



Celmisia inaccessa

Current Threat Status (2012):

At Risk - Naturally Uncommon

Distribution:

Endemic. South Island: Fiordland National Park in scattered localities between Caswell and Thompson Sounds and inland to Lake Te Anau

Habitat:

Subalpine to alpine. Forming mats on steep, damp, rocky bluffs. Favours base-rich rocks, especially marble and limestone.

Features*:

Sprawling subshrub arising from a multicapital stock and forming mats up to 2 m diameter. Branchlets stout, c. 5 mm diameter, clad in leaf remains and emitting cord-like roots along most of length. Living leaves in rosulate tufts at branchlet tips. Lamina 20-60 × 10-20 mm, oblanceolate, light green sometimes glaucous, tip subacute, base tapering gradually into sheath, margin finely dentate; lower and upper surfaces glabrous except for a narrow and sometimes inconspicuous band of deciduous white hairs along the margin; midrib and one to two pairs of lateral veins prominent. Sheath membranous and glabrous, broad. Scape glandular, sometimes with a few deciduous eglandular hairs in lower part, stout, 120-200 × 2-3 mm; bracts many, foliaceous, glandular, oblanceolate to oblong, midrib and one pair of lateral veins prominent. Receptacle subglobose, c.15 mm diameter. Involucral bracts in several series, loosely imbricate, up to 15 mm long, subulate, acuminate, slightly recurved, densely clothed in stalked glandular hairs, margins fimbriate towards tip. Ray florets up to 25 mm long, limb wide, tube with stalked glandular hairs. In disc florets, corolla tube clad in biseriate eglandular hairs of clavate form. Pappus bristles unequal, up to 7 mm long, 20-30 in number, teeth close and short. Achene 2.5-3.5 × 1.0 mm, compressed, densely clad in long bifid hairs.

Flowering:

November - January

Fruiting:

December - March

Threats:

A naturally uncommon species that does not appear to be actively threatened

***Attribution:**

Description from Given (1971)

References and further reading:

Given, D.R. 1971: Two New Species of *Celmisia* Cass. (Compositae-Astereae). *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 9: 526-532

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* 2009 Vol. 11 No. 4 pp. 285-309

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=419



Caption: Stuart Mountains, Fiordland. Jan 1971.

Photographer: Alan Mark