

creek", and being busy with other matters at the time, never got around to looking for it. In the 12 years that I have been associated with Frank, I'm ashamed to say that I never looked for it either. Having seen the rapid decline of the mistletoe (*Ileostylus micranthus*) on the Onekura Track at Puketi Forest due to possum browsing, we were both convinced that any mistletoe growing "up the creek at Schedewys" would long since have disappeared.

Last year (1995) I overheard an acquaintance explaining how, when he was a young fellow, he and his friends often picked some mistletoe from Schedewys to hang over the doorways at dance halls, so that they would have the time-honoured excuse to kiss the girls. On being questioned about exactly where it grew, he seemed to recall that it was on the big old oak trees growing by the roadside.

The oak trees at this time were in the winter guise, and although they bear an abundance of epiphytes, it was easy to ascertain that they bore no mistletoe plants. But on the totara trees (*Podocarpus totara*) under the oaks, we were thrilled to find a good population of *I. micranthus* showing no sign of possum damage.

Although *I. micranthus* is the commonest of the New Zealand mistletoes it has never been common in the Auckland region, and is now only known from three other locations in this area.

On 20 th April 1996 a party of ABS members split up into 5 groups to survey the trees on the Schedewy farm in an attempt to estimate the number of plants and the size of the area where they grow. On both sides of State Highway 1 and both sides of Pukapuka Road, over an area of c. 10 ha, at least 300 mistletoe plants were seen on 56 trees. Quite a number of trees bore only one plant, but the number in other trees varied to an estimated maximum of 50-60 plants in two trees. All were growing on totara, except for one on a hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), and one which had previously been seen on a Japanese spindle tree (*Euonymus japonicus*) (P. J. de Lange *pers. comm.*). The absolute boundaries of the population may not have been found, as one plant was seen c. 1 km upstream from the main area, but it is unlikely that there are many mistletoes not charted in the survey. Road alignment may pose a threat to the site, but conservation organisations are keeping a solicitous eye on it.

ABS Field Trip to Telecom (Satellite Station) Bush Reserve, Warkworth, Saturday 20 April 1996

Marjorie Newhook

Following our counting of the *Ileostylis micranthus* at Mahurangi, the afternoon was spent being led by Maureen Young and Frank Hudson in the Telecom Bush reserve beside the Satellite Station near Warkworth. The bushline is situated on the ridge south of the Satellite Station, and the forest, strongly regenerating in podocarps, kauri and many varieties of hardwood, occupies both sides of a fairly steep valley.

The area is especially rich in a wide variety of ferns. Of particular interest were two New Zealand endemic *Grammitis* species, *G. ciliata* and, the find of the day, the "Rare" *G. rawlingsii* in abundance along the entire length of a fallen log. Six species of *Hymenophyllum* included *H. sanguinolentum* and immature fronds of *Schizaea bifida* and *S. dichotoma* were fairly common.

The winter greenhood orchids were making their appearance, *Pterostylis brumalis* was in bud, with some fully developed flowers, and the rosettes of *P. trullifolia* were seen. Also found were *Acianthus sinclairii* in bud, leaves of *Corybas oblongus* and epiphytes including *Bulbophyllum pygmaeum* and *Drymoanthus adversus*.

Conspicuous among the numerous hardwoods were a fine specimen of hard beech, *Nothofagus truncata*, some neinei (*Dracophyllum latifolium*), and on the valley floor the swamp maire, *Syzygium maire*.

It is pleasing to note that this area of diverse and interesting bush has been covenanted by Telecom NZ on the advice of Joe Crandle of the Mid-North Branch of the Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society.

Vascular Indigenous Flora of Telecom Bush, Satellite Station, Warkworth

Sandra Jones

Species list compiled by Frank Hudson & Maureen Young from two visits (6.2.94 & 6.4.96). Additions by Auck. Bot. Soc from a visit on 20.4.96.

Ferns

<i>Adiantum cunninghamii</i>	<i>Anarthropteris lanceolata</i>
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i>
<i>Asplenium oblongifolium</i>	<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>
<i>Blechnum</i> "blackspot"	<i>Blechnum chambersii</i>
<i>Blechnum discolor</i>	<i>Blechnum filiforme</i>
<i>Blechnum fraseri</i>	<i>Blechnum membranaceum</i>
<i>Ctenopteris heterophylla</i>	<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>
<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>	<i>Dicksonia squarrosa</i>
<i>Doodia media</i>	<i>Grammitis ciliata</i>
<i>Grammitis rawlingsii</i>	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>
<i>Hymenophyllum demissum</i>	<i>Hymenophyllum dilatatum</i>
<i>Hymenophyllum flabellatum</i>	<i>Hymenophyllum multifidum</i>
<i>Hymenophyllum rarum</i>	<i>Hymenophyllum revolutum</i>
<i>Hymenophyllum sanguinolentum</i>	<i>Lastreopsis hispida</i>
<i>Leptopteris hymenophylloides</i>	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>
<i>Lindsaea trichomanoides</i>	<i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i>
<i>Lycopodium varium</i>	<i>Lycopodium volubile</i>
<i>Lygodium articulatum</i>	<i>Paesia scaberula</i>
<i>Phymatosorus pustulatus</i>	<i>Phymatosorus scandens</i>
<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Pteris macilentata</i>	<i>Pyrrhosia eleagnifolia</i>
<i>Schizaea bifida</i>	<i>Schizaea dichotoma</i>
<i>Schizaea fistulosa</i>	<i>Tmesipteris elongata</i>
<i>Tmesipteris lanceolata</i>	<i>Tmesipteris tannensis</i>
<i>Trichomanes elongatum</i>	<i>Trichomanes reniforme</i>
<i>Trichomanes venosum</i>	

Gymnosperms

<i>Agathis australis</i>	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>
<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	<i>Phyllocladus trichomanoides</i>
<i>Podocarpus hallii</i>	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>
<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i>	

Dicotyledons

<i>Alectryon excelsus</i> (seedlings only)	<i>Alseuosmia macrophylla</i>
<i>Beilschmiedia tarairi</i>	<i>Beilschmiedia tawa</i>
<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i> (seedling only)	<i>Carmichaelia australis</i>
<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>	<i>Centella uniflora</i>
<i>Clematis paniculata</i>	<i>Coprosma arborea</i>
<i>Coprosma grandifolia</i>	<i>Coprosma lucida</i>