

**CENTENARY EASTER CAMP 2004***Compiled by Don Hird*

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One hundred years of natural history endeavours by the Tasmanian Field Naturalists Club have now included 65 Easter camps, with the revival of such an event this year for the first time since 1975. Some members attending this year's camp had first enjoyed Easter camps more than 50 years earlier.

Unlike most previous camps where the focus was largely on a relatively localised area, the 2004 camp allowed access to much of the Forestier and Tasman Peninsulas, such is the luxury of modern transport. The 'camp' was actually the University field station, 'Tasman House', at Koonya. The main areas visited, on successive days from 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> April, were Lagoon Bay / Tasman Monument, MacGregor Peak, Roaring and Slopen Main Beaches and Mt Brown / Crescent Bay. Shorter walks to Clark's Cliffs and Waterfall Bay were also undertaken by smaller groups.

**DAY 1, 9<sup>th</sup> APRIL 2004: LAGOON BAY AND THE TASMAN MONUMENT****Trip report, with notes on the Tasman Monument***Janet and Geoff Fenton*

Our Easter excursion on 9 April 2004 was close to repeating history because Lagoon Bay on the Dunbabin property was where the TFNC held its 1934 and 1948 Easter camps. The spot was then called 'Wilmot Harbour', though Marjorie Wall informs us that the Dunbabin family always knew it as 'Lagoon Bay'. There were no Easter Camp reports published during the Depression years, so we have only scant records of the 1934 camp. However, it is interesting to note that expenditure for the camp included charges of £1.5.0 for making lantern slides and 5 shillings to the Hobart Gas Company for 'cleaning Camp Oven etc'. For a time following World War II, Easter Camp reports were printed in *The Tasmanian Naturalist*. Special reports on botany, birds and geology were provided for the 1948 camp by FA Peterson, Hugh Wilson and David Sargison respectively. Michael Sharland, in a general account, mentioned seeing three nests of the sea-eagle on the way to Cape Frederick Hendrick.

During our recent centenary Easter camp, a group of us made a day excursion from Lagoon Bay to Tasman Monument, as our predecessors did in 1948 – but

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not before we had completed the ritual of the Easter Camp photo (Figure 1). Our party of seven headed north, crossing the neck of Cape Frederick Hendrick to Two Mile Beach in North Bay. Here we saw a number of dead penguins, a white-breasted sea-eagle and eight hooded plovers, including one juvenile.



**Figure 1.** Participants in the Tasmanian Field Naturalists Club 2004 Easter Camp, at Lagoon Bay, 9<sup>th</sup> April 2004.

Over lunch, Geoff Fenton upheld tradition by reading from Tasman's journal, as Professor King from the University's History Department did on the 1948 trip. The journal describes the Dutch expedition's landing in this vicinity in 1642 when the first white person set foot on Tasmanian soil. The journal describes landing on the 2nd and again on the 3rd December 1642. Although there is debate over the exact landing sites, they could have been in North Bay and in the more sheltered, cove-shaped Tasman Bay (formerly called Prince of Wales Bay). It is the latter spot where the Royal Society of Tasmania erected a concrete monument to commemorate the landing. The plaque is inscribed as follows:

*At this spot the expedition under Abel Janz Tasman being the first white people to set foot on Tasmanian soil planted the Dutch flag on December 3rd 1642 as a memorial to posterity and to the inhabitants of this country. This stone was erected by the Royal Society of Tasmania 1923*

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It must have been an adventuresome thing, landing on the shores of a totally foreign continent and having no idea what to expect. The landing party was well armed. 'Early in the morning we sent our pilot-major Francoys Jacobz in command of our pinnace, manned with 4 musketeers and 6 rowers, all of them furnished with pikes and side-arms, together with the cock-boat of the Zeehaen with one of her second mates and 6 musketeers in it, to a bay, situated north-west of us at upwards of a mile's distance' wrote Tasman.

Reading Tasman's journal demonstrates that the vegetation of the area has changed markedly in the intervening 362 years. The party reported that 'the land is pretty generally covered with trees, standing so far apart that they allow a passage everywhere, and a look-out to a great distance, so that when landing our men could always get sight of natives or wild beasts, unhindered by dense shrubbery or underwood, which would prove a great advantage in exploring the country.' They also mentioned the great size of some of the trees, measuring 'from 60 to 65 feet from the ground to the lowermost branches, which trees bore notches made with flint implements'. Today the eucalypts are smaller and understorey vegetation certainly prevents a 'look-out to a great distance'.

