

# Euphrasia integrifolia

## SYNONYMS

None

## FAMILY

Orobanchaceae

## AUTHORITY

*Euphrasia integrifolia* Petrie

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Herbs - Dicotyledons other than Composites

## NVS CODE

EUPINT

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

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

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: Sp

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon

2004 | Data Deficient

## DISTRIBUTION

Endemic to the South Island where it is thought to occur only in Fiordland. It has been collected from the following ranges in Fiordland: Wilmot Pass, Mt Cleughearn (Type Locality), Lake Hauroko and the Princess Range. It has been recorded (but not collected) as far east as the Takitimu, Thomsom, Garvie and Umbrella Mountains in Southland and the Old Man Range in Otago.

## HABITAT

Damp alpine meadows and bogs.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Diminutive, prostrate, hairless, succulent herb, forming diffuse matted patches. Branches rooting at nodes, ascending at tips. Leaves succulent, without stalks, 3-4 mm long, obovoid-acuminate, leaf tip acute. Flowers few, near branch tips, very shortly stalked or on stalks the length of the leaves. Calyx 3-5 mm long, divided for half the length, lobes triangular, sharp tipped, succulent. Corolla white, 8-13 mm long, tube up to 10 mm long, much > calyx. Corolla lobes of lower lip up to 2 mm wide, entire. Anthers brown, with hairy margins.

## SIMILAR TAXA

Closest perhaps to *E. disperma* but differing by the branches which root abundantly as they creep, and by the shorter floral tube.

## FLOWERING

No information available



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



Mount Burns. Photographer: John Barkla, Licence: CC BY.

## FLOWER COLOURS

White

## FRUITING

No information available

## LIFE CYCLE

Seeds is dispersed by wind and possibly water and ballistic projection (Thorsen et al., 2009).

## PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

A hemiparasite, and so impossible to cultivate without first undertaking a careful study of its host relationships.

## THREATS

Ashwin (in Allan 1961) states very little of this distinct species has been collected. This is probably still the case though P.J. Garnock-Jones (pers. comm.) stated it was common in some parts of Fiordland he had recently (2001) visited. Although it would seem unlikely to be seriously threatened the exact status of this species, perhaps because it is so small and easily over-looked is still uncertain.

## ETYMOLOGY

**euphrasia:** Eye-medicine

## ATTRIBUTION

Prepared by Bill Barker with reference to Allan (1961) and Phil Garnock-Jones (pers.comms)

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Allan, H.H. 1961: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. I, Wellington, Government Printer.

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

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/euphrasia-integrifolia/>