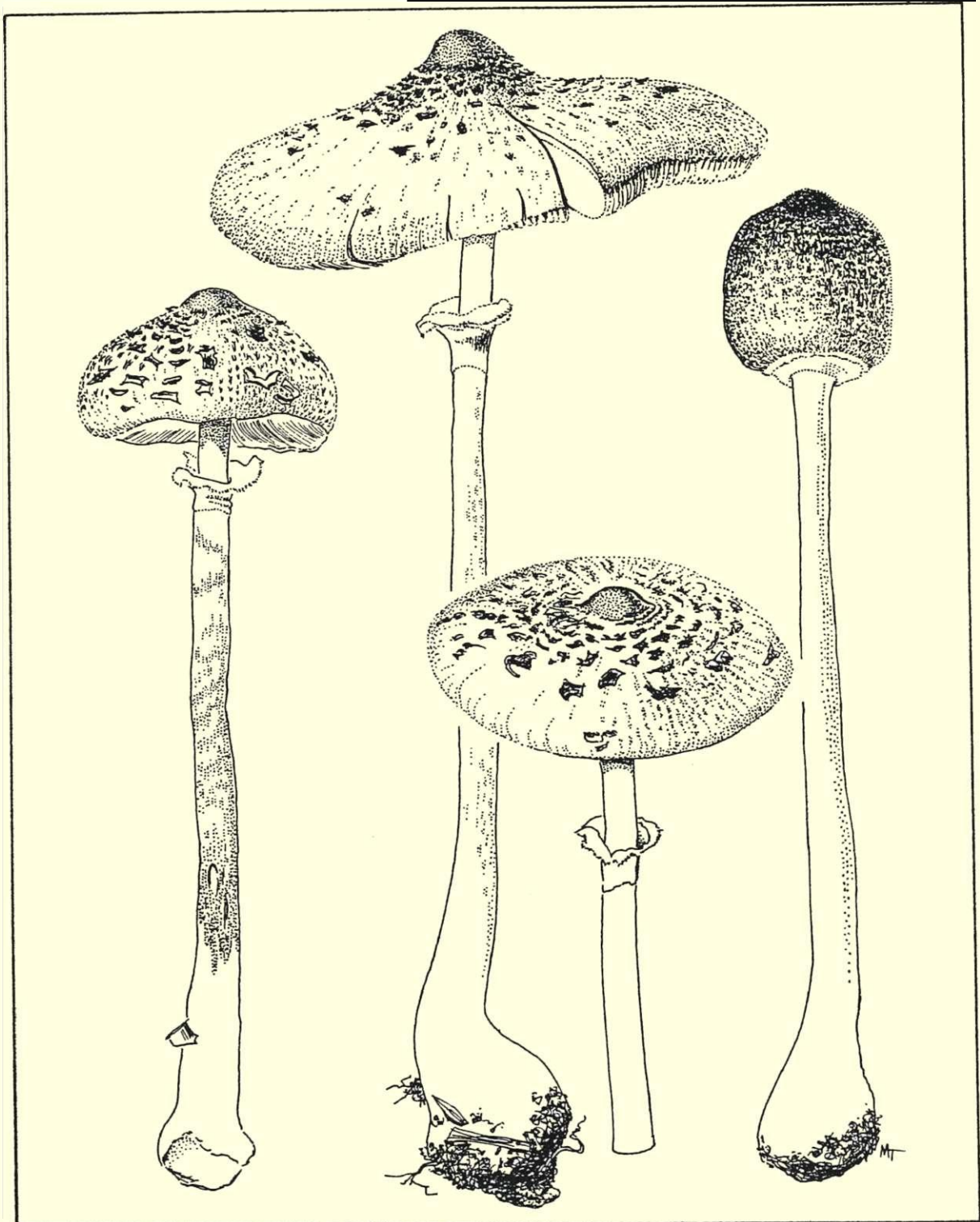


NEW ZEALAND BOTANICAL SOCIETY
NEWSLETTER
NUMBER 13 SEPTEMBER 1988



Subscriptions

The 1988 subscription for four issues of the Newsletter (March, June, September, December) is \$10.00. A reduced subscription of \$5.00 is available to full-time students.

Back issues of the Newsletter are available at \$2.50 each - from Number 1 (August 1985) to Number 12 (June 1988).

New subscriptions are always welcome and these, with back issue orders, should be sent to the Editor (address below).

Invitation to contribute

Contributions from all sources are most welcome. A list of possible column headings can be found on p.2 of Number 1 of the Newsletter. Feel free to suggest new headings and provide content for them.