Tasman's shore party returned to the ship with vegetables suitable for use as pot-herbs, specimens of gum exuded from trees, and, dung-hunters even then, animal excrements they assumed were 'voided by quadrupeds'. They landed again next morning in search of water, and made another attempt in the afternoon but were caught by a stiff breeze which made the surf too high to land the boat. It was left to the carpenter to swim ashore, encumbered with a pole and the 'Prince-flag', to 'take possession of the said land as our lawful property'.

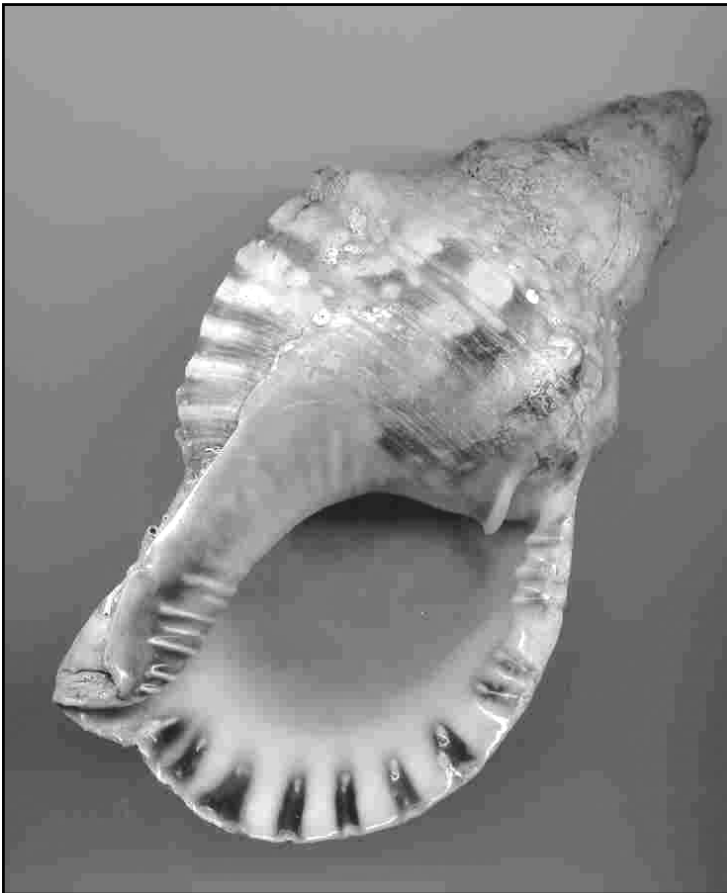
After photographing the monument, our 2004 party explored the steep shingle beach. Anchored on rocks in the shallows we found swimming anemone (*Phlyctenactis tuberculosa*) looking like giant brown raspberries. It is the largest anemone commonly found in southern Australian waters. In the daytime these large anemones attach to rocks and tuck their tentacles in, but at night they can move rapidly about in search of floating prey (Edgar, 1997). From the monument we watched another white-breasted sea-eagle, and on the marsupial lawns around North Bay we saw a tiny blue flowered *Eryngium*.

#### REFERENCES

- Edgar, G.J. (1997). *Australian Marine Life*. Reed New Holland, Frenchs Forest, NSW, p. 128.
- Kenihan, G.H. (ed.) (1965). *The Journal of Abel Jansz Tasman 1642 with documents relating to his exploration of Australia in 1644*. Australian Heritage Press, Adelaide, pp. 25-26.

**Marine molluscs at Lagoon Bay and Two Mile Beach***Simon Grove*

Shelling on these two beaches proved a rewarding experience. Though the total of 51 species was not great, the list (Table 1) included two highlights: the violet snail *Janthina janthina* (illustrated on page 8 of this issue) and the red rock whelk *Charonia lampas* (Figure 2). Both are widespread globally (see Grove, this issue, pages 7-8), but not commonly found in Tasmania. The violet snail is a warm-water oceanic surface drifter that in Tasmania is primarily washed ashore along north-eastern beaches, while the red rock whelk tends to live in deeper water and is seldom washed ashore. The one specimen found (by Marc Gates) still contained a dead (and very smelly) animal, and may have been left on the beach by a fisherman or diver.



**Figure 2.** The red rock whelk *Charonia lampas* specimen collected at Lagoon Bay. Total length 180 mm.

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**Table 1.** Marine mollusc shells recorded at Lagoon Bay and/or Two Mile Beach, 9th April 2004.

