Sicyos australis sensu lato

mawhai

At least two distinct species appear to exist in this taxon: *S. australis* sensu stricto and *S. aff. australis* (AK 252822; New Zealand).

**Status**
*Sicyos australis* sensu stricto – Nationally Critical; 
*S. aff. australis* – Serious Decline.

**Description**
A sprawling, cucumber-like vine with small (8–12 mm diameter) prickly fruit. Stems are up to 4 m or more long, with long, branched, spirally coiled tendrils. Leaves have toothed edges and five prominently pointed lobes. The hairs on the stems and leaf stalks are bristle-like and stick out from the stem or stalk. Plants bear either male or female flowers. Flowers are small, white or greenish, up to 10 mm diameter and on short stalks; males in spikes of more than 10 flowers and females in clusters of up to 14. Fruits are 8–12 mm long, oval and compressed in shape, covered with sharply barbed, spiny bristles which it is best to avoid contact with. Flowering occurs in January-February. *Sicyos aff. australis* is distinguished by having leaves with 5–7 rounded lobes, finer marginal teeth; hairs on the stems and leaf stalks are curved downwards (sometimes abruptly) and shaggy in appearance; stems are slightly thicker; flowers that are slightly larger and can number up to 20. Fruiting occurs in January and there are differences in the chromosome number (Delmiglio & Pearson 2002).

**Similar species**
None

**Habitat**
Coastal scrub.

**Distribution**
*Sicyos australis* sensu stricto occurs on mainland New Zealand from Northland to the Bay of Plenty.  
*Sicyos aff. australis* occurs on islands from the Three Kings to Mayor Island.
Plants present on Raoul Island may represent a third taxon. Close relatives occur in eastern Australia and formerly Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands.

**Threats**

Introduced pests and loss of habitat through coastal development are the most likely cause of decline. Plants are susceptible to cucumber mosaic virus and other diseases that affect members of the pumpkin family. Because male and female flowers occur on separate plants, small population sizes can create reproductive problems (e.g., failure to attract pollinators, inbreeding depression, lack of male or female plants in the population).

**Notes**

Avoid contact with the prickly fruits.

*Sicyos aff. australis.*

Photos: (right) P. Cashmore;
(below left, right)
C. Delmigio.
Sonchus kirkii

Status
Gradual Decline

Description
An upright simple or branching puha-like herb usually to 0.6 m tall. Leaves are thick, dull, hairless and a waxy, bluish green colour. Lower stem and rosette leaves, are deeply toothed or lobed along their edges while upper stem leaves are narrowly lance-shaped to narrowly oblong. Flowers can be from just a few to many and are dandelion-like, yellow daisies to 20 mm diameter. Flowering occurs from August to April and fruiting from September to June.

Similar species
None, though young plants and seedlings can look like introduced sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus* and *S. asper*) or like lettuce.

Habitat
Wet, coastal cliffs and talus, rarely on sand or in saltmarshes.

Distribution
Endemic to New Zealand, occurring on the coast throughout the North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands.

Threats
Habitat loss through coastal development and competition with introduced coastal weeds are the main threats.
**Thelymitra sanscilia**

**Status**
Nationally Critical

**Description**
A relatively large sun orchid to about 0.4 m tall. It has a single, strap-like leaf which is V-shaped in cross section. Flowers have six white to mauve, sharply pointed petals and a central column which has few or no hair tufts and sickle-shaped arms. The tip of the column is hooded and sometimes deeply notched. Flowering occurs in October. (Abridged from St George et al. 1996.)

**Similar species**
Most other *Thelymitra* species either have two tufts of hairs at the tip of the column, or spotted or striped petals. *Thelymitra carnea* is also hairless but has bright pink to yellow flowers and no hood. (St George et al. 1996; Jones et al. 1999.)

**Habitat**
Open areas amongst kanuka scrub.

**Distribution**
Endemic to Northland, occurring in hill country east of Te Paki (Scanlen, pers. comm. 2003), at Ahipara and near Mangonui.

**Threats**
Habitat loss through weed invasion (*Hakea sericea*) and natural succession (Scanlen, pers. comm. 2003) and over-collection from orchid enthusiasts.

