

The stipels in this genus are unique in the family in being glandular, perhaps secreting nectar for ants.

I. Weinmannia spp. (Cunoniaceae). Left: W. silvicola, margin of young leaf, x 25. Central and right: W. racemosa, shoot apex with front stipule removed, and leaf base from above, x 6.

Red-coloured colleters occur around the base of attachment of the stipule, low on the inner face of the stipule, also at the junction of the petiole and blade, and then appear (usually in pairs) as the glandular tips to the leaf teeth.

Colleters, which produce a protective mucilage or varnish, are characteristic of a number of flowering plant families. They are best known in the Rubiaceae, where they occur on the edges and inner face of the stipules and sometimes the calyx.

Field trip to Te Arai Scenic Reserve

Maureen Young

Prior to travelling in convoy to Te Arai Reserve from Te Hana, the ABS members visited Kauri Point, a small peninsula which juts into the Te Hana river, not far from SH 1. Kauri Point is owned by the Becroft family, and access is through the Becroft orchards. Drivers followed instructions such as: drive past the Granny Smiths, turn left at the Galas, then right through the Splendours. The kauri trees on the point have roots growing in the salt water and have mangroves as nearest neighbours. On the landward side of the point is a salt marsh flat, largely covered with the jointed restiad Leptocarpus similis. Between this flat and the kauri bush is a narrow band of estuarine plants - Olearia solandri, Plagianthus divaricatus and Phormium tenax.

The party lunched in sunshine among the headstones of the Te Arai cemetery, and being Bot Soccers, felt compelled to botanise the cemetery. Large clumps of the comb fern, Schizaea fistulosa, and the sedge Tetraria capillaris, grow there in a miniature tea-tree forest.

The reserve itself covers almost 52 ha of leached clay gumland soil. The vegetation covers a range of plant types, from umbrella fern scrub, through manuka/kanuka/tanekaha scrub, to regenerating kauri forest on the central ridge.

Two interesting plants in the reserve are toatoa, Phyllocladus glaucus, and Alseuosmia x quercifolia. The alseuosmia had abundant red berries, and an amazing range of leaf shapes.

NATIVE VASCULAR SPECIES

A total of 161 native vascular species has been recorded; 7 gymnosperms, 110 angiosperms, and 44 ferns and fern allies. Recorded by A.E. Esler 13.10.82, 8.2.86 with additions by F. Hudson, M. Young 1.1.91 and ABS 16.3.91.

Gymnosperms

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|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>Agathis australis</u> | <u>P. trichomanoides</u> |
| <u>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</u> | <u>Podocarpus totara</u> |
| <u>Dacrydium cupressinum</u> | <u>P. hallii</u> |
| <u>Phyllocladus glaucus</u> | |