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## MYTILIDAE

*Modiolus cottoni* Laseron, 1956 Cotton's bearded horse mussel

## OSTREIDAE

*Ostrea angasi* Sowerby, 1871 Common mud oyster

## PECTINIDAE

*Chlamys asperrimus* (Lamarck, 1819) Doughboy scallop

## TRIGONIIDAE

*Neotrigonia margaritacea* (Lamarck, 1804) Brooch shell

## LUCINIDAE

*Divalucina cumingi* (A. Adams and Angas, 1863) V-marked lucina

## CARDIIDAE

*Fulvia tenuicostata* (Lamarck, 1819) Thin-ribbed cockle

*Nemocardium thetidis* (Hedley, 1902) Thetis cockle

## MACTRIDAE

*Maetra rufescens* Lamarck, 1819 Reddish trough shell

## MESODESMATIDAE

*Paphies elongata* (Reeve, 1854) Narrow wedge shell

## SOLENIIDAE

*Solen vaginoides* (Lamarck, 1818) Southern razor shell

## TELLINIDAE

*Tellina albinella* Lamarck, 1818 Little white tellin

## PSAMMOBIIDAE

*Soletellina biradiata* (Wood, 1815) Double-rayed sunset shell

## VENERIDAE

*Bassina disjecta* (Perry, 1811) Frilled venus

*Placamen placida* (Philippi, 1844) Placid venus

## MYOCHAMIDAE

*Myadora brevis* (Sowerby, 1829) Short myadora

## LOTTIIDAE

*Patelloida insignis* (Menke, 1843) Unmarked limpet

*Patelloida profunda calamus* (Crosse and Fischer, 1864) Delicate limpet

## HALIOTIDAE

*Haliotis rubra* Leach, 1814 Black-lipped abalone

## FISSURELLIDAE

*Macroschisma tasmaniae* (Sowerby, 1866) Tasmanian keyhole limpet

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**Table 1** continued

## TURBINIDAE

*Turbo undulatus* Lightfoot, 1786 Wavy turban shell

## TROCHIDAE

*Austrocochlea odontis* (Wood, 1828) Chequered top shell*Bankivia fasciata* (Menke, 1830) Banded kelp shell*Calliostoma armillata* (Wood, 1828) Jewelled top shell*Clanculus aloysii* Tenison Woods, 1876 Aloys' top shell*Clanculus limbatus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1834) Keeled top shell*Clanculus plebejus* (Philippi, 1851) Plebeian top shell*Phasianotrochus eximius* (Perry, 1811) Choice seaweed shell

## NERITIDAE

*Nerita atramentosa* Reeve, 1855 Black nerite

## TURRITELLIDAE

*Gazameda gunnii* (Reeve, 1848) Gunn's screw shell*Maoricolpus roseus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1834) New Zealand screw shell

## PLESIOTROCHIDAE

*Plesiotrochus monachus* (Crosse and Fischer, 1864) Monk shell

## LITTORINIDAE

*Bembicium nanum* (Lamarck, 1822) Striped-mouth conniwink

## HIPPONICIDAE

*Hipponix australis* (Lamarck, 1819) Southern bonnet limpet

## CALYPTRAEIDAE

*Calyptraea calyptraeformis* Lamarck, 1822 Shelf limpet

## CYPRAEIDAE

*Cypraea angustata* Gmelin, 1798 Brown cowrie

## NATICIDAE

*Eunaticina umbilicata* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1833) Umbilicated sand snail*Polinices conicus* (Lamarck, 1822) Conical sand snail*Sinum zonale* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1833) Zoned sinum

## RANELLIDAE

*Argobuccinum pustulosum* (Lightfoot, 1786) Flag triton*Cabestana spengleri* (Perry, 1811) Spengler's rock whelk*Charonia lampas* (Linnaeus, 1758) Red rock whelk*Sassia eburnea* (Reeve, 1844) Sand whelk

