

Celmisia glandulosa var. latifolia

COMMON NAMES

Egmont bog mountain daisy

BIOSTATUS

Native – Endemic taxon

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2023 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: OL

[Jump to previous conservation statuses](#)

CATEGORY

Vascular

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Herbs - Dicotyledonous composites

FLOWER COLOURS

White, Yellow

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Stoloniferous herb with stout rather woody main stem, bearing rosulate leaves and emitting stolons up to c.250 mm long, rooting at nodes and there with rosulate leaves. Lamina coriaceous to submembranous, broadly oblong-spathulate to obovate, glandular-pubescent on both surfaces with evident reticulate veins and midrib, bright green above, paler below, 20-30 × 10-20 mm; apex obtuse apiculate; margins remotely to rather closely, coarsely serrate-dentate, teeth often apiculate; petiole 15 mm long, winged, parallel ribs distinct; sheath narrow, membranous, glabrous, ± 10 mm long. Scape slender, glandular-pubescent, 50-100 mm long, rather stiff; bracts numerous, linear-oblong, acute to acuminate, glandular, lower up to 15 mm long. Capitula 12-30 mm diameter; involucrel bracts linear-subulate, acuminate, clad in soft hairs, especially marginally, up to 8-9 mm long. Ray florets conspicuous, spreading, up to c.15 mm long; limb obovate-oblong, up to c.4 mm wide, 3-toothed. Disk-florets funnelform, 6-8 mm long; teeth minute, ascending, narrow-triangular. Achenes narrow-cylindric, 2-3 mm long, ribs with fine ascending hairs. Pappus-hairs up to 8 mm long, very slender, very finely barbellate.

SIMILAR TAXA

Differs from *C. glandulosa* var. *glandulosa* by the larger and broader leaves (20-30 × 10-20 mm cf. 10-20 × 5-8 mm). It differs from *C. glandulosa* var. *longiscapa*, a south-western South Island endemic, by the shorter scapes (50-100 mm cf. 120-200 mm long) and its restriction to Egmont National Park, in the North Island.

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. North Island: Mount Egmont and Pouakai Range.

HABITAT

Subalpine to alpine. Common in wet places in tussock-grassland or herbfield and in bogs.

THREATS

A naturally uncommon plant that is abundant within the confines of Egmont National Park.

GENUS

Celmisia

FAMILY

Asteraceae



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Mt Taranaki. Photographer: Melissa Hutchison, Date taken: 13/04/2023, Licence: CC BY-NC.

AUTHORITY

Celmisia glandulosa var. *latifolia* Cockayne

SYNONYMS

None

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

FLOWERING

October - March

FRUITING

December - May

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easy to grow from fresh seed and the division of established plants. Best in a pot or a rockery. Dislikes humidity and drying out.

WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available.

PLANT OF THE MONTH

This plant has been featured as a Plant of the Month – see [Trilepidea: NZPCN newsletter for April 2018](#) for the full story.

ETYMOLOGY

celmisia: Apparently named after Kelmis, one of Idaean Dactyls, a group of skilled mythical beings associated with the Mother Goddess Rhea in Greek mythology. Kelmis, whose name means 'casting', was a blacksmith and childhood friend of Zeus, son of Rhea and later king of the gods. In Ovid's 'Metamorphoses', Kelmis is described as offending Zeus who turned him into adamant so he was as hard as a tempered blade

glandulosa: Gland bearing

latifolia: From the Latin *latus* meaning broad, and *folium* meaning leaf, relating to the "broad-leaved" foliage of the plant.

MANAAKI WHENUA ONLINE INTERACTIVE KEY

[Key to *Celmisia* in New Zealand](#)

NVS CODE

CELGVL

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 108

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2017 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: OL

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: RR

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: OL

2004 | Range Restricted

[Jump to current conservation status](#)

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

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

ATTRIBUTION

Description adapted from Allan (1961).

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MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/celmisia-glandulosa-var-latifolia/>

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