# Pterostylis alveata

# **COMMON NAME**

mountain greenhood

# **SYNONYMS**

Diplodium alveatum (Garnet) D.L.Jones et M.A.Clem.

# **FAMILY**

Orchidaceae

# **AUTHORITY**

Pterostylis alveata Garnet

# **FLORA CATEGORY**

Vascular - Native

# **ENDEMIC TAXON**

Nο

# **ENDEMIC GENUS**

No

# **ENDEMIC FAMILY**

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# STRUCTURAL CLASS

Orchids

# **NVS CODE**

**DIPALV** 

# **CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS**

2017 | Non-resident Native - Coloniser | Qualifiers: DP, SO

# **PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES**

2012 | Non-resident Native - Coloniser | Qualifiers: SO

2009 | Non-resident Native - Coloniser | Qualifiers: SO

2004 | Non-resident Native - Coloniser

# **DISTRIBUTION**

Indigenous. New Zealand: North Island (one record from Hutt Valley in February 2006), South Island (northern North-west Nelson area). Also Australia.

# **HABITAT**

Known in New Zealand from open kānuka (*Kunzea ericoides* (A.Rich.) Joy Thomps.) shrubland where it grows on clay and sandy soils.





Tauranga. Photographer: Eric Scanlen, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Internal details. Photographer: Graeme Jane, Licence: CC BY-NC.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

Terrestrial orchid of open sites on clay or sand. Flowering plants up to 300 mm tall. **Stem** scabrid. **Rosette leaves** 3-5,  $20-60 \times 10-15$  mm, ovate, elliptic to obovate, often rather distantly spaced on basal portion of stem, sessile, margins entire. **Upper stem leaves** rather bractaete, lanceolate, erect, and strongly stem clasping. **Flower** 30 mm long, erect, dark green striped white, apex of galea flat or slightly decurved. **Dorsal sepal** acute to subacute, with a long, fine apiculus. **Lateral sepals** erect, loosely embracing galea leaving a distinct lateral gap, sinus broadly notched when veiwed from the front, protruding prominently in an abrupt curve when viewed from the side, free points 20 mm long, linear-tapered, reflexed behind galea; petals broad, subacute. **Labellum**  $13-18 \times 3$  mm, narrowly ovate-lanceolate to obtuse, dark brown, erect, curved forwards near middle, subacute with distal 1/3 projecting from the sinus in the set position.

# MANAAKI WHENUA ONLINE INTERACTIVE KEY

Key to native orchids of New Zealand

#### **SIMILAR TAXA**

Vegetative plants have some similarity to <u>Pterostyliis alobula</u> (Hatch) L.B.Moore, but the rosette leaves are much larger and more distantly spaced, further the stem is distinctly—though finely—scabrid. The stem leaves of *P. alveata* are also distinctly narrowly-lanceolate, bract-like and closely stem clasping rather than broadly lanceolate, and patent to recurved as is typical of *P. alobua*. The flowers of *P. alveata* are much greener than those of *P. alobula*, and the dorsal sepal has a long, wire like apiculus which often completely obscures the erect, dark brown, narrowly ovate-lacneolate to obtuse labellum.

#### **FLOWERING**

January-April

# **FLOWER COLOURS**

Green, White

#### **FRUITING**

March-June

## LIFE CYCLE

Minute seeds are wind dispersed (Thorsen et al., 2009).

# **PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE**

Difficult—should not be removed from the wild.

# **THREATS**

Possibly the target of orchid collectors. However only recently (late 1990s) discovered in New Zealand and still poorly known. A 2006 find in Wellington suggests that either this species has been overlooked or it is still expanding its range. No serious threats are known.

# **ETYMOLOGY**

pterostylis: Winged column

# WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available.

## **TAXONOMIC NOTES**

Jane et al. (2010) following a thorough rDNA (ITS) based analysis of the segregate genera erected for *Pterostylis* R.Br. by Szlachekto (2001) and Jones et al. (2002) found no support to continue their recognition. This view, in the process of being adopted by the Australian Plants Names Index, is followed here.

# **ATTRIBUTION**

Fact Prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange (17 April 2007). Description adapted from Moore and Edgar (1970)

# REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Janes JK, Duretto MF. 2010. A new classification for subtribe Pterostylidinae (Orchidaceae), reaffirming *Pterostylis* in the broad sense. *Australian Systematic Botany 23*: 260–269. https://doi.org/10.1071/SB09052.

Jones DL, Clements MA, Molloy BPJ. 2002. A Synopsis of the Subtribe *Pterostylidinae*. <u>Australian Orchid Research</u> 4: 129–146.

Moore LB, Edgar E. 1970. Flora of New Zealand, Volume II. Indigenous Tracheophyta: Monocotyledones except Gramineae. Government Printer, Wellington, NZ. 354 p.

Szlachekto, D.L. 2001: Genera et Species Orchidalium 1. Polish Botanical Journal 46(1): 11-26.

Thorsen MJ, Dickinson KJM, Seddon PJ. 2009. Seed dispersal systems in the New Zealand flora. *Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics* 11: 285–309. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ppees.2009.06.001.

# NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

Please cite as: de Lange, P.J. (Year at time of access): Pterostylis alveata Fact Sheet (content continuously updated). New Zealand Plant Conservation Network. <a href="https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/pterostylis-alveata/">https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/pterostylis-alveata/</a> (Date website was queried)

# **MORE INFORMATION**

https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/pterostylis-alveata/