## JANTHINIDAE

*Janthina janthina* (Linnaeus, 1758) Violet snail

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**Table 1** continued

## MURICIDAE

*Dicathais orbita* (Gmelin, 1791) Cartrut shell

## BUCCINIDAE

*Cominella lineolata* (Lamarck, 1809) Lineated cominella

## FASCIOLARIIDAE

*Pleuroploca australasia* (Perry, 1811) Tulip shell

## VOLUTIDAE

*Amoria undulata* (Lamarck, 1804) Wavy volute

## OLIVIDAE

*Alcospira marginata* (Lamarck, 1811) Margined ancilla

## MARGINELLIDAE

*Austroginella muscaria* (Lamarck, 1822) Fly-like margin shell

## SIPHONARIIDAE

*Siphonaria funiculata* Reeve, 1856 Corded siphon shell

## ELLOBIIDAE

*Marinula xanthostoma* H. and A. Adams, 1855 Delicate air-breather**Land snails around Lagoon Bay***Kevin Bonham*

The following eleven species were recorded, during 2 hours' searching in coastal dry sclerophyll forest and associated wet gullies and shrubby areas: *Caryodes dufresnii*, *Bothriembryon tasmanicus*, *Tasmaphena sinclairi*, *Thryasona diemenensis*, *Helicarion cuvieri*, *Laomavix collisi*, *Paralaoma* cf. *mucoides*, *Paralaoma* cf. *halli*, *Paralaoma caputspinulae*, *Pernagera officeri*, *Allocharopa legrandi* (Lagoon Bay form). A previous sample taken at this site, on a club trip on 8<sup>th</sup> October 1994, also produced eleven species.

*Paralaoma* cf. *halli* and *P.* cf. *mucoides* are new records for this locality. *P.* cf. *halli* is a new (but very unsurprising) record for the Forestier Peninsula. It had previously been recorded on the Tasman Peninsula and had only been overlooked on the Forestier because, until recently, all Tasmanian *Paralaoma* had been treated as *P. caputspinulae*.

The *Allocharopa* form present is larger (to 2.6 mm) and with more whorls (up to 5.1) than most *A. legrandi* and differs slightly in microsculpture details from other *Allocharopa* from the two peninsulas. Similar but less extreme specimens are known from Mt Jacob and Point du Ressac on the adjacent mainland. The genus *Allocharopa* is very diverse in Tasmania, including at least 18 species, of which most are undescribed. The forms classified as *A. legrandi* (the most wide-

spread species) are very variable and it is likely that unusual forms like the Lagoon Bay form will be recognised as different species in the future.

The *Tasmaphena sinclairi* form present here is unusually globose and with a slightly unusual colour pattern.

## **DAY 2, 10<sup>th</sup> APRIL 2004: MACGREGOR PEAK**

### **Trip report**

*Genevieve Gates and David Ratkowsky*

MacGregor Peak, at an altitude of 591m, is the highest point on the Forestier Peninsula. The peak was named after one of the convict guards at Eaglehawk Neck, Mr. MacGregor, who is said to have climbed the peak before breakfast (every day?).

The walk takes one through several different habitats including the largest remnant of rainforest on the East Coast.

Saturday 10<sup>th</sup> April was fine and mild, an ideal day to tackle this long but rewarding walk. We started off as a group of 22 after meeting at the car park at the end of the forestry road signposted Forestier State Forest, 5.2km southeast of Murdunna off the Arthur Highway. It didn't take us long to break up into the usual smaller groups progressing at different paces depending on whether we were bird watching, making botanical notes (Table 2) or collecting snails and fungi (Table 3). The first part of the track, after the very steep fire trail at the beginning, took us through wet sclerophyll forest, which had been burnt recently and was now very dry. The fungal pickings were lean which was a bit disappointing as we had along with us our mycological visitors from the Netherlands, Dr Machiel Noordeloos and his Ph.D. student, Ms Delia Co. We did find, however, in this burnt area amid the numerous fruiting bodies of *Laccaria* sp., a polypore with large well-formed pores that was unknown to David and me. It wasn't until six weeks later whilst visiting another burnt sclerophyll forest at the start of the old Cape Pillar track, when we found this same polypore a second time, that we connected the two findings with the burnt forest and came up with *Laccocephalum tumulosum*, a pyrophilous fungus with a large, stone-like underground sclerotium to which it is attached. The mycelium of this fungus grows from the wood it inhabits, into the soil and binds with the soil particles to form this often very large sclerotium. In response to fire, the sclerotium produces the mushroom-like fruiting body that is the obvious part of this cycle (see Gates and Ratkowsky, this issue, pages 2-5).

