obtusatum). The very young fronds of the pikopiko were gathered when they were four to six inches high, and cooked in a hangi on top of the kumara, and eaten as a vegetable. It was as tender as asparagus, and not unlike it in taste, and very nice indeed to eat. These young fronds of pikopiko were sometimes cooked and left in water for about two weeks, when they acquired an acid taste. The taste was like that of tinned asparagus, slightly acid, and it

was considered a great luxury".

I can find no convincing evidence that the young shoots of *Polystichum richardii* were ever eaten regularly as food, and therefore conclude that pikopiko has two meanings – the Maaori name for the plant *Polystichum richardii* (and its derivatives), and for the unfurled edible shoots of *Asplenium bulbiferum*.

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Spergularia in Auckland

Mike Wilcox

Adams, West and Cowley (2008) have recently revised the genus *Spergularia* (Caryophyllaceae) in Australia, where five indigenous and six introduced species are recognised. Five species were recorded as occurring both in Australia and New Zealand. In light of this re-assessment I was curious as to which of these *Spergularia* species we have in the Auckland area, and have accordingly checked material held in the Auckland Museum herbarium (AK), emphasising seed characteristics.

1. Spergularia media (L.) C.Presl

Native to Europe, naturalised in Australia and New Zealand (Canterbury) (Webb et al. (1988) – "coastal rocks and salt marshes, throughout New Zealand").

This species seems rare in Auckland, the only record being from Matheson Bay. The seeds are a smooth and of a rusty brown colour, and surrounded with a wing.

Matheson Bay, *P.Hynes*, 8 Dec 1968, AK 126121

Matheson Bay, *P.Hynes*, 29 Dec 1969, AK 121603 **2. Spergularia tasmanica** (Kindb.) L.G.Adams

Native to Australia and New Zealand. *Spergularia tasmanica* is recognised as a new species, previously included here under *S. media*. It is illustrated in Webb & Simpson (2001) on page 161 and also on page 6 as *Spergularia media* (from Titahi Bay, Wellington), but the papillate seed with the broad wing having a distinct gap, clearly identify this from the descriptions, illustrations and keys in Adams et al. (2008) as *S. tasmanica*.

The seed is black and prominently papillate. In some populations (Auckland west coast) the seed has a very obvious wing (as illustrated in Adams et al. (2008), and Webb & Simpson (2001)) while others are wingless (Hauraki Gulf islands). This species occurs on coastal rocks on offshore islands along the east coast from Three Kings Islands southwards. It is very rare on the mainland east coast, but is frequent on the west coast.

The description given by Adams et al. (2008) emphasies that the seed is consistently winged, and the species occurs on inland salt marshes as well as maritime cliffs, whereas in Auckland the seed is often not winged, and it occurs exclusively on coastal cliffs. No specimens from Auckland were examined by Adams, West and Cowley.

Wingless seeds

The Noises, David Rocks, *L.M. Cranwell*, 6 Dec 1932, AK 100400, AK 100395

Gannet Rock, Hauraki Gulf, *B.E.G. Molesworth*, 10 Nov 1947, AK 23329

Ruakura Point, Kawakawa Bay, *J.A. Rattenbury*, 9 Dec 1953. AK 261946

Rakino Island, *R.O. Gardner 4372*, 7 Oct 1984, AK 222089

The Noises, David Rocks, *P.J. de Lange 2316*, 4 Feb 1994, AK 224375

Motuihe Island, Tern Rocks, *P.J. de Lange & G.M.Crowcroft*, Feb 1994, AK 230205

Rotoroa Island, *P.J. de Lange 6722*, 4 Nov 2006, AK 297770

Tiritiri Matangi Island, E.K. Cameron 14030, 4 Dec 2006, AK 298004

Small wing

Hahei, Poikeke Island, *E.K. Cameron 13656*, 2 Mar 2006, AK 295199

Large wing

Piha, S.A. Rose, 6 March 1948, AK 24009

Piha, Lion Rock, A.G. Simpson, 3 June 1957, AK 266149

Piha, Lion Rock, *P.A. Luckens*, Jan 1958, AK 261947

Karekare, *B.S. Parris*, 21 Dec 1966, AK 128899

Bethells, A.E. Wright 1985, 28 Feb 1977, AK 141357

Destruction Gully, Manukau, R.O. Gardner 3384, 5 Feb 1983, AK 166050

Mercer Bay, *P.J. de Lange 5390*, 5 Dec 2001, AK 256166

3. Spergularia marina (L.) Griseb.

Widely distributed in the northern hemisphere, and regarded as native also in Australia and New Zealand. [Webb et al. (1988) – "sand flats and coastal pastures, Canterbury and Otago".]

The seeds are rusty brown, without a wing, and have prominent marginal papillae which are paler than the testa. This is the common sea spurrey of Auckland salt meadows.

Onepoto Basin, Northcote, A.E. Esler, 18 Mar 1983, AK 161375 (as S. bocconei)

Shoal Bay, shell bank, *P. Fisher*, 2 Sep 1985, AK 275155

Ambury Park, Mangere Bridge, *M.D. Wilcox*, 24 Oct 1997, AK 282342

Awhitu, salt marsh margin, *P.A. Aspin 532*, 12 Dec 2006, AK 299687

4. Spergularia bocconei (Scheele) Graebn.

Native to Mediterranean Europe, naturalised in Australia and New Zealand. [Webb et al. (1988) – "sandy or stony waste land, Auckland, Wanganui, South Island."]

The seeds are smooth, brown, and wingless. There are now no records of this species from Auckland, the collection by A.E. Esler (AK 161375) from Onepoto Basin Northcote, turning out to be *S. marina*.

5. Spergularia rubra (L.) J.Presl & C.Presl Native to Europe, naturalised in Australia and New Zealand. [Webb et al. (1988) — "wasteland, dry pastures, riverbeds, throughout New Zealand."]

Widely occurring in Auckland on gravelly or sandy waste ground, tracks and stock yards. Bright rosepink flowers. Silvery stipules. Seed grey-brown, without a wing.

Mt Roskill, *P.Hynes*, 4 Dec 1972, AK 131291 Remuera, footpath, *S. Reed*, 1 Jan 1974, AK 133890

Newmarket, crack in footpath, A.E. Orchard 4111, 11 Jan 1974, AK 133879

Mangere Mountain, *D.J. Court*, 12 Nov 1974, AK 180950

Tamaki Drive, waste ground, *A.E. Wright* 1457, 2 Oct 1976, AK 140978

Forest Hill, by reservoir, E.B. Bangerter 5436, 20 Nov 1979, AK 150947

Cornwallis, gravelled parking area, *J. Mackinder*, 6 Dec 1981, AK 157957

Ambury Park, cattle yards, *M.D. Wilcox*, 23 Dec 1999, AK 282217

Awhitu, Kohekohe, by cattle yards in sand, *P.A. Aspin*, 20 Nov 2003, AK 288907

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