

between the Puketeraki Range and Lake Coleridge. As yet only at Mt. Peel by the Rangitata River have the two species been collected in the same area.

There are many places to look for each of the species as can be seen when you relate the empty grid squares on the map to the topographical maps.

H. tetrasticha gaps are: between Lake Coleridge and the Tasman river in the Mt. Cook region; the Lake Lyndon-Porter river area including Porter Heights ski field (I've seen it there myself but not taken a specimen!); Mt. Bealey; the Black Range above the Waimakariri road bridge; the Grey Range at the head of the Harper river; east of the Arthur's Pass H/way from Castle Hill to Lake Pearson as far east as Lees Valley, including the Broken river side of the Torlesse Range; Mt. Binser above the Mt. White road; the Ben More end of the Big Ben Range on the 13 mile bush side; any of the mountains surrounding Lake Coleridge, Kaka Hill, Mt. Cotton, Mt. Oakden and Peak Hill.

H. cheesemani gaps are: anywhere north and east of Hanmer; north of Mt. St. Patrick to south of Fowlers Pass; the head of the Pahau River south of the Lewis H/way 4 miles west of the Hanmer turn off; the Hurunui River mountains east of the Hooligan to Hurunui Peak at the top of the Balmoral plantation; the head of the Esk river at Mt. Esk Head.

Any specimens of either species from south of Lake Coleridge would be welcome.

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PARSONSIA HETEROPHYLLA - A PINK FORM

Joe Cartman

On Saturday 24th November, 1979 the Botanical Society visited forest remnants at Coopers Creek.

Among the plants growing in this area were some fine lianes of Parsonsia heterophylla in full flower. The flowers were the usual creamy white except for two plants growing near to each other. One had a faint tinge of pink to the flowers but the other was a really fine pale pink colour. The pink was on the outside of the flower tube and petals, the inside was cream with a very faint shade of pink showing through from the outside.

This plant was growing on a hawthorn tree that had been felled some months earlier. This made observation easy without resort to climbing.

Some flowers on the sunny side of the plant showed some bleaching of colour, flowers in the shade were a more pronounced pink.

Cuttings were taken and are now growing well.

Pink flowers are quite common with P. capsularis but this is the only pink P. heterophylla I have seen.

I would be interested in any other pink flowering plant of P. heterophylla.

Pink hybrids occur where P. heterophylla and pink forms of P. capsularis grow together.

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FERNS OF THE CHRISTCHURCH PORT HILLS

John Thompson

During this season one further fern species was found growing on the Port Hills to add to the list set out in Journal 13.

One small patch of Hypolepis millefolium can be seen in the bush in the valley west of Kennedy's Bush. This brings the total fern species on the Port Hills to 51 species.

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THE HUNTERS HILL, 1980

L.J. Metcalf

The Society's 1980 Summer camp was held at Camp Lindisfarne in the upper Pareora Gorge amid the lower slopes of the Hunters Hills, South Canterbury. The duration of the camp was to have been from the 4th to the 10th of January, but because of flooding just a day or two beforehand the start was delayed by one day.

The main field trips undertaken were to the Pareora River Scenic Reserve, Mt. Nimrod Scenic Reserve and the Matata Scenic Reserve. However, one or two members also investigated the limestone areas of the Pareora Scenic Reserve and the summit of Mt. Nimrod. On the last day of the camp members were entertained at Bluecliffs, by Miss Paulette Woodhouse and her mother, where they were shown the treasures of that fine old homestead and also inspected the Woodhouse herbarium. The Woodhouse herbarium contains specimens of the plants to be found on the Bluecliffs property.

The Hunters Hills lie athwart the downlands of South Canterbury and they are the most prominent outlying range of the Southern Alps in that region. From State Highway 1 or the Pareora to Cave Road they appear to be nothing more than gently rounded hills after the style of those of Banks Peninsula. However, they are surprisingly rugged. The interior valleys and gullies are mostly very steep and rugged, while the rivers emerge through deep rugged gorges