Deadline for next issue

The deadline for the December 1988 issue (Number 14) is 25 November 1988. Please forward contributions to:

Anthony Wright, Editor
NZ Botanical Society Newsletter
Auckland Institute & Museum
Private Bag
AUCKLAND 1

NEW ZEALAND BOTANICAL SOCIETY
NEWSLETTER
NUMBER 13 SEPTEMBER 1988

News

New Zealand Botanical Society	
Inaugural General Meeting	2
Draft Rules	2
Regional Bot Socs	
Auckland	5
Waikato	5
Canterbury	6
Otago	6
Notes and Reports	
The Canoe and the Orchid	6
Current Research	
Correction of a minor taxonomic error	7
Plant Records	
Pink flowered <u>Celmisia mackauii</u>	8
New records from the General Waikato - Part 2	8
Fieldwork	
Mycological Foray, Te Kauri Lodge, 19-22 May 1988	9
Publications	
Geological Society Guidebooks	12
Desiderata	
"Blue Books" of H.B. Dobbie and Eric Craig	13

Cover illustration: Macrolepiota dolichaula (Berk. & Br.) Pegler & Rayner
Slim parasol mushroom (drawing natural size)

The NZ slim parasol mushroom is closely related to other parasol mushrooms found worldwide. M. dolichaula was described from Sri Lanka and ranges from Central Africa through SE Asia to Australasia. Similar mushrooms are found in the Australian literature under M. mastoidea or M. gracilentia. Distinguishing characteristics of this species are the tall slender stem with basal bulb, the thin cap with a sharp peak (umbo) and the generally pale colouring. The mature cap surface has a concentric pattern of pale cinnamon to clay-pink squamules on a white background, and this is overlaid by some scattered torn scales matching the central fawn disc. The stem may be white or may be covered by an easily lost clay-pink to fawn 'bloom' disrupted into zig-zag bands. The superior partial veil (annulus) is an upturned white membranous collar often studded below with soft fawn warts. The gills (lamellae) are white, as is the spore print. In age or where bruised the gills become flushed with a dull pink. This NZ mushroom is found variously in pasture, open manuka/kanuka shrubland, forest margins, roadsides or in the vicinity of pines.

Dedicated to Dr Barbara Segedin who retires as Senior Lecturer in Botany at the University of Auckland at the end of 1988 (Marie Taylor)

NEWS

New Zealand Botanical Society

■ Inaugural General Meeting

Formal notice is hereby given that the Inaugural General Meeting of the New Zealand Botanical Society will be held at 4 p.m. on Tuesday 22 November 1988 in the Fitzgerald Room, Canterbury Agriculture and Science Centre, Ellesmere Junction Road, Lincoln, Canterbury.

Anthony Wright met with the Steering Committee (Colin Webb [Convenor], Philippa Horn, David Lloyd, Hugh Wilson) in Christchurch on 11 August 1988. A draft of a set of Rules for the Society was begun, based on the following guidelines:

- (i) The need to continue publication of the Newsletter;
- (ii) A desire to avoid annual or even regular meetings;
- (iii) A desire to keep the Committee small and representative in the immediate future;
- (iv) The need to have Rules flexible enough to accommodate all foreseeable eventualities.

Anthony has since consulted the Registrar of Incorporated Societies and drafted the following Rules bearing in mind the Steering Committee's suggestions and the requirements of the Incorporated Societies Act 1908. These draft Rules are published to allow thorough scrutiny before they are considered at the Inaugural General Meeting. It would be helpful if proposals for additions/amendments could be sent to Anthony well in advance of the meeting to allow their collation/drafting.

■ Draft Rules of New Zealand Botanical Society Incorporated

1. Name

The name of the society will be the New Zealand Botanical Society Incorporated.

2. Interpretation

In these rules, unless a contrary intention appears, 'Society' means New Zealand Botanical Society Incorporated; 'Committee' means the Committee for the time being appointed under these Rules; 'Year' means the financial year of the Society which extends from the 1st January to 31st December in any year; 'Regional Botanical Societies' means any Botanical Society existing for the time being in a region of New Zealand; 'Newsletter' means the New Zealand Botanical Society Newsletter; 'Resolution' means a resolution passed by a majority of those present or voting at a General or Committee meeting; 'Ballot' means a postal ballot conducted according to these rules; 'Act' means The Incorporated Societies Act 1908.

3. Objects

- (a) To encourage the study of botany, particularly that of New Zealand.
- (b) To disseminate knowledge about, and encourage interest in, the flora of New Zealand.

- (c) To publish a regular Newsletter available to all members.
- (d) To organise occasional meetings to foster the objects of the Society.
- (e) To make statements on matters of national botanical interest and concern.
- (f) To provide an organisation through which regional botanical societies can comment on botanical issues.
- (g) To encourage the conservation of the New Zealand flora and vegetation.
- (h) To publish and issue such publications as may from time to time further the objects of the Society.
- (i) To own, lease as lessee or lessor, or administer such land or other property as the Society thinks fit.
- (j) To affiliate with any other society or organisation having botanical interests if it is considered to assist in carrying out any of the above objects.

4. Membership

- (a) Any interested person or organisation may join the Society. There will be three classes of membership:
 - (i) Ordinary: any person may become an ordinary member on payment of the annual subscription for an ordinary member.
 - (ii) Institutional: any organisation wishing to receive the Newsletter may become an institutional member on payment of the annual subscription for an institutional member.
 - (iii) Student: any full-time student at a recognised educational institution may become a student member on payment of the annual subscription for a student member.
- (b) Any member may resign their membership by giving to the Secretary written notice to that effect provided that it shall be a condition precedent of such resignations that all subscriptions and levies owing up to the date of their resignation shall have been paid by the member unless otherwise decided by resolution of the committee.
- (c) The Committee will have the power to refuse or cancel membership.
- (d) The Secretary will keep a register of members in accordance with Section 22 of The Act.

