A sequel to a talk given to the Canterbury Botanical Society in 1968, followed by an article in Number 1 of the Society's Journal.

By: Mabel M. Hunter

Some members may remember Mr. Oliver Hunter giving a talk about changes he had noticed on Banks Peninsula. During this talk he mentioned that his late daughter, Hazel, had a small fila-mentous red seaweed named after her, and that it had been discovered amongst the leaves of the zostera plants which she had collected for Mr. R. M. Laing. Later the Secretary of the Canterbury Botanical Society wrote to Mr. Hunter requesting him to write an article, along the lines of his talk, for their proposed Journal. So he wrote "The Buried Marine Meadow in Charteris Bay" which was published in the Society's first Journal in November 1968. In the written article Oliver Hunter did not mention the new species of seaweed found in Charteris Bay because in the absence of his deceased daughters papers he was unsure of the correct name of the seaweed.

But now Oliver Hunter has just received a Journal about this seaweed and I (Olie's wife) thought that in view of his talk and his subsequent article that you may be interested to learn more of the local seaweed.

The Journal is reprinted from the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Vol. 22, No. 6. pp 341-345 June 1936.

Title: A New Red Alga from New Zealand

by Nathaniel Lyon Gardner

Name of Seaweed: Erythrotrichia Hunterae sp.nov.

Found growing on the leaves of Zostera novazelandica Setchell.

Collected by Miss Hazel Hunter, June 23rd 1935 and contributed by Mr. R.M. Laing.

Type: Herbarium University California No. 510681.

Incidentally, in the Journal the name of the location where the seaweed was found is erroneously given as Cook's Bay, Lyttelton, instead of Charteris Bay, Lyttelton.

Oliver Hunter felt the urge to correct the mistake and has recently corresponded with Professor Papenfuss, Professor Setchell's successor in the field of marine algology, to that effect. The correspondence is being filed with their specimen in California.

I am sorry that the lovely illustration of the whole seaweed which had been sent to Hazel is not available, but here is a rough tracing of the features of the species, from the Journal. Figures 1, 2 and 3: Showing 3 stages in the development of the monostromatic discs on the surface of the leaves of the host X 500.

Figure 4: Showing a fruiting, tubercular disc attached on the margin of the leaf without erect fronds. X 250.

Figure 5: Showing a relatively immature erect frond from a tubercular base. Semi-diagrammatic.

Figure 6: Showing a surface view of a portion of a medium-sized frond producing an abundance of gonidia. X 600.

Figures 7 and 8: Showing a surface view of a portion of the frond, 7 with irregular arrangement of the cells, and 8 with cells arranged regularly in rows crosswise and lengthwise. X 600.

BOTANY OF TASMANIA - A GLIMPSE

By: Jack Ballin

In January 1971 as part of my annual vacation, I decided to visit a third rain forest in Australia. I had already visited the rain forest of New England, N.S.W. and that of Southern Queensland, where in both places, I was thrilled to see colourful parrots flying amongst the tree ferns, Dicksonia antarctica in the former - Cyathia leichartiana, a thorny one, in the latter.

One other accessable rain forest was in the northern part of Tasmania's largest National Park, Cradle Mt. - Lake St. Clair, in Tasmania's mid north west.

Day 1 started at Waldheim (means forest home) 3,000 ft. above sea level, annual rainfall 90". However I was only in the rain forest for a few hours, arriving late afternoon and the rest of the first week was spent in walking through the first 40 miles of the Park's 50 mile track, the final 10 miles being finished in a launch trip on Lake St. Clair to the southern terminus Derwent Bridge where I saw the Tasmanian Hen, a bit like our Weka though sillier.

The Waldheim rain forest resembles Arthur's Pass where these notes are being written, but without the surrounding peaks. Waldheim is a small settlement of chalets in the midst of the forest. The high