

Leucopogon fasciculatus
Lobelia anceps
Lotus pedunculatus *
Lysimachia arvensis subsp. *arvensis*
 var. *arvensis* *
Melicope ternata
Melicytus ramiflorus
Mentha pulegium *
Metrosideros perforata
Muehlenbeckia complexa agg.
Myrsine australis
Nertera dichondrifolia
Oxalis incarnata *
Pelargonium inodorum
Phytolacca octandra *
Piper excelsum ssp. *excelsum*
Plagianthus divaricatus
Plantago lanceolata *
Plantago major *
Pseudopanax crassifolius
Ranunculus reflexus
Ranunculus repens *
Rhabdothamnus solandri
Rubus australis
Rubus fruticosus agg.*
*Rubus rosifolius**
Rumex conglomeratus
Samolus repens var. *repens*
Scrophularia auriculata *
Selliera radicans
Senecio bipinnatisectus
Solanum americanum
Solanum mauritianum *
Solanum nigrum *
Sonchus asper *
Sonchus oleraceus *

Sophora microphylla
Streblus heterophyllus
Taraxacum officinale *
Ulex europaeus *
Utricularia gibba *
Verbena incompta *
Veronica plebeia
Veronica serpyllifolia *
Vitex lucens

Monocots 58 (38+ 20)

Agrostis capillaris *
Apodasmia similis
Astelia hastata
Axonopus fissifolius *
Carex dissita
Carex banksiana
Carex inversa
Carex lambertiana
Carex longibrachiata *
Carex solandri
Carex spinirostris
Carex virgata
Cenchrus clandestinus *
Cordyline australis
Cordyline pumilio
Cortaderia selloana *
Crocasmia × *crocasmiiiflora* *
Cyperus eragrostis *
Cyperus ustulatus
Dactylis glomerata *
Dianella laticissima
Dichelachne crinita
Ehrharta erecta *
Eleocharis acuta
Eleocharis sphacelata

Ficinia nodosa
Freycinetia banksii
Gahnia lacera
Hedychium gardnerianum *
Holcus lanatus *
Isolepis cernua
Isolepis reticularis
Juncus antheratus *
Juncus australis
Juncus bufonius *
Juncus edgariae
Juncus effusus var. *effusus* *
Juncus kraussii
Juncus microcephalus *
Juncus prismatocarpus
Juncus sarophorus
Libertia grandiflora
Luzula picta var. *picta*
Lolium arundinaceum *
Oplismenus hirtellus
Machaerina juncea
Microlaena stipoides
Paspalum dilatatum *
Phormium tenax
Poa anceps
Ripogonum scandens
Rhopalostylis sapida
Rytidosperma sp.
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani
Sporobolus africanus *
Stenotaphrum secundatum *
Triglochin striata
Typha orientalis

***Pneumatopteris pennigera* – a record-breaking gully fern?**

Marley Ford

Pākauroharoha, commonly known as gully fern (*Pneumatopteris pennigera*), is a common native fern found in gullies throughout New Zealand but is apparently absent from Stewart Island (Brownsey & Smith-Dodsworth 2000). Gully fern is a member of the Thelypteridaceae family, a nearly worldwide-spread plant family (Brownsey & Perrie, 2016).

Pākauroharoha has been recorded with a trunk (caudex) of up to 1 m in the efloraNZ (Brownsey & Perrie, 2016), but a recent find has beaten this record by almost double. On 14 June 2019 at Pae O Te Rangi Reserve in the Waitakere Ranges a plant was found with a measured 'trunk' of 1.89 m (Fig. 1). The fern was found



Fig. 1. Marley Ford next to a 1.89 m pākauroharoha at Pae O Te Rangi Reserve. Photo: H.M. Smith, 14 June 2019.

on the streamside under regenerating rawirinui (*Kunzea robusta*) growing with swamp kiokio (*Parablechnum minus*) and hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*).

The accurate reporting of plant dimensions (not recorded in formal treatments) is always useful. It helps us get a better documentation of just how variable our native plants can be. Of course, it is understandable that herbarium evidence on the full range of plant dimensions is often lacking, as it takes considerable dedication and effort to collect, press, and curate such specimens. Furthermore, large specimens take up considerable space to store, and their collection may result in the death of the individual seen.

So the advent of the easily reproduced digital image provides a way to circumvent this.

Acknowledgement

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References

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The ferns *Gleichenia inclusisora* and *Hymenophyllum villosum* newly recorded for Great Barrier Island

Leon Perrie, Jack Warden, Lara Shepherd

Introduction

Aotea, Great Barrier Island, has a rich indigenous flora with nearly 600 vascular plant species, which is about a quarter of New Zealand's total (Cameron et al. 2002; Cameron 2004; Wellington Botanical Society 2008). Among the special features of Great Barrier Island's vascular plants are two endemic species, 20 extant species at their northernmost geographic limits, and two species at their southernmost (Cameron 2005; E. Cameron pers. comm.). The ferns and lycophytes are notably rich, with some 120 species (Cameron 2004).

Although the vascular flora of Great Barrier Island is comparatively well-studied, there are still discoveries to be made, as we found during a walk

on 29th June 2019 along Palmers Track from Aotea Road to Hirakimata, Mount Hobson.

Gleichenia inclusisora

The tangle fern *Gleichenia inclusisora* was described only in 2012 (Perrie et al. 2012). It is endemic to New Zealand, with a national conservation status of Naturally Uncommon (with the qualifiers of Data Poor and Range Restricted; de Lange et al. 2018). Its only confirmed site in the North Island is near the summit of Moehau in the northern Coromandel Peninsula, with a dubious early-twentieth century record from near Taupō (Perrie & Brownsey 2015).

With Moehau visible in the distance from Palmers Track, we did speculate that *Gleichenia inclusisora*