5. Subscriptions

The annual subscription for all classes of membership will be set by the Committee.

6. Officers and Committee

- (a) The Officers of the Society will consist of
 - a President
 - a Secretary
 - a Treasurer but the offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be combined.
- (b) The Committee of the Society will consist of the Officers, 3 elected members, and a Newsletter Editor who will be appointed by the Committee.
- (c) The Committee will have the power to coopt additional members to achieve regional representation.
- (d) Vacancies arising in any Office or in the Committee will be filled by the Committee and members so appointed will remain in office until the first election thereafter.
- (e) Meetings will be held from time to time as called by the President or Secretary, or when requested by any two members of the Committee. Meetings may be by conference telephone. A quorum for Committee meetings will consist of three members.

(f) Statements on behalf of the Society can only be made with the Committee's authorisation.

7. Election of Officers and Committee

- (a) Elections will be held annually by postal ballot.
- (b) Nominations will open on 1 September in any year and close on 20 November in that same year, and will be made in writing to the Secretary. Nominations will be signed by the Proposer and the Seconder, and by the Nominee to indicate their acceptance of nomination.
- (c) The Secretary will circulate ballot papers to all members for a postal ballot allowing 14 clear days for return of ballot papers to the Secretary.
- (d) The Committee will appoint two independent scrutineers to count the ballot.

8. Control and use of funds

- (a) The financial year of the Society will be from 1 January to 31 December.
- (b) The Committee will control and invest all funds at its discretion and will provide an annual financial statement to be published in the Newsletter.

9. General Meetings and Postal Ballots

- (a) General Meetings or Postal Ballots of the Society may be called by the Committee giving 14 clear days written notice to all members.
- (b) A Special General Meeting or a Special Postal Ballot will be called by the Secretary within 14 days after the receipt by the Secretary of a request in writing signed by at least 15 members requesting the calling of a Special General Meeting or a Special Postal Ballot.
- (c) In the case of Postal Ballots and Special Postal Ballots, the Secretary will have the power to await circulation of the next issue of the Newsletter to circulate Ballot Papers.

10. Voting

- (a) At all General Meetings every financial member present will have one vote and in the case of equality the Chair will have a second or casting vote.
- (b) The mode of voting on all questions at General Meetings will be by voice or show of hands, or if the Chair or any three members so require, by ballot.
- (c) In all Postal Ballots every financial member will have one vote and in the case of equality the President will have a second or casting vote.
- (d) In all Postal Ballots a simple majority is required to pass a resolution, excepting the Alteration of these Rules which require a two-thirds majority.

11. Alteration of Rules

These Rules may be altered, added to, rescinded or otherwise amended by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of those present, entitled to vote and voting at a General Meeting of the Society called in accordance with these Rules, or by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of those members responding to a postal ballot conducted in accordance with these Rules. In either case, 14 clear days notice of any proposal to alter, add to, rescind or amend must be given to all members.

12. Winding Up

If a resolution to wind up the Society is passed at a General Meeting or in a Postal Ballot the Society will cease to exist and its affairs be wound up pursuant to Section 24 of the Act or any Sections or Acts amending it or passed in substitution of it. After payment of all the Society's liabilities its property shall be divided amongst such associations, societies, institutions or organisations as have similar objects to this Society in such a manner and in such proportions as shall be determined by a majority of members of the Society present and voting at a meeting of the Society called for the purpose.

Regional Bot Soc news

■ Auckland Botanical Society

There have been some minor changes to the forthcoming programme, and these are set out below. Visitors are welcome to all of these events.

Wednesday 5 October: Lichen Workshop. A laboratory session to identify some of the lichens collected on the September field trip. 8 pm Stage 2 lab, Old Biology Building, University.

Saturday 15 October: Field trip to Mt Auckland, Kaipara Harbour.

Wednesday 2 November: 1988 LUCY CRANWELL LECTURE. Professor Carrick Chambers (Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney and Emeritus Professor, University of Melbourne) will deliver the Society's annual Lucy Cranwell Lecture entitled:

Landscape into Art: Science with Education
- the role of modern Botanic Gardens.

8 pm, Lecture Theatre B28, Library Building (Alfred St.), University of Auckland.

Saturday 19 November: Field trip to Waikumete Cemetery, West Auckland. Alan Esler outlines the glories of Waikumete Wildflowers on p.81 of the ABS Journal 43(2).

