

# Veronica raoulii

## SYNONYMS

*Veronica raoulii* Hook.f. subsp. *raoulii*, *Hebe raoulii* (Hook.f.) Cockayne et Allan, *Hebe raoulii* (Hook.f.) Cockayne et Allan var. *raoulii*, *Parahebe raoulii* (Hook.f.) Heads,; *Heliohebe raoulii* (Hook.f.) Garn.-Jones; *Heliohebe raoulii* (Hook.f.) Garn.-Jones subsp. *raoulii*

## FAMILY

Plantaginaceae

## AUTHORITY

*Veronica raoulii* Hook.f.

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

Yes

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

## NVS CODE

HELRAO

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 42

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Not Threatened

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Bushy shrub bearing pairs of small narrow leaves inhabiting rocky open sites in Marlborough and northern Canterbury. Leaves 7-17mm long, margin with up to 8 pairs of teeth. Flowers pinkish, in clusters of usually more than 30..

## DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. South Island – Marlborough and Christchurch

## HABITAT

Rock outcrops in grassland and scrub, river gorges, occasionally on talus and scree, not on limestone, 150-1100 m.



Lake Lyndon, November. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Lake Lyndon, November. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Subshrub or spreading low shrub, 0.07–0.3 m tall. Branches ascending to erect; branchlets dark red-brown; vegetative internodes 2–10 (–15) mm long; stem pubescence glandular and eglandular (glandular hairs minute and obscure). Leaves erecto-patent to spreading or recurved; lamina usually lanceolate or spatulate, sometimes linear-oblongate, 7–17 (–25) × 2–6 (–9) mm wide; apex acute or subacute and subapiculate, rarely acute; margin smooth, or ciliate and glandular-ciliate on petiole and sometimes at apex, serrate; teeth blunt, in (0–) 2–4 (–8) pairs; adaxial surface of leaves green or yellowish green, glossy; midrib depressed to grooved above and beneath. Petiole 2–5 mm long. Inflorescence with (16–) 30–80 (–100) flowers; rachis pubescent; bracts opposite and decussate to subopposite to alternate, eglandular-ciliate or ciliate with both glandular and eglandular hairs. Calyx lobes 4 (–5), eglandular-ciliate, or glandular and eglandular-ciliate. Corolla pink to mauve or white at anthesis, white or mauve after pollination. Stamen filaments inserted between throat and middle of corolla tube, 1.5–2.0 mm long. Nectarial disk ciliate to ciliolate, rarely with a few glandular hairs. Ovary glabrous. Style 4–6 mm long, glabrous, white or pale mauve. Stigma narrowly capitate, 0.2–0.25 mm wide. Capsule turgid or broadly angustiseptate, truncate. Seeds (1.2–) 1.5–2.0 (–2.8) × 0.6–1.2 mm.

## SIMILAR TAXA

*Veronica raoulii* is distinguished from *Veronica maccaskillii* by its narrower, more toothed leaves, often pink corollas, lack of a posterior fifth calyx lobe, and more erect softer habit. *Veronica raoulii* is distinguished from *Veronica scrupea* by its oblanceolate leaves with fewer teeth, exerted stamens, and its fused anterior calyx lobes and paler flowers. *Veronica raoulii* is distinguished from *Veronica pentasepala* by its fused anterior calyx lobes and lack of a fifth lobe. *Veronica raoulii* is distinguished from *Veronica lavaudiana* by its narrower leaves, eglandular indumentum, and more lax inflorescence.

## FLOWERING

(September) October–November (December)

## FLOWER COLOURS

White

## FRUITING

(September) October–November (December)

## ETYMOLOGY

**veronica:** Named after Saint Veronica, who gave Jesus her veil to wipe his brow as he carried the cross through Jerusalem, perhaps because the common name of this plant is 'speedwell'. The name Veronica is often believed to derive from the Latin *vera* 'truth' and *iconica* 'image', but it is actually derived from the Macedonian name Berenice which means 'bearer of victory'.

**raoulii:** After Raoul

## ATTRIBUTION

Description adapted by M. Ward from Garnock-Jones, P.J. 1993: *Heliohebe* (Scrophulariaceae Veroniceae), a new genus segregated from *Hebe*. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 31: 334. © The Royal Society of New Zealand, reprinted by permission of Taylor & Francis Ltd, [www.tandfonline.com](http://www.tandfonline.com) on behalf of The Royal Society of New Zealand.

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Garnock-Jones, P.J. 1993: *Heliohebe* (Scrophulariaceae Veroniceae), a new genus segregated from *Hebe*. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 31: 323–339.

Garnock-Jones, P.J.; Albach, D.; Briggs, B.G. 2007: Botanical names in Southern Hemisphere *Veronica* (Plantaginaceae): sect. *Detzneria*, ect. *Hebe*, and sect. *Labiatooides*. *Taxon* 56: 571–582

## NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

Please cite as: Ward, M.D. (Year at time of access): *Veronica raoulii* Fact Sheet (content continuously updated). New Zealand Plant Conservation Network. <https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/veronica-raoulii/> (Date website was queried)

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/veronica-raoulii/>