

Brachyglottis bifistulosa

BIOSTATUS

Native – Endemic taxon

CATEGORY

Vascular

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

SIMPLIFIED DESCRIPTION

Rare low-growing shrub of subalpine Fiordland bearing conspicuous single yellow daisy flowers. Leaves needle-like, clustered towards tip of twigs, margins curved, wavy and fringed with hairs. Flower with radiating yellow petals, single, on long stalk at end of twigs, large for size of plant.

FLOWER COLOURS

Yellow

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Small stout closely branched shrub up to 60 cm tall. Main branches decumbent at base, ascending; upper branches approximately 10 mm diameter, with pale bark; final branchlets approximately 2.5 mm. diameter, invested with remains of leaf-bases. Leaves very close-set, 20-25 × 1.5-2 mm. (not including revolute margins), narrow-linear, abruptly subacute, subcoriaceous, glabrous except for woolly fringe on margins, broadened to sub-membranous base; margins revolute to stout midrib, crenulately constricted at line of revolution. Capitula approximately 30 mm diameter, solitary, terminal on arrested branchlets up to 10 cm long, and bearing numerous leaflike bracts up to 15 × 1 mm Phyllaries approximately 12, approximately 10 mm long; closely subtended by bracts overtopping capitulum in bud; softly tomentose on back, with broad scarious margins. Ray-florets yellow, spreading, approximately 15 mm long, broad-oblong, clawed; achenes 1.5 mm. long, linear-oblong, glabrous, obscurely ribbed; pappus-hairs up to 4.5 mm. long, rather rigid, strongly barbellate.

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. South Island. Fiordland; Lake Monk, Princess Mountains, Lake Mike, Dusky Sound, Chalky Inlet.

HABITAT

Mountains 800-1500m

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2023 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: Sp, DPS, DPT, RR

[Jump to previous conservation statuses](#)

DETAILED TAXONOMY

FAMILY

Asteraceae

AUTHORITY

Brachyglottis bifistulosa (Hook.f.) B.Nord.

SYNONYMS

Senecio bifistulosus Hook.f.

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes



Brachyglottis bifistulosa. Photographer: Sue Lake, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Brachyglottis bifistulosa. Photographer: Sue Lake, Licence: CC BY-NC.

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

ECOLOGY

FLOWERING

January

FRUITING

February

LIFE CYCLE AND DISPERSAL

Pappate achenes are dispersed by wind (Thorsen et al., 2009).

OTHER INFORMATION

ETYMOLOGY

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

bifistulosa: From the Latin bi- ‘two’ and fistula ‘pipe’, doubly cylindrical or terete shaped but closed at either end

NVS CODE

BRABIF

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 60

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2017 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: DP, RR, Sp

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: Sp

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: DP

2004 | Range Restricted

[Jump to current conservation status](#)

REFERENCING AND CITATIONS

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Allan, H. H. 1961. Flora of New Zealand. Vol. 1. Wellington: Government Printer. pg. 752.

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

ATTRIBUTION

Description adapted by M. Ward from Allan (1961).

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MORE INFORMATION

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

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