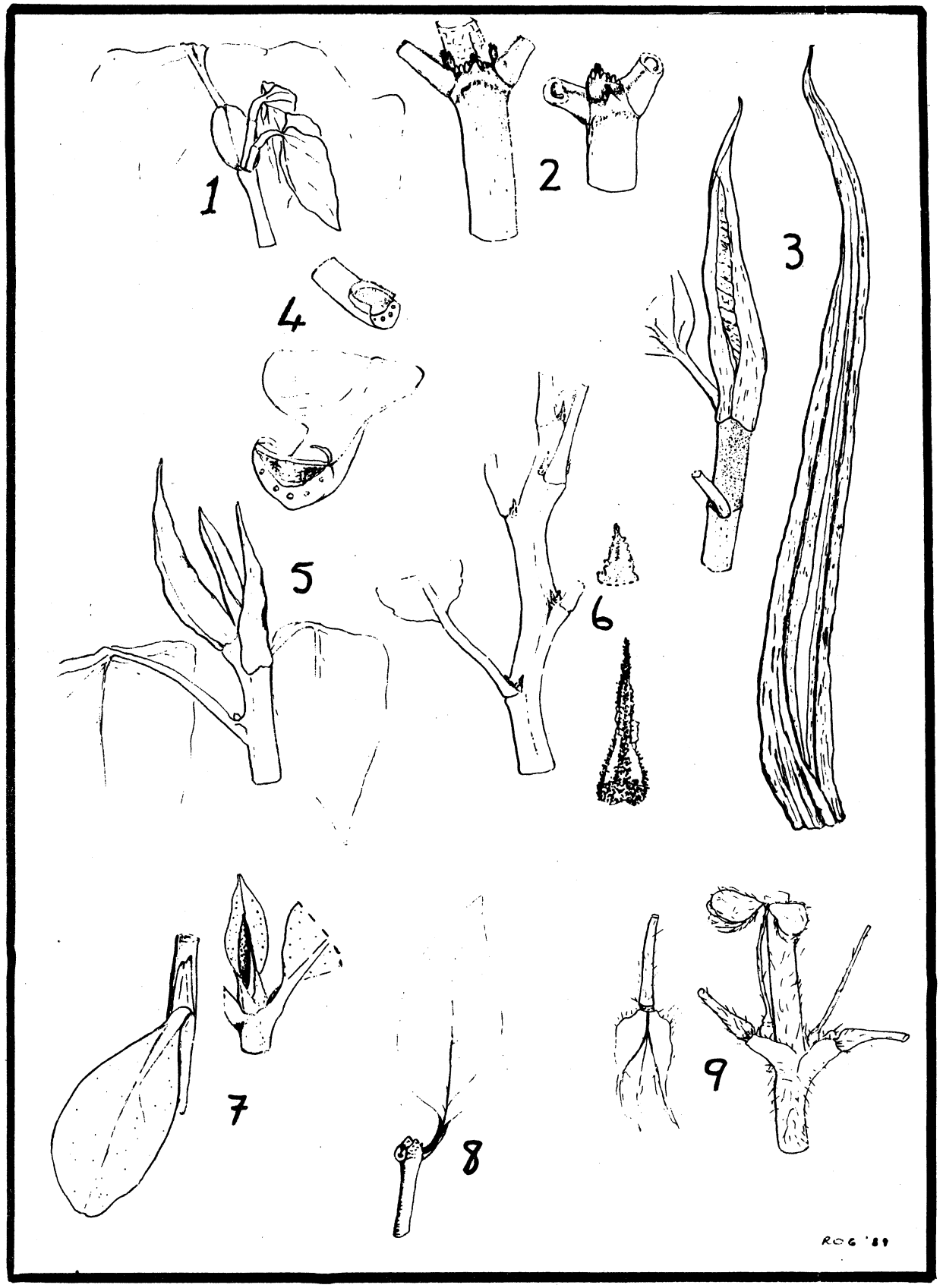

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ROG '89

STIPULES AND LIGULES

R. O. Gardner

Latin stipula "stubble"; ligula "little tongue".

Basic reference: "Buds and Stipules" J. Lubbock. 1899.
Best N.Z. reference: "The Oxford Book of New Zealand Plants". L.B. Moore and J.B. Irwin. 1978.

ILLUSTRATIONS OPPOSITE

1. Macropiper excelsum Stipules adnate to lower part of petiole.

2. Coprosma repens x ?C. macrocarpa Stipules interpetiolar, with colleters (secretory outgrowths) on their inner faces.

3. Ficus (LEFT F. rubiginosa RIGHT F. elastica) Stipules intrapetiolar, two at each node in the former sp., single in the latter.

4. Griselinia (ABOVE G. littoralis BELOW G. lucida) Ligule developed on the sheathing petiole base, hair-fringed in the former species.

5. Homalanthus populifolius Stipules 2 per node, large.

6. Melicytus ramiflorus LEFT new growth, stipules 2 per node, small; RIGHT BELOW N.Z. material, stipule scaly-edged, minutely pubescent especially near base, keel and margins; RIGHT ABOVE Norfolk I. material, stipule smaller, scaly-edged, almost glabrous.

7. Corynocarpus laevigatus LEFT new growth, ligule faintly 2-ridged; RIGHT expanding bud.

8. Geniostoma rupestre Stipules interpetiolar, passing out into the upper edges of the petiole.

9. Oxalis corniculata Stipules adnate to petiole base.

THE PNEUMATOPHORE PUZZLE

Maureen Young

In reply to Jessica and Ross Beever (Report on Waima-Waipoua-Matarau Forests field trip), Frank Hudson recalls having seen looped pneumatophores on Syzygium maire, both in the Manginangina Scenic Reserve (Puketi Forest), and on the track to the Cockayne Kauri (Waipoua Forest). His farmer's eye noted that they would be handy anchors for chained dogs.