Back to MacGregor: After the fire tower was reached we continued over rocky ground with eucalypt dominants and some patchy stands of sassafras and *Bedfordia* growing in sheltered positions. Eventually we were in that beautiful

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area known locally as the Magic Forest. With the light filtering through the canopy of a very old forest of gnarled and twisted sassafras, musk and native laurel imbuing a pale green light to the atmosphere it wasn't difficult to see why this forest was thus named. Furthermore the fungi were becoming more interesting and numerous among the tree ferns and mosses. Another rocky section and we had attained the highest point of MacGregor's, i.e. the trig point. One of the highlights of this walk is a vantage point where one can look down over Pirates Bay and see along the coast to those wonderful rock formations in the water known as the Lanterns. This panorama was at its best today, with blue sea and sky and a clear horizon. We left this impressive photographic stop and descended into a very strange rainforest, strange in that it contained no *Nothofagus cunninghamii*. The dominant species were sassafras, musk and huge *Pittosporum* trees. Celery top pine, *Dicksonia antarctica* dripping with water ferns and bryophytes, *Pomaderris apetala* and other rainforest species formed the understorey of this beautiful closed forest with its mossy floor.

The final leg of our walk was the 2 km stroll along Schofields Rd and then MacGregor Rd back to the car park. We found additional species of fungi on this section including the Northern hemisphere species *Lyophyllum decastes* - often associated with disturbance - as well as *Cortinarius*, *Amanita* and *Lactarius* species. Machiel was greatly impressed by an enormous *Phylloporus* being of a size such that he had never seen before in the Northern Hemisphere (Figure 3) and Warwick collected *Grifola colensoi*, which may turn out to be a significant find of interest to the edible mushroom industry.



**Figure 3.** Machiel sporting *Phylloporus* headgear, Schofields Road

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**Table 2.** Vascular plant list for MacGregor Peak, 10<sup>th</sup> April 2004

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APIACEAE	MYRTACEAE
<i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>
ASTERACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	OLEACEAE
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i>
<i>Olearia stellulata</i>	ORCHIDACEAE
CUNONIACEAE	<i>Chiloglottis reflexa</i>
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	PITTOSPORACEAE
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Billardiera longifolia</i>
<i>Aristotelia peduncularis</i>	<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>
EPACRIDACEAE	PODOCARPACEAE
<i>Cyathodes glauca</i>	<i>Phyllocladus aspleniifolius</i>
<i>Gaultheria hispida</i>	RANUNCULACEAE
<i>Leptecophylla juniperina</i> subsp. <i>parvifolia</i>	<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Richea dracophylla</i>	RHAMNACEAE
FABACEAE	<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	<i>Pomaderris racemosa</i>
GOODENIACEAE	ROSACEAE
<i>Goodenia lanata</i>	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>
HALORAGACEAE	RUBIACEAE
<i>Gonocarpus humilis</i>	<i>Coprosma hirtella</i>
LAMIACEAE	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	RUTACEAE
LILIACEAE	<i>Correa reflexa</i>
<i>Drymophila cyanocarpa</i>	SCROPHULARIACEAE
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Veronica formosa</i>
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	THYMELAEACEAE
<i>Acacia riceana</i>	<i>Pimelea drupaceae</i>
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	<i>Pimelea nivea</i>
MONIMIACEAE	WINTERACEAE
<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>

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**Table 3.** Fungus list from wet forest, MacGregor Peak, 10<sup>th</sup> April 2004. Names followed by an asterisk are Fungimap target species.

