

DISTRIBUTION MAPS OF HEBE IN CANTERBURY

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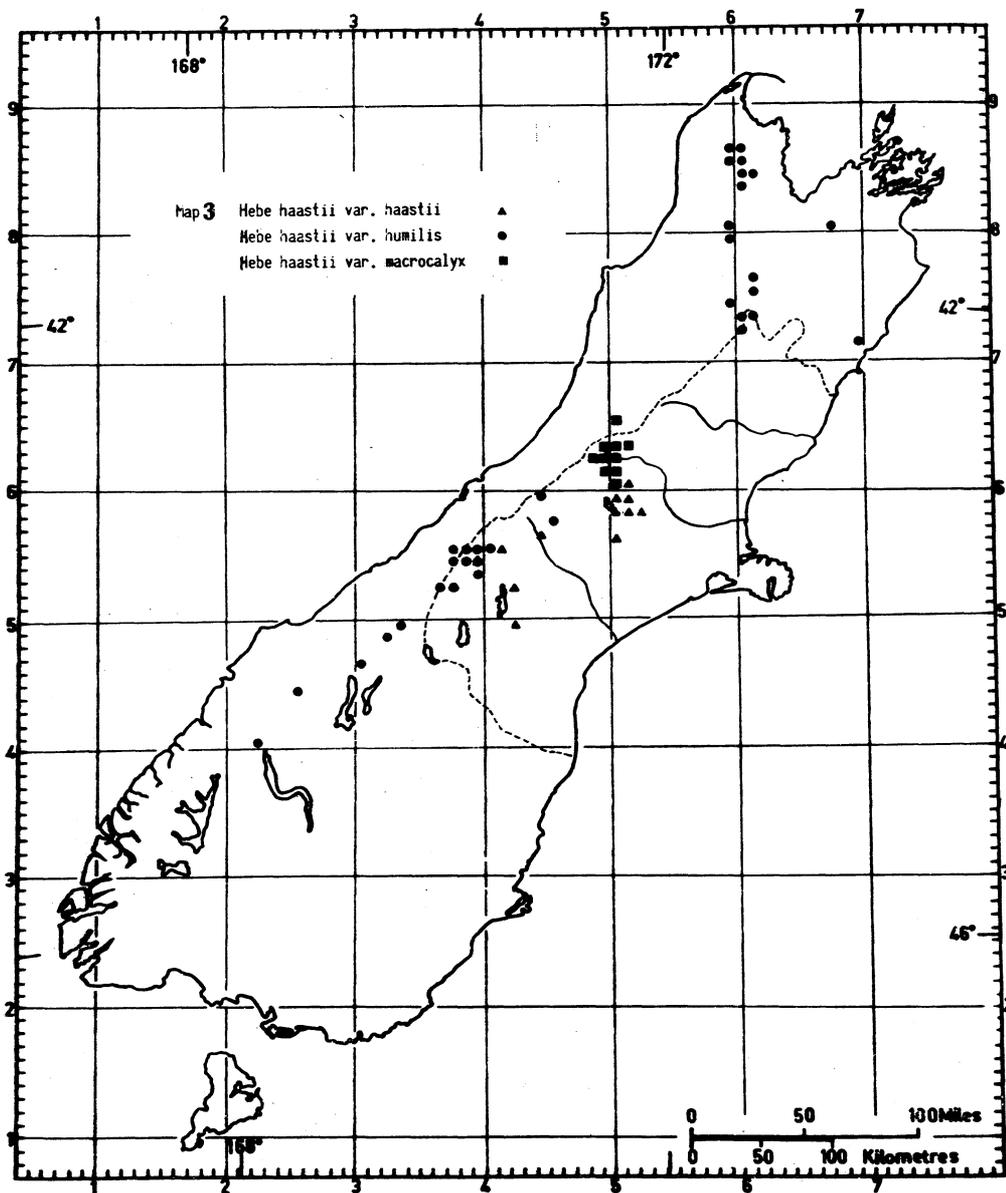
Readers are referred to Number 14 of this journal (pp 40-45) for the introduction to this series. The maps have been compiled using specimens in the DSIR herbarium and the herbarium of Canterbury University and I thank their curators.

Hebe haastii a low and spreading shrub with close-set leaves, found on fine, loose, moving shingle, scree slopes and also on base rock that is in the process of breaking into scree. It is sometimes confused with H. epacridea, but has larger leaves with 2 - 3 notches on each side. Var. humilis and var. macrocalyx have leaves about the same size, flat and sometimes deflexed, not curved backwards as in H. epacridea. Var. macrocalyx leaves are an unmistakable light apple green with white margins, as distinct from the dark green leaves with red edges of var. haastii and var. humilis.

Var. macrocalyx is found in the upper Waimakariri catchment, var. haastii on the Cragieburn and Mt Hutt Ranges. Var. humilis is widespread from the Cobb River area in N.W. Nelson to Lake Wakatipu, although there is a break in the middle as it does not grow where var. haastii or var. macrocalyx do.

Possible locations to find var. macrocalyx are from Otira Gorge to the Taramakau River, Goat Hill, Mt Barron and Mt Kelly. For var. haastii there are no specimens from Mt Hutt to Mt Cook (except from Mt Potts). None of the varieties has been collected north of the Arthurs Pass area until Mt Princess above Lake Tennyson.

Hebe haastii generally grows above 3500 feet in association with H. epacridea on loose scree, and with H. tetrasticha and H. pinguifolia on stable scree.



Hebe raoulia forms a straggly bush with the leaves only at the upper ends of the branches, the leaves are small and spoon-shaped, although not dished like a spoon. The leaf base is tapered down gradually to the stem so that one cannot tell where the leaf ends and the stem begins. The inflorescence forms a large mass of pink flowers at the tips of the branchlets and in some plants hides all the leaves. It is found growing in the cracks of rock out-crops and on the tops and sides of stable rock mountains. Its southern limit is the Rakaia Gorge, no specimens have been collected south of the Rakaia River. The northern limit is the Hodder River in the Awatere Valley.

There are no specimens of var. raoulii from southern Lake Sumner to north east of Arthurs Pass, nor from the Pahau River area south of Culverden to the Mt Grey area west of Waipara. Var. maccaskillii has only a small distribution and the gaps are Mt Lance and Blue Mt, 8 miles west of Waikari, Mt Grey and Mt Cass.

Var. pentasepala is not found south of Alma River at the Tarndale homestead and also has a small distribution. It could be looked for at the Red Gate at the junction of the Severn and Acheron Rivers, either side of the Awatere River from north of Molesworth Station to Glen Lee station 20 miles to the north east, Mount St Bernard and the head of the Tone River, Lake Tennyson and the junction of the Guide and the Acheron Rivers, Mt Costello and Dillon Cone.

H. raoulii lives on stable rock in association with H. tetrasticha at higher altitudes and H. pinguifolia at lower altitudes on more broken rock.

