

eventually crumble. An additional possum or cat placed firmly within the hummock might be a compost-maker's refinement.

## Reference

Knowles, B. and Ecroyd, C. E. 1985 Species of *Cortaderia* (Pampas Grasses and Toetoe) in New Zealand. *Forest Research Institute Bulletin 105*. (a very thorough and well-illustrated inexpensive booklet)

## Checklist of the indigenous vascular plants of Logues Bush Scenic Reserve, Tomarata

Maureen Young

This list was originally compiled by A. E. Esler and N. M. U. Clunie, and has been added to over the years by F. P. Hudson and M. E. Young. Six species were added by ABS members on the field trip on 16 April 1994.

### Ferns and Fern Allies (52)

<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	<i>Hymenophyllum demissum</i>
<i>A. cunninghamii</i>	<i>H. dilatatum</i>
<i>A. hispidulum</i>	<i>H. flabellatum</i>
<i>Anarthropteris lanceolata</i>	<i>H. revolutum</i>
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	<i>H. sanguinolentum</i>
<i>A. flaccidum</i>	<i>Lastreopsis glabella</i>
<i>A. gracillimum</i>	<i>L. hispida</i>
<i>A. hookerianum</i> (not seen since 1984)	<i>L. microsora</i>
<i>A. oblongifolium</i>	<i>Leptopteris hymenophylloides</i>
<i>A. polyodon</i>	<i>Lindsaea trichomanoides</i>
<i>Blechnum capense</i> (of Allan)	<i>Lycopodium varium</i>
<i>B. chambersii</i>	<i>Lygodium articulatum</i>
<i>B. discolor</i>	<i>Paesia scaberula</i>
<i>B. filiforme</i>	<i>Pellaea rotundifolia</i>
<i>B. fluviatile</i>	<i>Phymatosorus pustulatus</i>
<i>B. fraseri</i>	<i>P. scandens</i>
<i>B. minus</i>	<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>
<i>B. membranaceum</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>	<i>Pyrrhosia eleagnifolia</i>
<i>C. medullaris</i>	<i>Tmesipteris elongata</i>
<i>C. smithii</i>	<i>T. lanceolata</i>
<i>Deparia petersenii</i> subsp. <i>congrua</i>	<i>T. sigmatifolia</i>
<i>Dicksonia squarrosa</i>	<i>T. tannensis</i>
<i>Diplazium australe</i>	<i>Trichomanes elongatum</i>
<i>Doodia media</i>	<i>T. reniforme</i>
<i>Grammitis ciliata</i>	<i>T. venosum</i>

### Gymnosperms (9)

<i>Agathis australis</i>	<i>Podocarpus hallii</i>
<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	<i>P. totara</i>
<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i>
<i>Libocedrus plumosa</i>	<i>P. taxifolia</i>
<i>Phyllocladus trichomanoides</i>	

## Dicotyledons (84)

*Acaena anserinifolia*  
*Alectryon excelus*  
*Alseuosmia banksii*  
*A. macrophylla*  
*Aristotelia serrata*  
*Beilschmiedia tarairi*  
*B. tawa*  
*Brachyglottis repanda*  
*Callitriche muelleri*  
*Calystegia sepium*  
*Carmichaelia cunninghamii*  
*Carpodetus serratus*  
*Centella uniflora*  
*Clematis cunninghamii*  
*C. paniculata*  
*Coprosma arborea*  
*C. grandifolia*  
*C. lucida*  
*C. rhamnoides*  
*C. rigida*  
*C. robusta*  
*C. rotundifolia*  
*C. spathulata*  
*C. tenuicaulis*  
*Corynocarpus laevigatus*  
*Dichondra repens*  
*Dracophyllum latifolium*  
*Dysoxylum spectabile*  
*Galium propinquum*  
*Geniostoma rupestre* var. *ligustrifolium*  
*Gnaphalium gymnocephalum*  
*G. sphaericum*  
*Griselinia lucida*  
*Haloragis erecta*  
*Hebe macrocarpa*  
*H. stricta*  
*Hedycarya arborea*  
*Hoheria populnea*  
*Hydrocotyle pterocarpa*  
*Knightea excelsa*  
*Kunzea ericoides*  
*Laurelia novae-zelandiae*  
*Leptospermum scoparium*  
*Leucopogon fasciculatus*  
*Lobelia anceps*  
*Lophomyrtus bullata*  
*Melicope simplex*  
*Melicytus macrophyllus*  
*M. micranthus*  
*M. ramiflorus*  
*Metrosideros diffusa*  
*M. fulgens*  
*M. perforata*  
*M. robusta*  
*Mida salicifolia*  
*Muehlenbeckia australis*  
*Myrsine australis*  
*M. salicina*  
*Nertera dichondrifolia*  
*Nestegis cunninghamii*  
*N. lanceolata*  
*Olearia rani*  
*Oxalis corniculata*  
*Parsonsia capsularis*  
*P. heterophylla*  
*Passiflora tetrandra*  
*Pennantia corymbosa*  
*Pittosporum cornifolium*  
*P. tenuifolium*  
*Pratia angulata*  
*Pseudopanax arboreus*  
*P. crassifolius*  
*Pseudowintera axillaris*  
*Ranunculus amphitrichus*  
*R. reflexus*  
*Rubus australis*  
*R. cissoides*  
*Schefflera digitata*  
*Solanum americanum*  
*Sophora microphylla*  
*Streblus heterophyllus*  
*Syzygium maire*  
*Vitex lucens*  
*Wahlenbergia gracilis*

