

journal of the hamilton junior naturalists' club

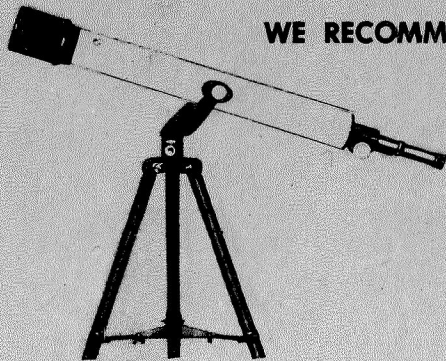
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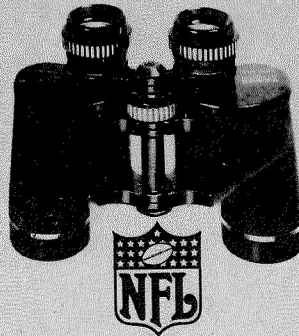
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### EDITORIAL

With only our official breakup barbecue left the Junior Naturalist's Club winds up another very successful year. This year has been outstanding for the number of camps and trips. There have been camps at Mayor Island, Tongariro and Egmont, as well as the regular camps at Oparau and Te Maika. All of these trips will be repeated next year, and we hope with as much success. The attendance at field trips has picked up from last year, with the result that we have had rewarding and enjoyable trips to places such as Marakopa, Raglan, Pureora, Tarawera and Te Pahu.

Next year we begin activities with January Camp on Sun. 17th Jan. Club nights do not begin till 5th February.

With the close of another year we will be losing some of our older members and next year we will see an influx of many new, and we hope, enthusiastic members. On behalf of the editorial committee I would like to wish everybody, old and young, a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

### OBITUARY

The Club wishes to record with great sorrow the recent death by accident of Miss Penny Ryan at the age of 21 years.

Penny was a foundation member of the Club, and as a junior, one of the outstanding allround students. Although she was a good student of Natural History, it was Penny's personality, charm, friendliness, and high spirits under all circumstances which will be the treasured memories of those fortunate enough to have been closely associated with her.

Over the past two years Penny has been secretary of the Club's Committee and maintained close association with club activities in the interim period of leaving school and working at Ruakura Animal Research Centre before becoming a music teacher.

The Club Committee and present and past members wish to express their deepest sympathies to Mrs. Ryan and Miss Sue Ryan.

Some Subfossil Land Mollusca  
of the  
Waikato and King Country Districts.

by C.J.Templer

Prior to October 1965 virtually nothing was known of the subfossil land mollusca of the Waikato and King Country districts. Recent research on snail-bearing alluvial deposits in limestone caves of these regions has resulted in considerable information being obtained as to the former distribution of *Paryphanta*, *Schizoglossa major*, *Schizoglossa worthyi* and *Rhytida dunniae*, as well as a number of smaller species.

Paryphanta

Although remains of this genus have been collected in the Wairarapa and Hawkes Bay districts, as well as parts of the South Island, it was not until March 1967 that the genus was first recorded in the King Country. The known distribution of *Paryphanta* in this region is at present confined to two caves, both of which are located approximately eight miles west of Waitomo. The remains from Waitomo are believed to be those of a now extinct subspecies, closely related to the living species *P. traversi*. The extinction of this particular species is thought to have been brought about by the Taupo Ash showers, 130 A.D., which devastated much of the volcanic plateau and neighbouring regions.

Schizoglossa major

This species is closely allied to the living species *S. worthyi*, but is readily distinguished from the latter by its larger size. It was first discovered in 1938, when three specimens were collected from a cave near Pukemiro. Following its discovery, the species was not recorded again until 1965, when an almost perfect specimen was obtained from a cave in the Old Mountain Road area, north of Kararimu. During the following year a further six specimens were obtained from the same cave. The only other locality where *Schizoglossa major* has been found is a cave in the Te Uku district where two specimens have so far been obtained, one in 1966 the other in 1970. The specimen collected in 1966 is of interest as it is believed to be the largest of its kind in existence (Length 74mm, Width 34mm). *Schizoglossa major* appears to have become extinct due to natural causes in the late Pleistocene or early Holocene periods.

