

TITAHI BAY.

A beautiful day rewarded the half dozen of us who turned up for the outing to Titahi Bay on April 3. We left the bus at Porirua Pa and walked up the valley, on to the ridge and through the bush where we had been once before in a downpour. The podocarps were in fruit and the scarlet flowers of the rata vine were irresistible. When we came out on the rolling green downland above the bush some made a fire to boil the billy and the rest went mushrooming. The tea had gone cold before the mushroomers returned admitting they had been lost. We wandered on easily in the blue afternoon, viewing the steep, sharp-cut ridges of the main ranges across the harbour. To the Bay we went down through some wizened groves of windblown kaikomako. On the beach was piled high a great arc of seaweed, record of the heavy seas of a storm. Here we met ^{one} two tired travellers who had made the whole trip to Kamunga Bay, and who had taken a leisurely course by bus. We joined them at tea.

Greta B. Cone.

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PAKURATAHI FORKS, 6.3.48.

A perfect day and lorry transport right to our objective made this trip most enjoyable. Where previously we had walked a narrow and pretty bush track we drove this time along a broad highway. From the junction of the Pakuratahi with the Hutt River a mile of road runs up and down; strolling along this we could see the heavy bush so recently opened up that there is still little change except for quick growing weeds. Among the weeds already established were noted tutsan, broom, gorse, blackberry, Cyperus vegetus, Sisyrinchium chilense, Sonchus oleraceus, Barbarea verna, wire weed (Polygonum aviculare), smart weed (P. hydropiper), and Lady's thumb (P. persicaria). Weedy native species included tauhinu, Erechtites prenanthoides, and Gnaphalium collinum, the last-mentioned very pretty in clumps of thousands of foot-high silvery flowering stems.

The bush is heavy rain forest typical of the district. Showy fruit was noted on miro, pigeon wood, supplejack, maire tawake, the little Alseuosmia pusilla, and Coprosma australis; Myrtus pedunculata had almost as many translucent golden fruits as leaves, and a big felled rimu, still green, had hundreds of well-developed seeds. Stream-side plants included Carmichaelia odorata, Parahebe cataractae, and Gnaphalium kerriense.

Veronica cataractae ? } *paew*
(1938) ?

ERRATA.

Would members please make some corrections in Bulletin 18?

Page 7:-line 21, billardieri not billarduri; p.10, Urtica australis should read Urtica ferox. (U. australis is a broad-leaved plant found only in Chatham, Stewart, and subantarctic islands.); line 20 "cardamone" should be Cardamine: line 38 Olea cunninghamii has bright red berries, not Olearia; p.12:- lines 3 and 7, Pimelea not Pimelia; p.13:- line 27, Nothopanax not Nothofagus.

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