

Cookeina colensoi. This is a stalked cup, pale salmon in colour, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, the cup being $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. It is usually found in the late autumn or winter, on decorticated wood. The genus is a small one more or less limited in its distribution to the warm temperate and tropical countries. This species was first described from New Zealand material but has been found in other warm temperate countries.

Peziza aurantia. This cosmopolitan species produces a large orange cup, often found growing in the soil on newly formed clay roads. These cups form large colonies, often in clusters; each apothecia is shortly stalked and often several inches in diameter while the cup is $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 inch deep. The outer surface is lighter coloured than the inside tissue.

Sarcosoma rhytida. Common on rotting logs. The apothecia are very large and fleshy, forming irregularly shaped flattened discs 1 - 3 inches in diameter often attached by a stout stalk and coloured a very drab black-brown. S.rhytida is particularly common on old tawa logs.

Scutellinia colensoi. This is the most common of all Discomycetes. It can be found during most seasons of the year. The apothecia are sessile, flattened discs $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, orange in colour, translucent, with the outer margin covered with dark brown hairs.

Urnula melastoma is especially common on debris in tea-tree scrub. It is as much as 1 inch in diameter, cup-shaped, about $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, black and very hairy, usually shortly stalked. It is particularly common in the early spring.

Cyttaria gunnii is found in association with galls on Nothofagus menziesii. This fungus also belongs to the Discomycetes. It is, of course, not found around Auckland. In the late spring and early summer its cream balloon-like fructifications are found in great numbers on the floor of the beech forests throughout New Zealand. The balloon-like fructification contains a number of apothecia united together to give a honeycomb appearance. This fungus is found associated with beeches in South America and Tasmania.

Morels are occasionally found in New Zealand but they are most ephemeral and are only met with if one is lucky enough to be in the bush when they are fruiting which is usually in the early autumn. The species have not yet been worked out and similarly it is not known whether or not they are edible.

CONGRATULATIONS

It is with very real pleasure that the Botanical Society notes the award of the Hector Medal to Mrs. Cranwell-Smith. A high honour indeed, has been bestowed upon her. Our Society has followed her career with interest and appreciation, and some members had the satisfaction of witnessing the presentation at the Annual Meeting of the Auckland Institute. Miss L. Moore discusses her services to Botany in our next issue.

Unfortunately Mrs. Cranwell-Smith is unable to stay long in New Zealand but members are hoping it may be possible to see her again at some meeting of our Society.