Schizoglossa worthyi

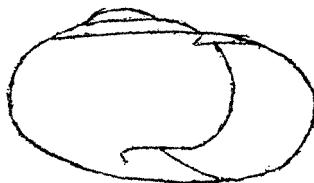
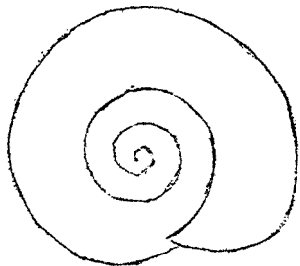
The present distribution of *S. worthyi* is confined to the Coromandel and Kaimai Ranges, although this species once extended over a much greater area. This is evident from the discovery of subfossil remains at Helectite Hole, in the Old Mountain Road area, and later in Moa

Egg Shell Cave, Waitomo. The species has also been found in mud collected from Gardeners Gut. It is interesting to note that, of those shells collected, a proportion are noticeably larger than present day living specimens. In general appearance *S. worthyi* is similar to *S. major*; one may, however, differentiate between the two species by the comparative sizes of the protoconches.

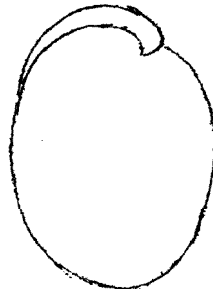
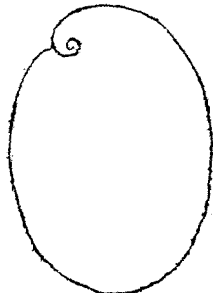
Rhytida dunniae

The discovery of a single subfossil specimen of *Rhytida dunniae* in Helectite Hole in September 1969 has proved to be something of a mystery, as the species has not previously been recorded, in either living or subfossil form, south of the Auckland isthmus. On the evidence of only one specimen, it would be rash to say that the species once ranged this far south. However, this possibility is not to be disregarded. The present distribution of *Rhytida dunniae* is confined to North Auckland, from the Waitakere Ranges to Doubtless Bay. Although of similar size and colour to *Rhytida greenwoodi*, *R. dunniae* differs distinctly in that the body whorl features a very pronounced keel.

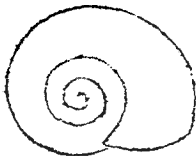
As well as those snails already mentioned in this article, there are to be found in caves throughout the Waikato and King Country, the subfossil remains of over thirty living species. Although few of these species are more than a quarter to half an inch in diameter, they are none the less of considerable scientific interest.



Paryphanta



Schizoglossa  
major



Rhytida  
dunniae

Schizoglossa worthyi

## LECTURE REVIEW: Volcanoes by Mr. M. Selby.

### General Review

Volcanoes may be placed into three main groups:

- i) basaltic
- ii) andesitic
- iii) rhyolitic

These rocks differ in their chemical composition. The molten material, called magma, contains much water and gas and originates from a depth of 30-40 miles below the earth's surface. The amount of gas coming up to the surface determines what type of eruption occurs and this is related to the rock type left behind. The smoke given off by volcanoes is made up of gas and dust particles.

### History

There has been a longstanding interest in volcanoes especially in the volcanic area of southern Italy. The most famous volcano in this area is Vesuvius, which, in A.D.79, destroyed the village of Pompeii, overlooking the Bay of Naples. This volcano was named the 'Mouth of Hell' by ancient Roman scholars, and it was thought that the smoke given off was the smoke from the fires of hell.

### Basaltic

Basalt is a hard, dark-grey rock which, in liquid form, is like very thin treacle and therefore allows much gas to escape. Because of this there are very few explosions in basaltic rock. Basaltic eruptions, when they occur, form symmetrical, 15 degree angle slopes with flattish cones and very little broken up rock eg. Rangitoto Island.

### Andesitic

Andesite is usually dark-grey with some greenish-black crystalline material present. This rock is more likely to be explosive than basalt. This is because it has alternating layers of lava and rocks, which are blown apart by great explosions, forming steep slopes. eg. Ngauruhoe.

