

Ferns and fern allies

Adiantum cunninghamii	Lastreopsis hispida
Anarthopteris lanceolata	Lindsaea linearis
Asplenium bulbiferum	L. trichomanoides
A. flaccidum	Lycopodium cernuum
A. oblongifolium	L. deuterodensum
A. polyodon	L. laterale
Blechnum capense (of Allan)	Lygodium articulatum
B. chambersii	Paesia scaberula
B. discolor	Phymatosorus diversifolius
B. filiforme	P. scandens
B. fraseri	Pneumatopteris pennigera
B. membranaceum	Pteridium esculentum
B. minus	Pteris macilentata
Cyathea dealbata	P. tremula
C. medullaris	Pyrrosia eleagnifolia
Deparia petersenii var. congrua	Rumohra adiantiformis
Dicksonia squarrosa	Schizaea fistulosa
Doodia media	Tmesipteris elongata
Gleichenia dicarpa	T. lanceolata
G. microphylla	T. tannensis
Hymenophyllum demissum	Trichomanes elongatum
H. sanguinolentum	T. reniforme

Orchid update - 16.5.91

E.D. Hatch

CORYBAS ROTUNDIFOLIUS (J.D. Hooker) H.G. Reichenbach 1871

Syn. Nematoceras rotundifolia J.D. Hooker 1853

Corybas 'aff unguiculatus'

Corysanthes matthewsii Cheeseman 1899

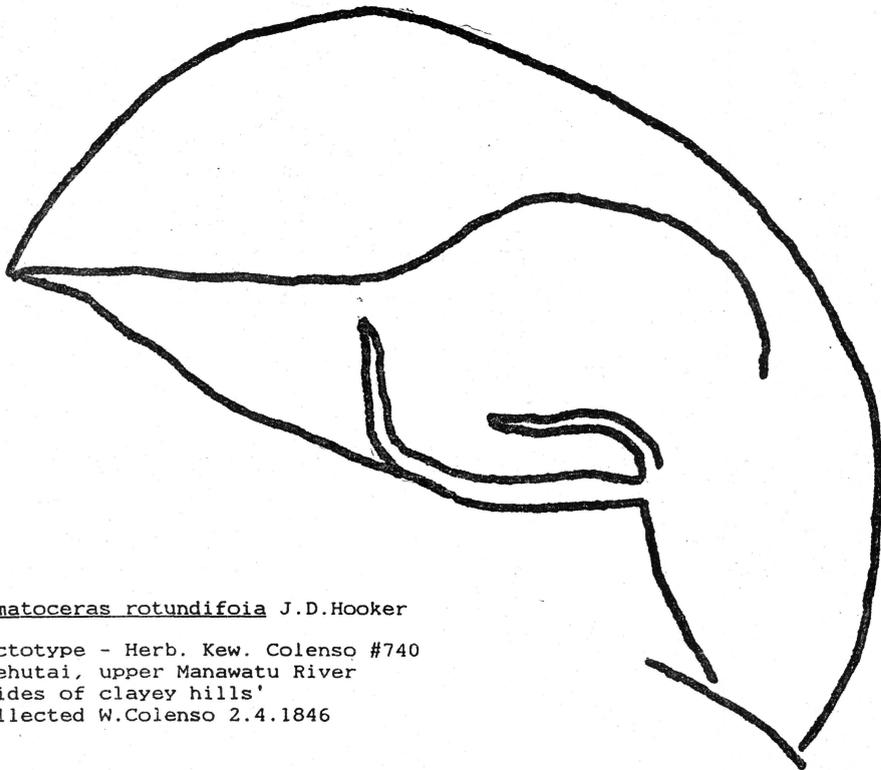
LECTOTYPE - determined by M.A. Clements 16.3.1983 Herb. Kew. W.
Colenso #740, consisting of a single plant with an unopened
flower, and 11 orbicular-apiculate leaves on long petioles.

1846 Collected by Colenso on 2 April, near the village of Puehutai, on
the upper Manawatu River, growing on the 'sides of clayey hills'.
(Letter to Sir William Hooker 31.7.1846).

1853 These specimens were described by J.D. Hooker in Flora NZ 1: p.
251, as Nematoceras rotundifolia, with the added note - 'I regret
not having expanded flowers of this curious little plant. Those I
have in bud resemble N. oblonga in size and form of the perianth.'

1864 (Thomas Kirk applied the name rotundifolia in error to plants
which were actually rivularis. See Hatch, ABS Newsletter 41(1):
12 - Corybas rivularis - the wet one).

1897 E.W. Matthews found rotundifolius s.s. near Kaitaia, and in



Nematoceras rotundifolia J.D.Hooker

Lectotype - Herb. Kew. Colenso #740
Puehutai, upper Manawatu River
'sides of clayey hills'
collected W.Colenso 2.4.1846

- 1899 Cheeseman described it as Corysanthes matthewsii, naming it oddly enough, for R.H. Matthews, and this was the name by which it was known until
- 1945 when H.M.R. Rupp, who was 'lumping', included it in the related C. unguiculatus, and this was followed by Hatch and later L.B. Moore. Still in 1945 Hatch pondered the rotundifolius/oblongus problem and came to the erroneous conclusion that the two were identical.
- 1987 Mark Clements expressed the opinion that rotundifolius was in fact carsei. I dug into the Colenso records and decided that this was ecologically improbable. C. carsei is a plant of raised peat bogs - and 'clayey hillsides' were not a logical habitat.
- 1988 Anthony Wright obtained for me from Kew, a photo of the type of rotundifolius. I copied this on to a slide, threw an enlarged image on to the screen and traced round the outlines of the flower (see illustration). Clements was correct up to a point - the plant had to be either carsei or 'aff. unguiculatus', but as the ecological problem remained, I passed this problem over to Brian Molloy and in January
- 1989 he received from Kew the original Colenso specimen, examined it carefully and confirmed my opinion that it was in fact the plant described by Cheeseman as Corysanthes matthewsii. In 1989 also, the Australians, who had been 'lumping' for years, began to 'split' again and our plant, while obviously related to unguiculatus, was reinstated as an endemic species and given the tag-name 'aff. unguiculatus'. It can now assume its proper title Corybas rotundifolius.

This species is now confined to scrub and light forest between Warkworth and the North Cape, but specimens in herbaria suggest that it once extended much further south.