

Pterostylis paludosa

COMMON NAME

swamp greenhood

SYNONYMS

Pterostylis furcata var. *linearis* Hatch

FAMILY

Orchidaceae

AUTHORITY

Pterostylis paludosa D.L.Jones, Molloy et M.A.Clem

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Orchids

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 44

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | At Risk – Declining | Qualifiers: DP, RR

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | At Risk – Declining | Qualifiers: RR

2009 | At Risk – Declining

2004 | Serious Decline

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic: New Zealand: North Island (Great Barrier Island (Aotea Island) to Waiouru), South Island (confined to the west from north-west Nelson to about Westport), Stewart Island/Rakiura.

HABITAT

Peat bogs and heathlands, usually in well-lit sites amongst mosses and sedges.



Plant at Whakapapa 12/12/96. Photographer: Eric Scanlen, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Frontal shot from Whakapapa 12/12/96.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Terrestrial tuberous herb growing in dense colonies. **Sterile plants** 40–80 mm tall, 2–4-leaved; leaves linear-lanceolate, 25–60 × 7–11 mm, pale green to yellow-green (rarely dark green), margins entire or finely denticulate, apex subacute. **Flowering plants** 80–900 mm tall. **Leaves** 3–4, cauline, obliquely erect, pale green to yellowish green; lamina linear-lanceolate, 50–80 × 7–11 mm wide, sessile, sheathing at the base; margins entire or rarely finely denticulate; apex subacute. **Pedicel** 20–30 mm long, slender. **Ovary** 9–17 mm long, asymmetric, ribbed. **Flower** solitary, 18–20 × 5–6 mm, erect, translucent white and pale green to yellow green; galea gibbous at the base then erect before curving forwards in a shallow curve to the apex, the dorsal sepal slightly longer than the petals. **Dorsal sepal** ovate-lanceolate in outline when flattened, 24–26 × 13–16 mm, prominently expanded in the proximal third then suddenly narrowed and gradually tapered to the acute apex. **Lateral sepals** erect, tightly embracing the galea, with no lateral gap; upper part of the sinus very shallowly curved when viewed from the side, sloping to a narrow v when viewed from the front, scabrous; conjoined part 9–11 × 6–9 mm wide at the top, narrowed to 4 mm wide at the base, tapered into the free points; free points 9–11 mm long, tapered, erect, the tips extending just above galea. **Petals** obliquely oblong-lanceolate, 14–20 × 305 mm, falcate, acute, green with a white central area; flange vestigial. **Labellum** erect, curved suddenly forwards near the apex, raised; basal appendage 2.5–3.0 mm long, decurved, apex penicillate. **Column** 11.0–13.5 mm long, erect, green and white; column foot 1.5 mm long; wings 5.5–7.0 mm long; basal lobe 3.0 × 0.8 mm, at an angle of about 40 degrees, apex obtuse, inner margins incurved, sparsely ciliate; mid-section 2.5 mm long; green; apical lobe linear 1.2 mm long, obtuse. **Stigma** cordate, 3.0–3.3 × 2.0–2.2 mm, situated just below the column wings, raised. **Anther** 1.4 mm long, obtuse. **Pollinia** linear, 2 mm long, yellow, mealy. **Capsules** narrowly ellipsoid 15–17 × 3.0–3.5 mm, initially yellow green, maturing grey.

MANAAKI WHENUA ONLINE INTERACTIVE KEY

[Key to native orchids of New Zealand](#)

SIMILAR TAXA

Pterostylis micromega Hook.f. and an unnamed swamp dwelling orchid allied to *P. graminea* Hook.f., grow with and may be confused with *P. paludosa*. When flowering, *P. paludosa* and *P. micromega* are clearly different, but sterile specimens are harder to separate. Basal leaves of *P. micromega* are distinctly broader, spreading and have undulating margins. The basal leaves of the unnamed orchid allied to *P. graminea* are much smaller, finer, and grass-like. Flowering specimens are distinctive because the flowers are much smaller, and very conspicuously striped white and dark green.

FLOWERING

September–January

FLOWER COLOURS

Green, White

FRUITING

November–March

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easily grown in a pot partially submerged in water. However, as with all indigenous orchids, this species should not be removed from the wild.

THREATS

Habitat loss through wetland drainage, and natural succession to taller vegetation. This species requires frequent disturbance to maintain itself. It is especially abundant following peat fires. The species is also at risk from plant collectors.

ETYMOLOGY

pterostylis: Winged column

paludosa: Of the swamps

WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available.

ATTRIBUTION

Fact Sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange 14 April 2007: Description based on Jones et al. (1997).

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Jones DL, Molloy BPJ, Clements MA. 1997. Six new species of *Pterostylis* R.Br. (Orchidaceae) from New Zealand. *The Orchadian* 12: 266-281.

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/pterostylis-paludosa/>