### Rhyolitic

Rhyolite is a light coloured acidic rock which contains a lot

of quartz. It has enormous, powerful explosions which take place as a result of gas not being able to escape easily. The viscous lava is pushed up and fills up cracks. The top of the volcano is often blown off. The dust is often blown up to 30 or 40 miles into the stratosphere. The lava froth becomes pumice eg. the Tarawera eruption of 1886.

#### Volcanic Examples in New Zealand.

##### Ngauruhoe.

Ngauruhoe, being basaltic, is a smooth, symmetrical scoria cone which has grown on the side of the older Mt. Tongariro. It is often active.

##### Ruapehu.

Ruapehu was thought to be extinct until 1945 when it spread a thin layer of ash over most of the North Island. On Christmas Eve, 1953 the Crater Lake of Ruapehu suddenly emptied causing the Tangiwai Disaster, which resulted in the death of 151 people. The plug of the lake was heated and it melted causing the collapse.

##### Rangitoto.

This small island in the Auckland Harbour is made up of basaltic rock with scoria cones.

##### Coromandel.

This area is now mainly made up of the final spines of volcanic (basaltic) rock.

##### Pureora.

This a volcano of andesitic rock.

##### Tarawera.

Tarawera last erupted in 1886 when black ash covered the surrounding land to a depth of 36".

##### Pirongia, Maungatautari, Kariori.

These three comparatively small volcanoes are mainly basaltic although they do contain andesite. In each of these, the old eruptive centres are visible.

##### Volcanoes in the South Island.

In the South Island the only evidence of volcanic activity is

at Bank's Peninsula, where two huge basaltic domes have eroded and their craters now form the Lyttleton and Akaroa Harbours.  
Volcanoes outside New Zealand.

Maunaloa, Hawaii.

This is the largest basaltic volcano in the world. It has a lava lake, situated 13,000 feet above sea level, which is constantly erupting. The molten rock is thrown into the air and when it settles it forms long threads. It has steep slopes which are being rapidly eroded. When the lava is first erupted it is at about 1,000° C., and travelling at 1 to 2 m.p.h., as compared to rhyolitic lava which travels at 100 - 200 m.p.h.

Iceland.

Iceland has many volcanoes, the majority of which are basaltic.

Glossary.

Country rock	the general term for the solid rock of the crust.
Pyroclastic rock	made from the broken pieces of the substance blown out of a volcano.
Scoria	cemented aggregate produced by escaping gasses.
Vent	accumulation of gas pressure built up to cause an explosion.

-----  
"The Vegetable Caterpillar"

The Porina moth is frequently parasitised by the Cordyceps robertsii, which belongs to the family of fungi - Oxyconus. This family is endemic to Australia and New Zealand.

The Porina moths, namely Wisenia enysii, W. dinodes, and W. signata, are subterranean and are attacked by the mycelium which gradually replaces all the animal tissue. The fungus then sends up a bulrush-like stalk six inches in length, this bears the spores which are liberated on maturation. The cycle then repeats itself.

## H.J.N.C. FIELD TRIP TO TARAWERA MOUNTAIN.

Saturday 3rd October dawned bright and sunny and soon after, 25 junior members and several staff boarded a bus in Garden Place. During the trip Mr. Deverson drew our attention to the landforms of the Waikato basin, such as the alluvial terraces south of Cambridge. These terraces mark old courses of the river.

It was only a few minutes after leaving Rotorua, before we gazed with anticipation at the tall blunt stump of Tarawera mountain. Tarawera bears resemblance to a burnt out firework, this results from a cataclysmic eruption in 1886, which buried a large Maori village under a thick layer of mud and ash. Today Tarawera is a dormant cone, a mere remnant on the edge of the volcanic plateau.

Our main objectives were:- firstly to explore the mountain and to orientate ourselves with landforms of the area; secondly the vegetation patterns were to be noted.

After a short talk from Mr. Roger Day, a mountain safety warden, it was onwards and upwards! At first the going was easy along a well defined scoria path. However on entering the bush our route became more devious. At length we came out above the bush line onto the fell-fields, where we stopped for lunch.

