

# Coprosma areolata

## COMMON NAME

thin-leaved coprosma

## FAMILY

Rubiaceae

## AUTHORITY

Coprosma areolata Cheeseman

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

## NVS CODE

COPARE

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 44

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Not Threatened

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Common bushy tall shrub with pairs of small thin pointed leaves. Twigs hairy. Leaves thin, veins visible, tapering to both the sharp tip and leaf stalk, with small pit at junction of veins, in pairs with a small long-tipped scale between the base of the leaf stems. Fruit dark purple.

## DISTRIBUTION

North, South and Stewart Islands.

## HABITAT

Lowland to lower montane forest.

## WETLAND PLANT INDICATOR STATUS RATING

FACU: Facultative Upland

Occasionally is a hydrophyte but usually occurs in uplands (non-wetlands).



Kennedy Bay, September. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.



At Kennedy Bay, September. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Shrub or tree up to 3 (-5) m tall, leafy appearance. Branches slender, usually fastigiate, bark grey to fawn-grey; branchlets finely pubescent, pale fawn. Leaves yellow-green to brown-green, fascicled on short branchlets; petioles slender, finely pubescent to pilose, winged 3-7 mm long. Stipules small, obtuse, pubescent to pilose, with conspicuous sharp dark denticle. Lamina membranous, glabrous or nearly so above, sparsely pubescent below, broad-elliptic to obovate, acute to sub-acuminate, apiculate, cuneately narrowed to base, more or less 9-10 (-17) x 7-10 mm. Reticulated veins evident above and below. Flowers, dioecious, solitary or 2-4 together, terminal on short branchlets. Male flower without calyx; corolla broad-funnelform, lobes ovate, acute, more or less equal to tube. Female flower with minute calyx-teeth; corolla sub-campanulate, lobes more or less equal to tube. Drupe dark purple to almost black, globose, 4-5 mm diameter.

## MANAAKI WHENUA ONLINE INTERACTIVE KEY

Key to *Coprosma* species of New Zealand

## SIMILAR TAXA

*Coprosma rotundifolia* has rounder, hairier, thicker leaves lacking an obvious network of veins (often with purple blotches), and orange fruit.

*C. tenuicaulis*, which also has prominent vein networks and black round fruit, can be distinguished by a conspicuous terminal tuft of hairs on the stipule. The leaves are thicker in *C. tenuicaulis* and much less hairy, and the stems are long and slender between the leaf clusters.

*C. virescens* has leaves less obviously netted with veins, hairless leaf stalks, distinctively patterned bark on trunks and larger branches, usually 3 denticles at the tip of each stipule, and a yellowish white, oblong drupe.

## FLOWERING

October-December

## FLOWER COLOURS

Green

## FRUITING

(November-) December-April

## LIFE CYCLE

Fleshy drupes are dispersed by frugivory (Thorsen et al., 2009).

## ETYMOLOGY

**coprosma:** From the Greek kopros 'dung' and osme 'smell', referring to the foul smell of the species, literally 'dung smell'

**areolata:** Netted, with a network pattern between the veins

## TAXONOMIC NOTES

Unlike many *Coprosma* spp. which may occasionally have hermaphrodite flowers present, this species is regarded as strictly dioecious.

## ATTRIBUTION

Description adapted by M. Ward from Allan (1961), and Wilson & Galloway (1993).

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

- Allan, H. H. 1961. Flora of New Zealand. Vol. 1. Wellington: Government Printer. pg. 578-579, 587.  
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.  
Wilson, H. D., & Galloway, T. 1993. Small-leaved shrubs of New Zealand. Manuka Press. pg. 86-87.

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/coprosma-areolata/>