

Coprosma crassifolia

FAMILY

Rubiaceae

AUTHORITY

Coprosma crassifolia Colenso

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

NVS CODE

COPCRA

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 132

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Not Threatened

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Shrub with wide-angled reddish branches and pairs of small thick round or oval glossy leaves that are white underneath. Twigs covered in small hairs towards tip. Leaves 6-10mm long, with very small hairs around the margin. Fruit yellowish or white.

DISTRIBUTION

North and South Islands. Often east of main ranges in both islands except in Northland where found anywhere with suitable habitat.

HABITAT

Coastal rocky and sandy lowland to lower montane shrubland and forest, up to 600 m.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Much-branched shrub, up to 1-2 (-4) m tall. Branches rigid, divaricate, bark dark reddish brown; branchlets rather slender, more or less interlacing, often sculptured, pubescent when young. Leaves few together in fascicles on short branchlets, or paired; petioles narrowly winged, 1-2 mm long, pubescent. Stipules triangular, acute, pubescent, ciliolate (sometimes with denticle at tip). Lamina thick, coriaceous, dark green above, whitish to subglaucous below, suborbicular to oval to broad-oblong, rounded to subtruncate, abruptly narrowed to base, 6-10 (-15) x (3-) 5 (-10) mm; margins ciliolate when young, recurved. Venation more or less obscure on both surfaces, or midrib evident below. Flowers unisexual. Male flower solitary or 2-4 together on short branchlets; calyx not present; corolla funnelform, lobes ovate, acute, equal to or greater than tube. Female flower solitary, terminal on short branchlets; calyx-teeth minute; corolla-tube short, lobes long, narrow, acute. Drupe pale yellow or white, globose, 5-6 mm diameter.



Te Moe hau. February. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Wyuna Bay, Coromandel. April. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.

MANAAKI WHENUA ONLINE INTERACTIVE KEY

Key to Coprosma species of New Zealand

SIMILAR TAXA

Distinguished from all other *Coprosma* species by the pale to white undersides of the thick, dark green leaves. *Coprosma obconica* has pale undersides to leaves, but has distinctive fruit, broader than long and tapering to the point of attachment like an inverted cone; yellowish white with purple grey streaks. The leaves also usually have a final little denticle on the rounded tips, lacking in *C. crassifolia*.

FLOWERING

September-October

FLOWER COLOURS

Green

FRUITING

November-June

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'

crassifolia: From the Latin crassus 'thick' and folius 'leaf'

TAXONOMIC NOTES

Plants found in under canopy situation have larger, thinner leaves and a more open branching habit.

In Allan (1961), Oliver accepts hybridism between *C. crassifolia* x *C. tenuicaulis* (from specimens now in Auckland collected by Cranwell and Moore on Maungapohatu; *C. crassifolia* x *C. rigida*; *C. crassifolia* x *C. robusta* (*C. buchananii* Kirk).

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. 577, 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. 104-105.

MORE INFORMATION

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