

bush remnants a short distance from the main mistletoe site. However, a week after our trip Mrs. Gilbert found three new plants (aided by her binoculars) in this patch. We must have been too busy pulling out privet seedlings to notice! It is encouraging that the mistletoe has established in another remnant on the farm.

#### References

- Cameron, E. K; de Lange, P. J; Given, D. R; Johnson, P. J; Ogle, C. C. 1995: New Zealand botanical society threatened and local plants list (1995 revision). *New Zealand Botanical Society Newsletter* 39: 15-28.
- de Lange, P.J., Norton, D. A., Molloy, B. P. J. 1997: An annotated checklist of New Zealand mistletoe (Loranthaceae) hosts pp. 83-104 *In* de Lange, P.J. and Norton, D.A. eds NZ loranthaceous mistletoes, Proceedings of a workshop hosted by the Threatened Species Unit, Department of Conservation, Cass, 17-20 July 1995.
- Norton, D.A. 1997: Host specificity and spatial distribution patterns of mistletoes. Pp. 105-109. *In* de Lange, P.J. and Norton, D.A. eds NZ loranthaceous mistletoes, Proceedings of a workshop hosted by the Threatened Species Unit, Department of Conservation, Cass, 17-20 July 1995.

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## Preliminary species list for remnant on the Gilbert's farm

compiled by Carol McSweeney and Bec Stanley

#### Fungi

\**Favolaschia calocera*

#### Ferns

*Asplenium flaccidum*  
*Blechnum filiforme*  
*Cyathea cunninghamii*  
*Cyathea dealbata* (one double headed plant)  
*Cyathea medullaris*  
*Doodia media*  
*Grammitis* sp.  
 ?*Histiopteris incisa*  
*Phymatosorus pustulatus*  
*Pyrrosia eleagnifolia*  
*Rumohra adiantiformis*

#### Conifers

*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*  
*Dacrydium cupressinum*  
*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*  
*Podocarpus hallii*  
*Prumnopitys ferruginea*

*Prumnopitys taxifolia*

#### Dicots

*Acaena novae-zelandiae*  
*Aristolelia serrata*  
*Beilschmedia tarairi*  
*Beilschmedia tawa*  
*Carpodetus serratus*  
*Clematis paniculata*  
*Coprosma arborea*  
*Coprosma grandifolia*  
*Coprosma robusta*  
*Coprosma spathulata*  
*Dysoxylum spectabile*  
*Galium propinquum*  
*Hedycarya arborea*  
*Ileostylus micranthus*  
 \**Ilex aquifolium*  
*Knightsia excelsa*  
 \**Ligustrum* sp.  
*Melicytus ramiflorus*  
*Metrosideros fulgens*

*Metrosideros perforata*  
*Muehlenbeckia australis*  
*Mysine australis*  
*Myrsine salicina*  
*Nestegis lanceolata*  
*Parsonsia heterophylla*  
*Passiflora tetrapanda*  
*Pseudopanax crassifolius*  
 ?*Rubus cissoides*  
 \**Rubus fruticosus* agg.  
*Vitex lucens*

#### Monocots

\**Allium triquetrum*  
*Astelia banksii*  
*Astelia solandri*  
*Carex virgata*  
*Collosporum hastatum*  
*Cordylina* ?*banksii*  
*Earina mucronata*  
*Rhopalostylis sapida*

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## No kaikomako (*Pennantia corymbosa*, Icacinaceae) on Gt Barrier Island

Rhys Gardn

As a forest plant that favours relatively cool sites, kaikomako occurs only sporadically in the northern part of the country. The Auckland Museum herbarium (AK) has a dozen or so collections from north of Auckland, scattered from the Waitakere Ranges to Kaitia. Two other collections, made in the 1960s from Great Barrier Island (AK 130582; 133460) were named as this plant by their collectors and were uncritically accepted as such by John Bartlett and myself (Bartlett & Gardner 1983).

In the course of a revision of *Pennantia* I recently examined these two specimens, both of which consist only of juvenile foliage. They are actually specimens of *Melicytus micranthus*. Both species have somewhat flexuose or zig-zag stems, finely pubescent new growth, and more or less obovate, lobed leaf blades. The hairs of kaikomako, or at least some of them, have hooked tips, however, and the lobes of its blades never have a distinct denticle — Icacinaceae is a family in which it seems that the leaves are always entire, never truly toothed. Particularly when dealing with dried material, these differences might all be useful in helping to distinguish adult kaikomako from *Melicytus micranthus* x *ramiflorus*.

Kaikomako, therefore, has to be deleted from the Great Barrier flora. (The *Melicytus* is already known from other specimens). It can be noted that kaikomako is absent from Little Barrier too, and seems to be uncommon on the Coromandel Peninsula, being known in AK only from an old specimen from Kennedy Bay and a recent one from Wilson Bay (36° 52' S).