

these conditions. We looked at a number of hollows with short herbfield and in each found P. cynocephala or B. lunaria, sometimes both.

A specimen of B. lunaria has been sent to Botany Division herbarium, Lincoln. The grid reference is NZMS 1 S19 976 008.

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Aids to Identification - ERICACEAE

Ross Elder

Assuming one can identify Gaultheria and Pernettya from other shrubs the following may help to separate the Canterbury species of these two genera.

Fr a dry capsule (dry, dehiscent fr.); lvs with distinctly toothed margin, teeth often apiculate Gaultheria

Fls solitary and axillary; white, pink or red, fleshy calyx surrounding fruit.

G. depressa: scrambling shrub:

var. depressa: teeth on marginal serrations of leaf armed with long persistent bristles.

var. novae-zelandiae: teeth not armed with bristles when mature.

G. antipoda: erect bushy shrub.

Fls in racemes:

G. crassa: Lvs 10-20 x 10mm, thick and coriaceous

G. ruprestris (incl. G. subcormybos): Lvs 20-40 x 10mm.

Fr a berry (succulent fr): lvs either linear with 10 or less teeth, or margins indistinctly toothed Pernettya
(The calyx may be swollen in Pernettya but the fruit sits on it or is only partially surrounded. The true P. macrostigma should have linear leaves and pink fruit).

P. macrostigma: lvs 6-12 x 1-1.5mm

P. alpina: lvs 3-7 x 2-4mm

P. nana: lvs 2-4 x 0.5-1.5mm

Look out for hybrids as they are very common. G. antipoda is known to hybridise with all other species of Gaultheria and the 3 species of Pernettya.