Lagenophora sublyrata

BIOSTATUS
Native

CATEGORY
Vascular

STRUCTURAL CLASS
Herbs - Dicotyledonous composites

FLOWER COLOURS
White, Yellow

DETAILED DESCRIPTION
Small, tufted, non-rhizomatous herb with a simple or multiciple root stock. Roots stout, rather fleshy, closely packed on stock up to 3 mm diameter. Rosette leaves 10-25 x 5-15 mm, grey-green to dark green, ovate, obovate-spathulate, obovate-oblong to obovate-cuneate, margins coarsely or shallowly, often rather distantly crenate-dentate to crenate-serrate or rarely subentire to entire; usually widest at or close to the proximal teeth, tapering from proximal teeth to the base, membranous, both surfaces velutinous, densely clad in soft, fine hairs; apex obtuse sometimes apiculate. Petioles 5-20 mm long, flat to subterete. Cauline leaves 0-3, similar to rosette leaves, smaller. Scapes 10-80 mm long, glabrescent, slender, somewhat wiry, pliant. Capitula 5-10 mm diameter; involucral narrow-oblong, obtuse to acute, glabrescent; hyaline margins narrow. Ray florets numerous, c.30-80, 0.3-0.8 mm long, white, disc florets 10-15 or more, yellow. Cypsela 2.5-2.75 x 1 mm, brown to grey-brown, obliquely obovate, glabrous, margins thickened. Beak stout 0.5 mm long, following curvature of margin.

Leaf hairs of Lagenophora lanata, Te Paki. Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken: 16/11/2010, Licence: CC BY.

Lagenophora lanata capitulum soon after anthesis. Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken: 16/11/2010, Licence: CC BY.

SIMILAR TAXA
Distinguished from the other New Zealand species by the large dark green to grey-green, soft, velvety, coarsely to shallowly serrated or entire, hairy leaves. The seeds of this species are particularly distinctive due to their long, prominently curved beaks. It is most likely to be confused with Solenogyne gunnii, an introduced Australian species, which differs by its oblanceolate to lanceolate leaves, and shorter, densely hairy, rather than glabrescent, fruiting scapes no longer than the longest leaf.

DISTRIBUTION
Endemic. Confined to the North Island where it occurs locally from Te Paki south to the Hauraki Gulf islands, Cuvier Island, and the Waitakere Ranges.

HABITAT
Open or relatively bare clay pans, under short scrub or within rough pasture, in coastal locations. Often seen under tall kānuka (*Kunzea* spp.) forest where it grows on exposed clay or in shallow leaf litter. Seems to do best in semi-shaded sites.

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS
2023 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: Sp, DPR, DPS, DPT, SO

THREATS
Not directly threatened but generally uncommon throughout its known range. Often grows in rough or poorly maintained pasture that is reverting to scrub so is vulnerable to pasture improvement

DETAILED TAXONOMY

FAMILY
Asteraceae

AUTHORITY
Lagenophora sublyrata (Cass.) A.R.Bean et Jian Wang ter

SYNONYMS
Lagenifera lanata A. Cunn.; Lagenophora lanata A.Cunn.

TAXONOMIC NOTES
The correct spelling of the genus has been the matter of some debate. Drury (1974) argued that the naming author of the genus Cassini had first spelled the genus as *Lagenifera* in 1816, and that this spelling therefore took priority over his later *Lagenophora* (proposed in 1818). Nevertheless Nicolson (1996) put forward a proposal to reject the earlier *Lagenifera* in favour of *Lagenophora*, and this proposal was accepted under the Vienna Code (see Art. 14.11 & App. III 2006). Nevertheless this ruling was accidentally overlooked by New Zealand botanists until it was drawn to their attention in 2013 (P. J. de Lange *pers. comm*., August 2013).
Drury (1974) considered that *Lagenophora sublyrata* might be better accommodated in *Solenogyne* - this aspect needs further study. However, Nakamura et al. (2012) merged this species, as *L. lanata*, with the Australian *L. gracilis*, but this view has been disputed. The most recent view is that the correct name for this plant is now *L. sublyrata* (Wang & Bean 2019), and this is followed here for now.

ENDEMIC TAXON
Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS
No

ENDEMIC FAMILY
No

ECOLOGY

FLOWERING
September - March

FRUITING
November - June

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE
Easy from fresh seed or rooted pieces

OTHER INFORMATION

ETYMOLOGY
lagenophora: From the Latin lagen ‘bottle or flask’ and –phora a Greek suffix denoting a carrier, possibly referring to the urceolate (urn-shaped) cypsela.

NVS CODE
LAGSUB

CHROMOSOME NUMBER
2n = 18

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES
2017 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: DP, Sp
2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: Sp
2009 | At Risk – Relict | Qualifiers: Sp
2004 | Sparse

REFERENCING AND CITATIONS

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Drury, D.G. 1974: A Broadly Based Taxonomy of *Lagenifera* Section *Lagenifera* and *Solenogyne* (Compositae-Astereae), with an Account of their Species in New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Botany 12*: 365-395.
Nakamura, K.; Denda, T.; Kokubugata, G.; Forster, P.I.; Wilson, G.; Peng, CH.; Yokota, M. 2012: Molecular phylogeography reveals an antitropical distribution and local diversification of Solenogyne (Asteraceae) in the Ryukyu Archipelago of Japan and Australia. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 105*: 197–217.
Nicolson, D.H. 1996: (1233) Proposal to conserve the name *Lagenophora* (Compositae) with a conserved spelling. *Taxon 45*: 341-342.
Wang, J.; Bean, A.R. 2019: A taxonomic revision of Lagenophora Cass. (Asteraceae) in Australia. *Austrobaileya 10*: 405–442

ATTRIBUTION

P.J. de Lange (3 May 2011). Description based on fresh material and herbarium specimens held at AK.

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

Please cite as: de Lange, P.J. (Year at time of access): Lagenophora sublyrata Fact Sheet (content continuously updated). New Zealand Plant Conservation Network.
https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/lagenophora-sublyrata/ (Date website was queried)

MORE INFORMATION

https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/lagenophora-sublyrata/

PDF DATE

23 October 2024