

Hypnum cupressiforme 86-05a
Leptostomum macrocarpum 86-26
Macromitrium gracile 86-29a
Philonotis tenuis 86-18
Ptychomitrium australe 86-31a
Racopilum sp. 86-20
Rhynchostegium tenuifolium 86-23
Syntrichia pagorum 86-33
Syntrichia papillosa 86-03
Syntrichia princeps 86-02a

Thuidium furfurosum 86-04
Tortella rubripes 86-34c
Tortula muralis 86-01c
Triquetrella papillata 86-01a
Weissia controversa 86-11a
Weissia patula 86-10c
Zygodon menziesii 86-29b
Zygodon ?minutus 86-25a

Note: *Fissidens megalotis* is an earlier name for *Fissidens vittatus* Hook.f. & Wils. The synonymy of the Australasian *F. vittatus* with the South African *F. megalotis* was published by Bruggeman-Nannenga & Pursell (1995).

Liverworts

Chiloscyphus lentus 96/101
Chiloscyphus semiteres 96/103
Fossombronia sp. 96/115
Frullania solanderiana 96/104, 96/108

Lunularia cruciata 96/105
Plagiochasma rupestre 96/109
Reboulia hemisphaerica 96/106
Targionia hypophylla 96/110

References

- Bruggeman-Nannenga, M.A and Pursell, R.A. 1995: Notes on *Fissidens*. V. *Lindbergia* 20: 49-55.
Fife, A.J. 1995: Checklist of the mosses of New Zealand. *The Bryologist* 98: 313-337.
Zander, R.H. 1993: Genera of the Pottiaceae: Mosses of harsh environments. *Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences* 32: 1-378.

Acknowledgement

J.E. Beever thanks Andrea Julian for assistance in the field.

Field Trip to Sand Island, Okahukura Peninsula, Kaipara Harbour 15 March 1997

Maureen Young

Due to wet weather a 1995 field trip to the island was poorly attended, but on this second attempt both the weather and the numbers attending improved.

After walking past pines and pampas, and being intrigued by a yellow flowered mallow, *Sida rhombifolia* (on the previous trip in spring the rosy flowers of *Romulea rosea* had occupied the same niche), we stopped to admire the vegetation which is typically found on sand flats bordering the sea. An unpleasant intruder among the native species is the introduced sharp rush *Juncus acutus*. As only very high tides cover the sand between the mainland and the island, we got across dry footed, and the party split up and drifted in various directions, some to check on the waders in the shallows, others to whatever part of the island attracted their attention. On this occasion snorkels were not needed to botanise the dune slacks, and among the flowering *Samolus repens* and *Selliera radicans* were also found *Triglochin striata* and *Myriophyllum votschii*. On the dunes were pingao and spinifex, and although the invading pampas has not yet eliminated the native toetoe, *Cortaderia splendens*, there is the danger that in time it will. Another adventive which is thriving in the sandy conditions is *Lilium formosanum*, currently bearing large green capsules.

Back at the mainland those who persevered with a very unpleasant push through gorse and pampas were not rewarded by seeing the promised *Coprosma parviflora* and *Mazus novaezeelandiae*, much to the chagrin of the leader, but as time was running out for some, a return to the cars was deemed necessary.

Coprosma parviflora, which **does** grow here despite not being located on this occasion, could be the most southerly population of this plant, which is usually reported as growing from North Cape to near Dargaville. On an ABS trip to Poutu in May 1991, *C. parviflora* was recorded as being present in Tapu Bush. While Poutu is directly across the harbour as the seagull flies, Tapu Bush is somewhat to the north.

Field Trip to Waipoua Forest and Tutamoe Easter 1997

Maureen Young, Shirley Smith, Steve Benham & Alison Wesley

Introduction

Maureen Young

The hall at the Waipoua Forest Headquarters, with its well equipped kitchen, proved to be a very comfortable base for the 9 ABS members who attended this field trip. Our thanks go to Lisa Forester of the Northland Conservancy of DoC for arranging permits and for sharing her knowledge of the botanical highlights of the area. Local farmers Peter Kelly and Bob Steed and their families, were generous with their 4WD vehicles, their keys to forestry gates and their company.

Friday 28 March

Shirley Smith

On Good Friday we drove to the northern end of Waipoua Forest from our accommodation at the Forest HQ. We entered an area which I would have dismissed as just early regeneration and not yet interesting for botanists. To my surprise Maureen was charging off through the undergrowth only 3 minutes from the carpark. Members were armed with well prepared equipment - a gasp, and almost in unison - out came their magnifying glasses, pads and pencils as they crowded around an innocent little plant. The excitement was infectious, for I found myself following, trying to catch phrases describing the ferns and other plants. Walking down the old access road to the area of the Four Sisters and Te Matua Ngahere, it was easier for me to absorb information because we were now discussing trees! Te Matua Ngahere always impresses, so we lingered there and agreed that it even surpasses Tane Mahuta in splendour. Tell me, how could an *Alseuosmia* possibly produce such long, slender leaves as the ones we saw there beside the track? Hence we all learned of the variable habits of these plants.

On to the Yakas track, walking amongst even more lush forest. We had lunch looking out onto the Cathedral Grove. After encircling the Yakas kauri we left the ease of the boardwalk and found ourselves charging through wet mud with the occasional root to trip us up. Sneakers were all that were needed, Maureen had assured us! The mud made botanising difficult until we noticed the *Manoao colensoi* close to a dry ridge. Here also, we finally found the tiny *Hymenophyllum armstrongii* growing with moss on a tree trunk, and the gumland plants *Lycopodium laterale* and *Epacris pauciflora*.

Saturday 29 March

Steve Benham

The Tutamoe Range rises on the east side of the upper valley of the Kaihu River and trends north-westwards from Hobson County across into Hokianga County, to join the hills south-east of the Hokianga Harbour. The range lies within the Western Northland Ecological Region and constitutes the largest remaining tract of indigenous forest north of Auckland.

Tutamoe is a unique and remarkable area. This relatively un-modified old forest has a high degree of biodiversity and appears to share the many affinities that one associates with the equatorial montane tropical rainforests.

There were large numbers of species with specialised growth forms. The impressive species list of 133 vascular plant taxa of which there were 48 fern taxa identified (M. Young pers.