**Comment**
Locations of this orchid should be kept confidential as there is a risk that it may be taken by orchid collectors.

*Thelymitra sanscilia*. Photo: I. St George.
Thelypteris confluens

swamp fern

**Status**
Gradual Decline

**Description**
A fern with long, creeping, scaly stems. Fronds are 100–500 mm long, stiffly erect, with slightly smaller fertile fronds. Frond stems are yellow-brown and bear a few scales; the frond leaf is narrowly elliptic, 150–350 × 50–130 mm, pale green, scaly and hairy. Frond leaflets are in 15–20 pairs, each about 70–120 mm, deeply divided with the basal leaflet about as long as the middle ones. Fertile leaflets are slightly shorter. Sori are round, in one row either side of midrib, away from margins; the sori flaps are kidney-shaped and bear hairs with glands at their tips.

**Similar species**
None

**Habitat**
Open swampy areas amongst sedges, reeds and grass and damp or light shrubland.

**Distribution**
Endemic to the northern North Island from North Cape to the Waitakere Ranges and the Bay of Plenty. In Northland major populations occur at Pouto.

**Threats**
Becoming increasingly rare as wetlands are drained.

*Thelypteris confluens*. Photo: P. Anderson.
**Thismia rodwayi**

**Status**
Sparse

**Description**
A small, parasitic, red or pinkish-white plant that mostly consists of a branching, underground stem without any green parts. Flowers are lantern-like, orange to red, approximately 15 mm long and appear amongst leaf litter from December. Fruit are fleshy and contain dark brown seeds.

**Similar species**
None

**Habitat**
Forest; *T. rodwayi* has been found in tawa, kauri, kahikatea and matai forest, and is associated with a saprophytic fungus (Campbell 1968).

**Distribution**
Endemic to the northern North Island, from Mt. Ruapehu northwards. Also in Tasmania and Victoria.

**Threats**
Unknown. More observations are needed to gain a better understanding of this tiny elusive plant.

*Thismia rodwayi.*
Photo: J. Bedford.
**Todea barbara**

**Status**
Nationally Endangered

**Description**
A fern with a trunk to 1 m tall. Frond stalks 150–600 mm long, yellow-brown with ear-like lobes at base. Fond leaves are egg shaped or elliptic, 250–650 × 120–350 mm, tough, leathery, yellow-green and scented like hay when old. Frond leaflets are narrowly oblong 20–60 × 4–10 mm, pointed at the tips and toothed along the edges. The leathery fronds with sori completely covering the undersides of the lower pinna and yellow-green colour are very characteristic.

**Similar species**
None

**Habitat**
Coastal and lowland open, sunny situations amongst scrub, gumlands, gullies, swamps or pohutukawa forest.

**Distribution**
Occurs in the northern North Island. Locally common on the east coast of Northland from Te Paki to Waitangi; also on the Three Kings and Poor Knights Islands. Also in Tasmania, Australia and South Africa.

**Threats**
Competition from weeds and loss of habitat through conversion to forestry or subdivision.
**Trilepidea adamsii**

**Status**
Extinct

**Description**
A shrubby, hemi-parasitic mistletoe up to 1 m in diameter. Parasitic on mamangi (*Coprosma arborea*), wharangi (*Melicope ternata*) and mapou (*Myrsine australis*). Leaves opposite, thick and fleshy, dark green, broadly elliptic or diamond-shaped, with paler green or reddish undersides. The leaf blade is 30–80 × 10–40 mm with a stout, winged stalk up 5 mm long. Flowers are 30–40 mm long, borne in clusters of 2–4 in the leaf axils and appear from September to November. Flowers are tubular near their base, swollen in the middle with four recurved lobes at their tip; colour is greenish-yellow with red stripes soon fading to a uniform pinkish-red. Fruits are red and fleshy, 8–9 mm long.

**Similar species**
*Ileostylus micranthus* looks similar but has tiny, yellow-green flowers, a ‘bent’ style and yellow fruit. *Tupeia antarctica* also has tiny, green-yellow flowers, but its fruit are white or pink. *Peraxilla tetrapetala* has small diamond-shaped leaves with ‘blisters’, red flowers and yellow fruit. *Peraxilla colensoi* has scarlet flowers, yellow fruit and only occurs on beech trees.

