## Euphrasia australis

FAMILY
Orobanchaceae

## AUTHORITY

Euphrasia australis Petrie

FLORA CATEGORY


Vascular - Native
ENDEMIC TAXON
Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS
No

ENDEMIC FAMILY
No
STRUCTURAL CLASS
Herbs - Dicotyledons other than Composites
NVS CODE
EUPAUS

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS
2017 | Not Threatened
PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES
2012 | Not Threatened
2009 | Not Threatened
2004 | Not Threatened

## DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. South Island. West Otago and Fiordland, subalpine to almost sea level in fiords.

## HABITAT

Subalpine to almost sea level in fiords. Boggy ground in sub-alpine meadow, shrubby-tussockland, tussock grassland.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Slender sparingly-branched annual herb 50-200 mm tall, branches bifariously white-pubescent and more or less glandular-pilose, internodes very elongated. Leaves sessile, up to 10-12 $\times 7-8 \mathrm{~mm}$, more or less obovate-cuneate with 2-3 pairs of acute teeth, sometimes almost suborbicular with teeth obtuse, glabrous or with sparse long glandular hairs, sometimes sparsely white-pubescent, margins thickened and revolute. Flowers, few towards the tips of the branches, pedicels short or up to 10 mm in flower, usually elongated and up to 25 mm in fruit. Calyx 4-6 mm long, sometimes enlarged in fruit up to $12 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$, pilose with long glandular hairs and sometimes also white-pubescent; lobes acute to obtuse, margins and midribs thickened. Corolla white, approximately 10-12 mm long; tube slightly to much longer than calyx; lobes of lower lip 1.5-3 mm wide, entire. Anthers yellow to golden brown, margins sparsely hairy to glabrous, awns slender, almost equal. Capsule approximately equal to calyx or much shorter, approximately 5-6 x 5 mm , obovate, finely setose at apex; seeds approximately 4-6 per locule.

## SIMILAR TAXA

Similar in appearance to Euphrasia zelandica and was previously thought to be merely a varietal of that species. E. zelandica is generally smaller in stature than E. australis, up to 100 mm high compared to 200 mm , having a slenderer appearance. The flower pedicels are longer on $E$. australis, up to 10 mm compared to up to 4 mm in E . zelandica. E. zelandica has shorter white hairs compared longer more sparse glandular hairs on E. australis. E. zelandica has a larger distribution range (see that species fact sheet), E. australis is restricted to West Otago and Fiordland.

FLOWERING
November - April

FLOWER COLOURS
White, Yellow
FRUITING
December - April
LIFE CYCLE
Seeds is dispersed by wind and possibly water and ballistic projection (Thorsen et al., 2009).

ETYMOLOGY
euphrasia: Eye-medicine
australis: Southern

## TAXONOMIC NOTES

An early entity known as E. crosby-smithii Petrie was described from a single collecting "Wet alpine meadow on Mount Cleughearn, Fiord County, about 5,000 ft.; J. Crosby Smith". The type sheet (W 4852) contains 3 tiny plants 20 mm high with flowers and capsules on pedicels up to 5 mm long. Apart from unusually small size these cannot be separated from the other E. australis/zelandica forms of Fiordland

## ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared for NZPCN by M. Ward (30 October 2020) Description adapted from Allan (1961).

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

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 11: 285-309
Allan, H. H. 1961. Flora of New Zealand. Volume 1. Wellington: Government Printer. pg.857.
Petrie, D. 1916. Descriptions of New Native Phanerogams. Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute 48: pg. 186-192.

## NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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MORE INFORMATION
https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/euphrasia-australis/