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<i>Agaricus</i> sp.	<i>Hygrocybe mavis</i>
<i>Agaricus</i> sp., 'brown speckles', with iodine odour	<i>Hygrocybe reesia</i>
<i>Amanita</i> sp., grey with ring, no volva	<i>Hygrocybe rodwayi</i>
<i>Anthracophyllum archeri</i> *	<i>Hygrocybe</i> sp., aff. <i>coccinea</i>
<i>Armillaria novaezealandiae</i>	<i>Hygrocybe taekeri</i>
<i>Austropaxillus muelleri</i>	<i>Hygrocybe astatogala</i>
<i>Bisporella</i> sp., 'green-yellow'	<i>Hygrocybe aurantiopallens</i>
<i>Boletellus obscurecoccineus</i> *	<i>Hygrocybe chromolimonea</i>
<i>Boletus</i> sp., 'rosy brown'	<i>Hygrocybe graminicolor</i> *
<i>Bovista</i> sp.	<i>Hygrocybe lilaceolamellata</i>
<i>Calocera</i> sp.	<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>
<i>Cantharellus concinnus</i>	<i>Hypoxyton diatrypioides</i>
<i>Clavaria amoena</i>	<i>Inocybe</i> sp.
<i>Clavaria miniata</i>	<i>Laccaria</i> sp.
<i>Clavaria zollingeri</i>	<i>Laccocephalum tumulosum</i>
<i>Clitocybe semioculta</i>	<i>Lactarius eucalypti</i>
<i>Clitocybe</i> sp., grey-brown	<i>Lentinellus pulvinulus</i>
<i>Cortinarius rotundisporus</i> *	<i>Lepiota</i> sp.
<i>Cortinarius</i> sp., 'lilac and cream'	<i>Lepista</i> sp., white
<i>Cortinarius</i> spp., four different brown spp.	<i>Leucoagaricus</i> sp.
<i>Cortinarius</i> with blue shaggy stipe and blue brown shaggy pileus	<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>
<i>Crepidotus variabilis</i>	<i>Mollisia</i> sp.
<i>Discinella terrestris</i>	<i>Mycena albidofusca</i>
<i>Entoloma procerum</i>	<i>Mycena epipterygia</i>
<i>Entoloma readiae</i>	<i>Mycena interrupta</i> *
<i>Entoloma</i> sp., aff. <i>conferendum</i>	<i>Mycena mulawaestris</i>
<i>Entoloma</i> sp., grey, frosty	<i>Mycena sanguinolenta</i>
<i>Entoloma</i> sp., large, blue	<i>Mycena</i> sp., 'yellow ochre with earth or fenugreek odour', on soil
<i>Galerina patagonica</i>	<i>Mycena toyerlaricola</i>
<i>Gymnopilus</i> sp.	<i>Mycena vinacea</i>
<i>Gymnopus</i> sp.	<i>Pholiota multicingulata</i>
<i>Hydnum repandum</i>	<i>Pholiotina</i> sp.
<i>Hygrocybe lewellinae</i> *	<i>Plectania campylospora</i> *
	<i>Polyporus melanopus</i>

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Table 3 continued

<i>Polyporus</i> sp., 'frilly'	<b>Fire trail:</b>
<i>Polyporus</i> sp., 'sandy'	<i>Amanita ochrophylla</i>
<i>Postia caesia</i>	<i>Cortinarius archeri</i>
<i>Psathyrella echinata</i>	<i>Cortinarius</i> sp., 'memoria-annae'
<i>Pseudobaeospora</i> sp.	<i>Descolea recedens</i>
<i>Ramaria ochraceosalmonicolor</i>	<i>Grifola colensoi</i>
<i>Rhodocollybia butyracea</i>	<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i> var. <i>armeniacum</i>
<i>Russula albonigra</i>	<i>Lacrymaria asperospora</i>
<i>Russula lenkunya</i>	<i>Lactarius stenophyllus</i>
<i>Russula marangania</i>	<i>Lyophyllum</i> aff. <i>decastes</i>
<i>Russula neerimea</i>	<i>Mycena subgalericulata</i>
<i>Russula persanguinea</i>	<i>Pholiota malicola</i>
<i>Stropharia formosa</i>	<i>Phylloporus</i> sp., very large
<i>Tricholoma</i> sp., grey	<i>Pluteus</i> sp.
<i>Tricholoma</i> sp., grey with odour	<i>Scleroderma cepa</i>
<i>Tricholoma</i> sp., with annulus	
Tricholomataceae - white, gelatinous on wood, unknown genus	

### Land snails from the MacGregor Peak circuit

Kevin Bonham

Seventeen species were recorded during four and a half hours searching in wet eucalypt forest, mixed forest and rainforest: *Caryodes dufresnii*, *Tasmaphena sinclairi*, *Paralaoma* cf. *mucooides*, *Paralaoma* cf. *halli*, *Trocholaoma parvissima*, *Trocholaoma* cf. *spiceri*, *Pedicamista* sp. "Chisholm", *Discocharopa mimosa*, *Roblinella curacoae*, *Allocharopa legrandi* (Tasman/Forestier form), *Allocharopa* sp. "MacGregor", *Pernagera* sp. "Waterfall", *Thryasona diemenensis*, *Thryasona marchianae*, *Helicarion rubicundus*, *Helicarion cuvieri*, *Stenacapha hamiltoni*. Two previous trips to this locality, in 1990 and 1999, produced 13 species each with a combined total of 17 species.

