

marking the headwaters of the Mangaoparo R. which joins the Waiapu near Ruatoria; to the south, the summit of Komapara with, beyond, Mts Hikurangi, Aorangi and Honokawa; and to the west the farmlands in the Waikura V.

After a brief rest we fought our way westward through leatherwood for a hundred yards to the head of a long slip from which the 'Rip' starts. At the bottom of this slip a miniature gorge, flanked with masses of *Ourisia macrophylla*, extended right down to the silver beech forest. Mountain cabbage trees were numerous, and sprawling out of sheltered situations on steep banks was *Neopanax laetum*, recorded for the first time east of the main divide. A further mile brought us back to where we had left our stream the previous day and by nightfall we were half way back to our starting point. Next morning we continued and by 10 a.m. we had finished our trip, tired but triumphant: Raukumara had been set foot on — the first time since 1914.

Hebe Speciosa in the Marlborough Sounds

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ON a recent visit to Titirangi Bay in the Marlborough Sounds I had pointed out to me by Mr. Harry Paterson, a farmer living in the bay, a number of *Hebe speciosa* plants which are still surviving in their wild state. At least two dozen plants of various ages ranging from inch-high seedlings to two-foot high shrubs are growing in the crevices along a cliff 10 to 20 ft high. The grid reference is 433586 on map NZMS 1, sheet S 16. The cliff is just behind high-water mark and has been formed by the sea cutting back into alluvial deposits of greywacke gravel. Being on the face of the cliff the plants are not accessible to stock.

A second colony of about three dozen plants is to be found half a mile further east round the bay. The plants are all near the beach and are growing on almost inaccessible bluffs.

Some years ago Mr. J. R. Paterson, on whose property the plants are growing, transferred a number of seedlings to his garden, where seven specimens are now doing well, although no more so than those on the cliff face.

It is of interest to note that Titirangi is the Maori name for *Hebe speciosa*.



Botanical names used in the Bulletin are in most cases those used by Cheeseman (for monocotyledons) and Allan (for lycopods, ferns, gymnosperms and dicotyledons) in the "Manual of the N.Z. Flora" and the "Flora of N.Z., Vol. 1" respectively. If another name is used, following a revision, the original name used by Cheeseman or Allan is placed in brackets.