

# Veronica tetragona subsp. subsimilis

## SYNONYMS

*Veronica subsimilis* Colenso, *Veronica astonii* Petrie, *Hebe astonii* (Petrie) Cockayne et Allan, *Hebe subsimilis* (Colenso) Ashwin var. *subsimilis*, *Leonohebe subsimilis* (Colenso) Heads var. *subsimilis*, *Hebe hectorii* subsp. *subsimilis* (Colenso) Wagstaff et Wardle, *Hebe subsimilis* var. *astonii* (Petrie) Ashwin, *Leonohebe subsimilis* var. *astonii* (Petrie) Heads, *Hebe tetragona* subsp. *subsimilis* (Colenso) Bayly et Kellow

## FAMILY

Plantaginaceae

## AUTHORITY

*Veronica tetragona* subsp. *subsimilis* (Colenso) Garn.-Jones

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 40

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Not Threatened

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

## SIMPLIFIED DESCRIPTION

Bushy shrub bearing erect knobably yellowish twigs inhabiting Ruahine, Tararua mountains and on Pouakai in Mt Egmont National Park. Twigs 1.8-3mm wide, approximately square in cross-section, Leaves scale-like, 1.4-2.3mm long, with thickened blunt tip, margins hairy (lens needed), flowers white, in clusters of 2-12 at tip of twigs.

## DISTRIBUTION

Mountains of the North Island, including the Ruahine Range (south from the Mokai Patea Range), Tararua Range, and on the Pouakai Range near Mount Taranaki.

## HABITAT

Grows in subalpine shrubland/penalpine grassland.



*Hebe tetragona* subsp. *subsimilis*.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Spreading low or bushy shrub to 0.6 m tall, of whipcord form. Branches erect or ascending; internodes 0.5-1.5 mm long; weakly to strongly tetragonous in cross section; maximum width of ultimate branchlets 1.8-3 mm; connate leaf bases hairy; nodal joint distinct, often hidden and/or exposed (can vary on one branch); leaves not readily abscising, persistent along the stem for some distance. Leaves connate, appressed or erect; lamina 1.4-2.3 (-2.5) mm long, not keeled or keeled at apex; apex "boat-shaped" in "side view", subacute; margin ciliate; lower surface yellowish-green or dark green, veins not visible, glossy. Reversion leaves incised or entire, glabrous. Inflorescences with 2-12 flowers, terminal, unbranched, 0.35-1.2 cm. Bracts opposite and decussate, connate, ovate or deltoid or oblong, obtuse to subacute (sometimes more or less attenuate toward apex), sometimes hairy outside (near basal, connate portion). Flowers hermaphrodite. Calyx 2-3.2 mm, 4-5-lobed (5th lobe small, posterior): lobes ovate or elliptic. Corolla tube hairy inside, 1.5-2.1 x 1.7-2 mm, funnelform, shorter than (usually) or equalling calyx; lobes white at anthesis, ovate or elliptic (sometimes broadly), obtuse, erect to recurved, longer than corolla tube. Stamen filaments 3.3-3.7 mm; anthers magenta or purple, 1.4-1.7 mm. Ovary 0.6-0.8 mm, apex (in septum view) obtuse or slightly emarginate; ovules 10-12 per locule, in 1-2 layers; style approximately 3.4-6 mm. Capsules obtuse or truncate, 1.5-3 x 1.7-2.4 mm, loculicidal split extending 1/4-1/2-way to base. Seeds flattened, ellipsoid (sometimes broadly) or irregular, more or less smooth, pale brown, (0.9-) 1.1-1.5 x (0.7-) 0.8-1.1 mm, micropylar rim 0.2-0.4 mm.

## SIMILAR TAXA

Similar to *V. tetragona* subsp. *tetragona*, which it does not occupy the same geographic range (apart from a potential central Ruahine Range cross over), *V. tetragona* subsp. *subsimilis* is found South of the Mokai Patea Range in the Ruahine Range; Tararua Range and east near Mount Taranaki.

