

3. Pratia pedunculata - AK 210580. Victory Road, Laingholm - 15.11.1992, growing in grass beside the road. Identified by Ewen Cameron.

Not listed in Flora NZ 4. Apparently a garden escape and again most unlikely to have been planted where I found it growing.

4. Solanum pseudocapsicum - AK 210704. Laingholm - frequent in hedgerows and beneath trees - probably distributed by pigeons.

Corrections to the Adventive Flora of the Waitakere Range

J. Mackinder

Soon after the publication of Bulletin No. 21 two voucher specimens were redetermined. On p. 9 Tritonia lineata should be deleted as it is now identified as Sparaxis bulbifera (AK 206830), which is already listed and on p. 15 Erechtites valerianifolia should also be deleted as it is now identified as Senecio glomeratus (AK 206834), which is native.

Prunus serrulata has been collected by D. Burstein, 24 September 1992, north-east of the Rangemore Track (AK 209190) and should be added to p. 18.

Dan Hatch has provided me with a list of additions, for plants that have been found in the Laingholm area: Cymbalaria muralis, Erodium moschatum, Euphorbia helioscopia, Portulacca oleracea, Psoralea pinnata, Spergula arvensis, Veronica anagallis-aquatica. Dan has also drawn my attention to the omission of Calystegia sepium which was overlooked as it changed its status from native in Flora I to adventive in Flora IV.

Some observations on Mt Tamahunga

Maureen Young

Tamahunga (439 m.), the double-crowned sandstone hill near Leigh, is the highest peak in Rodney District, and is situated within the Omaha State Forest (Map reference NZMS 260 R09 640430). It has some historical botanical connections, in that, during the time of the Maori Wars in the Waikato, Thomas Kirk was escorted to a pa on the summit by a local resident, and met some escaped prisoners who were camped there. Also, the two Lucies (Lucy Cranwell and Lucy Moore) made their first-ever two day trek up these slopes, and spent a night by the trig. A meteorological microwave station which has been erected on one of the peaks in recent years, afforded a slight shelter to a bedraggled party of ABS members on a damp field trip on 15 June 1991.

On two hikes to the summit in the company of Frank Hudson and Graeme Hambly on 27 February 1993 and 6 March 1993, the streams in the south-west corner of the forest were followed instead of the commonly used track up the south-eastern ridge. The stream beds are full of large sandstone boulders which evidently do no rolling, as they are covered with mosses - and liverworts. The forest is unfenced, and farm animals have grazed the river flats. The native frog, Leiopelma

hochstetteri, shelters in damp hollows in the stream bed. King ferns grew in this valley in the past, but many plants were removed, and pigs and cattle have no doubt accounted for the rest. The damage caused by a heavy infestation of goats is evident on all sides. While large leaves of parataniwha line the streams, back from the banks they are well browsed. Fresh droppings are everywhere, and little ground cover remains apart from unpalatable species such as wheki, young nikau, and kiekie. Coprosma species are all scored by teeth marks, as are a few hangehange. Overhanging rocks obviously are used regularly as shelters by the goats. It was intended, after a small amount of clearing was carried out to build the microwave station and helipad, that the cleared areas should be replanted, but in view of the large goat population it was considered pointless to do so (G. Davidson, pers. comm.).

Note was taken of the Tmesipteris species present, and all four species and one subspecies found in New Zealand were found on Tamahunga. T. elongata and T. lanceolata were scattered throughout, T. sigmatifolia was found about mid-way up the hill, and T. tannensis near the summit, all epiphytic on tree ferns. Several plants of T. elongata subsp. robusta were found suspended from a clump of Collospermum hastatum. Although showing the sturdy leaves with decurrent bases of the subspecies, the plants did not divide as is usual. Finding specimens of T. elongata subsp. robusta provided a connection between our climb and Kirk's aforementioned ascent, as in Chinnock's monograph on Tmesipteris species he quotes under T. elongata subsp. robusta, "Specimens examined: Great Omahah (sic), T. Kirk (WELT P4061)". Great Omaha more than likely referred to Tamahunga, as the area is now known as Big Omaha.

Some species which may be considered as more likely to grow at higher altitudes just begin to make an appearance on Tamahunga. Collospermum microspermum grows around the summit, and mature fruit was found, whereas plants of C. hastatum were still in flower. This corresponds with the statement in Flora of New Zealand Volume II - "In cultivation flowers of C. microspermum appear a month earlier than those of C. hastatum". Blechnum procerum and Pseudopanax edgerleyi also grow high on the peaks.

It is distressing to see a State Forest in such a neglected and degraded condition.

