

Brachyglottis stewartiae

SYNONYMS

Senecio stewartiae J.B.Armstr., *Senecio muelleri* Kirk

FAMILY

Asteraceae

AUTHORITY

Brachyglottis stewartiae (J.B.Armstr.) B.Nord.

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

NVS CODE

BRASTE

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 60

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

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

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: RR, Sp

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: DP

2004 | Range Restricted

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Large spreading grey-green shrub inhabiting coastal forest of southern South Island islands. Twigs brittle and bearing leaf scars. Leaves 7-18cm long, narrow, rolled, thin, shiny grey-green, whiteish underneath, margin wavy. Flowers 2cm wide with many radiating narrow yellow petals, clustered together.

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. Stewart Island. Including Snares, Solander and Herekopare islets of the Foveaux Strait.

HABITAT

Sheltered coastal shrub forest. Prefers sheltered eastern slopes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Shrub or tree up to 6 m or more tall. Branchlets, spreading stout, clad in persistent leaf-bases. Leaves close-set, subcoriaceous, 70-180 x 20-40 mm, ovate to elliptic-lanceolate, acute to acuminate, narrowed to broad appressed base, glabrous above (dark green), clad below in appressed thin white tomentum; veinlets becoming evident and glabrous when old. Inflorescence terminal in short dense panicles; pedicels densely glandular-pubescent, upper bracts linear. Capitula up to 20 mm diameter; phyllaries narrow-oblong, obtuse, glandular-pubescent on backs; ray-florets 10-15, ligules yellow, narrow, contorted. Achenes approximately 2 mm long, narrow-oblong, grooved, sparsely pubescent, becoming glabrous; pappus-hairs up to 5 mm. long, barbellate.



At Sub Antarctic Islands. Photographer: Chris Rance, Licence: CC BY-NC.

SIMILAR TAXA

Brachyglottis huntii, which has young leaves with fulvous tomentum on upper surface becoming almost glabrous with maturity giving a paler green appearance; generally smaller leaves (50-100 x 20-30 mm); flowers with more ray florets (15-20). Geographically these two species do not overlap (see that species' distribution).

FLOWERING

December - February

FLOWER COLOURS

Yellow

FRUITING

January - March

LIFE CYCLE

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

ETYMOLOGY

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

ATTRIBUTION

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

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Allan, H. H. 1961. Flora of New Zealand. Vol. 1. Wellington: Government Printer. pg. 750.

Hay, C. H., Warham, J., & Fineran, B. A. 2004. The vegetation of The Snares, islands south of New Zealand, mapped and discussed. New Zealand Journal of Botany, 42(5), 861-872.

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

MORE INFORMATION

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