The field trip to Waima and Waipoua Forests which was to have been held on the weekend of 19-20 November has been rescheduled because of the clash with the Flora Festival in Christchurch. It will now be held from 13-17 January 1989 (leaving Auckland the evening of the 13th and based at Waipoua Forest). The most important trips will occur on the Saturday and Sunday for those who have to return to work; others will be welcome to stay on a couple of days to look at other interesting spots in the vicinity. A particular invitation goes out to members of the Rotorua and Waikato Botanical Societies to join us on this trip. The highlight will, of course, be the new species of Coprosma and Olearia to be found in Waima Forest.

Sandra Jones, Secretary, 14 Park Rd, Titirangi, Auckland 7 (phone 817-6102)

■ Waikato Botanical Society

Forthcoming events are as follows:

Saturday 17 September - Te Akatarere Peak, Maungatautari Mountain scenic Reserve, Waikato (in conjunction with Rotorua Botanical Society) - Leader: Murry Boase (071) 67-798 home.

Tuesday late October - Marine algae workshop - Leader: Ian Johnstone
 Sunday late October - Marine algae field trip - Leader: Ian Johnstone

Tuesday 29 November - Wetland Plant Workshop - Leaders: Robyn Irving and Bev Woolley.

Sunday 4 December - Whangamarino Trip and Christmas barbeque - Leaders: Robyn Irving and Bev Woolley.

All welcome to these events; contact the Secretary for further details.

Murray Boase, Secretary, Waikato Botanical Society, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Waikato, Private Bag, Hamilton

■ Canterbury Botanical Society

The Canterbury Botanical Society programme for the rest of this year should be interesting. Speakers' topics include "Pollination Ecology" and "Rhododendrons". Field trips include visits to Bank's Peninsula and the Malvern Hills.

We plan two camps this summer. The first at Hanmer Springs 9-11th December 1988 and the second at Collingwood area school (January 4-11th 1989).

Visitors are welcome to any meetings and field trips, and to either of the camps mentioned above. Details available from: The Secretary, P O Box 8212, Riccarton, Christchurch.

Philippa Horn, Plant Science Dept, Lincoln College, Canterbury

■ Botanical Society of Otago

Newsletter No.8 was published in September 1988. It notes two forthcoming meetings: on Wednesday October 12 Dr Peter Johnson will speak on "Bogs and Bog Pines" at 7.30 pm in the Visitor Centre, Botanic Gardens, Lovelock Ave, and on Thursday November 17 Ray Tangey will lead a "Moss Identification Workshop" at 7.30 pm in the University's Advanced Botany Lab.

Other articles include "The ecology of early Miocene plants of Central Otago" - a summary of Mike Pole's talk to Bot.Soc; "Can a cheeky visitor have anything worthwhile to say about South Island plants after a mere 7 weeks stay?" - retrospective thoughts on NZ Botany by Dr A.D.Q. Agnew of University College of Wales; and an obituary for Janette West.

Dr J. Bastow Wilson, Botany Dept., Otago University, PO Box 56, Dunedin

NOTES & REPORTS

■ The Canoe and the Orchid

When Dr Lucy B. Moore retired and she was clearing out some of her correspondence, she gave me a letter about the Maori canoe Te Winika and the

orchid Dendrobium cunninghamii Lindl. Although in the letter the orchid is not mentioned by name I have Dr Lucy's assurances that Dendrobium cunninghamii is referred to.

Apparently Dr Lucy heard the story of the naming of the canoe Te Winika from Dr Alex McKay, the secretary to Queen Te Atairangikaahu. In 1958 Alex McKay wrote to Dr Lucy confirming this story.

Te Winika, the famous canoe on the Waikato River, was made from a large totara tree. When the totara tree was cut down it was found to be festooned with masses of the orchid Winika or Dendrobium cunninghamii.

The letter continues: "This canoe was built by Ngati Tipa for the Ariki Te Wherowhero (afterwards the first King Potatau) in 1838 on the south bank of the Waikato some 3 miles up river from Port Waikato. The work had not been completed when Hone Heke threatened to raid Auckland. Te Wherowhero ordered the job to be completed with the intention to take the canoe to the Waitemata Harbour for the defence of Auckland. The threatened raid petered out and Te Winika never left the river. Te Winika was smashed by Von Tempsky in 1863 - only the centre portion of the hull remaining. This was taken to this marae in 1936 and the present canoe constructed around it. Te Winika was used from 1938 - 1971 to bring V.I.P. visitors to King Koroki and Queen Te Atairangikaahu. In 1971, upon the completion of a new canoe "Taheretikitiki", Queen Te Atairangikaahu gave the canoe to the people of the Waikato, Maori and Pakeha, and it is now in the Hamilton Museum.

The information on the history of Te Winika was given to me by Tiaki Hira, an old chief from Tuakau, in 1938. It was he who also told me of the orchid.

Yours sincerely
Alex McKay

Turongo House
Turangawaewae
Ngaruawahia
New Zealand

28 Mar. 58."

This short article is submitted to record the authenticity of the use of the Maori plant name Winika. Just as it is important in science to quote the reference of the source of information so should it be appropriate to quote the source in things Maori so that the authenticity might be attested.

