

The name Griselinia is used in the index but not in the body of the work, and later erased in an erratum. So perhaps Forster Senior can be credited with it after all.

(4) in which Forster's names have been dropped entirely -

Senecio reinoldii

(Olearia Moench 1802 is conserved against Shawia J.R. & G. Forster 1776. Epacris Cav. 1797 is conserved against Epacris J.R. & G. Forster 1776. The contents of Forster's Epacris have been included in Cyathodes, Dracophyllum and Pentachondra.) E.D.H.

SHOAL BAY 15 May 1965 - - - F.M. Warren

The weather may have been unkind to us in April when we went to Huia, but it certainly made up for everything on our May outing. The sun was so warm that a slight keenness in the breeze was hardly noticed. The party from town was rather small, but the Shore members turned out in force to swell our ranks.

On reaching Shoal Bay we walked out to a shell bank, perfectly dry underfoot, where we commenced, with the help of Mrs. Ward, to examine the vegetation. This included Stipa teretifolia, Leptocarpus simplex (oioi or jointed rush), the rather prettily coloured Suaeda novae-zelandiae, Salicornia australis in various hues, Avicennia resinifera (the mangrove), Atriplex novae-zelandiae in seed, Cotula coronopifolia (juveniles only) and Samolus repens. Mrs. Ward has been studying this area for some time, and pointed out to us the manner in which the shell banks were shifting, and the resulting effect on the vegetation.

After lunch on the bank, we took the bus over to Kauri Park, where we were met by Mr. Fisher, who has a wonderful knowledge of the flora of the park and had kindly consented to act as leader. After viewing the new entrance and the Prickett memorial seat, we set off on a round trip which brought home to us the wealth of species to be found in this fine piece of bush, which is unknown to the majority of Aucklanders. The tracks are quite good and the area is worthy of a visit by anyone interested in our native flora.

All in all a very delightful day's outing. F.M.W.

(I very basely removed Mr. Warren's list of species from this note and added it to the account of the unveiling of the Prickett memorial on page 3. E.D.H.)

(On 25 May 1965 Mr. Lediard was invited to Hamilton to talk on things botanical to Forest & Bird. This effort evoked a newspaper article in - I think - the Waikato Times, and the following account from Mrs. Eagle, for which I am truly thankful. E.D.H.)

The members of the Waikato Branch of the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society were very grateful to Mr. Lediard for giving his time to come to Hamilton and address them on the subject of fungi - and the Botanical Society's trip to Mount Egmont earlier in the year. As there is no one with a knowledge of fungi amongst us, our eyes were opened to the beauty of form and colour which the group possess. As a result of Mr. Lediard's talk 5 Forest & Bird members have so far applied for membership with the Botanical Society, making a total of 10 Waikato members.

On 12 June a visit was made to an area which has been known for nearly half a century as the Mile Bush, situated on the road between Ngaruawahia and Glen Massey. Several interesting plants were noticed, one was the fern Trichomanes elongatum which was fairly plentiful growing on a dark and steep valley side. In an area mostly comprised of heketara (Olearia rani), the orchids Pterostylis trullifolia and Acianthus fornicatus var sinclairii were in flower. Pt. trullifolia was particularly abundant; in some places the rosette leaves formed a complete ground cover several feet square with the flowering plants scattered amongst them. Another abundant orchid was Bulbophyllum pygmaeum and also several plants of Sarcocilus adversus. A pigeon was seen eating the leaves of a lacebark tree, tuis were heard, and of course the fantails were with us most of the day. In the Waikato members have rarely seen the kawaka (Libocedrus plumosa), only a few odd trees are known to them but in this area we have seen 3, and several others have been reported by an adjoining farmer. Although the main Hakarimata Range is only a few miles away it is not known if any of these trees have been found there. Everyone was amazed at the abundance of fungi on this trip. Having Mr. Lediard's slides fresh in their memories increased their interest in them and indeed there was an enormous variety of size shape and colour, every hue of the rainbow being present and well as those of more sombre shade. 125 plants were listed on this trip.

MEETING - 2 June 1965

Dr. McNab spoke on the Boletes of New Zealand. These toadstool-sort-of fungi become most interesting in the hands of an expert. From what I can gather (and I am not too sure of my ground here) the Boletes bear their spores in tubes or pores and not on gills like the common mushroom. This should make them recognisable. The bulk of them are mycorrhizal and maintain a more or less symbiotic relationship with forest trees, mainly conifers, beeches (Nothofagus), birches (Betula) and the