MONOCOTYLEDONS

Astelia solandri
A. trinervia
Collospermum hastatum
Cordyline banksii
Cortaderia spp.
Dianella nigra
Freycinetia banksii
Gahnia spp.
Microlaena sp.
Morelotia affinis
Rhopalostylis sapida
Ripogonum scandens

DICOTYLEDONS

Alseuosmia macrophylla (in many varied forms)
Beilschiedia tawa
Brachyglottis repanda
Carpodetus serratus
Clematis paniculata
Coprosma australis
C. lucida
C. rhamnoides
C. robusta
C. spathulata
Cyathodes fasciculata
C. juniperina
Dracophyllum ?sinclairii
Drosera auriculata
D. ?spathulata
Elaeocarpus dentatus
Elatostema rugosum
Gaultheria antipoda
Geniostoma ligustrifolium
Haloragis ?procumbens
Hedycarya arborea
Knightia excelsa
Leptospermum ericoides
L. scoparium
Melicytus ramiflorus
Metrosideros diffusa
M. fulgens
M. perforata
Myrsine australis
Nestegis lanceolata
Nothofagus truncata
Olearia furfuracea
O. rani
Pittosporum tenuifolium
Pomaderris phylicifolia
Pseudopanax arboreus
P. crassifolium
Quintinia serrata
Ranunculus rivularis
Rubus cissoides
Senecio kirkii
Vitex lucens
Weinmannia silvicola

EXOTICS

Cupressus macrocarpa
Hakea sericea
Pinus pinaster
Ulex europaeus

ORCHID OUTING - 16th August 1980

E.D. Hatch

Wet and windy - becoming wetter. Small party in excellent spirits tramped the Farley-Kakamatua Ridge-Parau Track round trip. Lunch under the ladder at the top of the ridge was enlivened by an opossum, either awakened or attracted by the chatter, which put on a short display of acrobatics before lumbering off into the tree tops. Interesting increase of adventives in the bush proper. I noticed Narcissus and Hedychium (bird carried?) and Eupatorium (wind blown?) in open places along the track.

As an orchid hunt the trip was I think, successful. Among the epiphytes we noted: Bulbophyllum pygmaeum on kauri, Dendrobium cunninghamii, Earina autumnalis, E. mucronata in bud. And among the

terrestials: Acianthus fornicatus var.sinclairii, leaves, and plants beginning to set seed; Acianthus reniformis, flowers (It may be worth noting here that this was originally,1810, placed by Robert Brown in Cyrtostylis, and that our plant does not have the reniform Australian leaves, but more or less oblong ones, and properly belongs in variety oblongus.); Caladenia carnea, leaves (I have in previous years recorded the varieties minor and calliniger here.); Chiloglottis cornuta, leaves; Corybas oblongus, leaves, some with buds, on mossy banks in shade; Corybas orbiculatus, leaves, at waterfall, Farley Track and nearby dripping mossy banks (This plant is perhaps odd in liking to grow in dripping water, and in the Waitakeres at least, is never found in any other habitat.); Corybas trilobus, a late flower (Of interest in that the flowering plants appear few and early in June, followed in August by masses of leaf-only plants. This has something to do with tuber size, only large tubers being capable of producing the flower and tall seeding peduncle.); Microtis unifolia, hollow tubular leaves; Pterostylis alobula, rosettes and flowering plants in forest and scrub; P. banksii, leaves, in forest; P. brumalis, rosettes and plants setting seed (This species appears, no work has been done on it so far, to be associated with the kauri by means of mycorrhizal fungi - see also P. montana var. rubricaulis below.); P. graminea, leaves and some early flowers, in scrub; P. montana var.rubricaulis, flowers (This name was originally intended by Matthews (MS) to have specific rank and this intention was upheld by Rupp. It has never to my knowledge been found out of root-reach of the kauri - see P. brumalis - and to treat it as a widespread variety of P. graminea is to obscure its taxonomic and ecological distinctness.); P. trullifolia, rosettes and some late-flowering plants (The rosette leaves of this species have noticeably embossed veins, but this characteristic also occurs in hybrids with P. alobula, which can cause confusion where the two species occur together.); Thelymitra sp., leaves only (Flowering plants previously recorded from this area include T. aemula, T. carnea, T. formosa, T. intermedia, T. ixioides, T. longifolia and T. pauciflora).

Less than a month after this trip Corybas aconitiflorus, C. macranthus and Drymoanthus adversus were also recorded from this area - Ed.

TAHUNA TOREA

J. Beever.

Our field trip to Tahuna Torea, 20th September, produced a further list ofplants almost exactly as long as our first list. The total now is about 175 of which 81 are natives and 94 exotics.

Two of the most interesting were Coprosma crassifolia which is very local and only known from a few places in this district. The other was Collospermum hastatum which although very common as an epiphyte on large trees was found growing on the ground at the side of the path. How it got there when there are no big trees in the vicinity is a puzzle.

There are still more to be identified especially some garden throw-outs, so if any members identify further items please let the author know.