

TAXA	CON.	CURRENT INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS	PRIORITY
<i>Leptinella dioica</i> subsp. <i>monoica</i> (D.Lloyd) D. Lloyd et C.J.Webb	WG, WL	The taxonomic distinction of this entity is suspicious. It was segregated from <i>Leptinella dioica</i> (already a rather variable taxon) because the populations were consistently different with regard to leaf shape and monoecious flowering habit. "Monoica" type plants with a dioecious habit have since been collected, and the use of leaf shape is not a useful character given the diversity of form shown by this polymorphic entity throughout its range. In any case, the "monoica" form is more common than was believed and probably does not merit serious conservation management. It is recommended that this plant be removed from the threatened plant lists at the next revision.	rem.
<i>Leptinella</i> "Pareora"	CA	Sites for survey are Mt Nimrod Scenic Reserve and Pareora River Scenic Reserve, Canterbury. Occurs on inaccessible private land. Research question: what is the taxonomic status of this plant?	high
<i>Libertia peregrinans</i> agg.	WK, WG, WL, NM, WC, CA, OT, SL	An iris of coastal grasslands and shrublands, dune slacks and pumice levees in tussockland. It appears that two taxa exist within this entity, an upland beech forest taxon, which seems to be widespread but localised from Northwest Nelson through to Westland; and a lowland taxon which appears to be restricted to sandy coastal sites. Neither is under national threat, although the coastal taxon has definitely declined from large parts of the southern North Island. In the Chatham Islands it is extremely common in short bracken associations on shallow peats, also on reasonably well stabilised dune systems with <i>Coprosma acerosa</i> , <i>Cyathodes parviflora</i> , and <i>Coprosma propinqua</i> var. <i>martinii</i> . Also abundant in parts of the southern South Island but except for one site, is almost extinct from the North Island and northern South Island. Threats include: successional vegetation changes; weeds; off road vehicles; and coastal development (pines, housing, grazing). Threats on the Chathams include destabilising dunes. Work to date includes opportunistic survey and unsuccessful re-survey at Waiouru. A tiny population has been re-discovered at Turakina Beach (Koitiata). Taxonomy is being revised by Auckland University.	low
<i>Limosella</i> "Opunake"	WG	Occurs in ephemeral dune ponds. Threats include: raised nutrient levels of the lake from stock effluent; stabilised water levels; and weeds. Work to date includes searches for the plant but the lake level no longer fluctuates widely, causing habitat to become unsuitable for <i>L. "Opunake"</i> . Priority site for survey is Julian's Pond, Opunake to relocate it (may possibly not exist here any more). Research question: What is the taxonomic distinctiveness compared with <i>L. "Manutahi"</i> and <i>L. lineata</i> ? A revision of the genus is to be carried out soon. Management requirements are to restore water quality and fluctuations in water levels (on private land).	high
<i>Linum monogynum</i> var. <i>cbathamicum</i> Cockayne	WL	Occurs on banks and flat land near Te Whanga Lagoon, usually with open, low shrubland ferns but also in high bracken. Extreme threat posed by fungus disease (a rust) which killed many plants over the 1996/97 period. Other threats include: browse; in occasional places it is outcompeted by taller vegetation, e.g. Mangere Island by flax; and potential storm damage to exposed plants on bluffs and banks. Work to date includes survey on Te Whanga Lagoon, seed collection from four main sites, early attempts at restoration along the Te Whanga in protected areas, continuing restoration work is planned. Disease management needs to be examined. Priority sites for survey are northwest and southwest banks of Te Whanga Lagoon. Monitoring of several key sites, particularly survivorship and recruitment in relation to disease and stock. Research question: what is the best disease management for wild populations? Management requirements are establishing collections of various provenances, population enhancement at existing sites, continue translocation of the plant to existing covenants on Te Whanga Lagoon and establish further legally protected sites or alternatively fence private land (with landowners' agreement). Similar plants occur on the Poor Knights Islands and around parts of the Wellington Coast.	low

