

	River Bed	Sugar Loaf	Bush Creek	Scour Creek	Birch Creek	Mt. Sinclair Ridge
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Scleranthus biflorus</i>		x				
<i>Scleranthus brockiei</i>		x				
<i>Scleranthus uniflorus</i>	x					x
<i>Senecio bellidioides</i>		x			x	
<i>Senecio lagopus</i>						x
<i>Senecio quadridentata</i>			x		x	
<i>Senecio scorzoneroides</i>						x
<i>Sophora microphylla</i>			x		x	
<i>Stellaria gracilentata</i>		x	x	x	x	
<i>Thelymitra hatchii</i>		x				
<i>Thelymitra longifolia</i>		x		x	x	
<i>Tillaea sinclarii</i>				x		
<i>Uncinia clavata</i>					x	
<i>Utricularia monanthos</i>		x		x		
<i>Viola cunninghamii</i>	x	x		x	x	
<i>Vittadinia australis</i>	x	x	x	x	x	
<i>Wahlenbergia albomarginata</i>	x	x	x	x	x	
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>					x	

Olearia colensoi in the Upper Rakaia

Colin Burrows

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After a statement about two known localities only for this species in Canterbury, in last year's Journal (in the upper Wilberforce and White Rivers), I can now report an abundance of it in the gorge of the Reischek River. In November 1977 with Peter Birkeland, Bill McSweeney and Graeme Young, I made a quick strip to Mein's Knob to get samples for radiocarbon-dating the glacial chronology of the area. We found a very interesting alpine flora on top of the Knob, which I will endeavour to report at greater length in a future Journal. With half a day to spare during an unprecedented spell of fine weather we clambered up the bouldery, very narrow gorge of the Reischek River, which, in places was littered with old

snow avalanches. About half-way up, the sides of the gorge are well-clad with O. colensoi. There is almost a direct line from Whitcome Pass to the Reischek, so the West Coast weather reaches it almost unimpeded (maintaining both the Olearia and, in the valley above a handsome clean glacier). It is possible that other finds of the species will turn up in similar sites near the Main Divide in Canterbury.

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CARMICHAELIAE IN A DOMESTIC GARDEN

By M.H. Aiken

A recent survey of cultivated specimens of plants of the Carmichaelia group, in a garden within half a mile of the centre of Christchurch City revealed the surprising total of eleven species, mostly well-established and adapted to their environment. Evidently these members of the leguminosae group respond readily to cultivation and it is felt that they deserve more frequent consideration in garden planning.

The list comprises:

C. odorata  
C. robusta  
C. aligera  
C. kirkii  
C. petriei  
Notospartium carmichaeliae  
Notospartium glabrescens  
Chordospartium stevensonii  
C. enysii  
C. corrugata  
C. appressa

The last three as listed may be regarded as somewhat doubtful, perhaps, as regards their viability. Enysii was collected McKenzie Pass and planted six years ago. It is no longer thriving, possibly through having been planted in a damp, sunless area. Corrugata and appressa were collected as cuttings from Birdling's Flat and remain little more than cuttings as yet though apparently in good shape.

Six members of the group, grown mainly from seed, have flowered, generally in November and December and the fact that this includes Chordospartium stevensonii and Notospartium carmichaeliae is particularly gratifying as the seed was collected at Woodside Gorge, Marlborough five years ago. Acting under instructions from Mrs. Parsons, of Woodside Gorge, care was taken over a number of weeks to separate the mite - or weevil-infected, seed from the more viable seed and ultimate success achieved. In the same way seedlings were also grown of Notospartium glabrescens. Specimens of all three have grown to a height of five or six feet. The racemes of soft pink (amaranth rose) on the drooping branchlets of Notospartium carmichaeliae are very attractive and would have decided value, if only as background, in any garden.