

<i>Mycena cystidiosa</i>	Perseverence Road	<i>Ramariopsis ramarioides</i>	LH, PR
<i>Mycena epipterygia</i>	MC, OA	<i>Ramariopsis simplex</i>	CC
<i>Mycena interrupta</i>	BCr, CT, FT, LH, LW, MC	<i>Ramariopsis</i> sp.	CC
<i>Mycena mariae</i>	NR, OA	<i>Resinomyцена</i> sp.	OA
<i>Mycena mamaku</i>	LH	<i>Resupinatus applicatus</i>	NR
<i>Mycena minirubra</i>	BCr, NR	<i>Resupinatus merulioides</i>	PR
<i>Mycena podocarp</i>	PR	<i>Rhizopogon</i> sp.	CB
<i>Mycena pura</i>	BT	<i>Richoniella pumila</i>	CC, RT
<i>Mycena sanguinolenta</i>	CC, OA	<i>Rozites</i> sp.	LD
<i>Mycena ura</i>	BT, CC, LH, MC, NR	<i>Russula</i> sp.	IP, Karamea, LD, MCr, Punakaiki
<i>Nidula niveotomentosa</i>	BT, MC, OG, TC, track past Denniston Mine	<i>Russula albonigra</i>	BT
<i>Nivatogastrium</i> sp.	PR	? <i>Russula novae-zelandiae</i>	IP
<i>Octaviana tasmanica</i>	BCr, CC, LD, OA, NR	<i>Russula roseostipitata</i>	LP
<i>Omphalina foetida</i>	OA, PR	<i>Russula tawai</i>	BCr, CT, TC
<i>Oudemansiella</i> sp.	BC, NR	<i>Russula umerensis</i>	LP
<i>Panellus stypticus</i>	FT	<i>Sarcodon thwaitesii</i>	BT
<i>Panus</i> sp.	Perseverence Road	<i>Schizophyllum commune</i> *	HT
<i>Phaeocollybia</i> sp.	TC	<i>Sebacina</i> sp.	PR
<i>Phaeoarasmius lanatulus</i>	BCr	<i>Simocybe</i> sp.	PR
<i>Phaeosolenia densa</i>	PR	<i>Sirobasidium brefeldianum</i>	BC, BT
<i>Phellodon nothofagi</i>	BCr, IP, LH, MC, NR, OA, TC	<i>Stereum vellereum</i>	BT, CC
<i>Phellodon sinclairii</i>	FT, IP, LH, NR	<i>Stropharia aurantiaca</i> *	Westport Beach Camping Area
<i>Pholiota alnicola</i>	BCr	<i>Suillus brevipes</i> *	CB, NR
<i>Pholiota squarrosipes</i>	RT	<i>Suillus granulatus</i> *	HT
<i>Pholiota</i> sp.	CC, Upper Waimangaroa River Valley	<i>Thaxterogaster viola</i>	BCr
<i>Phylloporus</i> sp.	Chasm Creek Walkway	<i>Thelephora</i> sp.	CC
<i>Phylloporus novaezelandiae</i>	FT	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	CC
<i>Pleurocollybia cremea</i>	PR	<i>Tremella fuciformis</i>	NR
<i>Pleurocollybia</i> sp.	CC	<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>	NR, Westport Beach
<i>Pleuroflammula praestans</i>	CC	<i>Tremellodendropsis</i>	PR
<i>Pleurotopsis longinqua</i>	CT, OA, OG	? <i>flagelliformis</i>	
<i>Pleurotopsis subgrisea</i>	OA	<i>Tremellodendropsis</i> sp.	PR
<i>Pleurotopsis</i> sp.	NR	<i>Tricholoma</i> sp.	MCr, LD, NR
<i>Pleurotus djamor</i>	CC, near Little Wanganui, Karamea	<i>Tricholoma elegans</i>	LD
<i>Plicaturopsis scarlatina</i>	near Mirror Tarn, Karamea	? <i>Trogia</i> sp.	NR
<i>Pluteus</i> sp.	CC	<i>Tylopilus formosus</i>	CC, IP, KR, LH, Maruia, NR, TC
<i>Podoserpula pusio</i>	NR	<i>Vuilleminia comedens</i>	BT
<i>Polyporus arcularius</i>	TC	<i>Weraroa erythrocephala</i>	NL, PR
<i>Psathyroma</i> sp.	BC	<i>Weraroa virescens</i>	BT, CT, MG, NR, OA, TT
<i>Psathyrella</i> sp.	LH, OG, PR	<i>Xerocomus nothofagi</i>	CC, IP
<i>Psathyrella asperospora</i>	RT	<i>Xerocomus ?scabripes</i>	LW
<i>Psilocybe</i> sp.	BCr	<i>Xeromphalina leonina</i>	CC
<i>Pycnoporus coccineus</i>	DT, NR, Westport Beach	<i>Xeromphalina</i> sp.	PR
<i>Ramaria lorithamnus</i>	MC		
<i>Ramaria samuelsii</i>	BCr, FT		