**Habitat**
Semi-parasitic on mamangi, mapou and wharangi probably on lowland forest margins and open, seral shrubland.

**Distribution**
Presumed extinct. Endemic to the northern North Island from the Kaipara–Waipoua area to the Waikato and Coromandel Peninsula. In Northland, plants were known from the upper Hoteo River on the Kaipara, the Waipoua River and from near Wellsford. *Trilepidea adamsii* was last recorded in 1954 from Cambridge.

**Threats**
Habitat loss, over-collecting and possible possum browse have all been proposed as contributing to the extinction of this species.
Comments
Although classified as Extinct, we have included *Trilepidea* in this guide in the hope that, in the unlikely event that plants are still in existence, they may be rediscovered.

*Trilepidea adamsii*. Painting by F. Osborne, courtesy Auckland War Memorial Museum.
Tupeia antarctica

pirita

**Status**
Gradual Decline

**Description**
A semi-parasitic shrubby mistletoe to 1 m diameter. Leaves are oppositely arranged, variable in shape, 10–70 × 10–40 mm, slightly fleshy and bright green. Stems are always rounded in cross section near the tips, have pale bark, and downy or hairy branchlets. Flowers are tiny, greenish-yellow and appear from October to December. Fruit are fleshy and white or pink ellipsoid drupes, 5–7 mm diameter, which appear in March.

**Similar species**
*Peraxilla colensoi, P. tetrapetala* and *Trilepidea adamsii* all have colourful flowers. *Ileostylus micrantbus* has tiny, yellow-green flowers, a ‘bent’ style, yellow fruit and young stems that are squarish in cross-section and multiple attachments to its host. All these species are hairless.

**Habitat**
Forest or scrub, where it is parasitic on a wide range of hosts including tarata, karo, *Coprosma* spp., putaputaweta, fivefinger, white maire and native broom.

**Distribution**
Endemic to the North and South Islands. In Northland, recently recorded from Poor Knights Islands and Ahipara.

**Threats**
Possum browse is the primary threat to this species (Sweetapple et al. 2002), Insect browse, habitat destruction, loss of pollinating and seed-dispersing native birds and fungal disease also threaten this species.
Utricularia australis

yellow bladderwort

Status
Gradual Decline

Description
A small, hairless, aquatic herb with finely divided, feathery leaves and bladders that trap small invertebrates. It is an unattached plant that is free-floating below the water surface. Stems are up to 400 mm long. Leaves are numerous, hair-like, 20–40 mm long. Bladders are attached to the leaf bases, numerous, 1–3 mm in diameter. Yellow or orange-yellow flowers with an orange ‘eye’ are borne in clusters of 3–8 on long stems. Flowers appear from January to March. The seed capsule is round.

Similar species
Utricularia lateriflora is found in northern bogs and gumlands, often on peaty surfaces. It is a terrestrial species with green, strap-like leaves, microscopic bladders and pale lilac-lavender flowers. Utricularia gibba is an introduced species that has smaller, less divided floating stems and forms massive floating mats. It is usually always flowering whereas U. australis hardly ever flowers.

Habitat
Peat lakes, peaty pools and slow moving streams which drain peat bogs.

Distribution
Scattered from Northland to Westland. In Northland it is known from Te Paki, Kaitaia, Houhora and Maitahi (near Dargaville).

Threats
Modification and drainage of habitats, competition from the introduced bladderwort U. gibba which is spreading into Northland from Auckland, eutrophication from fertiliser runoff.

Comment
This species has been known as U. protrusa.
References

Appendix 1

THREATENED VASCULAR PLANTS IN NORTHLAND CONSERVANCY

(From Hitchmough 2002; Qualifiers shown in superscript are explained in Appendix 2.)