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<i>Luzula celata</i> Edgar	NM, CA, OT, SL	A small cushion-forming rush which occurs in vulnerable valley floor habitats. Its small size may contribute to it being overlooked. A high priority for survey as there are almost no recent collections.	high
<i>Mazus arenarius</i> Heenan, P.N.Johnson, et C.J.Webb	OT, SL	A small creeping herb of coastal turfs and dune slacks. Threats include exotic grasses/weeds. Work to date includes taxonomic work and opportunistic survey. As a result of just being described, it is being looked for and appears to be more common than previously thought. Priority sites for survey are northwest Stewart Island, Oreti Beach, Riverton, and the Catlins coast. Management requirements are legal and physical site protection.	med.
<i>Meliclytus</i> sp. (b) of Eagle 1982	NM, OT	A range-restricted, largely calcicole, montane to subalpine shrub. A very rare, disjunct species which is probably threatened, although exact threats beyond small population size and animal browse are not known. Most populations fall within Kahurangi National Park. Ongoing wild animal control is required. Taxonomic status is being resolved by B.P.J. Molloy.	high
<i>Myosotis brockiei</i> L.B.Moore et M.Simpson	NM	Appears to be naturally uncommon. Confined to north-east Kahurangi National Park on base rich substrates. Mining is a threat. Survey and monitoring for population trends, as well as for other threats, is required. Reproductive studies, and monitoring being carried out (A. Brandon, Massey University). All <i>Myosotis</i> are being taxonomically revised by Massey University.	med.
<i>Myosotis cheesemanii</i> Petrie	OT	A high-altitude endemic, no one seems to know what this entity is, or how common or scarce it may be. Survey is needed. All <i>Myosotis</i> are being taxonomically revised by Massey University.	high
<i>Myosotis</i> "Flora"	NM	A range-restricted, naturally uncommon plant confined to limestone in the Flora Stream headwaters, Kahurangi National Park. Under threat from weed invasion and goats causing habitat destruction. All <i>Myosotis</i> are being taxonomically revised by Massey University.	high
<i>Myosotis glabrescens</i> L.B.Moore	OT	No one seems to know what this entity is, or how common or scarce it may be. Survey is needed. All <i>Myosotis</i> are being taxonomically revised by Massey University.	med.
<i>Myosotis monroi</i> Cheeseman	NM	Locally common component of mountain crest rocklands and pavement of the Nelson/Marlborough Mineral belt. Recent surveys confirm that <i>M. monroi</i> does not need to be listed as threatened or require any further management action. Reproductive studies being carried out (A. Brandon, Massey University). All <i>Myosotis</i> are being taxonomically revised by Massey University. It is recommended that this plant be removed from the threatened plants lists at the next revision.	rem.
<i>Myosotis</i> "Mossburn"	SL	A mat-forming herb found on ultramafic soils, possibly confined to West Dome, where it is common. It has no obvious anthropogenic threats. All <i>Myosotis</i> are being taxonomically revised by Massey University.	low
<i>Myosotis petiolata</i> s.s. Hook. f.	EC/HB, NM	No recent North Island collections (though e.g. A.P. Druce has looked for it), threat status unknown but as a lowland <i>Myosotis</i> it would seem to be extremely rare, and may be extinct. Priority sites for survey are historical sites on the East Coast and Northwest Nelson. Research questions: what is the taxonomic status of the complex? What are the threats to <i>Myosotis petiolata</i> s.s.? What is the ecology of <i>Myosotis petiolata</i> s.s.? Survey is needed to establish distribution. All <i>Myosotis</i> are being taxonomically revised by Massey University.	high
<i>Myosotis</i> "Tapuaenuku"	NM	Known from a few specimens collected by B. Molloy and A.P. Druce from above 2000 m on Tapuaenuku. Not common generally but may be locally very restricted. Further survey and taxonomic work is to be done. All <i>Myosotis</i> are being taxonomically revised by Massey University.	low