Angiosperms

- Acianthus sinclairii
Alseuosmia x quercifolia
A. macrophylla
Astelia solandri
A. trinervia
Baumea tenax
B. teretifolia
Beilschmiedia tarairi
B. tawa
Brachyglottis repanda
Bulbophyllum pygmaeum
Caladenia carnea
Carex dissita
C. solandri
Carmichaelia aligera
Carpodetus serratus
Centella uniflora
Collospermum hastatum
Coprosmia arborea
C. areolata
C. grandifolia
C. lucida
C. rhamnoides
C. robusta
C. spathulata
Cordyline australis
C. banksii
C. pumilio
Corokia buddleioides
C. aconitiflorus
C. orbiculatus
C. trilobus
Corynocarpus laevigatus
Cyathodes fasciculata
C. fraseri
C. juniperina
Dianella nigra
Drosera peltata ssp. auriculata
Dysoxylum spectabile
Earina mucronata
Elatostema rugosum
Eleocharis acuta
Epacris pauciflora
Freycinetia baueriana ssp. banksii
Gahnia pauciflora
G. setifolia
G xanthocarpa
Gaultheria antipoda
Geniostoma rupestre var.
 ligustrifolium
Gnaphalium gymnocephalum
G. sphaericum
Gonocarpus incanus
Griselinia lucida
Hebe stricta
Hedycarya arborea
Hydrocotyle sp.
Knightia excelsa
Kunzea ericoides
Lepidosperma australe
Leptospermum scoparium
Lobelia anceps
Macropiper excelsa
Melicytus macrophyllus
M. ramiflorus
Metrosideros diffusa
M. fulgens
M. perforata
M. robusta
Microlaena avenacea
Microtis unifolia
Mida salicifolia
Morelotia affinis
Myrsine australis
M. salicina
Nertera dichondraefolia
Nestegis lanceolata
N. montana
Olearia furfuracea
O. rani
Oplismenus imbecillis
Phebalium nudum
Phormium tenax
Pittosporum cornifolium
P. tenuifolium
Pomaderris kumeraho
P. phycifolia var. ericifolia
Pseudopanax arboreus
P. crassifolius
Pterostylis banksii
P. graminea
P. trullifolia
Rhopalostylis sapida
Ripogonum scandens
Rubus australis
R. cissoides
Rytidosperma biannulare
Schefflera digitata
Schoenus brevifolius
S. maschalinus
S. nitens
S. tendo
Senecio minimus
Syzygium maire
Tetraria capillarlis
Thelymitra carnea
T. longifolia
Toronia toru
Uncinia uncinata
Urostemon kirkii
Vitex lucens

Ferns and fern allies

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Adiantum cunninghamii | Lastreopsis hispida |
| Anarthopteris lanceolata | Lindsaea linearis |
| Asplenium bulbiferum | L. trichomanoides |
| A. flaccidum | Lycopodium cernuum |
| A. oblongifolium | L. deuterodensum |
| A. polyodon | L. laterale |
| Blechnum capense (of Allan) | Lygodium articulatum |
| B. chambersii | Paesia scaberula |
| B. discolor | Phymatosorus diversifolius |
| B. filiforme | P. scandens |
| B. fraseri | Pneumatopteris pennigera |
| B. membranaceum | Pteridium esculentum |
| B. minus | Pteris macilentata |
| Cyathea dealbata | P. tremula |
| C. medullaris | Pyrrosia eleagnifolia |
| Deparia petersenii var. congrua | Rumohra adiantiformis |
| Dicksonia squarrosa | Schizaea fistulosa |
| Doodia media | Tmesipteris elongata |
| Gleichenia dicarpa | T. lanceolata |
| G. microphylla | T. tannensis |
| Hymenophyllum demissum | Trichomanes elongatum |
| H. sanguinolentum | T. reniforme |

Orchid update - 16.5.91

E.D. Hatch

CORYBAS ROTUNDIFOLIUS (J.D. Hooker) H.G. Reichenbach 1871

Syn. Nematoceras rotundifolia J.D. Hooker 1853

Corybas 'aff unguiculatus'

Corysanthes matthewsii Cheeseman 1899

LECTOTYPE - determined by M.A. Clements 16.3.1983 Herb. Kew. W.
Colenso #740, consisting of a single plant with an unopened
flower, and 11 orbicular-apiculate leaves on long petioles.

1846 Collected by Colenso on 2 April, near the village of Puehutai, on
the upper Manawatu River, growing on the 'sides of clayey hills'.
(Letter to Sir William Hooker 31.7.1846).

1853 These specimens were described by J.D. Hooker in Flora NZ 1: p.
251, as Nematoceras rotundifolia, with the added note - 'I regret
not having expanded flowers of this curious little plant. Those I
have in bud resemble N. oblonga in size and form of the perianth.'

1864 (Thomas Kirk applied the name rotundifolia in error to plants
which were actually rivularis. See Hatch, ABS Newsletter 41(1):
12 - Corybas rivularis - the wet one).

1897 E.W. Matthews found rotundifolius s.s. near Kaitaia, and in