

a number of lichen species (e.g. *Collema* sp. and *Leptogium azureum*) not previously seen elsewhere.

Algae – Motutara (MT), Moturekareka (MR) & Kohatutara (K)

<i>Apophlaea sinclairii</i>	MR, MT, K	<i>Corallina officinalis</i>	MR, MT, K
<i>Bachelotia antillarum</i>	MR, MT, K	<i>Cystophora torulosa</i>	MR, MT, K
<i>Bryopsis plumosa</i>	MR, MT, K	<i>Enteromorpha intestinalis</i>	MR, MT, K
<i>Carpophyllum flexuosum</i>	MR, MT, K	<i>Hormosira banksii</i>	MR, MT, K
<i>Carpophyllum maschalocarpum</i>	MR, MT, K	<i>Notheia anomala</i> (on <i>Hormosira banksii</i>)	MR, MT, K
<i>Carpophyllum plumosum</i>	MR, MT, K	<i>Rivularia</i> sp.	MT, AK 237479
<i>Codium fragile</i>	MT	<i>Sargassum sinclairii</i>	MR, MT, K
<i>Colpomenia sinuosa</i>	MR, MT, K	<i>Xiphohpora chondrophylla</i>	MR, MT, K

Lichens

<i>Brigantiaea chrysosticta</i>	MT	<i>Placopsis</i> sp.	MT, K
<i>Caloplaca</i> sp.	MT	<i>Pseudocyphellaria</i> cf. <i>ardesiaca</i>	MT, AK 237060
<i>Chrysothrix candelaris</i>	MR, MT	<i>Pseudocyphellaria aurata</i>	MT, AK 237065
<i>Cladia aggregata</i>	MR, MT	<i>Ramalina australiensis</i>	MT
<i>Cladonia</i> sp.	MR, MT	<i>Ramalina celastri</i> s.str.	MR, MT, K
<i>Collema</i> sp.	MR	<i>Rhizocarpon grande</i>	MT, K
<i>Dirinaria applanata</i>	MT, K	<i>Rimelea cetrata</i>	MR, MT, K
<i>Graphis</i> sp.	MR, MT	<i>Rimelea reticulata</i>	MR, MT, K
<i>Heterodermia speciosa</i>	MT, K	<i>Stereocaulon corticulatum</i>	MT, AK 237062
<i>Lecanora</i> sp.	MT	<i>Stereocaulon ramulosum</i>	MT, K
<i>Lepraria incana</i>	MR, AK 237058	<i>Trapelia coarctata</i>	MT, K, AK 237064
<i>Leptogium azureum</i>	MR	<i>Trentepohlia</i> *	MR
<i>Megalospora campylospora</i>	MT	<i>Usnea</i> – 3 spp.	MR, MT
<i>Parmotrema cristiferum</i>	MR, MT, K	<i>Xanthoparmelia australasica</i>	MT, AK 237063
<i>Pertusaria psorodes</i>	MR, MT	<i>Xanthoria ligulata</i>	MR, MT, K
<i>Phyllopsora</i> sp.	MR	Indet. crust (Acarosproaceae)	MR, AK 237059

* actually a free-living alga.

Acknowledgement

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References

- Cameron, E.K. 1999: Bot Soc trip to the Moturekareka group, Hauraki Gulf. *Auckland Botanical Society Journal* 54(1): 8-12
 Tennyson, A.J.D., Cameron, E.K. & Taylor, G.A. 1997: Fauna, flora and history of Moturekareka, Motutara and Kohatutara Islands, Hauraki Gulf. *Tane* 36: 27-56.

Kikuyu grass – a further note

An addition to Alan Esler’s useful paper in the *Auckland Botanical Society* 53(2): 62-64 (1999)

Colin Little

Kikuyu grass is astonishingly aggressive, a characteristic which was almost alarmingly evident in the days not long after its introduction. An example, in the early 1950s, was an old wooden telegraph pole in the Auckland Domain which was hollowed by rot. Kikuyu grass had grown up inside it right to the top of the pole where it proliferated in a spectacular green bunch.

About the same time, near Whangarei and elsewhere, the grass had conspicuously grown in waves over road-side fences. There was no herbicide that could control it. The standard grass herbicides, dalapon and TCA were relatively ineffective. Sodium chlorate gave only a temporary burn.

However if there were fairly severe ground frosts the above-ground parts of kikuyu were killed. Pastures in the north could often be seen in winter to have brown patches indicating where kikuyu had been. Winter vulnerability reduced the grass’s popularity with farmers. This indicates that when a warmer climate develops the range of kikuyu can be expected to spread farther south than at present, making it an even more serious weed. One that if left unchecked can overwhelm crops, even orchard trees.