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<i>Myosotis traversii</i> var. <i>cinerascens</i> (Petrie) L.B.Moore	CA	Occurred on limestone debris and currently presumed extinct. "This species is known only from a few specimens collected early this century in the Castle Hill basin, in the South Island. Recent searches have failed to locate it" (Wilson & Given 1989). Priority sites for survey are historical sites on Castle Hill. All <i>Myosotis</i> are being taxonomically revised by Massey University.	high
<i>Myosotis</i> "West Dome"	SL	A mat-forming herb found on ultramafic soils, possibly confined to West Dome. It is an extremely common, ultramafic endemic with no obvious anthropogenic threats. All <i>Myosotis</i> are being taxonomically revised by Massey University.	low
<i>Notoblaspi</i> "Red Hills"	NM	High-altitude, habitat-specific, range-restricted endemic. Taxonomy and conservation in the process of being resolved (along with other <i>Notoblaspi</i>). Confined to the Wairau Red Hills ultramafic massif in a few rocky, sheltered, mainly south-facing sites above 1480 m.	low
<i>Oreomyrrhis colensoi</i> var. <i>delicatula</i> Allan	WG, NM, OT, SL	A herb of ephemeral wetlands (turf) and subalpine flushes. Very rare and local in Waiouru army lands - until recently, greatly threatened by horses, and still potentially threatened by <i>Hieracium</i> (<i>O. colensoi</i> var. <i>delicatula</i> grows with <i>Ranunculus recens</i> , though the buttercup is a little more common). Other threats include habitat modification, and lack of legal land protection (in Southland and Otago the inland plants are brown and the coastal ones lettuce-green - but this could be a case of lowland vs. upland colour forms. Once this is established, re-assess range and conservation status). Fencing and monitoring (especially for encroachment of <i>Carex ovalis</i>) has been undertaken in Marlborough. Wild horses have been removed from its habitat (Waiouru) but monitoring will be required here to ensure they do not return. Research question: what is the taxonomic relationship to <i>Oreomyrrhis</i> "minutiflora" of the Taranaki and northwest Nelson coasts and other small <i>Oreomyrrhis</i> spp.?	high
<i>Ourisia</i> "Clarke"	NM	A glossy, very narrow-leaved, hairless herb of rock walls in gorges. Only known from Clarke River, Kahurangi National Park. Survey is required. Research question: what is the taxonomic status of this plant?	med.
<i>Ourisia</i> "Richmond"	NM	Apparently confined to the south faces of high peaks along the Richmond and Bryant Ranges. Survey, and threat assessment are required. Research question: what is the taxonomic status of this plant?	low
<i>Parabebe</i> "whiskers"	NM, WC	A riparian calcicole with short, bristly hairs over the leaf surface. Known from two localities in Northwest Nelson: Raukawa Stream, North-West Nelson Forest Park; and Ryan Creek, Kahurangi National Park. Clearly distinct from <i>P. catarrhactae</i> to which it is most similar. Further survey and threat assessment are required. Research question: what is the taxonomic status of this plant?	high
<i>Peperomia</i> "purple vein"	NL, AU	A problematic plant allied to <i>P. urvilleana</i> but differing in its smaller size, deciduous habit, dark purple stems, and thick leaves with purple midrib. Although the few collections known seem distinct, recent collections suggest it could be an unstable morph of <i>P. urvilleana</i> . Thus far known from Ahipara and Taupo Bay (Northland), and from several sites on Great Barrier Island. A cryptic plant, easily overlooked— as is evidenced by the lack of collections prior to 1989. <i>P.</i> "purple vein" seems to favour shaded rock outcrops in coastal forest. Threats have yet to be clearly identified.	med.
<i>Pimelea aridula</i> agg.	WG, EC/HB, WL, NM, CA, OT	<i>Pimelea aridula</i> s.s. is a stout, erect shrub which occurs on base-rich substrates and is a local endemic of Central Otago and the Waitaki Valley, where it seems to be rather common. Plants with some similar features, including red fruits and leaves with silky-hairy undersides, occur in mid-Canterbury, South Marlborough, and the lower and central North Island, and have been included in <i>P. aridula</i> in the past. These are mostly low-growing, sprawling plants (compared to <i>P. aridula</i> s.s.). It is rare in South Marlborough, where the populations are very localised. This taxon is not low and spreading like the North Island ones. It is clear that North Island taxa are not <i>Pimelea aridula</i> , sensu stricto.	high

