

ROADSIDE BANK AND CLIFF FACE SPECIES LIST

Preferred substrates

	Earth	Rock	Litter	
<u>MOSSES:</u>				
Acrocladium auriculatum	/		/	
Barbula pseudopilifera	✓	/		
Bartramia papillata	✓	/		
Campylopus clavatus	/			
Ceratodon purpureus	✓			
Fissidens vittatus		/		
Grimmia pulvinata		/		
Hedwigia ciliata		/		
Hypnum cupressiforme	/		/	
Lembophyllum divulgum	/	/	/	
Leptostomum inclinans		/		usually on bark
Philonotis tenuis	/	/		
Racomitrium crispulum		/		
Schistidium apocarpum		✓		
Thuidopsis furfurosa	/	/	/	
Tortula princeps	/			
Tortula serrulata	/	/		also on lower tree trunks
Triquetrella papillata	/	/	/	
<u>HEPATICS:</u>				
Frullania squarrosula		✓		also on tree trunks
Targionia hypophylla	/	✓		

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WOOD AVENS, GEUM URBANUM, AT DOG STREAM, HANMER SPRINGS

Bryony Macmillan

The banks of Dog Stream, on the Jollies Pass road from Hanmer Springs, have become a typical habitat for wood avens (Geum urbanum L.). Under a deciduous canopy of alder, birch and sycamore in damp soil grow many plants up to 2 feet tall. Their compound rosette leaves are a handsome rich green and the inflorescences spread up the stem bear small

yellow flowers with petals only 4 mm long. Immature fruiting heads are colourful with red styles. Their curled tips fall off leaving a hook to disperse the brown hairy achene.

Heinrich von Haast collected a geum on the Hanmer Plains as early as January 1877 (CHR 296628 ex Canterbury Museum). It was named G. urbanum var. strictum, a robust variety which was regarded by J.D. Hooker to be a native of New Zealand. Dr. Lucy Moore and Yvonne Elder also collected geum at Hanmer on the "edge of old coach road, now within forest plantation" on 19th November 1972 (CHR 243821).

My mother remembers Dog Stream in 1903 as a sunny, tussocky creek which was a favourite picnic place. There were mossy boulders in the creek bed and scattered beech trees beyond the bend above the road.

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NAME CHANGES

John Thompson

Botanical name changes are a great problem to amateur botanists and are very discouraging. In most cases the amateur has not the slightest idea that the name of the plant he is interested in has been altered nor does he have much idea how to find out if a name change has taken place.

This article is written not with the purpose of making you more discouraged, though I have a sneaking feeling that it might do that, but to show where details of name changes from those shown in Floras Book 1 and 2 may be found.

On page 103 in the Journal of Botany Volume 16 No. 1 of March 1978, a copy of which you will find in the Society's library, E. Edgar and H.E. Connor summarise the botanical name changes that took place between 1970 and 1976.

Note their statement that names newly published to replace older names that were inadmissible on nomenclatural grounds must be accepted. In all other cases there is no obligation to use a newly published name unless one accepts the author's taxonomic arrangement.

One or more species of the following genera are dealt with in that article.

Disphyma	* Oryzopsis	Macropiper
Pseudopanax	* Simplicia	Podocarpus
Myosotis	* Stipa	Toronia
Brachyglottis	* Zoysia	Clematis
Cotula	Gonocarpus	Empodisma
Celmisia	Haloragis	Coprosma