Murray J. Parsons, Botany Division, DSIR, Private Bag, Christchurch

Current Research

■ Correction of a minor taxonomic error

In Flora of New Zealand Name Changes [N.Z.Jl.Bot.25:15 (1987)] I described subspecies waitaha of Convolvulus verecundus Allan, the formal description of this species being on p.967 of Volume 1 of Flora of New Zealand (1961). Unfortunately I erroneously attributed this species to Petrie in Nomina Nova IV, a mistake which presumably arose as a result of my studying both species of indigenous Convolvulus together, the second being C. fracto-

saxosa Petrie of course.

Bill Sykes, Botany Division, DSIR, Private Bag, Christchurch

Plant Records

■ Pink flowered Celmisia mackauii

In response to Professor Alan Mark's (N.Z.Bot.Soc.Newsletter 10) report on the occurrence of pink ray florets in Celmisia thomsonii and his request for other records, several specimens of the Banks Peninsula endemic, Celmisia mackauii, cultivated in the Dunedin Botanic Gardens also showed this phenomenon.

Ray floret upper surface colour in C. mackauii varied from white to purplish pink within a head (although one colour always predominated), and between heads on an individual. Individuals also varied considerably in their proportions of pink-rayed heads: none of the plants observed had completely pink-rayed heads but in two individuals approximately three-quarters of their heads were pink-rayed. Also, all plants had heads with pink-tinted ray undersides.

The origin of these pink-rayed plants in the Dunedin Botanic Gardens is unknown but they may have been selected for this character - possibly from a wild sport. The character certainly has horticultural appeal.

Has anyone else noticed this feature in Celmisia mackauii in either wild or cultivated plants?

Alison Evans, Dunedin Botanic Gardens, P.O. Box 5045, Dunedin

■ New records from the General Waikato - Part 2

Corybas carsei

So far I have searched for Corybas carsei with no success in the Hauraki area. The species appears to be absent from the Kopouatai Peat Bog, whilst in the Hamilton basin it is certainly extinct at Moanatuatua - no doubt a result of peat drainage and over collection (see Moore & Edgar 1970, Flora of N.Z. Vol.II).

Recent records (1980-87) for the Waikato have come from the Reao arm of the Whangamarino Wetlands and more recently from Opuatia, where small colonies of the plant were found in 1987 and January 1988. I have not been fortunate enough to see flowering material on either occasion but the small leaves and habit suggest this species, although Corybas oblongus is also widespread on the bog and the possibility we may have located seedlings of this species cannot be discounted.

Pterostylis micromega

The collection of an unusual orchid attributed to P. foliata by the author from the Opuatia Wetlands (see de Lange, 1987, N.Z.Bot.Soc.News1.8, aroused the interest of Dan Hatch and Bruce Irwin. The collection which had previously been examined by Chris Ecroyd (NZFRI) who felt it may be P. micromega, was confirmed as this species by Dan Hatch. Examination of collections of this species at AK by the author suggested the species was not as common as had been previously suggested (Moore & Edgar 1970); most collections came from the same site or were from areas now developed. Ogle (1987, Welt.Bot.Soc.Bull.43) included the species in a list of wetland

plants which could become threatened, a view endorsed by others e.g. (N.Z. Orchid Group Newsl. 24, 1987). At Opuatia 7 plants were found in November 1987, but a further 20 specimens have since been found in widely scattered sites. The other Pterostylis mentioned in the same article, was determined as a fine form of P. graminea by Bruce Irwin.

Myriophyllum robustum

A number of new sites for this species have been discovered in the last year. These localities are:

- A) Near Cirrus Minor Cave, Taumatotara State Forest. In regenerating Quintinia serrata/Melicytus lanceolatus swamp forest.
- B) Opuatia Wetlands "The Causeway", Huntly Area. In c. 10 cm deep pools under willows mixed with M. aquaticum.
- C) Island Road Ponds, Whangamarino Wetlands. Uncommon, scattered plants in a small pond near road.
- D) Causeway, Pole 48, Whangamarino Wetlands. Uncommon, under Salix atrocinerea.

At Site A, the species was not abundant, growing in leaf filled pools in areas where the sun penetrated the canopy. Material from this locality is in cultivation and was also transplanted to nearby Lake Koraha. At Opuatia the plant was common enough but because of its associated partner Myriophyllum aquaticum, quite difficult to see at first. Plants here were confined to deeper pools in more open areas, especially near the Causeway Rd. The last two sites were located by Robyn Irving, who noted the species growing with Utricularia australis and Eleocharis sphacelata in Site C. At Site D plants were found in shallow pools under Salix atrocinerea in what was described as a relict indigenous wetland.

Planchonella costata

On the west coast this species is reported as far south as the Manukau Harbour (Allan, 1961, Flora of N.Z. Vol.1). In 1987 I found one small tree growing amongst pohutukawa (Metrosideros excelsa) on a cliff above Te Wharu Bay, Kawhia Harbour. The immediate area had been cleared of the original coastal forest and is now in secondary regrowth and is part of the Kawhia Harbour Scenic Reserves Network. It seems likely that Planchonella was once more widespread in the western North Island and it should be looked for in coastal sites throughout the western Waikato. A specimen of the Kawhia plant is lodged in CHR. The discovery of Planchonella is similar to that of Dracophyllum sinclairii, D. lessonianum, Beilschmiedia tarairi, Hebe obtusata, Pomaderris rugosa, Asplenium obtusatum ssp. northlandicum and Cyclosorus interruptus in the western Waikato. This suggests that all these northern species once had a wider distribution than is now known.

