



## *Veronica flavida*

### Current Threat Status (2012):

Not Threatened

### Distribution:

Endemic to Northland, North Island, where it occurs with certainty between Warawara Forest and Waikaraka Valley in the north and Tangihua Forest in the south.

### Habitat:

Grows mostly in upland areas, above approximately 250 m a.s.l., often in cloud forest.

### Features\*:

Small tree (usually) or bushy shrub to 8 m tall. Branches erect, old stems brown or grey; branchlets green, puberulent to pubescent, hairs uniform; internodes (2.5-) 6-20 (-27) mm; leaf decurrencies evident (sometimes weakly). Leaf bud distinct; sinus absent. Leaves erecto-patent to patent; lamina linear-lanceolate to narrowly elliptic or oblanceolate, thin or subcoriaceous, flat or slightly m-shaped in transverse section (30-) 50-100 (-135) x (6-) 10-20 (-29) mm; apex acuminate or acute; brochidodromous secondary veins evident in fresh leaves; margin narrowly cartilaginous, puberulent, entire or distantly denticulate; upper surface light to dark green (with midrib and base of lamina usually yellow), dull, with few or without evident stomata, hairy along midrib; lower surface light green, hairy along midrib and sometimes covered with minute glandular hairs (when young) or rarely glabrous. Inflorescences with 60-140 (-155) flowers, lateral, unbranched (although one small secondary branch seen on one inflorescence of WELT 80664), (4-) 7-16 (-24.5) cm; peduncle (0.7-) 1-3 (-4.5) cm; rachis (2.8 -) 5.5-14 (-20.5) cm. Bracts alternate, lanceolate or narrowly deltoid, acute, hairy outside. Flowers hermaphrodite. Pedicels 1.5-4.2 mm. Calyx 2.1-2.7 mm; lobes linear or narrowly deltoid, acute or acuminate, hairy outside. Corolla tube hairy inside and sometimes outside (near base of corolla lobes), 1.5-3 x 1.7-2.7 mm, funnelform, shorter than or equalling calyx (usually asymmetrically divided - anterior side is approximately equal to calyx, but posterior is shorter); lobes white or tinged mauve to pink at anthesis (sometimes very faintly), lanceolate (sometimes narrowly) or ovate or elliptic, subacute (usually) or obtuse, suberect to patent, longer than corolla tube, sometimes sparsely hairy inside. Stamen filaments 5.5-6.8 mm; anthers violet or purple or blue, 1.5-2.5 mm. Ovary sometimes hairy, approximately 0.8-1 mm; ovules approximately 9-13 per locule; style 4-7.2 mm, sometimes hairy. Capsules, obtuse or subacute, 2.5-4 x (2-) 2.5-3.5 mm, sometimes hairy, loculicidal split extending 1/2-3/4-way to base. Seeds flattened (sometimes strongly), more or less broad ellipsoid to discoid, pale brown, (0.8-) 0.9-1.4 (-1.6) x 0.7-1.2 mm, Micropylar rim 0.1-0.3 mm.

### Flowering:

January-June

### Fruiting:

March-June (-September)

### Threats:

### \*Attribution:

Description adapted by M. Ward from Bayly & Kellow (2006).

### References and further reading:

Bayly, M.J., Kellow, A.V. 2006. An illustrated guide to New Zealand Hebes. Wellington, N.Z.: Te Papa press pg. 194-195.

Mitchell, K. A., Markham, K. R. and Bayly, M. J. (2001). Flavonoid characters contributing to the taxonomic revision of the *Hebe parviflora* complex. *Phytochemistry* 56: 453-61.

Thorsen, M. J.; Dickinson, K. J. M.; Seddon, P. J. 2009. Seed dispersal systems in the New Zealand flora. *Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics* 11: 285-309

### For more information, visit:

[http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora\\_details.asp?ID=2315](http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2315)