## Monocotyledons (45)

*Acianthus sinclairii*  
*Astelia solandri*  
*Bulbophyllum pygmaeum*  
*B. tuberculatum*  
*Caladenia* sp.  
*Carex dissita*  
*C. flagellifera*  
*C. lambertiana*  
*C. lessoniana*  
*C. secta*  
*Freycinetia banksii*  
*Gahnia setifolia*  
*G. xanthocarpa*  
*Isachne globosa*  
*Isolepis inundatus*  
*I. reticularis*  
*Microlaena avenacea*  
*M. stipoides*  
*Microtis unifolia*  
*Oplismenus imbecillis*

*C. virgata*  
*Chiloglottis cornuta*  
*Collospermum hastatum*  
*Cordyline australis*  
*Corybas cheesemanii*  
*C. macranthus*  
*C. trilobus*  
*Cyperus ustulatus*  
*Dendrobium cunninghamii*  
*Dianella nigra*  
*Drymoanthus adversus*  
*Earina autumnalis*  
*E. mucronata*

*Phormium tenax*  
*Pterostylis alobula*  
*P. banksii*  
*P. graminea*  
*P. "rubricaulis"*  
*Rhopalostylis sapida*  
*Ripogonum scandens*  
*Typha orientalis*  
*Uncinia banksii*  
*U. distans*  
*U. uncinata*  
*U. zotovii*

## Vascular plants of the Onehunga Springs

R. O. Gardner

### Introduction

Rainfall on the southern slopes of One Tree Hill percolates down towards the Manukau Harbour through the basaltic lava flows to emerge as springs at several places close to the pre-reclamation Onehunga shoreline. Of the five or six such wetlands that once existed two still have something of their natural condition, and though weed-infested and at first sight uninspiring, are actually of quite fair botanical value (in addition to being of interest to historians and archaeologists). The more conspicuous features of these two sites are described below, while the accompanying article in this issue, by Jessica Beaver, is on their (even more interesting) mosses.

### Bycroft's Springs

This rectangular-shaped swamp is situated at the foot of Spring Street, about half a kilometre east of the Onehunga shopping centre, on the southern side of Princes Street. The swamp is fed continuously by overflow from the WaterCare Services Ltd well on the other side of Princes Street, the original spring site. Water leaves the swamp on its southern side, passing out to the harbour under reclaimed land; formerly it would have created salt-marsh in the embayment here between Galway Street on the west and Victoria Street on the east. (See the relevant "2-chain" cadastral sheet at D.O.S.L.I., which shows the original shoreline to have been located at the southern edge of the swamp). Though no plan or document has been found by me that actually says so it seems likely that this general area was known as the "Onehunga Springs", the name used by Cheeseman on collections of *Lemna minor* and *Fissidens berteroi*.

At least one local history states that this area was a "favourite watering place for the Maori", and a 1988 pamphlet marking the centenary of the Onehunga Borough Waterworks describes a Tainui canoe tradition of the spring being named "Te Puna o Hau", however I have found no evidence that this name was ever used by surveyor or settler.

The spring on the north side of Princes Street was made a Water Reserve in 1875, but even before that had furnished water for the people of Onehunga and for coastal trading vessels. In 1853 and 1856 John Bycroft bought land on the south side of Princes Street, including the swampy overflow area, and constructed a flour mill and biscuit factory here. In the 1880s the tanner William Sutherland bought the Bycroft property, valuing it of course for its generous flow of water, and since that time the property, including the swamp, has remained in the ownership of W. Sutherland & Co., whose modern tannery is sited adjacent to the west and which continues to draw water from here.