

Brachyglottis revoluta

SYNONYMS

Senecio revolutum Kirk, *Senecio robustus* Buchanan nom. illegit., *Senecio revolutus* Kirk

FAMILY

Asteraceae

AUTHORITY

Brachyglottis revoluta (Kirk) B.Nord.

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

NVS CODE

BRAREV

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

$2n = 60$

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Not Threatened

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Low-growing, sprawling grey-green shrub with clusters of yellow daisy-like flowers inhabiting subalpine areas of south-western South Island. Leaves oval, slightly sticky, 3-6cm long, margins curved and wavy, white or tan fuzz underneath. Flowers 2cm wide with radiating yellow petals in clusters projecting above the leaves.

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. From Fiordland east encompassing the following ranges - Eyre, Thomson, Livingstone, Richardson, Harris, Hector, Garvie, Umbrella and Old Man

HABITAT

Montane to subalpine 900-1600 m, shrubland and fellfield.



Mt Burns, January. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Livingstone Range, Southland. Photographer: John Barkla, Licence: CC BY.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Depressed to suberect shrub, occasionally up to 0.5 m. tall; main branches decumbent at base; branchlets erect or ascending, densely leafy, ending in erect stout peduncles approximately 5 mm diameter, up to 10 cm long, clad in linear-oblong foliaceous bracts, terminated by subcorymbose inflorescence. Leaves; lamina 33-60×20-30 mm, coriaceous, about elliptic-oblong, obtuse, glabrous and rugose above, below clad in pale buff to white appressed viscid tomentum; midrib distinct, margins slightly revolute, crenately sinuate; petioles 10-20 mm long, flattened, tomentose, widened to a persistent sheathing base. Capitula 5-15, up to 20 mm diameter, closely arranged on tomentose rather stout pedicels; phyllaries linear, acute, tomentose and viscid on back. Ray-florets 10-15, ligules yellow, broad, recurved; achenes 3 mm long, oblong, sub-compressed, glabrous, strongly grooved; pappus-hairs up to 6 mm. long, finely barbellate.

SIMILAR TAXA

Similar to *B. adamsii*, which is a larger shrub (up to 1 m or more high); leaves are smaller (25-55 x 10-20 mm), stickier, and thicker; geographically only co-existing in the deep south (*B. revoluta* not present in North Island).

FLOWERING

January - March

FLOWER COLOURS

Yellow

FRUITING

February - April

ETYMOLOGY

brachyglottis: Name comes from the Greek words brachus meaning “short” and glottis meaning “the vocal apparatus of the larynx”

revoluta: Rolled back from margins or apex

WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available.

ATTRIBUTION

Description adapted by M. Ward from Allan (1961) and Mark (2012).

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Allan, H. H. 1961. Flora of New Zealand. Vol. 1. Wellington: Government Printer. pg. 748-749.

Mark, A. F. 2012. Above the Treeline: A Nature Guide to Alpine New Zealand. Craig Potton Publishing, Nelson. pg. 231.

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/brachyglottis-revoluta/>