

owner very kindly accepted our apologies and took us to his front terrace overlooking the precipitous drop to the Scenic Drive, the foreground bush, the western suburbs, the city, the two harbours and the islands in the gulf, surely one of the finest views in the ranges and providing a fitting climax to a most interesting trip.

A postscript was provided by Mr. Cozens, formerly of Waerenga and author of "Green Cathedral", who asked the bus driver to stop at the entrance to his retirement house a little way below Waiatarua, where he has preserved an acre of somewhat open native bush which he is interplanting both with Waitakere species and with natives from elsewhere in New Zealand. Among the latter may be mentioned Ackama rosaefolia, Ascarina lucida (found by Cheeseman in the Waitakeres but whereabouts apparently not known to present workers), Cyathea colensoi, Dacrydium intermedium, Dicksonia lanata, Jovellana sinclairii, Leptopteris superba, Metrosideros umbellata, Todea barbara, Weinmannia racemosa, all the beeches and of special interest a nursery grown Senecio hybrid, its parents said to be Senecio greyi and an unknown Senecio. The third tree of Weinmannia silvicola mentioned earlier is on Mr. Cozens' land. Many of our members will remember a delightful trip some years ago to Mr. Cozens' farm at Waerenga, on which he had carefully preserved an area of native bush.

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WOODHILL ----- 17th August, 1968. ----- A.D. Palmer.

It was rather cloudy but dry for our trip to the 35,000 acre forest of Woodhill, near Helensville. On our arrival we were met by one of the forest rangers who welcomed us and said he hoped we would enjoy our visit - which we did! We drove through the forest to the new lookout on its western edge, from which a fine panoramic view of Muriwai beach is obtained. We spent what was left of the morning exploring close to the lookout and plants seen included Myrsine australis in some quantity; Coprosma rhannoides, C. crassifolia, C. lucida and C. robusta; the very distinctive Corokia cotoneaster; the two mingi-mingis, Cyathodes juniperina with its needle-like leaves and Cyathodes fasciculata with its small drooping racemes of flowers; scrambling, variable-leaved Parsonsia heterophylla; Drosera auriculata on a wet bank; Pseudopanax lessonii plus hybrids; a very large specimen of Pteris tremula; Asplenium flaccidum, Phymatodes diversifolium and Pyrrhosia serpens all epiphytic on pine; Carmichaelia aligera or cunninghamii? Dodonea viscosa, Geniostoma ligustrifolium, Knightia excelsa, pohutukawa, hinau, Asplenium falcatum, Doodia media, Pellaea rotundifolia, Polystichum richardii, and the orchids Microtis uniflora and Thelymitra sp.

After lunch at the lookout we walked down one of the gullies towards what proved to be a very interesting area of native bush. On the way down the sandhill, everybody's attention

was caught by several specimens of the weird basket fungus. Further down in a shady spot a small patch of kidney fern was found as well as the filmy fern Hymenophyllum sanguinolentum growing on a piece of fallen tree trunk. Earina autumnalis and E. mucronata were both seen and Mr. Butler spotted a small plant of Sarcochilus adersus growing on the trunk of a Myrsine Australis but failed to find his favourite Bulbophyllum pygmaeum on this trip! Lophomyrtus obcordata, Phebalium nudum, Pittosporum tenuifolium five finger, rangiora, tawa and the ferns Adiantum cunninghamii, A. hispidulum, Histiopteris incisa, and Hymenophyllum dilatatum were also present.

On our return to the coach we were taken to the Inland Road section of the forest and an area of native bush which will probably be set aside as a reserve. Here, by the roadside, we saw a specimen of the spectacular Pseudopanax ferox. There were fine specimens of Knightia excelsa and Dodonaea viscosa, large rangioras in flower and a good number of Macropiper excelsum including a few smaller ones without the usual holes eaten out of the leaves.

In addition to those mentioned above, the following plants were listed by Mrs. P. Hynes as having been seen during the day:

Carex sp.	Myrsine divaricata.
Coriaria arborea	Scirpus nodosus.
Corybas triloba.	Uncinia sp.
Dianella intermedia.	
Gahnia gahniaeformis.	<u>FERNS.</u>
Hebe stricta.	
Leptosperma ericoides.	Blechnum capense.
Melicactus macrophyllus.	" lanceolatum
" ramiflorus	Cyathea dealbata.
Muehlenbeckia complexa.	Paesia scaberula.
Neopanax arboreum.	Lycopodium volubile.
Olearia furfuracea.	
" rani.	

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LECTURES

PLANTS AND HUMAN MIGRATION

There was a good attendance of members on 7th August, 1968 to hear this lecture by Mr. Uhe. The only fair way to report the lecture would be to transcribe the whole story but as this is virtually impossible it remains to quote the general theme and odd facts that appeared as we went along.

He first mentioned various migrations of people all over the world. For the early time Scandinavian and later Spanish migrants to North America the hemisphere was the same and the latitudes similar and even in the 17th and 18th centuries they had