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A REVISED LIST OF MOSSES FOR UNIVERSITY RESERVE, KELLYS ROAD, WAITAKERE RANGES

Jessica E. Beever

The visit of the Botanical Society to the Kellys Road Reserve on 19th September 1987 provided an opportunity to update the list of mosses recorded on our last visit, exactly 6 years ago to the day (ABS Newsletter 37(1): 21).

We entered from Kellys Road where the rather dark, dry slope was not rich in bryophytes. Under a canopy of kauri, kanuka and Kirk's pine (Halocarpus kirkii), we recorded Camptochaete arbuscula and Hypnum chrysogaster on the bases of trees, and small patches of Ptychomnion aciculare, Thuidium furfurosum, Dicranoloma billardierei and Breutelia pendula on the ground. As we proceeded down the slope conditions became moister: Fissidens pallidus and Achrophyllum quadrifarium were found on damp soil slopes, with the latter moss occurring in extensive patches in the boggy area of the valley bottom. Magnificent stands of the umbrella moss Hypnodendron comatum, with many plants fruiting, were also seen here, while in the wettest sites Hypnodendron spininervium was common. Tree trunks in the valley bottom carried a rich coating of mosses, including Ctenidium pubescens with capsules, this latter being a relatively rare sight in the Auckland area. On the ridge beyond the

stream, the kauri-dominated canopy was rather open, and the forest floor was in many places carpeted with mosses: Dicranoloma billardierei in abundance, with occasional clumps of the paler D. fasciatum. Extensive mats of yet another umbrella moss occurred here: Hypnodendron colensoi. Tayloria callophylla clumps were not uncommon along the ridge. In these drier conditions epiphytes were only occasional: we recorded two species of Macromitrium, M. longipes and M. prorepens, as well as Dicnemon calycinum. A hasty survey of the roadside bank when we emerged onto Kellys Road provided three terrestrial species not seen in the forest: Hypnum cupressiforme, Campylopus clavatus and C. introflexus, and two additional epiphytes on a roadside tanekaha: Zygodon intermedius and Leptostomum macrocarpum.

A total of 41 species were recorded, 20 of these being new records, the increase being due mainly to our traversing more of the reserve on this occasion. Two species seen in 1981 were not refound: Campylopus pyriformis (syn. C. torquatus) and Hypnodendron menziesii. I thank Anne Grace for her excellent field assistance, and John Braggins for a number of finds.

In the following list of mosses new records are marked *. Voucher specimens have been placed in the Herbarium of the Botany Department, University of Auckland (AKU).

REVISED LIST

Achrophyllum dentatum (Hook.f. & Wils.) Vitt & Crosby*
A. quadrifarium (Hook.) Vitt & Crosby
Breutelia pendula (Smith) Mitt.*
Bryum billardierei Schwaegr.
Calomnion laetum Hook.f. & Wils.
Campochaete arbuscula (Smith) Reichdt.
Campylopus clavatus (R. Br.) Wils.*
C. introflexus (Hedw.) Brid.*
C. pyriformis (K.F. Schultz) Brid.
Ctenidium pubescens (Hook.f. & Wils.) Broth.*
Cyathophorum bulbosum (Hedw.) C. Muell.
Dicnemon calycinum (Hook.) Schwaegr.
Dicranoloma billardierei (Brid.) Par.
D. fasciatum (Hedw.) Par.*
D. menziesii (Tayl.) Par.
Eurhynchium muriculatum (Hook.f. & Wils.) Jaeg.*
Fissidens pallidus Hook.f. & Wils.
F. tenellus Hook.f. & Wils.
Homalia auriculata Hook.f. & Wils.*
Hymenodon pilifer Hook.f. & Wils.*
Hypnodendron arcuatum (Hedw.) Lindb ex Mitt.*
H. colensoi (Hook.f. & Wils.) Mitt.
H. comatum (C. Muell.) Mitt. ex Touw*
H. menziesii (Hook.) Par.
H. spininervium (Hook.) Jaeg.*
Hypnum chrysogaster C. Muell.*
H. cupressiforme Hedw.
Hypopterygium rotulatum (Hedw.) Brid.
Leptostomum macrocarpum (Hedw.) Pyl.*
Leucobryum candidum (P. Beauv.) Wils.

Lopidium concinnum (Hook.) Wils.
Macromitrium longipes (Hook.) Schwaegr.*
M. prorepens (Hook.) Schwaegr.*
Porotrichum oblongifolium (Hook.f. & Wils.) Broth.*
Ptychomnion aciculare (Brid.) Mitt.
Racopilum convolutaceum (C. Muell.) Reichdt.
Rhizogonium bifarium (Hook.) Schimp.*
R. novae-hollandiae (Brid.) Brid.
Sematophyllum amoenum (Hedw.) Mitt.
Tayloria callophylla (C. Muell.) Mitt.*
Thuidium furfurosum (Hook.f. & Wils.) Reichdt.
Wijkia extenuata (Brid.) Crum
Zygodon intermedius B.S.G.*

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MATUA-KUMARA

R.O. Gardner

Jim Beever's "Dictionary" (1987) is a mighty contribution to ethnobotany and will be particularly useful to historians and their botanical advisors. For my part I should like to attempt to expiate a blunder concerning Maori names in Sonchus (Gardner 1985) by noting one entry that I believe misinforms.

The name matua-kuumara (lit. "father of the kumara") is given for Geranium australe or its root. This species, correctly called G. homeanum is almost certainly adventive to N.Z. (Gardner 1984), and the Maori name would seem properly to belong to the two native species, G. solandri and G. retrorsum, which unlike G. homeanum have a swollen fleshy root. Colenso (cited by Crowe 1981) described matua-kuumara as a weed of Maori gardens, its spring flowering indicating the time to plant kumara, and hence its name. The radish-shaped root would I think also have suggested a sympathetic association between geranium and kumara.

Banks and Solander got G. solanderi and G. retrorsum at various places, but not matua-kuumara; instead (for G. solanderi only) their manuscript N.Z. Flora has the name pugupugu, which as pukupuku would seem to be another reference to the swollen root. This name was also given on a D'Urville collection of G. solanderi.

A potentially very useful source of Geranium names is the collection of the Austrian traveller Baron Karl von Huegal, who visited the Bay of Islands in 1834 (about the time G. homeanum was first found). He is said to have got several hundred species and checked the names using various informants (Yate 1835, p. 229). These plants, which I have not seen, are in W (Vienna).

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