 45: 341-342.
- Wang, J.; Bean, A.R. 2019: A taxonomic revision of *Lagenophora* Cass. (Asteraceae) in Australia. *Austrobaileya* 10: 405-442

## NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/lagenophora-sublyrata/> (Date website was queried)

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/lagenophora-sublyrata/>