

# Celmisia angustifolia

## COMMON NAMES

strap-leaved daisy

## BIOSTATUS

Native – Endemic taxon

## CATEGORY

Vascular

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Herbs - Dicotyledonous composites

## FLOWER COLOURS

White, Yellow

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Small subshrub with woody, often multicapital, stock; branches close-set, clad in persistent, imbricate leaf-remnants; living leaves rosulate at tips of branchlets. Lamina coriaceous, not or only slightly viscid, 25-50 × 2-6 mm, linear to linear-spathulate; upper surface clad in thin ± deciduous pellicle; lower in appressed somewhat soft to satiny white tomentum; midrib pale, usually evident; apex obtuse to subacute; margins entire or minutely denticulate. Base suddenly expanded into sheath ± 15 × 5-6 mm, glabrous, translucent, longitudinal veins fine. Scape slender, viscid, up to c. 150 mm long; bracts linear-subulate, remote, lower with lamina c.20 mm long. Capitula 20-40 mm diameter. Involucral bracts c.10 mm long, linear-lanceolate, indurated towards base and pale brown, with very prominent midrib; upper half thin, floccose on margins and ± viscid. Ray-florets c.16 mm long, white, linear, ± glandular, limb much recurved when dry, apex 3-4-toothed. Disk-florets c.6 mm long, very narrow-funnelform, teeth c.1 mm long, ovate-triangular. Achenes c.3 mm long, cylindrical, ribs densely clad in rather long ascending silky hairs. Pappus-hairs up to c.5 mm long, white, slender, very finely barbellate.

## SIMILAR TAXA

Allied to *Celmisia viscosa* from which it differs by the scarcely ribbed, smaller leaves (25-50 × 2-6 mm cf. 60-150 × 6-9 mm) which are not or only slightly viscid.

## DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. South Island: Easterly from south Marlborough to Otago

## HABITAT

Montane to alpine in grassland, fell field and at the base of stable talus and scree slopes

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2023 | Not Threatened

[Jump to previous conservation statuses](#)

## DETAILED TAXONOMY

## FAMILY

Asteraceae

## AUTHORITY

*Celmisia angustifolia* Cockayne

## SYNONYMS

None



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## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## ECOLOGY

### FLOWERING

October - January

### FRUITING

November - April

### LIFE CYCLE AND DISPERSAL

Pappate cypselae are dispersed by wind (Thorsen et al., 2009).

### PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Unknown. Probably best grown from fresh seed and like many *Celmisia* this species will probably dislike high humidity and drying out

## OTHER INFORMATION

### 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

**angustifolia**: From the Latin *angustus* 'narrow, constricted' and *folius* 'leaf', meaning narrow-leaved

### NVS CODE

CELANG

### CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 108

### PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2017 | Not Threatened

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

[Jump to current conservation status](#)

### REGIONAL CONSERVATION STATUSES

Otago: 2024 | Regionally Not Threatened

## REFERENCING AND CITATIONS

### REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Allan HH. 1961. Flora of New Zealand, Volume I. Indigenous Tracheophyta: Psilopsida, Lycopsida, Filicopsida, Gymnospermae, Dicotyledones. Government Printer, Wellington, NZ. 1085 p.

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

### ATTRIBUTION

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

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/celmisia-angustifolia/>

**PDF DATE**

11 March 2025