



## *Veronica macrocalyx* var. *macrocalyx*

### Common Name(s):

Hebe

### Current Threat Status (2012):

At Risk - Naturally Uncommon

### Distribution:

Near Arthur's Pass. Canterbury, South Island, between Mount Alexander in the north and upper Bealey Valley in the south.

### Habitat:

It grows on alpine rock debris and scree.

### Features\*:

Mat-forming subshrub to 20 cm tall, 1 m diameter. Branches prostrate to decumbent, old stems brown; branchlets green to purplish, glabrous or puberulent, hairs bifarious; internodes 1-5.5 (-10.9) mm; leaves not readily abscising, persisting on stem, or decaying leaving basal parts attached. Leaf bud tightly surrounded by recently diverged leaves. Leaves decussate to slightly subdistichous, connate, erecto-patent to patent; lamina usually spatulate or elliptic to ovate, fleshy, concave, 5-16 x (2.5-) 3.5-9 mm; apex rounded to slightly retuse; midrib slightly thickened below and slightly depressed to grooved above; margins green or colourless smoothly cartilaginous, entire, not thickened, glabrous or glandular-ciliate, sometimes tinged red, entire or rarely shallowly toothed; upper surface green, dull to glossy, with many stomata, glabrous; lower surface green, dull to glossy; petiole (1-) 2-5 mm, hairy along margins. Inflorescences with 2-12 flowers per spike, 3-12 spikes per flowering head, terminal and lateral (arranged, often laxly, in a flowering head), unbranched, (0.5-) 1-3 (-4.3) cm (total length of flowering head), spikes about equal to subtending leaves (flowering head usually longer than subtending leaves); peduncle approximately 0.1 cm, hairy or glabrous; rachis 0.3-0.4 (-0.6) cm (longest when growing in shade). Bracts lowermost pair opposite, then subopposite or alternate above, connate or rarely free, lanceolate to linear or sometimes deltoid, subacute (usually) or obtuse, margins glabrous or hairy. Flowers hermaphrodite or female (on different plants). Pedicels absent. Calyx 5-9 mm, 4-5-lobed (5th lobe small, posterior); lobes green, linear (usually) or oblong, subacute to obtuse or occasionally acute, with minute mixed glandular and eglandular cilia (usually) or glabrous. Corolla tube glabrous; tube of hermaphrodite flowers (2.5-) 4-6 x 1.5-2.5 mm, cylindric, shorter to longer than calyx (sometimes); tube of female flowers 3-4 x 1.5-2.2 mm, funnellform, shorter than calyx; lobes white at anthesis, ovate (usually) to elliptic, subacute to obtuse, patent to recurved (with age), shorter than (usually) to longer than (rarely) corolla tube. Stamen filaments remaining erect, 0.5-1.3 mm; anthers magenta, 1-1.9 mm; sterile anthers of female flowers white, 0.8-1.1 mm. Ovary narrowly ovoid to conical, 2-2.5 mm; ovules 18-28 per locule, in 1-3 layers; style 3-8 mm on hermaphrodite flowers, 5-6 mm on female flowers; stigma larger in female flowers. Capsules acute to subacute, 3.5-4.5 (-5.5) x 2-3.5 mm, loculicidal split extending 1/4-1/2-way to base. Seeds flattened, ellipsoid or more or less discoid, straw-yellow, 0.7-1 x 0.5-0.9 mm, micropylar rim 0.1-0.3 mm.

### Flowering:

(September-) November-March

### Fruiting:

(November-) December-April (-October)

### \*Attribution:

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

### References and further reading:

Allan, H. H. 1961. Flora of New Zealand. Vol. 1. Wellington: Government Printer.

Bayly, M.J., Kellow, A.V. 2006. An illustrated guide to New Zealand Hebes. Wellington, N.Z.: Te Papa press pg. 116-118.

Cheeseman, T. F. 1906. Manual of the New Zealand Flora. 1st edition. Wellington: Government Printer,

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

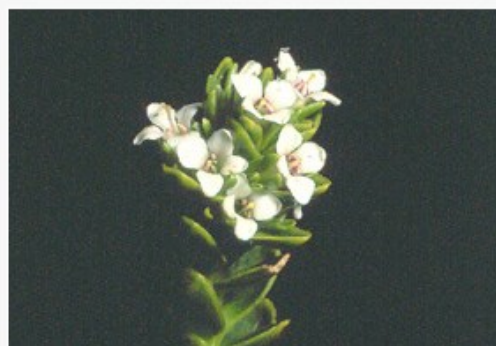
### For more information, visit:

[http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora\\_details.asp?ID=530](http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=530)



**Caption:** At Arthurs Pass (January)

**Photographer:** John Smith-Dodsworth



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