

Acianthus sinclairii

COMMON NAME

heart-leaved orchid, pixie cap

SYNONYMS

Acianthus fornicatus var. *sinclairii* (Hook. f.) Hatch

FAMILY

Orchidaceae

AUTHORITY

Acianthus sinclairii Hook.f.

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Orchids

NVS CODE

ACISIN

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 40

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Not Threatened

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic, Present on Raoul (Kermadec Islands group), Three Kings Island group, North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands. In the South Island rare in the east south of Marlborough, extending to Fiordland in the west.

HABITAT

Coastal to montane (up to 1100 m a.s.l.). Usually in lightly shaded to heavily shaded shrubland and forest. Very rarely found in more open, sunny habitats. Often near streams or within seepages in forest.



Coromandel, June. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Kapiti Island. June 2005. Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

FEATURES

Diminutive perennial herb. Plants at flower up to 100 mm tall, often elongating further in seed. Stem erect, slender, hyaline suffused with red or purple. The single leaf sessile, inserted at about one half to one quarter up stem, 10–35 mm long, green sometimes mottled or flecked maroon, ovate, acuminate, base cordate. Raceme to 50 mm long. Floral bract small, membranous, foliaceous, green or green tinged with maroon, ovate. Flowers 1–10 not obviously scented; perianth 6–8 mm long, more or less erect, usually greenish, often purpled, with dull red on labellum. Sepals shortly and abruptly caudate; dorsal sepal broadly lanceolate to ovate, concave, arched over column; lateral sepal similar of similar length, linear-lanceolate. Petals shorter, lanceolate, acuminate. Labellum shorter than sepals, broad-ovate; apex acute and more or less recurved, often coarsely papillose; proximal portion deeply concave, bearing two rounded calli at base. Column shorter than labellum, without wings. Pollinia globose, 4 in each anther cell, more or less coherent, eventually breaking into tetrads of grains toward the end of flowering.

MANAAKI WHENUA ONLINE INTERACTIVE KEY

Key to native orchids of New Zealand

SIMILAR TAXA

Most likely to be confused when vegetative with species of spider orchid (*Nematoceras* Hook.f.) from which it is not easily distinguished unless bearing flower buds, which are multiple in a raceme, rather than mostly solitary, rarely in pairs. Plants are somewhat similar to species of *Cyrtostylis* R.Br. but *Cyrtostylis* tends to favour more open habitats and these species have sessile leaves held close to or at the base of the stem and lying on or very close to the ground, and the labellum is larger, oblong, rather than ovate, and the petals are as long as, or longer than the lateral sepals, rather than much shorter. The very uncommon *Townsonia deflexa* forms interconnected creeping patches, and has a much smaller, petiolate leaf distinct from the flowering stem which supports a small, orbicular rather than ovate cauline leaf. *Townsonia* usually has 1–2(–4) rather than (1–)6(–10) flowers, a winged column (not winged in *Acianthus sinclairii*), and the sepals are not caudate (caudate in *Acianthus sinclairii*).

FLOWERING

January - October

FLOWER COLOURS

Green, Violet/Purple

FRUITING

April - December

LIFE CYCLE

Seeds are dispersed by attaching to fur, feathers and clothing (Thorsen et al., 2009)

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easily grown from the division of whole plants. Does best in deep, moist leaf litter such as that produced under kanuka (*Kunzea ericoides* (A.Rich) Joy Thomps.) trees. Easily established in a semi-shaded site and excellent in pots. Should not be allowed to dry out during the growing season.

ETYMOLOGY

acianthus: From the Latin *acus* 'sharp, pointed' and Greek *anthos* 'flower'

sinclairii: After Sinclair (c. 1796–1861). Colonial Secretary and naturalist.

WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available

ATTRIBUTION

Description adapted from: Moore and Edgar (1970).

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Moore, L.B.; Edgar, E. 1970: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. II. Indigenous Tracheophyta - Monocotyledons except Graminae. Government Printer, Wellington.

Thorsen, M. J.; Dickinson, K. J. M.; Seddon, P. J. 2009. Seed dispersal systems in the New Zealand flora.

Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics 2009 Vol. 11 No. 4 pp. 285–309

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/acianthus-sinclairii/>