

Anisotome antipoda

SYNONYMS

Calosciadium antipodum (Hook.f.) Endl. ex Walp., *Ligusticum antipodum* (Hook.f.) Homb. et Jacquinot ex Decne

FAMILY

Apiaceae

AUTHORITY

Anisotome antipoda Hook.f.

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Herbs - Dicotyledons other than Composites

NVS CODE

ANiant

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: RR

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: RR

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: OL

2004 | Range Restricted

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. Auckland, Campbell and Antipodes Islands

HABITAT

Coastal to montane. On cliffs, rock ledges, sodden areas of exposed peat and in herbfield. Often sympatric with *A. latifolia* Hook.f.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Stout perennial plants up to 1.2 m tall. Basal leaves ovate to oblong 0.1-0.6 x 0.06-0.15 m, 3-4-pinnate, divisions widely divergent to divaricate, and in many planes; leaflets 5-7 pairs, ovate, shortly petiolulate to sessile, coriaceous; ultimate segments linear, 10-30 x 1-15 mm, adaxially narrowly grooved, apices pungent, acicular; petioles 30-300 x 3-15 mm, abaxially broadly grooved, sheaths 25-70 x 20-35 mm, apically prolonged as a broad lobe, this free from the petiole for 1-3 mm; cauline leaf sheaths inflated; peduncles 20-100 mm long, often several at a node. Inflorescence axis 0.6-1.2 m x 0.1-0.3 m. Flowers dark pink to magenta. Staminate involucre of several linear bracts 10-25 x 1-1.5 mm; involucel of similar linear bracteoles 3.0-15.0 x 0.5-1.0 mm; rays 10-25, 10-40 mm; pedicels 20-40, 2-6 mm long. Carpellate involucre similar, linear bracts 10.0-30.0 x 0.5-1.0 mm; involucel bracteoles linear, 3-15 x 0.5-1 mm, rays 10-25, 10-40 mm long, pedicels 10-30, 0.5 mm long; styles stout, 0.5-1 mm long, divergent, stigmas capitate, reddish. Mericarp narrowly elliptic to narrowly oblong (4.5-)5.0-7.0 mm long; apex and base obtuse; 3-5-ribbed, ribs even, equal, thin, narrowly winged, opaque. Surface dull, ribs pale brown, vittae obscured

SIMILAR TAXA

Distinguished from *A. latifolia* by the much more finely divided leaves and dark pink to magenta flowers.



Campbell Island. Photographer: David A. Norton, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Campbell Island. Photographer: David A. Norton, Licence: CC BY-NC.

FLOWERING

October - March

FLOWER COLOURS

Red/Pink, Violet/Purple

FRUITING

March - May

LIFE CYCLE

Winged mericarps are dispersed by wind (Thorsen et al., 2009).

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easily grown from fresh seed but fickle in cultivation. Dislikes humidity, warm climates and prone to sudden collapse even when apparently flourishing.

THREATS

Not Threatened. Listed because it is a narrow range endemic. In the past this species was seriously threatened by browsing animals on Campbell Island. Following their eradication it is now locally abundant there. On the Auckland Islands it is uncommon on the main island which still harbours feral pigs. Otherwise it is abundant on the outer islands and also the Antipodes Island group.

ETYMOLOGY

anisotome: Unequal sided

antipoda: Named after the Antipodes i.e. Australia or New Zealand which are on the opposite side of the world from Europe

WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by P.J. de Lange for NZPCN (1 June 2013)

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

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

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/anisotome-antipoda/>