SPECIES LIST OF NATIVE VASCULAR PLANTS FOR MT TAMAHUNGA

Ferns (56)

Adiantum fulvum	H. revolutum
A. viridescens	H. sanguinolentum
Anarthropteris lanceolata	H. scabrum
Asplenium bulbiferum	Lastreopsis hispida
A. flaccidum	Leptopteris hymenophylloides
A. lamprophyllum	Lindsaea trichomanoides
A. oblongifolium	Lycopodium varium
A. polyodon	L. volubile
Blechnum sp. (B. capense of Allan)	Lygodium articulatum
B. chambersii	Paesia scaberula
B. discolor	Phymatosorus diversifolius
B. filiforme	P. scandens
B. fraseri	Pneumatopteris pennigera
B. membranaceum	Polystichum richardii
B. procerum	Pteridium esculentum
Ctenopteris heterophylla	Pteris macilentia
Cyathea dealbata	P. tremula
C. medullaris	Pyrrrosia eleagnifloia

C. smithii
Dicksonia squarrosa
Doodia media
Histiopteris incisa
Hymenophyllum demissum
H. dilatatum
H. ferrugineum
H. flabellatum
H. flexuosum
H. lyallii

Gymnosperms (9)

Agathis australis
Dacrycarpus dacrydioides
Dacrydium cupressinum
Libocedrus plumosa
Phyllocladus trichomanoides

Dicotyledons (73)

Acaena novae-zelandiae
Alectryon excelsus
Alseuosmia macrophylla
Beilschmiedia tarairi
B. tawa
Brachyglottis repanda
Callitriche muelleri
Carmichaelia aligera
Carpodetus serratus
Centella uniflora
Clematis cunninghamii
C. paniculata
Coprosma arborea
C. grandifolia
C. lucida
C. rhamnoides
C. robusta
Corynocarpus laevigatus
Dracophyllum latifolium
Dysoxylum spectabile
Elaeocarpus dentatus
Elatostema rugosum
Epilobium sp.
Geniostoma rupestre var.
 ligustrifolium
Griselinia lucida
Hebe stricta
Hedycarya arborea
Hoheria populnea
Hydrocotyle moschata
Knightia excelsa
Kunzea ericoides
Laurelia novae-zelandiae
Leptospermum scoparium
Leucopogon fasciculatus
Litsea calicaris
Lobelia anceps

Rumohra adiantiformis
Tmesipteris elongata
T. elongata ssp. *robusta*
T. lanceolata
T. sigmatifolia
T. tannensis
Trichomanes elongatum
T. endlicherianum
T. reniforme
T. venosum

Podocarpus hallii
P. totara
Prumnopitys ferruginea
P. taxifolia

Lophomyrtus bullata
Macropiper excelsa
Melicope simplex
Melicytus macrophyllus
M. micranthus
M. ramiflorus
Metrosideros diffusa
M. fulgens
M. perforata
M. robusta
Myrsine australis
M. salicina
Nertera depressa
N. dichondraefolia
Nestegis lanceolata
Olearia furfuracea
O. rani
Parsonsia sp.
Passiflora tetrandra
Peperomia urvilleana
Pittosporum cornifolium
P. eugenioides
P. tenuifolium
Pseudopanax arboreus
P. crassifolius
P. edgerleyi
Ranunculus reflexus
Rhabdothamnus solandri
Rubus australis
R. cissoides
Schefflera digitata
Streblus heterophyllus
Senecio kirkii
S. minimus
Sophora microphylla
Vitex lucens
Wahlenbergia gracilis

Monocotyledons (32)

Acianthus sinclairii	G. setifolia
Astelia solandri	G. xanthocarpa
A. trinervia	Isolepis distigmata
Carex dissita	I. reticularis
Collospermum hastatum	Libertia grandifolia
C. microspermum	L. ixioides
Cordyline australis	Microlaena avenacea
C. banksii	Microtis unifolia
Corybas sp.	Oplismenus imbecillus
Dendrobium cunninghamii	Pterostylis alobula
Dianella nigra	P. banksii
Earina autumnalis	P. "rubricaulis"
E. mucronata	Rhopalostylis sapida
Freycinetia baueriana subsp.	Ripogonum scandens
banksii	Schoenus maschalinus
Gahnia lacera	Uncinia uncinata
G. pauciflora	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Graeme Hambly for his observations on Tmesipteris, and to Ross Beever for his determination of T. elongata subsp. robusta.

REFERENCES

- Chinnock, R.J. 1975 The New Zealand Species of Tmesipteris. New Zealand Journal of Botany 13: 743-767.
- Meiklejohn, L. The Last Landfall. A typed history of the Meiklejohn family.
- Moore, L.B. & Edgar, E. 1970 Flora of New Zealand. Volume II. Government Printer, Wellington.
- Moore, L.B. 1986 Lucy Cranwell Lecture. Auckland Botanical Society Newsletter 41(2): 22.

Garden escapes in Auckland

A.E. Esler

"Garden escapes in Auckland" is about plants that had a place in gardens and have now gone wild, some to the extent of being weeds.

Even my four-year-old grandson knows what a weed is - "It is a nasty plant that we want to get rid of, granddad". He didn't imply that it is an alien plant. The five worst weeds in our Mt Albert garden are native plants. By my definition a weed is an intractable plant that adversely impinges on the activities of man. Two variables are indicated in this statement - biological success, and degree of weediness. Our vocabulary has no adjectives to describe a place on a scale of success or weediness. Success is the sum of several attributes each of which can be given a numerical value on a scale - in this case on a 0-3 scale. Weediness likewise can be assessed by the sum of its components.