On the way up I noted the following vegetation pattern. The kamahi forest at the lower levels gave way in patches to mixed scrub consisting of Manuka and Olearia interspersed with Tutu and Koromiko. At about 2000' this tall scrub became more general. On the exposed ridges, shorter stunted growth of Gaultheria and mingi-mingi was found to predominate. Around the crater subalpine vegetation comprised of Patotora and Dracophyllum with a thick layer of white moss and a few stunted exotic pines. Vegetation was absent from the steep scoria screes and the summit. The summit level is frequently covered with snow during Winter.

After the lunch break most found the energy for the final burst to the trig. The view was breath-taking. Huge red explosion craters split the mountain from end to end. The summit ridge, a rugged

## G L O S S A R Y

Backwash	Motion of a receding wave.
Barbs	The filaments in a row on each side of the longitudinal axis which together make the expanded part (vane) of a feather.
Barbules	The minute filaments in a row at each side of a barb. Those on one side bear hooks and those on the other a groove, enabling them to hook together.
Barren	Not bearing, or incapable of bearing, offspring.
Basalt	Dark green or brown igneous rock, often in columnar strata.
Base metal	A metal inferior to gold or silver and more chemically active than gold, silver and platinum metals. (Usually ore metals).
Basic rock	An igneous rock i) of 45%-52% silica, free or combined ii) in which minerals comparatively low in silica and high in metallic bases are dominant, and iii) composed predominantly of dark coloured minerals. Contrasted with acid.
Bast	Phloem, inner bark, especially of lime tree.
Bauxite	Earthy compound containing varying proportions of alumina, the chief commercial source of aluminium.
Beak	A bird's bill, a hard or sharp snout, a nose.
Beard	An awn or threadlike spike, eg. on the ears of barley, a tuft of hairs, the gills of an oyster.
Benthos	Those animals and plants living on the bottom of the sea or of a lake (may be attached eg seaweeds) from high water mark to the deepest levels. They are divided into littoral (0 - 200 m deep) and deep water organisms (200m- )
Berm	A ledge.
Berry	A many-seeded, succulent fruit in which the wall (pericarp) is divided into an epicarp, a mesocarp and an endocarp. eg. gooseberry, tomato.

LECTURE REVIEW - ANTARCTICA

by Mr. M. Selby

Since 1923 New Zealand has been responsible for the administration of a sector of Antarctica, known as the Ross Dependency. Within this area lies 170,000 sq. mls. of land and 130,000 sq. mls. of permanent ice shelf. Between the two land masses of Victoria and Marie Byrd, lies the Ross Sea, which is about 500 mls. wide at the headlands of the two masses. It was first discovered by Admiral Sir James Ross in 1941. The ice front lies about 100 mls. further south. This is the seaward face of the great Ross ice shelf and is about the size of France. It extends as an unbroken, though ever-changing ice cliff 500 mls. long and up to 200' high. In 1961-2 it was determined that the Roosevelt Island is really an ice island resting on rock below sea level. The greater part of the ice shelf is a floating mass of ice approximately 1,100 - 1,300' thick. The Ice Shelf extends south until it reaches a series of mountain ranges. They hem in a featureless plateau about 10,000' in altitude, which extends right to the pole itself. The thickness of the ice has been estimated in relatively few places, but ranges from 2 - 8,000'.

Ross Island is dominated by the active volcano, Mt Erubus, 12,450' in height.

Scott Base has been steadily developed both as a year-round scientific research station and as a field base for topographical and geological survey parties. Scott specialises in aurora, atmosphere, radio propagation, meteorology, seismology and geo-magnetism experiments and studies.

There is a close co-operation between the United States and New Zealand in Antarctica; their bases are only five miles apart, a joint base, Hallet station, is run in the winter months.

Glossary

Aurora            arch of coloured light in the sky seen in the far south, caused by the electrical particles sent out by the sun.

Geo-magnetism    the study of the magnetic field of the earth's rocks.

Mt. Lister the highest peak in Antarctica - 16,000'.  
 Ionosphere various layers from 30 to 230 mls. above the surface of the Earth, where the air is ionised by the ultra-violet rays of the sun.  
 Meteorology the study of the weather.  
 Radio propagation the dissemination (passage) of electro-magnet radio waves through space.  
 Seismology the study of the movement of the surface of the earth.  
 Topography the makings of maps.