Peter J. de Lange, 19 Cranwell Place, Hillcrest, Hamilton

Field Work

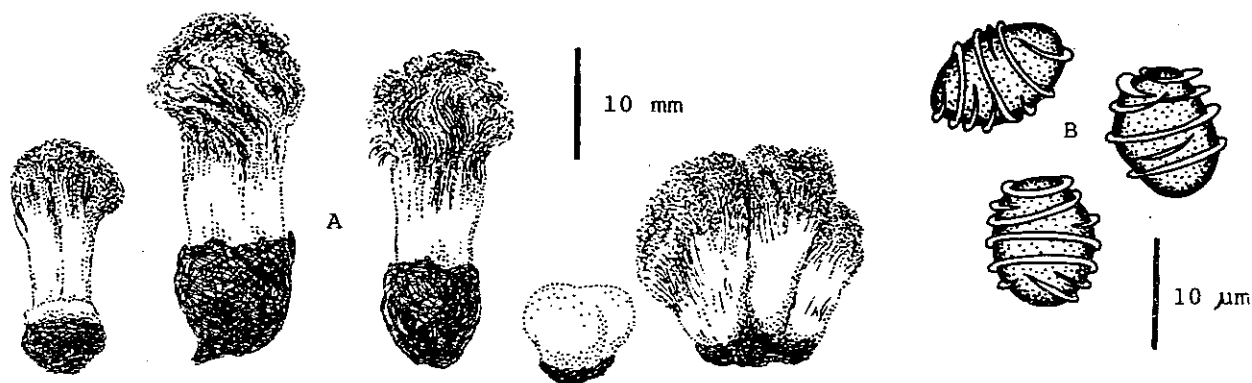
■ Mycological Foray, Te Kauri Lodge, 19-22 May 1988

The 20 participants in the third New Zealand fungal foray, held at Te Kauri Lodge near Kawhia, arrived in pouring rain with the clouds low down on the hills. Cloudy weather continued throughout the weekend, but the lodge was warm and comfortable and there was good food and plenty of space for microscope facilities. Conditions outside did not interfere with any of the mycological activities.

On the first morning the party set off on the nearest track into the reserve to check out the fungi of the mixed broadleaved forest. A dead standing tawa trunk was found covered from the base upwards by tiers of yellow and white capped Armillaria limonea fruiting bodies all in top condition. This was the find of the day for the photographers. On closer inspection it appeared that the A. limonea mycelium was occupying a vertical sector of about a quarter of the trunk, while the other three sides of the tawa were infected with A. novae-zelandiae, the fruiting bodies of which were already collapsed and dying off, having matured much earlier. All our subsequent sightings of Armillaria were of A. novae-zelandiae, so that both at Te Kauri and on Mt Pirongia A. novae-zelandiae appeared to be the more abundant species.

By lunchtime forayers were back at the lodge, laying out finds on the display tables and beginning to tackle microscopy and identification. The lodge caretaker meanwhile produced his contribution, a log from his woodpile bearing Pholiota adiposa. In the afternoon some people explored new directions including manuka/kanuka areas, further mixed forest or farmland, while others stayed at work at the microscopes. The ascomycete hunters sampled the coprophilous possibilities and brought back trophies wrapped in paper towelling to be scanned with the stereomicroscopes.

The most baffling fungus of the day was a collection of small powdery yellow cushions from the side of a (possibly rimu) log. These had a hard brown base fixed very firmly to the wood, and as the yellow central axis grew taller it frayed into a stranded mop-like head with pinkish brown spore-powder leaking out of it. The whole looked like a miniature old-fashioned shaving brush. The mystery was finally resolved by Barbara Segedin when she found asci at the base of the brush. This species was Trichocoma paradoxa, related to Penicillium moulds, believe-it-or-not.



Trichocoma paradoxa - shaving brush fungus

A: fruiting bodies; B: ascospores

On Saturday, one group went to Mt Pirongia where they saw the gelatinous yellow spoon-shaped fruitbodies of Dacryopinax spathularia on the picnic table at the start of the Hihikiwi track. These tended to appear out of the grooves between the planks and were associated with a brown cubical rot. This is a situation similar to where we last met with it on the planks of a sundeck in Birkenhead. Can Dacryopinax survive on tanalised or creosoted wood? The other interesting find was a white, multi-lobed polypore, Grifola sp., with its cheesy texture and a strong sweet smell. The smell was likened to marzipan, or even to the aroma from a hot bread shop.

