Veronica amplexicaulis f. hirta

Common Name(s):

Hebe

Current Threat Status (2012):

At Risk - Naturally Uncommon

Distribution:

Endemic. New Zealand. South Island (south Canterbury - mostly Mt Peel)

Habitat:

Low montane to subalpine (mostly subalpine). A rupestral of steep-sided rock outcrops – where it grows in joints and crevices, gorges and more rarely boulder falls

Features*:

Small to medium-sized shrubs, branching from the base. Stems trailing to erect, naked except near apex, sparingly branched, uniformly (very rarely bifariously) densely pubescent, 150-600 mm long. Leaves oblong, spreading, glaucous, uniformly pubescent, amplexicaul or abruptly narrowed to broad base, 10-30 \times 5-15 mm; apex obtuse, rarely acute; margins red or green. Inflorescence a dense simple spike, peduncle hairy, 20-25 mm. Flowers sessile. Bracts and calyx lobes about equal, 2.0-2.5 mm, ciliate or pubescent all over, broadly ovate, subacute. Corolla white, tube exceeding calyx, lobes narrow. Anthers purple. Capsule ovoid, rounded at apex, narrowly latiseptate, pubescent, very dark brown, about equalling calyx; valves thick walled.

Flowering: Fruiting:

October - January (-March) January - December

Threats:

Not Threatened. A Naturally Uncommon, range restricted and sparsely distributed plant which is widespread but never particularly common within its few known habitats. Some populations may be threatened by browsing animals.

*Attribution:

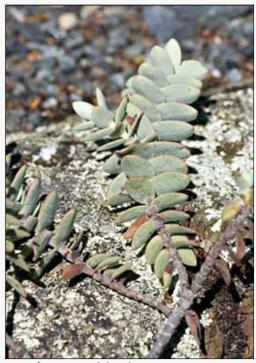
Fact Sheet by Peter J. de Lange (18 August 2006): Description from Garnock-Jones and Molloy (1982)

References and further reading:

Garnock-Jones, P.J.; Molloy, B.P.J. 1982: Polymorphism and the taxonomic status of the *Hebe amplexicaulis* complex (Scrophulariaceae). *New Zealand Journal of Botany 20*: 391-399.



Caption: In cultivation. Mar 2007. **Photographer:** Jeremy Rolfe



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For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=517