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<i>Pimelea aridula</i> agg. (continued)		The four North Island populations (Maungaharuru Range, Moawhango Valley, Pipinui Point at Wellington, Te Mata at Havelock North) are each distinct in morphology; they have been grown together and remain distinct. Recent surveys have shown the Moawhango and Maungaharuru populations to be quite large (hundreds at least) and not at risk. The same cannot be said for the Wellington or Te Mata populations. If research shows these four North Island populations to be four distinct, and therefore very localised species, or even subspecies, then the last two populations are seriously threatened. In Wanganui, it occurs on rocky greywacke cliffs, in Hawke's Bay on limestone and sandstone, and in Wellington on greywacke coastal hillslopes. Material is at Percy Reserve for cultivation. Taxonomic study of the disjunct populations is needed. Priority sites for survey are Te Mata and Pipinui Point. Monitor to check numbers, sex, status in the population, and regeneration. Research question: what is the taxonomic status of the various populations currently named <i>Pimelea aridula</i> ? Management requirements are to protect (and boost?) the Te Mata and Wellington populations.	
<i>Pimelea</i> "Three Kings"	NL	A complex of intermediate forms spanning from <i>P. cf. urvilleana</i> at one end and <i>P. "Three Kings"</i> at the other. The true <i>P. "Three Kings"</i> is common on Great and South West Islands in the Three Kings Group, and a plantha recently been found on West Island. <i>P. "Three Kings"</i> has been wrongly assigned in the past to <i>P. tomentosa</i> . The <i>Pimelea</i> genus is being revised by C. Burrows.	low
<i>Pimelea</i> "Turakina"	WG	Occurs on dune slacks. Threats are: successional vegetation changes and lack of new habitat; pine plantings; and weeds. Work to date is translocation to a new site (successful: transplants have now got seedlings around them). Taxonomic research was begun in March 1997, and past sites have been surveyed. Possibly worthwhile re-surveying Turakina. Monitoring at Tangimoana to check the success of this transplanted population. Management requirements are to protect some of the last wild population at Himatangi (feasible?), boost transplant populations at Tangimoana, and secure legal land protection. Taxonomy of the <i>Pimelea</i> genus is being revised by C. Burrows.	high
<i>Pterostylis porrecta</i> D.L.Jones, Molloy et M.A.Clem.	EC/HB, NM	See this plant profile in Appendix 9.7.	high
<i>Rytidosperma tenue</i> (Petrie) Connor et Edgar	(OT)	This plant is cryptic and known from only a handful of specimens. There have been no recent collections, and survey is urgently required.	high
<i>Senecio dunedinensis</i> Belcher	NM, CA, OT, SL	A groundsel of montane to low alpine zones where it is associated with screens and debris slopes. Appears to be a naturally sparse plant. Its exact distribution is confused by the abundance of hybrids between it and <i>S. quadridentatus</i> , to which it is morphologically similar. Survey is needed in Wairau Valley, Marlborough, inland North Canterbury and Southland in scrubland/grassland, scree, and rocky places. Monitor for rats? Opportunistic survey has been carried out.	med.
<i>Senecio kermadecensis</i> Belcher	AU	A groundsel restricted to Raoul Island in the Kermadec Group. It is very uncommon, except on the rat-free Meyer Islets.	high
<i>Spiranthes</i> "Motutangi"	NL	This plant needs to be distinguished from the rest of the highly variable <i>S. novae-zelandiae</i> agg. Presently, <i>S. "Motutangi"</i> differs in that it is insect pollinated, has slightly larger flowers, which are often white, and the plant is larger than <i>S. novae-zelandiae</i> s.s. Most recent collections from within the known range of this plant have proved to be <i>S. novae-zelandiae</i> .	high

