

Nothofagus truncata^x, N. menziesii, tawa^x, pukotea^x, Ascarina lucida, hinau, pokaka, titoki, kamahi, Quintinnia acutifolia, Phyllocladus trichomanoides^x, P. glaucus^x (apparently a new record), Libocedrus doniana^x, Suttonia salicina^x, kaikomako, matai, rimu, Podocarpus dactyloides (white pine), Dacrydium colensoi (yellow pine), D. intermedium (silver pine), totara, rangiora, putaputawota, Griselinia littoralis, G. lucida, Pittosporum cornifolium^x, lancewood, nikau^x, kiekie, Cordyline indivisa, Hoheria sestyllosa, huketara, mahoe, tarata. Among smaller plants, the miniature tree fern Blechnum fraseri^x and abundant tussocks of Gahnia were conspicuous.

THE FLORULA: The most interesting part about the Collingwood florula is that it contains many species otherwise found only further north. The list shows distribution outside North-west District as recorded by Cheeseman:

- Blechnum fraseri - Taranaki northwards.
Adiantum aethiopicum - plentiful north of Waikato, rare in Taranaki.
Lycopodium cernuum - abundant north of Thames and Waikato.
Bromus arenarius - abundant north of East Cape and Taranaki.
Astelia Banksii - Hawkes Bay, Taranaki and northwards.
Pterostylis puberula - Thames, Middle Waikato and northwards.
Corysanthus cheesemanii - Auckland and Kaitiaki (a tiny winter-flowering species easily missed).
Hibiscus trionum - Auckland and North Cape (Cockayne considers Lyall's South Wanganui record possibly an error.)
Metrosideros parkinsonii - elsewhere only on Great Barrier Island.
Epacris pauciflora - rare and local south of Thames and Waikato.
Dracophyllum latifolium - Hawkes Bay and Taranaki and northwards.
Phyllocladus trichomanoides - Marlborough, Taranaki, Hawkes Bay and northwards.
P. glaucus - Rainbow Mountain (Rotorua district) and northwards.
Libocedrus doniana (= L. plumosa) - Hawkes Bay, Taranaki and northwards.

CLIMATE: The records are rather inadequate, but along with good sunshine and high rainfall there are winter temperatures considerably below those of New Plymouth. Climate does not seem to provide any good reason for the presence of many northern species.

PHYTOGEOGRAPHY: The relations of Collingwood plants were briefly discussed. Migratory birds, ocean currents, and high upper winds were suggested as most likely agents in continuous and still continuing spread of species.

NEW RECORDS AND NEW SPECIES.

In the Transactions of the Royal Society of New Zealand, vol. 75, pages 187-202, September, 1945, Mr. G. Simpson published No. 4 of the series "Notes on Some New Zealand Plants and Descriptions of New Species". The notes include records of new localities, details about flowers and fruit, etc., to supplement existing descriptions, and critical discussions of some doubtful species. New varieties are described in Swainsona novae zelandiae, Leptospermum ericoides, Leucopogon fraseri, Shawia paniculata, Olearia colensoi, and two for O. virgata. New species from the South Island are Ranunculus porrectus, Epilobium porphyrium, Hebe domissa, Coprosma intertexta, Brachycome montana, Olearia serpentina, Celmisia spedeni, and Helichrysum intermedium. For Wahlenbergia ramosa the type locality is Seatoun, Wellington. Reading these descriptions without specimens at hand, one cannot help wishing that botanists would adopt the zoologist's practice that a description of a new species includes a brief comparison with the most closely allied species previously recognized.

Papers of this series emphasize the fact that there is still much work of this kind awaiting attention in every district. It is to be hoped that it will not be long before a new "Flora" incorporates in convenient form, the information scattered in many papers published since Cheeseman's Manual of 1925.