*Paralaoma* cf. *halli*, *Discocharopa mimosa*, *Roblinella curacoae* and *Stenacapha hamiltoni* are all new records for this locality. *Roblinella curacoae* is a new record for the Forestier Peninsula. It has been recorded from the Tasman Peninsula at Tatnells Hill, but not from the adjacent Tasmanian mainland, so this record slightly extends the species' southern range.

The total of 17 species is one short of my highest ever one-day totals at a single locality (18 at Paton Park and Judds Creek Road). The total number of species for this locality (21) is among the highest totals for a locality yet recorded,

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although still well short of the highest total (27 around the Springs, Mt Wellington).

On the 1999 trip (also a club outing), *Trocholaoma* cf. *spiceri* and *Allocharopa* sp. "MacGregor" were both found only in moss covering a single rock just north of the second and highest summit. On this trip the former was scattered in small numbers along the ridgeline, starting just past the first summit. The second was again only found in the area just north of the second summit, but specimens were present (and numerous) along about 70 m of track. The difference may be because conditions were slightly wetter on this trip than in 1999. This remains the only known dense population of *Allocharopa* sp. "MacGregor", which is currently known only from two areas on MacGregor Peak plus single specimens from Bellettes Creek (Forestier Peninsular) and Tatnells Hill (Tasman Peninsula).

### **DAY 3, 11<sup>th</sup> APRIL 2004: ROARING BEACH AND SLOPEN MAIN BEACH; CLARKS CLIFFS AND BEYOND**

#### **Roaring Beach trip report**

*Don Hird*

Roaring Beach was approached from the car park as a squally SW wind and showers indicated a passing front. On the way to the beach proper heavy trampling of the dunes was evident. We observed a mass of large dolerite pebbles in a matrix of "ironstone clay", buried by dunes near the lagoon. A 2-3 metre swell was running, ensuring that the beach lived up to its name. We walked east along the beach to the headland.

The strand line was marked by slabs of conglomerate, and numerous stalks and debris of sea tulips were observed. Numerous egg-masses of the cartrut shell *Dicathais orbita* were also observed, as were some other egg-masses, similar to the above but light gold-brown and with cells 1.5-3mm diam. and 10 mm long. Decorator crab *Naxia spinosa* and *N. tumida* and surf crab *Ovalipes australiensis* carapaces were noted, along with draughtboard shark egg cases. A slightly slimy, greyish green sphere, about 4cm diameter was found. In section this had an outer layer about 5mm thick and a pungent smell that could easily have indicated an animate origin. Subsequent inquiry (thanks to Liz Turner at TMAG) indicated the likelihood of this being an oocyte of the alga *Codium* sp., otherwise known as a "sea apple". A beach-washed little penguin was found with a neat 5cm diameter incision in its chest; evidently its predator or a later scavenger had removed the pectoral muscle. In rockpools, green and smaller yellow anemones (*Aulactinia veratra* and *Anthothoe albocincta* respectively), and the

burgundy waratah anemone, *Actinia tenebrosa* were observed. Snorkelling revealed only curtains of bubbles and foam in the turbulence. In the lagoon, water boatmen, ostracods, amphipods and damselfly larvae were seen.

### **Land snails from Roaring Beach**

*Kevin Bonham*

Two species (*Magilaoma penolensis* and *Pernagera officeri*) were noted from half an hour's searching of coastal shrubbery and dune scrub. This was the first serious search at this locality.

These are common coastal species. More surprisingly, a large population of what appear to be unusually large specimens of the saltmarsh snail *Marinula meridionalis* was present around the edges of a freshwater soak at the join between the dolerite and sandstone.

### **Slopen Main Beach trip report**

*Don Hird*

From Slopen Main Beach, the headland to the southeast was visited as unregistered motorbikes roared up the beach in the other direction. The more placid wave action clearly indicated a lower energy coast than at Roaring Beach. Slumping sedimentary cliffs up to 10 m high were the backdrop to a shore of dolerite and sandstone boulders once the beach was left behind. At one point a bed of large mud oyster *Ostrea angasi*, and king scallop *Pecten fumatus* shells was beneath metres of overburden, but we concluded that they had been buried by subsiding cliffs rather than being deposited *in situ*. Along this shoreline the following were found: a claw of the half-crab *Petrolisthes elongatus*; carapace fragments of the pebble crab *Philyra laevis*; a large mitre shell *Mitra glabra*; brown cowrie shells *Cypraea angustata*; wentletrap shells *Epitonium jukesianum* and *Clathrus minora?*; conical sand snail shells *Polinices conicus*; angel wing borers *Barnea australasiae*, in chambers bored into soft sandstone; pink-orange ovoid sponges up to 15cm long, possibly *Tethya* sp.; and a large (1 m) dead tiger snake *Notechis ater*, possibly a drowned migrant from the shearwater rookery on Slopen Island.

