

Aciphylla hookeri

FAMILY

Apiaceae

AUTHORITY

Aciphylla hookeri Kirk

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Herbs - Dicotyledons other than Composites

NVS CODE

ACIHOO

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Not Threatened | Qualifiers: DP

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. South Island, North-west Nelson to Aurthur's Pass mostly on western side.

HABITAT

Low-alpine (900-1400 m.a.s.l.) uncommon, snow tussock-herbfield.

FEATURES

Tufted sparse-leaved herb up to 30 cm tall, stock usually simple, taproot stout. **Leaves** up to approximately 20 cm long, 2-1 pinnate. Sheath very thin, approximately 70 x 10 mm, narrowing gradually to apex; stipules approximately 10 mm long, simple or sometimes with accessory segments; petiole crenulate-serrulate, approximately 40 mm long; lower internodes rather distant. **Primary pinnae** up to 20 mm long, with 1-(2) pairs of pinnules; all segments keeled, grooved, pungent, giving a squarrose appearance. **Flowering stems** sometimes leafy below, stout, grooved, up to 30 cm long including narrow paniculate inflorescence approximately 150 mm long. **Bracts** usually many, leaflike, up to approximately 100 mm long; sheaths roughly 50 mm long; stipules up to 10 mm long, unequal, acicular; lamina pinnate, approximately 50 mm long, segments pungent. **Umbels** several, on 5-10 unequal slender rays less than bracts. Umbellules small, on short slender rays. **Fruit** approximately 4-5 mm long, mericarps with 3-5 wings.

SIMILAR TAXA

Aciphylla anomala is similar in habit, but differs by longer thicker petioles (80 x 2 mm) and leaflets (100 x 2.5 mm); flower bract stems have shorter stipules (5 mm).

FLOWERING

December – February (-March)

FRUITING

January – April



Croesus Track. Photographer: Melissa Hutchison

LIFE CYCLE

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

ETYMOLOGY

aciphylla: From the Latin *acicula* 'needle' and the Greek *phyllum* 'leaf', meaning needle-leaf.

hookeri: Named after Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker (born 1817) - a world famous botanist who travelled on the Antarctic expedition of 1839 under the command of Sir James Ross and wrote "Handbook of New Zealand Flora" published in 1864-67 describing many specimens sent to Kew by collectors. He died in 1911 and has a memorial stone at Westminster Abbey London.

TAXONOMIC NOTES

Dawson & LeComte suggest this species is part of the group with clear juice. They note it may also be seen to hybridise; *A. hookeri* x *A. indurata* seen at Mt. Bovis, reported by W. R. B. Oliver; *A. hookeri* x *A. townsonii* seen in the Lyell Range, reported J. W. Dawson (In the last case the probable hybrids were growing in large patches of granite boulders and were so varied that they must include back crosses).

ATTRIBUTION

Description adapted by M. Ward from Allan (1961).

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Allan, H. H. 1961. Flora of New Zealand. Vol. 1. Wellington: Government Printer. pg. 476-477.

Dawson, J.W. LeComte, J.R. 1978. Research on *Aciphylla* - a progress report. *Tuatara* 23: pg. 49-67.

Mark, A. F. 2012. Above the Treeline: A Nature Guide to Alpine New Zealand. Craig Potton Publishing, Nelson. pg. 148.

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

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/aciphylla-hookeri/>