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JUNAT FIELD LIFE FIELD TRIP 7 Nov.

Eighteen Junats and two staff members took part in a field trip to Te Pahu stream. The aim was to study the aquatic life in a stream.

The party left Garden Place at 9:00 am. After morning tea and a talk from Mr. Devlin on the nature of our study we took up positions along the stream.

The Te Pahu stream has its headwaters on Mt. Pirongia. The stream is very youthful, this was evident by the large amount of large boulders and the number of rapids.

We went down the stream studying and listing the vegetation.

Tree fuschia	Fuschia extorticata
Wineberry	Aristotelia serrata
Kamahi	Wienmannia racemosa
Red rata	Metrosideros robusta
Mahoe	Melicytus ramiflorus
Rangiora	Brachyglottis repanda
Hohere	Hoheria populnea
Bush Lawyer	Rubus australis
Rimu	Dacrydium cupressinum
Hange hange	Geniostoma linguistrifolium
	Blechnum capense
	fluviatile
Ponga	Cyathea dealbatai
Mamaku	medullaris
Manuka	Leptospermum scoparium
Pigfern	Paesia scaberula
Heketara	Olearia rani
Five finger	Pseudopanax crassifolium
Single crepe fern	Todea hymenophylloides

Rewa rewa	Knightsia excelsa
Kahikatea	Podocarpus dacrydiodes
Wh.eki	Dicksonia squarrosa
	Thelypteris pennigera (a fern)

In the stream we found:-

Burrowing mayfly	Ichthybotus hudsoni
Common mayfly	
Black mayfly	
Free swimming caddis	Hydrobiosis parumbripennis
Horney cased "	Olinga feredayi
Sandy cased "	Pycnocentroides aureola
Spiral cased "	Helicopsyche albescens
Twig cased "	Tripletides obsoleta
Stoneflies	Stenoperla
Dobson fly	Archichauliodes diversus
Freshwater limpet	

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#### ON BIRDS—JUST THINK!

To begin with let us take the "Riflemen" - the smallest of our native birds. A tiny little thing only three inches long with a stumpy tail which cannot be seen very well because the folded wing tips hide it. Many years ago they were fairly plentiful in the bush on Pirongia and in Junat country - I used to watch them zig-zagging, always upwards, on the trunks of trees - hunting for the insects hiding beneath the flakes of bark. Now they are extinct - gone forever from here; and are found only in a few places in the North Island.

Next let us take the very dainty and beautiful little Swamp Craik. This was considered by many to have become extremely rare and almost extinct, but within the last few years it has been found that they still exist in quite large numbers in some of our swamp areas. I myself have seen as many as ten in one area while waiting in a mai mai for ducks to come in.

These birds are about the size of a small slim starling. The legs are long and thin - as with most wading birds. The colour is a brownish-blue - something like a pikeko. The eye is the most outstanding feature - being a deep ruby red, with a scarlet rim around it. They dart and move so fast through the rushes that it is hard to see them. If you are ever near a swamp, sitting very still and quiet, you may be very lucky and hear a soft purring noise. This noise is made by one sitting on its nest. It was once believed that these little birds were practically flightless - but this theory has been disproved by the efforts of the Junats. It is undoubtedly a night flier and cannot see in daytime. Hence the short flight in daytime of only a few feet and only a foot above the ground - bumping into bulrushes in the process. There are two kinds - the spotted and the spottless and both are to be found in our district.

Now we come to some of the reasons for many of our especially smaller birds becoming so rare or perhaps completely extinct. Several years ago it was the falling and burning of many thousands of acres of the birds natural home - the forests. Do not forget that the lowland Kahikatea forests were entirely different to the forest of the hilly country. Very many plants, shrubs, vines, and trees grew in these damp swampy lowland forests which were never found at higher levels - so that if we destroy all the lowland, then we we have destroyed a great part of the natural food supply and therefore there are certain times of the year when there are so few berries or seeds on the high country. As the the birds cannot now fall back on to the lowland larder, they must starve. Remember that it takes quite a large area to keep a bird in food all the year round.

Swamp areas are also becoming destroyed at a fast rate and soon some of our small friends will be gone forever.

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