In the evenings people browsed among the books brought by participants and looked at the day's gatherings. The photographers had brought a selection

of mounted prints and put on slide shows which provoked lively discussion about the identity of some of the subjects. We were treated to an excellent illustrated account of a botanical expedition to Mt Hikurangi, an eye-opening sound-slide programme on roadside weeds, and another on wild flowers of Alaska, and we admired a tapestry with a mycological theme which had been designed by one of the party and beautifully executed by his wife. For dinner on the Friday evening a keen person made a sauce with *Armillaria novae-zelandiae*, and ate it as a side dish with tacos and chili beef. Some of the others were persuaded to sample it cautiously, and agreed that tasting the "edibles" is an integral part of the total fungal experience. The following day, a number of forayers brought *A. novae-zelandiae* back to the kitchen and by popular request the cook prepared a huge dish of lightly braised caps. This was unanimously voted to be delicious.

The next foray is planned for 18-21 May 1989 at the Orongorongo Field Station near Wellington. Anyone interested should contact Dr Ann Bell, School of Biological Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 600, Wellington.

The following is a list of species of fungi collected during the foray. Collections of less frequently encountered species were dried and deposited in the DSIR Plant Diseases Division herbarium, a national resource for systematics of the New Zealand fungal flora.

BASIDIOMYCETES

AGARICALES:

Armillaria limonea - honey mushroom
Armillaria novae-zelandiae - honey mushroom
Clitocybe sp.
Coprinus disseminatus - ink cap
Cortinarius rotundisporus
Crepidotus ?variabilis - laterally attached
Crepidotus spp.
Crinipellis procera - horsehair stem, small cap
Entoloma niveum - white
Entoloma sp. - grey patterned top, steely blue stem
Entoloma spp.
Favolaschia calocera - orange jelly pore mushroom
Galactopus morris-jonesii
Galactopus parsonsii
Galactopus sp.
Galerina patagonica
Galerina sp.
Gliophorus pallidus - pale, shiny, waxy gills
Hygrocybe lilaceo-lamellata
Hygrocybe procera
Hypholoma brunneum - dark brown cap with ochre flecks
Hypholoma sulphureum - sulphur tuft
Inocybe sp. - under pine
Insticia roseo-flava - small, pale pink, *Mycena*-like
Laccaria ?procera - hoax fungus
Macrolepiota ?gracilis - parasol mushroom
Marasmiellus spp. - white and brown spp.
Marasmiellus tristis - parachute mushroom
Mycena austrororida - jelly stem *Mycena*
Mycena cystidiosa
Mycena interrupta/veneta
Mycena subviscosa
Mycena sp. - dark grey
Mycena sp. - on pine cone
Pholiota adiposa - on poplar wood; yellow, shiny cap with black flecks
Pholiota sp.
Pholiota sp. - sticky veil and stem
Pholiota sp. - with pink foot
Pluteus spp.
Russula albolutescens
Stropharia aurantiaca

APHYLLOPHORALES:

Coltricia oblectans
Clavicornia colensoi - delicate
Clavicornia piperata - robust
Fomitopsis hemitephra
Ganoderma applanatum - artist's conk

Grifola sp. - almond smell
Hericium clathroides - fungus icicles
Inonotus tabacinus - thin shelf with dark brown pores
Irpex brevis - toothed polypore
Merulius sp. nov.
Phellinus spp.
Podoscypha petalodes - ruffled wine glass-shaped fungus
Ramaria perfluo-punicea - coral fungus
Rigidoporus vinctus
Stereum fasciatum - thin bracket with colourful, banded upper surface
Tyromyces catervatus

HETEROBASIDIOMYCETES:

Auricularia polytricha - wood ear
Exidia sp.
Dacrymyces sp.
Dacryopinax spathularia - yellow, gelatinous, spatula-shaped fungus
Pseudohydnum gelatinosum - jelly hedgehog fungus

GASTEROMYCETES:

Crucibulum laeve - birdsnest fungus
Ileodictyon cibarius - basket fungus
Nidula candida - woolly birdsnest
Rhizopogon roseolus - false truffle
Scleroderma sp. - earth ball
Weraroa virescens - pale blue tobacco-pouch fungus

UREDINALES:

Puccinia uncinarum - on *Uncinia uncinata*

ASCOMYCETES

COPROPHILOUS ASCOMYCETES:

Arnium arizonense - on ?sheep/goat dung
Ascobolus crenulatus - on ?sheep/goat and on opossum dung
Ascobolus furfuraceus
Ascobolus immersus - on sheep and on opossum dung
Cercophora sylvatica
Chaetomium sp. - on ?sheep/goat and on opossum dung
Cheilymenia pallida - on opossum dung
Cheilymenia raripila - on sheep dung
Lasiobolus sp. - on ?sheep/goat and on opossum dung
Melanospora brevirostris - on opossum dung
Podospora curvula (in culture) - on ?sheep/goat dung
Podospora curvicolla (in culture) - on ?sheep/goat dung
Podospora dakotensis (in culture) - on ?sheep/goat dung
Podospora decipiens - on ?sheep/goat dung
Podospora myriasporea (in culture) - on ?sheep/goat dung
Podospora setosa (in culture) - on ?sheep/goat dung
Saccobolus citrinus - on ?sheep/goat dung
Sordaria sp. 'heterothallic' - on opossum dung

