

Gymnosperms

Agathis australis P  
Dacrycarpus dacrydioides a  
Dacrydium cupressinum o  
Librocedrus plumosa P

Phyllocladus trichomanoides r  
Podocarpus totara r  
Prumnopitys ferruginea r  
P. taxifolia o

Dicotyledons

Acaena novae-zelandiae o  
Ackama rosifolia P  
Alectryon excelsus a  
Aristotelia serrata l  
Beilschmiedia tarairi a  
B. tawa o  
Brachyglottis repanda r  
Coprosma rhamnoides r  
C. lucida r  
C. robusta r  
Corynocarpus laevigatus c  
Dysoxylum spectabile r  
Entelea arborescens r  
Geniostoma rupestre o  
Griselinia lucida r  
Haloragis erecta l  
Hedycarya arborea a  
Knightia excelsa o  
Kunzea ericoides o  
Laurelia novae-zelandiae o

Leucopogon fasciculatus ?P  
Macropiper excelsum o  
Melicytus micranthus r  
M. ramiflorus o  
Metrosideros diffusa o  
M. fulgens o  
M. perforata c  
M. robusta r  
Muehlenbeckia australis o  
Myrsine australis o  
M. salicina r  
Nothofagus menziesii P  
Parsonsia sp. c  
Passiflora tetrandra o  
Pittosporum eugenioides P  
Pseudopanax edgerleyi B  
Rubus cissoides r  
Schefflera digitata B  
Solanum aviculare o  
Vitex lucens o

Monocotyledons

Astelia solandri o  
Carex dissita o  
C. lambertiana r  
C. virgata o  
Collospermum hastatum c  
Cyperus ustulatus o  
Dendrobium cunninghamii r

Drymoanthus adversus o  
Earina mucronata a  
Freycinetia baueriana o  
Microlaena stipoides c  
Oplismenus imbecillis o  
Rhopalostylis sapida a  
Ripogonum scandens o

a = abundant

c = common

o = occasional

l = local

r = rare (less than 5 plants seen)

B = brought in on wheki trunks

P = planted

**Waitakere Range: additions and comments**

E.K. Cameron

**ADDITIONS TO THE NATIVE VASCULAR FLORA OF GARDNER (1982)**

Ranunculus glabrifolius (Cameron 5329b, AKU 23009) from a freshwater area near Pararaha Point on the sand amongst oioi (Leptocarpus similis), Glossostigma elatinoides and Utricularia gibba (= U. biflora) on 8 Feb. 1991. The Waitakere collection of R. glabrifolius extends the known New Zealand, northern geographical limit for this species from the Volcanic

Plateau (Webb et al. 1988) to west Auckland. This aquatic buttercup is superficially similar to another aquatic buttercup, R. amphitrichus (formerly known as R. rivularis) which is recorded for the Ranges and I have seen a single fertile Waitakere voucher from Lake Kawaupaku, Te Henga (Wright 2025, AK 141389).

Mawhai (Sicyos australis) was collected on a bank at Whatipu, opposite Paratucae Island in 1961 by Katie Mays (pers. comm.). The specimen was sent to CHR for confirmation but no herbarium specimen can be found. This record requires confirmation and it would be New Zealand's first west coast record (Cameron 1992).

Erina aestivalis - this Cheeseman species was included in E. mucronata by Moore & Edgar (1970). More recently many botanists recognise it as a species e.g. Druce (1991) and I felt it should be reinstated for the Ranges to keep members eyes open. Cheeseman (1925) states for E. aestivalis: "In forest near Muriwai and near the mouth of the Waitakere River, ..." and "... having gathered specimens at Muriwai as far back as 1895". But strangely I can find no Cheeseman voucher for Waitakere Range in AK. Compared with E. mucronata it is "... stouter and stiffer habit, broader and more rigid leaves, larger flowers, longer lip with broader lateral lobes, and stouter column ... it flowers from the beginning of January to the first week in February, whereas the flowering period of E. mucronata is 2 months earlier at least, ..." (Cheeseman 1919).

Utricularia novae-zelandiae - (Cameron 5341, AKU 23021, duplicate in CHR) collected 8 Feb. 1989 from the same area and habitat as Ranunculus glabrifolius and very local. Pararaha is within the known geographical range for this species with the closest locality apparently at Te Karaka, near Manukau, collected in a swamp in 1899 (Carse, AK 40287). But the Pararaha population may have been deliberately planted around 1985 because a person admitted planting Utricularia spp. in this area in the name of "conservation" (see Cameron 1987, p.7).

#### COMMENTS

Ileostylus micranthus - I know of no recent collections from the Ranges but S.T. King (pers. comm., April 1989) told me he knew of 2 bushes on Halls totara by "Frog Rock" on the Piha Road. This would be good to confirm.

Ranunculus urvilleanus was added to the Waitakere species list by Gardner (1987) based on Ball, AKU 2937 collected in 1885. I have come across a more recent collection by H.B. Matthews, AK 163132 collected in 1921 at Titirangi.

I Thank Katie Mays and Stephen King for their comments and Phil Garnock-Jones for confirming the identity of Ranunculus glabrifolius.

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### Further additions to the Chatswood Reserve species list

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Two species are added to the existing species lists for Chatswood Reserve (Norton 1991, Prickett 1992), one native fern, Grammitis rawlingsii (Parris 11894, AK 207281), and one adventive dicotyledon, fatsia (Fatsia japonica) (Cameron 6561, AK 207279). Grammitis ciliata also occurs in Chatswood Reserve and occupies a markedly distinct habitat from that of G. rawlingsii. The former is found on damp banks in deep shade with bryophytes, while the latter grows on dry banks in light shade and is not closely associated with other plants. The Chatswood Reserve colony of G. rawlingsii consists of c. six small plants, only one of which was fertile. Both species are found elsewhere on the North Shore. Fatsia seedlings are quite frequent in the northern part of the reserve under tea tree. This area is close to home gardens and the seed is no doubt bird-distributed. Fatsia was recorded by Esler (1987) as slowly increasing in the wild around urban Auckland. The first Auckland collection appears to be at Purewa Creek (Gardner 5069, AK 178706) in 1986, but the Flora of New Zealand (Webb et al. 1988) only records it naturalised in three New Zealand localities (near Hamilton, Opotiki and Petone); Auckland should be added.

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