I first noticed *Juncus imbricatus* in Cornwall Park in January 2001, but it arrived there well before then, the earliest herbarium record being AK 240669, *A.E. Esler, 21 May 1999.* It also occurs on Mt St John, and there are previous collection records in Auckland going back to 1983. Apart from being difficult to uproot, *J. imbricatus* is distinguished by its relatively short stature (mostly 30-45 cm tall), tussocky habit,

its terminal inflorescence, and the large (up to 5 mm long), shining, reddish-brown seed capsules (Fig. 4).

## Acknowledgements

Thanks to Ewen Cameron, Auckland Museum, for supplying herbarium records; and to Michael Ayrton, Cornwall Park, for pointing out that the rush is unpalatable to sheep but not to cattle.

## References

Healy, A. J.; Edgar, E. 1980: *Flora of New Zealand* Volume III. Government Printer, Wellington.
Kirschner, J. 2002: *Species Plantarum. Flora of the World. Part 8. Pp. 1-192, Juncaceae 3. Juncus subg. Agathryon.* Australian Biological Resources Study, Canberra.

## Leptospermum morrisonii 'Copper Sheen'

**Mike Wilcox** 

In 1976 Mike Geenty, manager of the Hamilton City Council Nursery, introduced seeds of several *Leptospermum* species from Australia. Amongst seedlings from a seedlot labelled *L. nitidum* he noticed one with foliage having a wine-red colour, and selected it out. He called it *Leptospermum* 'Copper Sheen', and it was propagated by cuttings at Lynndale Nursery, Auckland (Noelyn Parr, pers. comm.). It became popular as a street tree in Auckland, and has been widely grown as a garden ornamental and street tree, usually sold as *Leptospermum* 'Copper Sheen' or just *Leptospermum* 'Copper Sheen'.

The New Zealand 'Copper Sheen' does not resemble the Tasmanian tea tree Leptospermum nitidum, which is a low compact shrub with leaves 8-20 mm long x 3-6 mm wide. Furthermore, a reddishleaved cultivar, Leptospermum nitidum 'Copper Sheen' is grown in Australia, and it likewise does not resemble the New Zealand 'Copper Sheen'. The Australian Leptospermum 'Copper Sheen' is also thought to be a seedling sport that arose in cultivation in the 1960s. This cultivar grows to ca. 2 m tall by 2 m wide. The young foliage is a bronzypurple in colour and the young stems are reddish. The fragrant flowers have creamy-yellow petals with a greenish centre and are ca. 25 mm in diameter. The older leaves are ca. 25 mm long by 5 mm broad. The Australian L. 'Copper Sheen' differs from the more typical form of *L. nitidum* in the bronzy-purple colour of the new growth, the spreading nature of the new growth and the creamy-yellow flowers. Indeed the Australian L. 'Copper Sheen' is now thought to be a cultivar of a related species -*Leptospermum turbinatum* from the Grampian



Fig. 1. *Leptospermum morrisonii* 'Copper Sheen' beside the duck pond, Auckland Botanic Gardens, 30 Dec 2012. All photos by the author.



Fig. 2. *Leptospermum morrisonii* 'Copper Sheen', 210 Manukau Road, Epsom, Auckland, 18 June 2012.



Fig. 3. *Leptospermum morrisonii* 'Copper Sheen', Mays Road, Te Papapa, Auckland, 28 May 2012.

Mountains, Victoria – rather than *L. nitidum*. Another reddish-leaved *Leptospermum* cultivar in Australia is *Leptospermum polygalifolium* 'Copper Glow', a shrub with bronze-green small leaves, up to 20 mm long x 2 mm wide.

So, what is the correct identity of the New Zealand 'Copper Sheen'? From the descriptions given by Joy Thompson in her 1989 monograph on *Leptospermum* in Australia, *Leptospermum morrisonii* from New

South Wales is the best fit. It is a bushy tree to 5 m in height, leaves up to 35 mm long and 8 mm wide, of variable size. Red-leaved cultivars of this are sold in Australia as Leptospermum morrisonii 'Burgundy' (selected in 1991), and L. morrisonii 'Copper Glow', and the same cultivars are grown in Hawaii. At the time Mike Geenty unwittingly introduced it, L. morrisonii would have been included in L. polygalifolium. There are large specimens at the Auckland Botanic Gardens (Fig. 1). The largest specimens found in Auckland are at 210 Manukau Road, Epsom – two trees 10 m tall, with treble trunks each to 50 cm in diameter (Fig. 2). Mays Road in Te Papapa is a good example of it as a street tree (Fig. 3). It flowers from December to mid-January (Fig. 4). The capsules are comparatively large (Fig. 5).

Wilcox (2012) opted to call the Auckland tree *L. morrisonii* 'Burgundy', which it resembles very closely, but our tree, as pointed out by Dawson (2012), is an independent, earlier selection. Robust trees to 8 m tall of the normal green-leaved form of *L. morrisonii* are not uncommon in Auckland gardens, but the more usual form cultivated is the red-leaved variety which, to reduce the risk of confusion with Australian cultivars, should go under the name here of *Leptospermum morrisonii* 'Copper Sheen' (as proposed by Dawson 2012), thus retaining the cultivar name bestowed on it by Geenty.



Fig. 4. *Leptospermum morrisonii* 'Copper Sheen' flowers, 6 Scott Ave, Mangere Bridge, 8 Dec 2012.



Fig. 5. *Leptospermum morrisonii* 'Copper Sheen' capsules, 210 Manukau Road, Epsom, Auckland, 18 June 2012.

## References

Dawson, M. 2012: Australian *Leptospermum* in cultivation: species and cultivars. The first of a two-part series. *New Zealand Garden Journal* 15: 14-22.

Thompson, J. 1989: A revision of the genus *Leptospermum. Telopea* 3: 301-448.

Wilcox, M.D. 2012: Auckland's remarkable urban forest. Auckland Botanical Society Bulletin No. 29. Auckland Botanical Society. 348p.