

# Phylloglossum drummondii

## SYNONYMS

*Lycopodium sanguisorba* Spring

## FAMILY

Lycopodiaceae

## AUTHORITY

*Phylloglossum drummondii* Kunze

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

No

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lycophytes (clubmosses, selaginella, quillworts)

## NVS CODE

PHYDRU

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Threatened – Nationally Endangered | Qualifiers: DP, EF, PD, SO

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Threatened – Nationally Critical | Qualifiers: EF, SO

2009 | Threatened – Nationally Critical | Qualifiers: SO, EF

2004 | Threatened – Nationally Endangered

## DISTRIBUTION

Indigenous. North Island, South Island. In the South Island it is only known from very old gatherings made from Marlborough and Banks Peninsula. It is now regarded as extinct at both locations. In the North Island it was once found from Te Pahi south to the northern Waikato. It is now only known from scattered sites between the Surville Cliffs and Dargaville. Common in Australia.

## HABITAT

Coastal to lowland sites. Most often found on recently burned ground, often in gumland scrub, or overlying other similarly low, open vegetation such as that developed on clay pans and acidic soils. Also found on ultramafic soils, and heavily weathered and/or podzolised sandstones.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Bright yellow to yellow-green, fleshy, tufted, seasonal plant arising from a small white to pale pink ovoid to ellipsoid tuber. **Plants** 15–50 mm tall. **Tuber** 3–4 mm long, ovoid, white usually subtended by a smaller developing daughter tuber. **Stem** 6–9 mm, erect, mostly subterranean. **Roots** 1–2, fleshy, white. **Leaves** tufted and clustered in a rosette, fleshy, erect or spreading, 4.0–30.0 × 0.5–1.2 mm, linear, acute, terete. **Fertile stem** solitary; peduncle 10–50 mm tall, white, fleshy; strobilus erect, 4–10 mm; sporophylls 2–3 × 1–2 mm, ovate-triangular, acute to attenuate, . **Sporangium** attached to sporophyll base, 1.0–1.5 × 1.0–1.5 mm, reniform, at first pale yellow maturing cream.

## SIMILAR TAXA

None.



Fertile cone, Lake Ohia. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Lake Ohia, Northland. Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken: 05/09/2008, Licence: CC BY.

## LIFE CYCLE

The sterile blades appear in July and may persist until November (though they have usually dried off by late October). Fertile cones are produced one or two per tuft from about August to October.

## PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Difficult. Should not be removed from the wild.

## THREATS

This species has declined markedly as a consequence of the conversion of its preferred gumland scrub habitat to farmland, or through the loss of these habitats as a consequence of natural succession. Plants have also been lost through over collection in some smaller, vulnerable populations.

## WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available.

## ATTRIBUTION

Fact Sheet Prepared by P.J. de Lange (1 November 2009). Description based on Chinnock (1998).

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Bartlett B. 1944. *Eucamptodon* and *Phylloglossum drummondii*. *Auckland Botanical Society Journal* 1: 4–5.  
Braggins J. 1974. *Phylloglossum* miniature denizen of the North. *Wellington Botanical Society Bulletin* 38: 28–34.  
Chinnock RJ. 1998. Lycopodiaceae. *Flora of Australia* 48, *Ferns Gymnosperms and allied groups*: 66–85.  
ABRS/CSIRO Victoria, Australia.

## NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

Please cite as: de Lange, P.J. (Year at time of access): *Phylloglossum drummondii* Fact Sheet (content continuously updated). New Zealand Plant Conservation Network.

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

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/phyloglossum-drummondii/>