

<i>E. hirtigerum</i>	<i>Microtis unifolia</i>
<i>E. nummularifolium</i>	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
<i>Galium propinquum</i>	<i>Parietaria debilis</i>
<i>Geranium microphyllum</i>	<i>Phormium colensoi</i>
<i>G. solanderi</i> var. <i>solanderi</i> (<i>G. pilosum</i>)	<i>P. tenax</i> (Elder)
<i>Gingidium rosaefolium</i>	<i>Ranunculus hirtus</i> s.s.
<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp. (<i>G. collinum</i> agg.)	<i>Schizeilema trifoliolatum</i>
<i>Haloragis erecta</i>	<i>Senecio colensoi</i> var. <i>colensoi</i> (165426-7)
<i>Hydrocotyle americana</i>	<i>Stellaria parviflora</i>
<i>H. elongata</i>	<i>Thelymitra longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>
<i>H. moschata</i>	<i>Urtica jerox</i>
<i>Lagenophora pumila</i> s.s.	<i>Vittadinia australis</i>
<i>Linum monogynum</i>	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> s.s. (165552-3)

Secondary Totara-Titoki-Matai Forest on the Otaki Plain

Two members have supplied additional information on this forest, a description of which was given in the last Bulletin by Mr A. P. Druce.

Mrs F. C. Duguid, Levin, writes

“Conversation with R. A. Prouse of Levin has provided me with some historical background of the forest. It was milled between 1886 and 1889 by Messrs. Prouse brothers of Levin, father and uncle of R.A.P. This fits in well with the estimated age of the trees. No doubt there would have been some young trees left standing after the others were milled, and those would be the few large trees of the present bush.”

“On the day of the Botanical Society’s excursion to the bush, I went briefly into stand F of the aerial photo (Fig. 1) and found *Arthropodium candidum*. As I thought only the one stand was being studied I did not mention it at the time; but I see it is not included in the list.”

Mr. R. D. Creswell, Tauranga, writes:

“My grandfather took up 800 acres of lease 4 miles up the Otaki R. from Te Horo about 1890. The farm was situated on the south bank. The whole Otaki area was podocarp forest with fine totara and matai adjacent to the river. At the back of the farm on the foothills rata and rimu with a few matai and miro predominated. Numerous log fires swept the area after the initial burn. Most of the regrowth of totara established in burnt out stumps.”