

OTHER HERBS (Continued)

Gentiana serotina	Ourisia macrophylla var. lactea
Geranium microphyllum	Parahebe lyallii
Haloragis micrantha	Phormium cookianum
Haloragis uniflora	Plantago raoulii
Hydrocotyle novae-zelandiae	Pratia angulata
Myosotis sp.	Ranunculus cheesemanii
Nertera balfouriana	Schizeilema pallidum
Nertera depressa	Scleranthus biflorus
Nertera setulosa	Utricularia monanthos
Oreomyrrhis ramosa	Viola lyallii
Oreostylidium subulatum	Wahlenbergia albomarginata

FLORA OF THE CANTERBURY LAND DISTRICT

B.P.J. Molloy

New or interesting records - 1979-80

Coprosma sp. (affinity C. intertexta): bog pool margins, confluence of Unknown and Griffith streams, Wilberforce River, Mid Canterbury; probably the first record for Canterbury of this low-growing, small and narrow-leaved entity, allied to C. acerosa, C. brunnea, C. intertexta and C. rugosa. This coprosma is relatively common in bogs and mires west of the Main Divide and in the Southern Lakes District. Only a few plants seen.

Hebe stricta: coastal forest, Manuka Bay, North Canterbury. A first record for Canterbury and the southern limit to date of the species, probably the variety macrourea. Only one plant seen.

Acianthus fornicatus: coastal forest, Gore Bay Scenic Reserve, North Canterbury. The first record of this orchid in Canterbury. Only one clump seen.

Olearia paniculata x O. avicenniaefolia: coastal forest, Manuka Bay, North Canterbury. A first record of this hybrid for New Zealand. Discovered by J. Cartman and party, Canterbury Botanical Society field trip to Gore Bay on 13th October, 1979. One plant seen. A rooted cutting is growing in the experimental gardens at Botany Division, Lincoln.

Dacrydium bidwillii x D. biforme: Subalpine scrub, Arthurs Pass National Park. This hybrid has been suspected for some time but has only recently been confirmed, and, I am happy to record, from specimens collected in Canterbury. Tony Druce and I have subsequently found the same hybrid in the Tongariro National Park and in the Western Ruahine Range. It is most likely more widely distributed.

Leucogenes grandiceps x Raoulia eximia: rare plants of this edelweiss x vegetable sheep hybrid occur on rocky sites among plants of both suspected parents on the Mount Peel and Four Peaks ranges, South Canterbury. This is the first time this hybrid has been reported, and again is a first record for Canterbury.

Leucogenes grandiceps x Raoulia mammillaris: several plants of this putative hybrid occur on Mt. Hutt growing alongside plants of both parents. Allan (1961) drew attention to this particular hybrid, but suggested that the status of the Mt. Hutt plants required further study in the field. It is almost certain that the hybrid referred to as Leucogenes grandiceps x Raoulia bryoides (Helichrysum pauciflorum of Thomas Kirk), reported for the Craigieburn Range, is of the same parentage as the Mt. Hutt hybrid, since Raoulia mammillaris is the only species of the vegetable sheep group known to be present on the Craigieburn Range (Wall 1923). However, the parentage of similar hybrid plants further north, for example on the Woolshed Ridge and The Brothers Range, Lake Sumner, remain uncertain, as both R. mammillaris and R. bryoides grow side-by-side there, along with Leucogenes grandiceps.

Helichrysum selago x Leucogenes grandiceps: The first and only record of this hybrid, earlier known as Helichrysum (Leucogenes) grahamii, was the specimen collected on Sebastopol Ridge, Sealey Range, Mt. Cook. However, three hybrid plants of this parentage were seen on the rocky southwest slopes of Sugarloaf, Cass, thanks initially to the efforts of Hugh Wilson and Geoff Walls. Both of the suggested parents occur alongside the hybrid plants.

Podocarpus acutifolius x P. hallii: beech forest, Mt. Algidus station, Rakaia Valley. This hybrid is not uncommon in northern Westland and Nelson and it may even occur in the Lake Sumner region where the easternmost plants of P. acutifolius are found (Molloy 1978). But its occurrence in central Canterbury is most unusual and demonstrates the long distances pollen can travel and yet remain viable, or the long distances seed can be dispersed.

Alepis flavida (also known as Elytranthe flavida): this mistletoe, which is usually found on Nothofagus solandri, is sometimes called the "yellow mistletoe" on account of its yellow-orange flowers and rich yellow fruit. In the Craigieburn Forest Park, however, there is a form with deep wine coloured fruit. I would like to know of other localities where wine coloured fruit forms occur.

Ranunculus lyallii: a few small plants of this species occur on the upper, shaded slopes of Trig K, Woolshed Ridge, Lake Sumner. This is the furthest north this species has been reported east of the Main Divide.

Pleurosorus rutifolius: an excellent population of this sparsely distributed fern occurs on the sunny slopes of Mt. Palm, Lowry Peaks Range, North Canterbury. This fern is growing vigorously in "soily" cracks and fissures among rock outcrops, alongside others like Asplenium flabellifolium, Pellaea falcata, Cheilanthes sieberi and C. distans. Interestingly, these species seem to have withstood the effects of herbicide whereas most woody plants on the same site have been killed.

Notospartium torulosum: After a recent visit to Mount Peel with Austen Deans I am pleased to report that a substantial population of this rare Canterbury broom grows in advanced second growth scrub in the upper reaches of the Lynn Stream, thus supplementing the plants found in the gorges lower down and reported earlier (Molloy 1978).

REFERENCES

- Allan, H.H. 1961: Flora of New Zealand, Government Printer, Wellington, 1085 pp.
- Molloy, B.P.J. 1978: Floristic records for Canterbury. Canterbury Botanical Society Journal 12: 43-5.
- Wall, A. 1923: Raoulia mamillaris Hook.f. Records of the Canterbury Museum 2: 105-9.

COPROSMA REPENS : A NEW CANTERBURY LOCALITY

R. Mason

The southern limit of taupata (Coprosma repens) as it occurs naturally is given in Allan's Flora as latitude 41° 30'S, that is near Blenheim. It is however known as a hedge plant or ornamental shrub at Sumner and thereabouts, something like 150 miles further south, and in 1978 was recorded as establishing as a garden escape at Gore Bay, some 95 miles south of its natural limit. Not surprisingly therefore it is found, that given a chance, it can establish as an adventive on the South Brighton Spit. There, a vacant sandy section on the east side of Rockinghorse Road, south of Tern Street is covered mostly in coarse grass but with some patches of flax and a few scattered trees and shrubs. Beneath most of the trees are specimens of taupata, anything from merely a few seedlings to a multitude of seedlings, young plants and several shrubs up to 12ft high. Taupata occurs under four macrocarpas along the road boundary and two others, under two pines (Pinus radiata), and under a clump of elder (Sambucus nigra).

As the seeds are spread by birds it is understandable that the