Pseudopanax macintyrei

Common Name(s):

MacIntyres panax

Current Threat Status (2012):

At Risk - Naturally Uncommon

Distribution:

Endemic. South Island from north-west Nelson to just north of Greymouth

Habitat:

Coastal to montane in shrubland and low, often successional forest overlying limestone, marble or dolomitic marble rock outcrops.

Features:

?Dioecious shrub or small tree up to 5 x 5 m, crown broad, spreading, branches numerous arising from rootstock or from small, stout trunk up 0.3 m d.b.h.; branches initially ascending but soon spreading, sparingly branched toward main branch apices. Bark initially purplish-brown, fading to pale brown and maturing grey. All parts glabrous or arely glabrescent. Petioles stout 20-100 mm long, stipulately sheathing at base. Leaves 3-3(-5)-foliolate, petiolules 5-9 mm long; leaflets 30-80 x 15-25(-30) mm, dull dark green (darker above paler beneath), elliptic-oblong to ovateoblong, narrowed to base, acute at apex, margin sharply serrated, veins indistinct above scarcely discernible below, midrib raised on both surfaces 1.5-2 mm wide. Umbels mostly terminal or near tips of subterminal branches, compound, seemingly unisexual; primary rays (3-)4-8, widely spreading, 30-60 mm long; secondary rays 6-15, 5-10 mm long, slender, umbellules 6-10-flowered, pedicels 1.5-4 mm long, slender. Staminate with slightly more rays than pistillate, dark green to brown-green, stamens 5-6, spreading; ovary 2-locular, styles 2, fused at base otherwise spreading. Fruit



Caption: Flowers, Mt Burnett,

Golden Bay

Photographer: Simon Walls



Caption: Close up of Pseudopanax

macintyrei foliage

Photographer: John Smith-

Dodsworth

3-6 mm diameter, broadly ovoid to orbicular or ellipsoid, longitudinally compressed, fleshy, purple-black when ripe.

Flowering: Fruiting:

June - September August - March

Threats:

At times a locally common component of coastal to montane karstfield, this species seems to be a naturally rather localised, usually biologically sparse western South Island endemic. There is no clear evidence that it has declined in any part of its range, and indeed because it is still poorly known it may even have a wider range than is currently recognised.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=308