Myxomycete

<i>Craterium minutum</i>	PR
? <i>Trichia crateriformis</i>	BCr

Two rock-forest remnants at Meola Creek, Auckland City

Rhys Gardner

The longest basalt lava flow of the Auckland Volcanic Field runs northwestwards from the Three Kings volcano and reaches the sea between Pt Chevalier and Westmere; including its continuation here in the harbour it is almost 10 km long. In this urban setting it is largely without natural vegetation, although at Gribblehurst Park in Sandringham there is the well-known stand of "rock forest", of titoki (*Alectryon excelsus*), mahoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*) and cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*). This article describes its only

other two areas of rock-forest, and the observations are based on several short visits to the area in 2007.

The upstream stand (Fig. 1A) is situated on the western flank of the flow, where Meola Creek (Waititiko) winds around the south side of the Chamberlain Park golf-course. Above the stream's narrow flood-level terrace (which has several old *Salix fragilis* trees, but no native ones) there is a slope of angular basalt boulders. The cover is mostly provided

by shining privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*, to c. 13 m tall, 40 cm dbh), but there are also several dozen fairly old, often multi-stemmed, subcanopy mahoe, to c. 8 m tall 50 cm dbh).

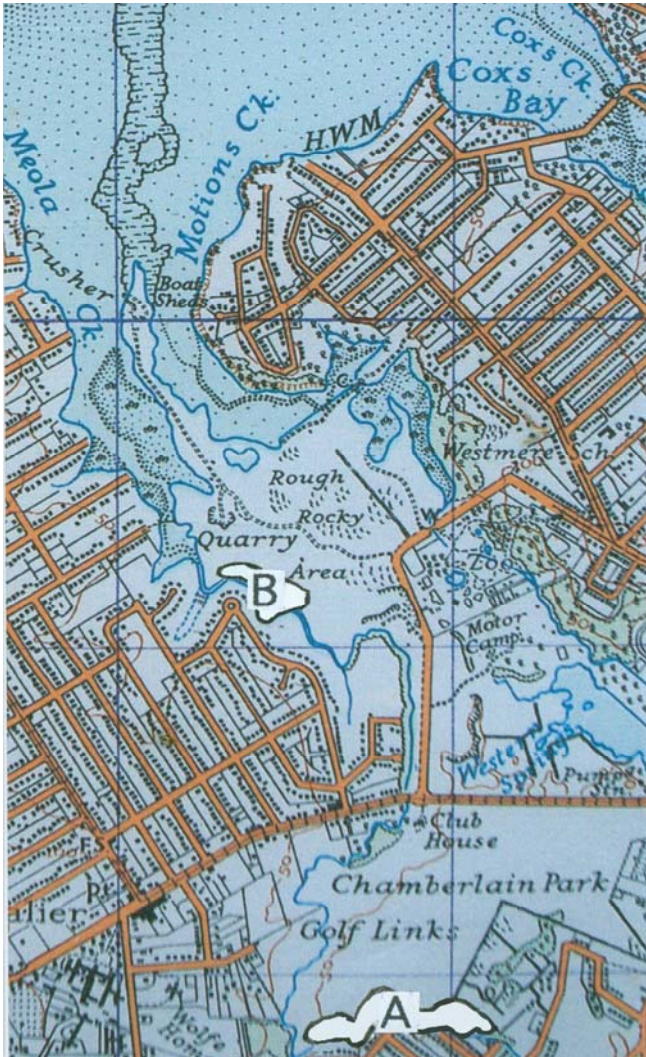


Fig. 1: Two rock-forest remnants of Meola Creek: **A** (south side Chamberlain Park); **B** (west side Sir Keith Park Memorial Airfield). Base map is NZMS 2A "Auckland", drawn in 1942.

Other shrub species are infrequent: hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*), kawakawa (*Macropiper excelsum*) and coastal karamu (*Coprosma macrocarpa* subsp. *minor*) were all I saw. The floor is rather dry and weedy, but has an occasional plant of *Microsorium pustulatum* and *Pteris tremula*. Peter de Lange found two exotic ferns on the drystone-walled side of the stream: *Adiantum capillis-veneris*, and *Dryopteris filix-mas*. In most places, the higher parts of the slope against the golf-course's fairways have been tipped

onto or have been planted with pines, flowering cherry (*Prunus serrulata*) and a mixture of native trees.

The downstream stand (Fig. 1B) is also situated on the western flank of the flow, between Motions Road and Meola Road. The top of the flow here has been infilled and levelled to form the surface on which Western Springs College and the Sir Keith Park Memorial Aifield are laid out. But some of the slope down to the creek remains as original topography. Again, angular basalt boulders cover most of the ground, but there are also a few rock faces a couple of metres long and high.

