



Astelia: Cunningham confused all the species and sexes, examined none, and referred at random to Banks and Solander's drawings and notes, substituting names of his own for theirs.

Ibid.

FLORISTIC RECORDS

By: Colin Burrows

ARTHURS PASS NATIONAL PARK:

Continuing the botanical survey of the Park in the summer of 1971-72 we found hitherto unknown localities for several plant species.

Alseuosmia pusilla: In addition to the site recorded last year the species was found near Aickens and near the Otehake R. in the Taramakau Valley.

Cordyline indivisa: This species appears to be uncommon in the Park but plants were found in upper Kellys Creek and the Paratu Stream, at the mouth of the Deception River.

Dacrydium intermedium: This species is abundant in Paratu Stream, on a ridge to Mt. Pfeifer. Otherwise it is known from Worseley Pass, but may occur more widely.

Gahnia procera: Often associated with D. intermedium, the species occurs in the Paratu Stream; upper Kellys Creek and at Worseley Pass.

Hedycarya arborea: One young plant was seen at the base of One Shot Hill, opposite Aickens.

Streblus (Paratrophis) microphylla: One plant was seen in the same locality.

Trichomanes reniforme: Kidney ferns were found in the lower Paratu Stream and on the Aicken ridge to the Kelly Range.

Urtica ferox: Unexpectedly, tree nettle was found in several places in mixed podocarp-red beech forest on flats in the Taramakau Valley.

KAIKOURA COAST:

I listed the forest and scrub flora in "The Natural History of Canterbury" and Dr. J. Wardle (1971) gave a further extensive list of species additional to this. A few of these appear to be errors of identification. I am preparing a cyclostyled floristic list for circulation and will be glad to know of additional localities. New records which I have found recently in the Ote-Makura Stream, Goose Bay are : Arthropodium cirratum, Asplenium falcatum, Gahnia pauciflora, Hymenophyllum demissum, H. flabellatum, H. flexuosum, H. scabrum, Lastreopsis hispida.

It is of some interest to know precise localities for distribution limits of plant species. The species which have their southernmost occurrence, east of the main divide, on the Kaikoura Coast are less well known than those reaching Banks Peninsula. The following list includes the southernmost localities known to me, with their grid references. I will be very glad to hear of localities further south. The whole coastline from Haumuri Bluff to the Waipara River mouth needs detailed investigation.

<u>Beilschmiedia tawa</u>	Blue Duck Ck.	S42 & 43/063115
<u>Brachyglottis repanda</u>	Ohau Ck.	S42 & 43/101113
<u>Collospermum hastatum</u>	Oaro	S55 & 56/803798
<u>Coprosma australis</u>	Oaro	S55 & 56/803796

Cordyline banksii: Mt. Fyffe, Kowhai River (Record by Dr. J. Wardle). C. banksii - like plants occur at Oaro but appear to be closer to C. australis.

Cyathea medullaris: Okarahia Stream (Record by Mr. K. Platt). Also found at Oaro S55 & 56/799788.

Freycinetia banksii: Conway Flat S55 & 56/738636 (approx.). (Found by Dr. H. Lintott).

Metrosideros colensoi: Mt. Fyffe (Record by Dr. J. Wardle). Also found in Blue Duck Ck. S42 & 43/063115.

M. perforata: Medina R. S55 & 56/725576. (Found by Mrs. S. Warren). Recorded by Armstrong on Banks Peninsula in 1880 but apparently extinct there now.

Nestegis (Olea) cunninghamii: Hapuku Flats S49/025018.

Solanum aviculare: Oaro S55 & 56/804796.

Four other species were recorded from the area by Martin (1932) but I have been unable to find them. They are :-

Lophomyrtus bullata, Metrosideros fulgens, Olearia rani and Myrsine salicina.

I am inclined to exclude the Myrsine from the flora as being an unlikely inhabitant of the area.

The remaining pockets of forest in the Kaikoura area are being attacked by fire in many places and they often are grazed by stock. Strenuous efforts are needed to preserve some of them.

#### BANKS PENINSULA:

A new record is Coprosma ciliata, found in the mountain totara forest on Mt. Sinclair. A surprising find here, on a wet rock face, was the moss Rhacocarpus purpurascens, usually restricted to the wet western mountains.

#### PUDDING HILL STREAM:

In view of the plan for the Society to investigate the flora of Mt. Hutt it may interest members to know that Pudding Hill Stream has a rich forest, scrub and alpine flora. I have collected there on

several occasions and will prepare a cyclostyled list of species. Among the interesting plants present above treeline are Chionochloa pallens, Coprosma serrulata and Oreobolus pectinatus, species usually found commonly only in the wet western mountains.

#### PITTOSPORUM:

If anyone visiting the Amuri Ski Club area wishes to see P. patulum, a handsome small tree, it occurs in mountain beech forest in the Williams Stream (G.R. approx. S47/145885). Its beautiful sprays of maroon, sweet-scented flowers are on show in November. I also saw it in the stream behind the hut at Boulder Lake, North-west Nelson.

I suspect that P. anomalum has escaped notice because it looks like other divaricate, small-leaved shrubs such as Coprosma propinqua. It is abundant on the moraines of the Tasman glacier near Blue Lakes and on the Hooker moraines near the Eugenie and Hayter streams. I found it also at the Hermitage Hut, Lawrence River, one of the Rangitata tributaries and in the gorge of the upper Cameron River, above Lake Heron. Its small creamy-white scented flowers, in November, are unmistakable.

P. crassicaule is much more widespread than is indicated by Allan (1961). I have collected it at Boulder Lake in North-west Nelson, Lewis Pass, Paparoa Range, Haast Pass and widely in Fiordland. It is a common component of subalpine forest and scrub.

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