Extinct
Trilepidea adamsii (Cheeseman)

Acutely Threatened
Nationally Critical
Alectryon excelsus subsp. grandis RC HI OL
Anzybas carsei CD HI RF EF OL
Atriplex hollowayi CD HI EF
Calochilus aff. berbaceus (CHR 65825; Kaimaumau) SO EF
Centipeda minima subsp. minima SO EF
Christella dentata sensu stricto CD SO RF OL
Clianthus puniceus CD HI OL
Coprosma spathulata subsp. bikuruana CD HI RF OL
Crassula bunua HI
Davallia tasmanii subsp. cristata CD RF OL
Hebe aff. bishopiana (AK 202263; Hikurangi Swamp) CD HI OL
Isoetes aff. kirkii (CHR 247118A; Lake Omapere) OL
Linguella puberula HI
Mazus novaezeelandiae subsp. impolitus f. birtus Heenan CD HI
Metrosideros bartlettii
Pennantia baylisiana CD RF OL
Pterostylis micromega CD HI EF
Sebaea ovata (reintroduced)
Sicyos australis sensu stricto CD TO
Tecomantbe speciosa CD RF OL
Thelymitra (a) (WELT 79140; Ahipara) CD DP HI EF
Thelymitra sanscilia DP EF
Trichomanes (AK 252983; Kerikeri) DP OL
Uncinia perplexa CD HI OL

Nationally Endangered
Ackama nubicola CD, HI, RF, OL
Amphibromus fluitans EF
Asplenium pauperequitum CD, HI, EF
Carmichaelia williamsii
Coprosma waima CD
Hebe speciosa CD, RF
Hibiscus aff. trionum (AK 218967; North Island)
Juncus boloschoenus var. boloschoenus DP, SO
Lepidium oleraceum sensu stricto CD, HI, EF
Olearia crebra CD
Ophioglossum petiolatum CD, SO, HI
Phylloglossum drummondii SO, HI, EF
Pittosporum ellipticum subsp. serpentinum CD, HI, RF
Pomaderris phyllicifolia SO
Rorippa divaricata CD, EF
Senecio scaberulus HI, EF
Todea barbara

Nationally Vulnerable
Hebe perbella
Hibiscus diversifolius SO
Lycopodiella serpentina TO

Chronically Threatened

Serious decline
Brachyglottis kirkii var. kirkii
Carex litorosa DP, HI
Dactylanthus taylorii CD, RF
Daucus glochidiatus DP, SO
Euphorbia glauca EF
Hydatella inconspicua EF
Kunzea ericoides var. linearis
Marattia salicina CD, SO
Mazus novaezeelandiae subsp. impolitus f. impolitus CD, HI
Pimelea tomentosa sensu stricto EF
Pittosporum kirkii CD
Plumatocbilos tasmanica SO, EF
Sicyos aff. australis HI

Gradual Decline
Anogramma leptophylla TO, EF
Austrostefusa littoralis CD, SO, HI
Christella aff. dentata (b) (AK 126902; “thermal”) HI
Colensoa physaloides
Cyclosorus interruptus SO
Desmoschoenus spiralis CD, EF
Doodia squarrosa
Drosera pygmaea SO
Eleocharis neozelandica EF
Gratiola nana SO
Kunzea aff. ericoides (b) (AK ; “sand”)
Leptinella rotundata
Mida salicifolia RF
Myriophyllum robustum
Pellaea falcata SO
Peraxilla tetrapetala CD, HI
Pimelea arenaria sensu stricto RF
Raukaua edgerleyi RF
Teucrium parvifolium CD
Tbelyptis confuens CD, SO
Tupeia antarctica CD, HI
Utricularia delicatula
Utricularia australis HI

At Risk

Sparse
Adelopetalum tuberculatum
Anemanthele lessoniana DP
Anzybas rotundifolius
Blechnum norfolkianum TO
Botrychium australe DP, SO
Calochilus paludosus SO, EF
Calystegia marginata SO, EF
Centrolepis strigosa SO, EF
Corunastylys pumilum SO, EF
Dianella aff. nigra (b) (CHR ; Kopouatai)
Doodia mollis
Fuchsia procumbens
Grammitis rawlingsii
Halocarpus kirkii RF
Hebe aff. diosmiifolia (AK ; “summer flowering”)
Korthalsella salicornioides EF
Lagenifera lanata
Leptinella tenella DP
Microlaena carsei
Mimulus repens\textsuperscript{DP, SO}  
Peperomia aff. urvilleana (AK 206056; “purple vein”)\textsuperscript{DP}  
Peperomia tetraphylla\textsuperscript{SO}  
Pittosporum ellipticum  
Pittosporum pimeleoides subsp. pimeleoides  
Pseudopanax ferox\textsuperscript{CD, RF}  
Senecio marottii  
Sticherus flabellatus\textsuperscript{SO}  
Thelymitra tholiformis  
Thismia rodwayi\textsuperscript{DP}  
Trichomanes strictum  

