

# Celmisia glandulosa var. latifolia

## COMMON NAME

Egmont bog mountain daisy

## SYNONYMS

None

## FAMILY

Asteraceae

## AUTHORITY

*Celmisia glandulosa* var. *latifolia* Cockayne

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Herbs - Dicotyledonous composites

## NVS CODE

CELGVL

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 108

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: OL

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: RR

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: OL

2004 | Range Restricted

## DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. North Island: Mount Egmont and Pouakai Range.

## HABITAT

Subalpine to alpine. Common in wet places in tussock-grassland or herbfield and in bogs.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Stoloniferous herb with stout rather woody main stem, bearing rosulate leaves and emitting stolons up to c.250 mm long, rooting at nodes and there with rosulate leaves. Lamina coriaceous to submembranous, broadly oblong-spathulate to obovate, glandular-pubescent on both surfaces with evident reticulate veins and midrib, bright green above, paler below, 20-30 × 10-20 mm; apex obtuse apiculate; margins remotely to rather closely, coarsely serrate-dentate, teeth often apiculate; petiole 15 mm long, winged, parallel ribs distinct; sheath narrow, membranous, glabrous, ± 10 mm long. Scape slender, glandular-pubescent, 50-100 mm long, rather stiff; bracts numerous, linear-oblong, acute to acuminate, glandular, lower up to 15 mm long. Capitula 12-30 mm diameter; involucre bracts linear-subulate, acuminate, clad in soft hairs, especially marginally, up to 8-9 mm long. Ray florets conspicuous, spreading, up to c.15 mm long; limb obovate-oblong, up to c.4 mm wide, 3-toothed. Disk-florets funnelform, 6-8 mm long; teeth minute, ascending, narrow-triangular. Achenes narrow-cylindric, 2-3 mm long, ribs with fine ascending hairs. Pappus-hairs up to 8 mm long, very slender, very finely barbellate.



Taranaki Maunga. Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken: 13/02/2015, Licence: CC BY.



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### SIMILAR TAXA

Differs from *C. glandulosa* var. *glandulosa* by the larger and broader leaves (20-30 × 10-20 mm cf. 10-20 × 5-8 mm). It differs from *C. glandulosa* var. *longiscapa*, a south-western South Island endemic, by the shorter scapes (50-100 mm cf. 120-200 mm long) and its restriction to Egmont National Park, in the North Island.

### FLOWERING

October - March

### FLOWER COLOURS

White, Yellow

### FRUITING

December - May

### PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easy to grow from fresh seed and the division of established plants. Best in a pot or a rockery. Dislikes humidity and drying out.

### THREATS

A naturally uncommon plant that is abundant within the confines of Egmont National Park.

### ETYMOLOGY

**celmisia**: Apparently named after Kelmis, one of Idaean Dactyls, a group of skilled mythical beings associated with the Mother Goddess Rhea in Greek mythology. Kelmis, whose name means 'casting', was a blacksmith and childhood friend of Zeus, son of Rhea and later king of the gods. In Ovid's 'Metamorphoses', Kelmis is described as offending Zeus who turned him into adamant so he was as hard as a tempered blade

**glandulosa**: Gland bearing

### WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available.

### ATTRIBUTION

Description adapted from Allan (1961).

### REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

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

### MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/celmisia-glandulosa-var-latifolia/>