Sordaria fimicola - on opossum dung
Sordaria humaria (in culture) - on opossum dung
Sporormiella minima - on ?sheep/goat dung
Sporormiella sp. - on opossum dung
Trichobolus sphaerosporus - on ?sheep/goat dung

NON-COPROPHILOUS ASCOMYCETES:

Daldinia concentrica - charcoal fungus
Geoglossum sp. - earth tongue
Trichocoma paradoxa - miniature shaving-brush fungus

FUNGI IMPERFECTI

Brachydesmiella biseptata - on *Ripogonum scandens*
Calcarisporium sp. - on basidiomata of *Armillaria novae-zelandiae*
Camposporium cambrense - on *Freycinetia baueriana* ssp. *banksii*
Chalara sp. nov. - on *Freycinetia baueriana* ssp. *banksii*
Colletotrichum graminicola - on *Microlaena avenacea*
Cordana sp. - on *Ripogonum scandens*
Dactylaria sp. - on *Carex geminata*
Dactylella sp. - on *Carex geminata*
Dicyna pulvinata - on *Carex geminata*
Dischloridium sp. - on *Freycinetia baueriana* ssp. *banksii*
Gliomastix luzulae - on *Freycinetia baueriana* ssp. *banksii*
Helminthosporium palmigenum - on *Ripogonum scandens*
Paecilomyces sp. - on fly pupa
Pendulispora venezuelanica - on *Ripogonum scandens*
Penicillium claviforme - on opossum dung
Pseudospiropes nodosus - on *Ripogonum scandens*

Pseudospiropes simplex - on *Ripogonum scandens*
Pseudospiropes sp. - on *Ripogonum scandens*
Ramularia aequivoca - on *Ranunculus repens*
Rhinochrysiella sp. - on *Freycinetia baueriana* ssp. *banksii*
Septonema sp. - on *Ripogonum scandens*
Sporidesmium sp. - on *Ripogonum scandens*
Stachybotrys sp. - on *Freycinetia baueriana* ssp. *banksii*
Stachylidium bicolor - on *Freycinetia baueriana* ssp. *banksii*
Torula sp. - on *Freycinetia baueriana* ssp. *banksii*
Verticillium sp. - on *Freycinetia baueriana* ssp. *banksii*

MYXOMYCETES

Arcyria sp.
Ceratiomyxa sp.

PHYCOMYCETES

Phycomyces sp. - on dung

ZYGOMYCETES

Chaetocladium brefeldii - on opossum dung
Phycomyces sp. - on opossum dung
Pilobolus sp. - on ?sheep/goat dung
Piptocephalis sp. - on opossum dung

No reports from the last fungal foray, held in the Kauaeranga Valley, Coromandel Peninsula, May 1986, and from the second foray, held at Bushy Park near Wanganui, May 1987, were published. However, a list of species collected on the 1987 foray was kept and will be published in the next issue of this Newsletter.

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PUBLICATIONS

■ Geological Society of New Zealand Guidebooks

We have pleasure in offering members of the New Zealand Botanical Society special reduced rates for Geological Society of New Zealand Guidebooks:

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DESIDERATA

■ "Blue Books" of H.B. Dobbie and Eric Craig - information wanted

The well-known book "New Zealand Ferns" by H.B. Dobbie first appeared in its present form in 1921 as a Second Edition. As far as is known no true First Edition of this book was ever published. What had been published was the "Blue Book" of 1880. This was a rather crude affair about the size and shape of a school exercise book containing sheets of double-sided, blue paper with white silhouettes of fern fronds.

Three versions of the Blue Book appeared. They came out a few weeks apart and each has a different title. They are:

- (1) "145 varieties of New Zealand ferns Part 1" pp.1-48.
- (2) "New Zealand ferns 148 varieties Part 2" pp.49-104.
- (3) "New Zealand ferns 148 varieties" 104p. (all 1880).

A further complication is that Dobbie apparently sold his plates to Eric Craig (the Auckland fern mounter and curio seller) who turned out very similar "blue books" in two editions. They are:

- (4) "New Zealand ferns, 167 varieties" 104p. (ca 1888).
- (5) "New Zealand ferns, 172 varieties" 2nd ed. 100p. (1892).

I am trying to find out how these books were made, how many were produced and, in particular, how many still exist.

So far I know that there are six copies of Dobbie's blue books held in New Zealand libraries and three copies in private hands. In addition there are at least three library copies of Craig's blue books. There are no "blue books" listed in the main overseas libraries that I have checked.

It is very difficult to find out about copies owned privately. If any reader has one of these books or knows of someone who has one or might have one I would be grateful if they would let me know. It is my intention to write a short note for the N.Z. Journal of Botany when I have completed the research but only the numbers of private copies will be mentioned - not who their owners are. I don't want hordes of dealers or wealthy book collectors pestering people!

Professor J.D. McCraw, 25 Silverdale Rd, Hamilton