\textbf{Range Restricted}  
Baumea complanata\textsuperscript{HI}  
Brachyglottis arborescens\textsuperscript{OL}  
Brachyglottis myrianthos  
Carex elingamita\textsuperscript{RC, OL}  
Carex ophiolithica\textsuperscript{OL}  
Cassinia amoena\textsuperscript{OL}  
Celmisia adamsii var. rugulosa\textsuperscript{OL}  
Chionochloa bromoides  
Coprosma aff. neglecta (AK; Whangaroa)  
Coprosma obconica subsp. distantia\textsuperscript{CD, OL}  
Coprosma neglecta  
Cordyline kaspar  
Cyathea kermadecensis\textsuperscript{RC, OL}  
Dianella aff. nigra (a) (CHR; Hauturu)  
Elingamita johnsonii\textsuperscript{OL}  
Geniostoma ligustrifolium var. crassum\textsuperscript{OL}  
Geniostoma ligustrifolium var. maicus  
Haloragis erecta subsp. cartilaginea\textsuperscript{OL}  
Hebe adamsii\textsuperscript{OL}  
Hebe aff. ligustrifolia (AK 207101; Surville Cliffs)  
Hebe brevifolia\textsuperscript{OL}  
Hebe insularis  
Helichrysum aff. aggregatum (AK 54473; Surville Cliffs)\textsuperscript{CD, OL}  
Hoheria equitum  
Ipomoea pes-caprae ssp. brasiliensis\textsuperscript{SO}  
Kirkianella novae-zelandiae f. glauca\textsuperscript{ST, HI}  
Leucopogon aff. parviflorus (AK 130914; Surville Cliffs)\textsuperscript{OL}
Macropiper excelsum ssp. peltatum f. peltatum
Macropiper excelsum subsp. peltatum f. delangei OL
Macropiper melchior OL
Melicytus ramiflorus ssp. (a) (AK 207155; Three Kings)
Meryta sinclairii
Myosotis matthewsii DP, EF
Myrsine aff. divaricata (AK 228797; Poor Knights)
Myrsine oliveri RC, OL
Parsonsia praeruptis CD, OL
Petalochilus alatus DP, TO
Phyllocladus aff. trichomanoides (AK 138493; Surville Cliffs) OL
Pimelea (b) (AK; Mt Manaia) ST
Pimelea aff. tomentosa (b) (CHR; Surville cliffs) OL
Pimelea aff. tomentosa (c) (CHR; Three Kings) OL
Pittosporum fairbaldii OL
Pittosporum pimeleoides subsp. maius CD, OL
Pomaderris paniculosa subsp. novae-zelandiae
Pseudopanax aff. lessonii (CHR; Surville cliffs) CD
Pseudopanax gilliesii
Stellaria aff. parviflora (AK; Poor Knights)
Streblus smithii
Thelymitra (b) (CHR; “darkie”) EF
Thelymitra (c) (CHR; “rough leaf”) EF
Xeronema callistemon f. bracteosa OL
Xeronema callistemon f. callistemon

Data Deficient

Centipeda aotearoana
Cortaderia aff. fulvida (CHR 477325; Puketi)
Epilobium birtigerum DP, SO, HI
Hebe acutiflora (Benth.) Cockayne (AK 107720)
Hebe aff. brevifolia (AK 235669; Surville Cliffs) OL
Libertia aff. ixioideas (a) (CHR 469712; “large capsule”)
Libertia aff. ixioideas (b) (CHR; Omaha)
Nematoceras aff. rivularis (CHR 518025; Kaimai)
Nematoceras aff. rivularis (CHR 518313; “whiskers”)
Nematoceras rivularis
Olaria angulata
Pimelea (f) (AK 189577; Maunganui Bluff) OL
Spiranthes aff. novae-zelandiae (CHR 518297; Motutangi) HI, EF
Appendix 2

