# Rubus schmidelioides var. subpauperatus

## **COMMON NAME**

tātarāmoa, bush lawyer, white-leaved lawyer

## **SYNONYMS**

Rubus subpauperatus Cockayne; Rubus cissoides var. subpauperatus (Cockayne) Cheeseman

## **FAMILY**

Rosaceae

#### **AUTHORITY**

Rubus schmidelioides var. subpauperatus (Cockayne) Allan

#### **FLORA CATEGORY**

Vascular - Native

## **ENDEMIC TAXON**

Yes

## **ENDEMIC GENUS**

No

#### **ENDEMIC FAMILY**

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

#### **NVS CODE**

**RUBSUB** 

#### **CHROMOSOME NUMBER**

2n = 28

# **CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS**

2017 | Not Threatened

## **PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES**

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

# BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Scrambling vine. Stems, petioles, midveins densely covered in red prickles. Leaves compound; leaflets three to five, very narrowly lance-shaped, leathery, dark-green to bronze green, markedly wrinkled above with the undersides covered in grey-white or brown tomentum. Flowers white or cream in small panicles. Fruits yellow or orange.

## **DISTRIBUTION**

Endemic. New Zealand: South and Stewart Islands. In the South Island, mostly in the east from Canterbury South.

## **HABITAT**

Coastal to montane in scrub and forest. Often in grey scrub





Strath Taieri. Photographer: John Barkla, Licence: CC BY.



Strath Taieri. Photographer: John Barkla, Licence: CC BY.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

Much-branched dioecious vine with stems up to 10 m or more long when growing through supporting vegetation or forming sprawling bushes with interlacing branchlets when exposed. Young branchlets terete, up to 40 mm diameter; pubescent, becoming glabrous with age, armed (often heavily so); armature comprised of small, reddish prickles. Stipules minute, caducous, linear to linear-filiform. Leaves of adults ternate or palmate, petioles 20-50 mm long, covered in prickles; lamina of adult leaflets 20-50 × 5-10 mm, coriaceous, lanceolate, to narrowly lanceolate-elliptic, acute to subacute, rounded to oblique at base, margins coarsely and often unevenly serrate, adaxially dark green to bronze-green, more or less glossy, glabrous or almost glabrous, rugose to bullate, veins distinct (these often minutely pubescent), abaxially pale green, sometimes glaucous, usually finely, densely tomentose, tomentum grey-white to brown, veins prominent below, pubescent, midrib heavily; petiolules 3-5(-20 mm long). Inflorescence a much-branched panicle up to 100 mm long (rarely reduced to few-flowered racemes), branchlets and pedicels unarmed, more or less finely pubescent. Flowers white to cream, usually densely aggregate, on pedicels 5-10 mm long. Sepals 2-6 mm long, ovate-oblong to broad-ovate, pubescent; petals 5, 4-7 mm long, ovate to broadly ovate. Male flowers with numerous stamens, ovary absent or rudimentary. Female flowers with rudimentary stamen, carpels numerous. Fruits 5-9 mm diameter, druplets 8-12 (or more), yellow or orange. Endocarp 'seed' 1.9-2.5 mm long, dorsally ridged 2x.

## **SIMILAR TAXA**

Distinguished from introduced Rubus (blackberries, raspberries wineberries etc) by the smaller flowers, usually palmate or ternate leaves, and the lack of long glandular bristly hairs on the young stems. Rubus schmidelioides var. subpauperatus differs from var. schmidelioides by the more conspicuously armed stems, petioles and leaf midveins, ternate to palmate leaves, by the narrowly lanceolate leaflets, and more compact panicles.

## **FLOWERING**

September - November

#### **FLOWER COLOURS**

Cream, White

## **FRUITING**

December - April

## **PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE**

Easily grown from layered stems and semi-hardwood cuttings. Flourishes when planted in damp ground in a well-lighted situation. Poorly known from cultivation. The fruits though edible are insipid.

### **ETYMOLOGY**

**rubus**: From the Latin meaning bramble **schmidelioides**: Like schmidelia, a soap wort

# **TAXONOMIC NOTES**

Rubus schmidelioides var. subpauperatus was accepted as distinct by Allan (1961) but dismissed by Webb et al. (1988). Nevertheless this variety has been upheld by a range of more recent publications, e.g., Eagle (2006). As the primary distinctions of var. subpauperatus; leaflet number, size, shape and degree of armature do seem distinct, then, pending a modern taxonomic revision of New Zealand Rubis, recognition of this variety is probably still warranted.

## **ATTRIBUTION**

Fact Sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange (5 November 2016). Description based on Allan (1961), Webb et al. (1988) and Webb & Simpson (2001).

# REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

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

Eagle, A.L. 2006: Eagle's complete trees and shrubs of New Zealand. Wellington, Te Papa Press

Webb CJ, Sykes WR, Garnock-Jones PJ 1988: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. IV. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch. Webb, C.J.; Simpson, M.J.A. 2001: Seeds of New Zealand Gymnosperms and Dicotyledons. Christchurch, Manuka Press.

# NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

Please cite as: de Lange, P.J. (Year at time of access): Rubus schmidelioides var. subpauperatus Fact Sheet (content continuously updated). New Zealand Plant Conservation Network.

https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/rubus-schmidelioides-var-subpauperatus/ (Date website was queried)

# MORE INFORMATION

https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/rubus-schmidelioides-var-subpauperatus/