Key features of the species include: anterior calyx lobes free for most of their length; leaves not obviously ribbed, with conspicuous nodal joints; internodes mostly hidden. It is most similar to *V. hectorii*, from which it is distinguished by having leaves that are thickened at their apices (to varying extents), and a distinctive flavonoid profile (Markham et al. 2005). It is the only whipcord species of North Island. It sometimes hybridises with *V. odora* (Mitchell et al. 2007).

## FLOWERING

December-February (-April)

## FLOWER COLOURS

White

## FRUITING

(January-) February-May (-November)

## ETYMOLOGY

**veronica:** Named after Saint Veronica, who gave Jesus her veil to wipe his brow as he carried the cross through Jerusalem, perhaps because the common name of this plant is 'speedwell'. The name Veronica is often believed to derive from the Latin vera 'truth' and iconica 'image', but it is actually derived from the Macedonian name Berenice which means 'bearer of victory'.

**tetragona:** From the Greek tetragonum 'tetragon', refers to a four-angled part of the plant's anatomy.

**subsimilis:** From the Latin sub 'almost, approaching' and similis 'resembling', meaning almost resembling.

## TAXONOMIC NOTES

A range of views have been presented on the classification of plants included under this species and *V. hectorii*. Two species (*V. tetragona* with two subspecies, and *V. hectorii* with three subspecies) are accepted here (Bayly & Kellow 2006). However, Ashwin (in Allan 1961) accepted five species (two of which had two varieties), Druce (1980, 1993) accepted one species (with six varieties/subspecies), Heads (1994a, as *Leonohebe*) accepted five species (but noted that they are “perhaps better treated as five or six subspecies of a single species”), and Wagstaff & Wardle (1999) accepted two species (one with six subspecies). Defining two species on the basis of leaf apex thickening, Flavonoid profile and geographic distribution seems useful for the present but may not be a long-term solution. Further data are needed to assess whether *V. tetragona* and *H. hectorii* are most closely related to each other, and whether each is monophyletic (i.e. *H. hectorii* might be paraphyletic with respect to *V. tetragona* or vice versa). It may be that, when more is known about the relationships of these taxa, the most appropriate scheme will include all under one species, as suggested by Druce (1980, 1993) and Heads (1994). This would require publication of several new subspecific combinations under *V. tetragona* (the name with priority).

Analyses of ITS sequences published by Wagstaff & Wardle (1999) suggested that *V. tetragona sensu stricta* is more closely related to some larger-leaved members of *Veronica* than to the other whipcords (including subsp. *subsiniilis*). Although supported in the context of their data, it seems unlikely the result is a correct assessment of relationships. ITS sequence variation within the whipcords is low and some characters are homoplasious. Trees showing the whipcords as monophyletic (obtained by reanalysis of the ITS data) are only one step longer than Wagstaff and Wardle’s shortest trees; if other relevant data (e.g. on leaf form and inflorescence structure) were also considered in such analyses the results would be different.

## ATTRIBUTION

Description adapted by M. Ward from Bayly & Kellow (2006).

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

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- Mitchell, K. A., Kellow, A. V., Bayly, M. J., Markham, K. R., Brownsey, P. J., & Garnock-Jones, P. J. 2007. Composition and distribution of leaf flavonoids in Hebe and *Leonohebe* (Plantaginaceae) in New Zealand—2. “*Apertae*”, “*Occlusae*”, and “*Grandiflorae*”. *New Zealand Journal of Botany*, 45(2), 329-392.
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## NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

Please cite as: Ward, M.D. (Year at time of access): *Veronica tetragona* subsp. *subsiniilis* Fact Sheet (content continuously updated). New Zealand Plant Conservation Network.

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/veronica-tetragona-subsp-subsiniilis/> (Date website was queried)

## MORE INFORMATION

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## PDF DATE

17 September 2024