

# Celmisia lateralis

## COMMON NAMES

shrub daisy

## BIOSTATUS

Native

## CATEGORY

Vascular

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Herbs - Dicotyledonous composites

## FLOWER COLOURS

White, Yellow

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Prostrate or scrambling subshrub up to 300 × 100 mm, with slender branched stems up to 400 mm long; branchlets usually close-set. Leaves numerous, densely imbricate, ascending, incurved at tips but becoming reflexed. Lamina 6.0-12.0 × 1.0-1.5 mm; linear, grading into sheath, coriaceous; upper surface glabrous, ± glandular; lower surface similar; apex acuminate to obtuse; ± glandular-pubescent; sheath 2-3 mm long, membranous, with a few ± appressed hairs at base. Scape slender, 40-80 mm long, glandular-pubescent, with or without floccose hairs; bracts similar to leaves, up to 10 mm long. Capitula 10-20 mm diameter; involucral bracts 2-seriate, subulate-lanceolate to narrow-oblong, acute, up to 8 mm long, glandular, hairs ± floccose. Ray-florets c.10 mm long, white, linear, abruptly expanded towards 3-5-toothed apex; disk-florets tubular, slightly > pappus. Achenes narrow-cylindric, compressed, 2-3 mm long, ribs with long ascending hairs. Pappus-hairs sordid-white, very slender to filiform, finely barbellate, up to c.5 mm long

## SIMILAR TAXA

One of a small group of subshrub *Celmisia* which includes *C. brevifolia*, *C. gibbsii*, *C. rupestris*, *C. ramulosa* and *C. walkeri*. From these species *C. lateralis* is distinguished by more or less viscid leaves whose undersides are nearly glabrous or completely so.

## DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. South Island: North-West Nelson to North Westland (Paparoa Range).

## HABITAT

Upper montane to subalpine. In rocky places, grassland, herbfield and fellfield

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Not Threatened

## DETAILED TAXONOMY

## FAMILY

Asteraceae

## AUTHORITY

*Celmisia lateralis* Buchanan

## SYNONYMS

None



Form with glandular hairs on leaf (var. *villosa*); Lake Constance. Photographer: Jane Gosden, Date taken: 20/01/2019, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Denniston Plateau. Photographer: Jane Gosden, Date taken: 13/11/2022, Licence: CC BY-NC.

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## ECOLOGY

## FLOWERING

November - March

## FRUITING

December - May

## LIFE CYCLE

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

## PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Difficult. Best grown from fresh seed but can be grown from cuttings. Should be planted in a free draining, moist soil. Excellent in a pot in an alpine house, or planted in a south-facing rockery. Dislikes humidity and will not tolerate drying out.

## OTHER INFORMATION

## CULTIVATION

Occasionally available from specialist native plant nurseries.

## 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

## NVS CODE

CELLAT

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 108

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

## REFERENCING AND CITATIONS

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

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

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 (1961)

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## MORE INFORMATION

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

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