Except along the scrappy, disturbed top part of the slope, the vegetation is dominated by shining privet (to c. 10 m tall, 25 cm dbh). Subcanopy mahoe of fair size are quite frequent, and mapou (*Myrsine australis* to c. 8 m tall 15 cm dbh) are also common. Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) is also present in the subcanopy, but is struggling under the dry conditions. There are no large old relic trees here, not even any pohutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*). I did see towards the foot of the slope one medium-sized individual of cabbage tree, several karo (*Pittosporum crassifolium*, c. 7 m tall 15 cm dbh) and a similar-sized houpara (*Pseudopanax lessonii*), and a few 3 m tall silver tree ferns (*Cyathea dealbata*). The lower margin above the creek's *Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*-dominated flood-level terrace has at least one old vine of *Parsonsia heterophylla*. The understorey is largely of spindle (*Euonymus japonica*), with a few hangehange and kawakawa; mapou however is regenerating satisfactorily. The most hospitable sites on the ground are generally covered with Wandering Jew (*Tradescantia fluminensis*), or *Microlaena stipoides*, and the smaller rocks are largely covered with ivy (*Hedera helix*). A few common ferns are present: *Asplenium flaccidum*, *A. oblongifolium*, *Doodia australis*, *Microsorium pustulatum*, *Pteris tremula* and *Pyrrhosia eleagnifolia*. I saw a few titoki seedlings, one colony of *Cordyline pumilio*, one struggling plant of *Polystichum richardii* agg., and, low on the slope near the forest's western end, three thriving tussocks of *Carex spinostris* (ROG 10930, AK).

These two remnants are of reasonable size, and although they are of no great age or diversity they deserve better treatment. Perhaps their floras could be augmented during any restoration with material from the Mt Eden rock-forest.

Stick Lake and its amazing *Centipeda aotearoana*

Maureen Young

In April 2007 a NIWA diving team, together with Lisa Forester of the Northland Regional Council, conducted a survey of 18 Northland lakes as part of an ongoing monitoring programme. Thanks to the good graces of

Lisa I was able to accompany them as a volunteer, but purely in the terrestrial sphere.

While driving to Lake Kanono, near the southern end of the Pouto Peninsula, we passed a depression in a