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<i>Tbelymitra</i> "Ahipara"	NL	<i>Tbelymitra</i> "Ahipara" is a sun orchid of seasonally flooded Northland wetlands, which can tolerate total immersion. Work to date includes translocation to suitable wetlands in the area when its natural wetland habitat was cleared and drained for pasture conversion. Survey has located two further natural populations. Further survey is required in Lake Ohia and the Waimango Swamp. Regular monitoring is required at the transfer sites. Research question: what is the taxonomic status of this <i>Tbelymitra</i> ?	high
<i>Trisetum</i> <i>serpentium</i> Edgar	NM	Largely confined to ultramafic areas in the Nelson/Marlborough mineral belt, St Arnaud Range; Cobb Ridge, Kahurangi National Park; and Surville Cliffs. This plant appears to be very localised and has a preference for disturbed ground. Taxonomic revision is being done by Landcare Research/Maanaki Whenua. It is recommended that this plant be removed from threatened plants lists at the next revision.	rem.
<i>Uncinia</i> <i>purpurata</i> Petrie	OT, SL	A medium-sized hook sedge which occurs in snow tussockland (<i>Cbionochloa</i> spp.). This is possibly not a threatened plant as there have been numerous recent collections from Canterbury. It is also widespread in Otago and Southland. Threats include land development (topdressing, oversowing, ploughing) and burning. Work to date is opportunistic survey. It is recommended that this plant be removed from threatened plants lists at the next revision.	rem.
<i>Uncinia</i> <i>strictissima</i> (Kük.) Petrie	NM, CA, OT, SL, (WG, TT)	Tall, rush-like, hook sedge. Occurs in red tussockland (<i>Cbionochloa rubra</i>) and open, coastal sites on Stewart Island. Threats include land development (ploughing) and pasture grass encroachment which prevents seedling establishment. Work to date involves plants in cultivation, and opportunistic survey in Southland. Urgent survey is required in known past sites: Hauhungatahi, Hihitahi (Tongariro/Taupo); and Hokonui Hills (Southland). Research questions: what is the ecology of <i>Uncinia strictissima</i> ? What are the threats? What are the management requirements to protect populations?	high
<i>Urtica</i> <i>aspera</i> Petrie	NM, CA, OT, SL	A locally common, montane nettle with very specific habitat requirements (boulder and stone talus on toe-slopes). Recent surveys confirm that <i>U. aspera</i> does not need to be listed as threatened or require further management action. Strongholds are in Canterbury and Otago. Possibly extinct in South Marlborough. It is recommended that this plant be removed from threatened plants lists at the next revision.	rem.

**Plants recommended for inclusion in Category I in the
next revision of Molloy & Davis (1994)**

Key: CON. = Conservancy; med. = medium priority for recovery work; high = high priority for recovery work.

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<i>Colobanthus</i> "Kopeka"	OT	A small, fresh-green, cushion-forming herb recorded from Great Moss Swamp, Otago; and Tin Range, Stewart Island. Great Moss Swamp has since been dammed, so <i>C.</i> "Kopeka" possibly does not exist there anymore. On Stewart Island, it occurs in subalpine grassland and rocks, descending to sea level on mossy rocks along rivers. Most closely related to <i>C. affinis</i> .	high
<i>Deschampsia</i> <i>pusilla</i> Petrie	OT, SL	A diminutive grass that forms small, compact patches. Its flower heads are 2.5-5 cm tall. The sites it is known from include Hector Mountains, Garvie Mountains, Umbrella Mountains, Old Man Range, Pisa Range, and Lammermoor Range within Otago and Southland.	med.
<i>Myosotis</i> <i>laeta</i> Cheeseman	NM	Apparently not severely threatened (though recreational use of its habitat is a threat) but rather is a very range-restricted ultramafic endemic. Wild animal and wilding pine control in Red Hills is being undertaken. Threats include habitat disturbance by vehicles. A vehicle barrier has been erected as there are less than 400 known plants confined to a very small area. Further survey and periodic monitoring over the next five years to provide baseline data on population dynamics is being undertaken. The <i>Myosotis</i> genus is being taxonomically revised by Massey University.	med. - high
<i>Ranunculus</i> "Hope"	NM	A diminutive wetland buttercup known from only two locations—one in Garibaldi Plateau, Kahurangi National Park; the other on private land at Tadmor Saddle. The populations are vulnerable because of the small habitat size and small population numbers. Taxonomic work is urgently required to ascertain the status of this plant.	high

Continue to next file: TSOP13f.pdf