Potamogeton suboblongus

Common Name(s):

Mud pondweed

Current Threat Status (2012):

Not Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. New Zealand: North, South and Stewart Islands

Habitat:

Coastal to subalpine, being mostly found in upper montane and subalpine areas in the northern part of its range. Potamogeton suboblongus is more commonly found in shallow, muddy hollows in forest, and colonising tarns and alpine soaks and pools which may partially dry out in summer.

Features*:

Aquatic, submerged or floating, or \pm semi-terrestrial on muddy ground and seepages, rhizomatous little-branched, perennial herb. Rhizomes usually buried in firm mud; leafy branches erect, usually simple, long or short, often rooted at leaf-bearing nodes. Stipules c.20–30 mm long, free, open, membranous and often conspicuous. Leaves weakly dimorphic, entire; lower leaves apparently not regularly submersed, similar to upper leaves, being somewhat more narrowly elliptic and with fewer, more obscure nerves than emergent leaves; upper and emergent leaves long- or shortpetiolate, lamina 15–60 \times 8–35 mm, broad-elliptic, rarely oval,



Caption: In cultivation ex Pureora. Oct 2007.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

subacute and sometimes shortly attenuate at tip, firm and opaque, longitudinal nerves 11–21 in all, usually several laterals emerging from midrib. Inflorescence a densely flowered spike, 10-20 mm long. Peduncles arising in axils of upper leaves, simple, stout, erect, standing well above leaves. Achenes $c.2.0 \times 1.5$ mm, reddish when ripe, neither flattened nor strongly keeled, beak short but slightly curved.

Flowering: Fruiting:

December - March January - April

Threats:

Not Threatened

*Attribution:

Fact sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange (16 February 2012). Description adapted from Moore & Edgar (1970).

References and further reading:

Moore, L.B.; Edgar, E. 1970: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. II. Government Printer, Wellington.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1186