

apparently most flowers opening together, floriferous along most of length but flowers somewhat congested distally; bracteoles 2 per node, scarious, obscurely denticulate, the lower bracteole c. 6 mm long, 1-nerved, the upper bracteole (prophyll) slightly shorter, broader, sometimes truncate-bifid at apex and 0-2-nerved; pedicel straight, 7 x 0.5 mm, articulate to flower base.

Perianth of 6 equal tepals, these 3-3.5 cm long, white with a purplish flush centrally and proximally, united for c. two-thirds their length into a cylindrical tube 0.8 mm diam. at mouth, the tepal lobes obtuse. Stamens 6, fused to tepals near the base of the lobes, filaments strap-like, anthers 0.4 mm long, medifixed, pollen white. Ovary c. 3 x 2 mm, at least when dry somewhat lobulate and vertically furrowed, 3-locular, ovules numerous, style apparently usually exerted by up to c. 5 mm at anthesis or just after. Fruit unknown.

Acknowledgements

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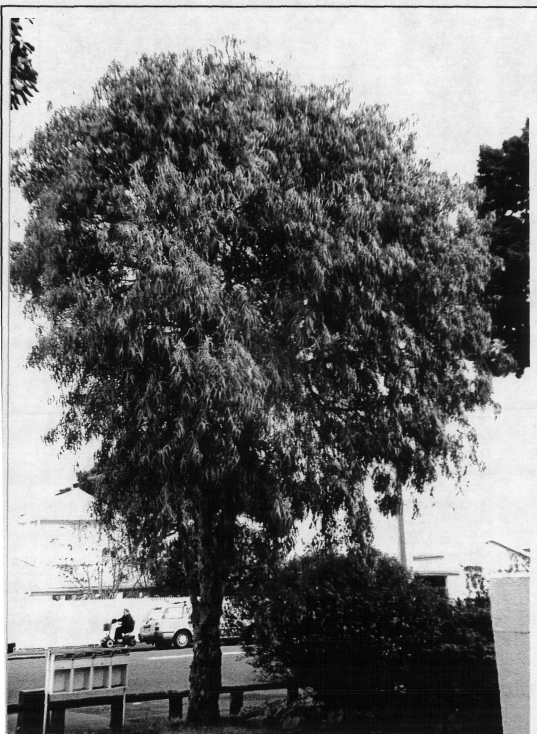
References

- Krause, K. 1925. Cordyline. Pp. 554-558 in Lauterbach, C. Beiträge zur Flora von Papuasien. XII. Botanische Jahrb. 59: 505-567.
Simpson, P. 2000. Dancing Leaves. Canterbury University Press, Christchurch.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea, Madang Prov., Schrader Range, c. 2200-2500 m; in forest (often *Nothofagus* as the dominant), not very common.

Notes:

1. According to my Kalam informant Ian Saem Majnep, nectar from the flowers is consumed by Honeyeater birds, and one or more kinds of Birds of Paradise take the fruit.
2. The flowers of the New Zealand cordylines are odorous, principally a scent of honey but also of sour milk and urine. My 9718 material, was brought in by a collector in the morning and examined by me in a wilted state that afternoon: I could detect no odour.
3. Another difference from the New Zealand species (and others ?) is that *C. ledermannii* has white rather than yellow pollen.
4. *C. ledermannii* is not mentioned by Simpson (2000).



Occurrence of wilga (*Geijera parviflora*) in Auckland

Mike Wilcox

Wilga or Australian willow (*Geijera parviflora* Lindl.) is a tree belonging to the family Rutaceae. It occurs in Australia in the drier inland parts of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, and is a particularly characteristic tree of the western slopes and plains of New South Wales. It grows to c. 10 m tall and has a graceful habit, with narrow, drooping foliage. It is used as a street tree in Los Angeles.

Two fine specimens were recently located in Auckland - one at 854 Manukau Road in Royal Oak, and the other at 11 Stillwell Street in Mt Albert pointed out to me by Alan Esler. Both trees are attractive and healthy, though the Manukau Road tree harboured considerable numbers of the Chinese wax scale, *Ceroplastes sinensis*. Wilga could be a useful street tree in Auckland, and presumably would be even more at home in drier regions of the country such as Hawkes Bay.