QUALIFIERS

These provide additional information about the nature of the threat, conservation management and global status of the listed taxon. The list of the qualifiers and their meanings is from Molloy et al. 2002.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUALIFIER</th>
<th>STANDS FOR</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EW</td>
<td>Extinct in the wild</td>
<td>Exists only in cultivation or in captivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD</td>
<td>Conservation dependent</td>
<td>Likely to move to a higher threat category if current management ceases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Data poor</td>
<td>Confidence in the listing is low due to the poor data available for assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Recovering</td>
<td>Total population showing a sustained recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>Total population stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO</td>
<td>Secure overseas</td>
<td>Secure in other parts of its natural range outside New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO</td>
<td>Threatened overseas</td>
<td>Threatened in those parts of its range outside New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HI</td>
<td>Human induced</td>
<td>Present distribution is a result of direct or indirect human activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF</td>
<td>Recruitment failure</td>
<td>Current population may appear stable but the age structure is such that catastrophic declines are likely in the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EF</td>
<td>Extreme fluctuations</td>
<td>Extreme unnatural population fluctuations, or natural fluctuations overlaying human-induced declines, that increase the threat or extinction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OL</td>
<td>One location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3

COMMON NAMES USED IN THE TEXT AND CORRESPONDING SCIENTIFIC NAMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beech</td>
<td><em>Nothofagus</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centaury</td>
<td><em>Centaurium erythrae</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fireweeds</td>
<td><em>Senecio</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fivefinger</td>
<td><em>Pseudopanax arboreus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>introduced broom</td>
<td><em>Cytisus scoparius</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karo</td>
<td><em>Pittosporum crassifolium</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lancewood</td>
<td><em>Pseudopanax crassifolius</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mamangi</td>
<td><em>Coprosma arborea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mapou</td>
<td><em>Myrsine australis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marram grass</td>
<td><em>Ammophila arenaria</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican devil</td>
<td><em>Ageratina adenophora</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mistflower</td>
<td><em>Ageratina riparia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>native broom</td>
<td><em>Carmichaelia</em> spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngaio</td>
<td><em>Myoporum laetum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pampas grasses</td>
<td><em>Cortaderia jubata; Cortaderia selloana</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pate</td>
<td><em>Schefflera digitata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pohutukawa</td>
<td><em>Metrosideros excelsa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>putaputaweta</td>
<td><em>Carpodetus serratus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rohutu</td>
<td><em>Lophomyrtus obcordata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarata</td>
<td><em>Pittosporum eugenioides</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>towai</td>
<td><em>Weinmannia silvicola</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tree lupin</td>
<td><em>Lupinus arboreus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weeping mapou</td>
<td><em>Myrsine divaricata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wharangi</td>
<td><em>Melicope ternata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white maire</td>
<td><em>Nestegis cunninghamii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow wort</td>
<td><em>Blackstonia perfoliata</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 4

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

aff. With affinities (related) to
capsule Dry fruit that opens when mature
divaricate Spreading at a very wide angle; used especially of shrubs with stiff, interlaced stems
endemic Native only to a particular country or region and not found elsewhere
frond Leaf, used especially of ferns
semi-parasitic Plant attached to and deriving part of its nourishment from another living plant
herb Plant which is not woody
indigenous Native to a particular area, not introduced
inflorescence General term for a collection of flowering parts, or for the arrangement of the flowers
labellum Lip; in an orchid flower a well differentiated petal, that usually lies in front of the flower
leaf axil Upper angle between the stem and the leaf stalk
leaf blade Expanded part of the leaf
leaf sheath Tubular structure that surrounds the base of the stem
node Place on a stem marked by the attachment of a leaf (or leaves)
parasite Plant attached to and deriving nourishment from another plant
perennial With a life-span of more than 2 years
petiole Stalk of a leaf
pinna Segment of a divided leaf blade
rhizome Underground stem
sori Cluster of capsules containing spores on the margin or undersides of the leaves, usually having a characteristic shape
spore Single-celled reproductive unit (equivalent of a seed in flowering plants)
stamen Pollen-bearing organ
sterile Not producing seed, spores, or pollen capable of germination
**stigma**  Part of the flower that is receptive to pollen

**style**  Elongated part of the flower that bears the stigma

**subsp.**  Subspecies