### **Land snails from Slopen Main Beach**

*Kevin Bonham*

During one hour's search in coastal shrubbery and dry to damp sclerophyll forest, five species were found: *Paralaoma caputspinulae*, *Laomavix collisi*, *Magilaoma penolensis*, *Pernagera officeri*, *Caryodes dufresnii*. This was the first serious search at this locality. The first four species are a group of species very commonly found together in coastal environments. All *Caryodes* shells

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seen were long-dead and bleached, and sometimes embedded in the eroded steep mudstone bank. These may represent relics of an extinct population or shells that had fallen from the dry forest above the escarpment.

### Trip report for Clarks Cliffs and beyond

*Genevieve Gates and David Ratkowsky*

The mycological 'team', consisting of Genevieve, David, and their visitors Machiel and Delia, was supplemented by Warwick Gill and his wife Seung-Ah. We awoke to continuing light rain that had started to fall the previous evening and continued throughout the whole of the next day. After a very late start (ca. 1 pm), we descended to the bottom of Plummer's Creek on the Clarks Cliffs Track in search of species of *Entoloma*, which had been quite abundant (ca. 14 species, with many fruit bodies per species) a month or so before. The continuing rain showers made the foray a bit unpleasant, but we soldiered on. Alas, in the end we collected far more leeches than *Entolomas* but at least our visitors (Machiel and Delia) were able to see the habitat, and the conditions we sometimes have to operate in. We found some fungi of the other genera and families although the numbers of species were far less than we had hoped for (Table 4).

**Table 4.** Fungus list from Clarks Cliffs, 11<sup>th</sup> April 2004. Names followed by an asterisk are Fungimap target species.

<i>Amanita</i> grey with striate annulus, no volva	<i>Discinella terrestris</i>
<i>Amanita ochrophylla</i>	<i>Entoloma aromaticum</i>
<i>Amanita</i> sp., small grey	<i>Entoloma rodwayi</i>
<i>Anthrachophyllum archeri</i> *	<i>Entoloma</i> sp., 'blue-grey-pink'
<i>Armillaria novaezealandiae</i>	<i>Entoloma</i> sp., 'callidermi'
Ascomycete - hollow buff brown with globose spores	<i>Entoloma</i> sp., 'orange splotch'
<i>Boletus</i> aff. <i>Xerocomus subtomentosus</i>	<i>Entoloma viridomarginatum</i>
<i>Byssomerulius corium</i>	<i>Gymnopilus</i> sp.
<i>Campanella olivaceonigra</i>	<i>Gymnopilus austrosapineus</i>
<i>Cantharellus concinnus</i>	<i>Gymnopus</i> sp., 'brown frilly'
<i>Clitocybula</i> sp., large grey	<i>Hohenbuehelia</i> sp.
<i>Collybia eucalytorum</i>	<i>Hydnellum</i> sp., pink
<i>Cortinarius australiensis</i>	<i>Hypomyces chrysospermum</i>
<i>Cortinarius rotundisporus</i> group*	<i>Inocybe</i> sp.
	<i>Inocybe</i> sp., 'brown with blue base'
	<i>Lactarius eucalypti</i>
	(continued next page)

**Table 4** continued

<i>Lentinellus pulvinulus</i>	<i>Mycena sanguinolenta</i>
<i>Lepiota</i> sp., 'Fiona's Mystery'	<i>Mycena</i> sp., yellow ochre and earth odour
<i>Lepiota</i> sp., 'small grey'	<i>Mycena vinacea</i>
<i>Leucocoprinus</i> sp.	<i>Mycoacia subceracea</i> *
<i>Marasmiellus affixus</i>	<i>Oudemansiella radicata</i> *
<i>Marasmiellus</i> sp., with earth odour	<i>Podoscytha petalodes</i>
<i>Marasmius</i> sp., horsehair with close cream gills	<i>Polyporus melanopus</i>
<i>Mycena albidofusca</i>	<i>Porpoloma</i> sp., greyish-green
<i>Mycena austrofilopes</i>	<i>Postia caesia</i>
<i>Mycena austrororida</i> *	<i>Rhodocollybia butyracea</i>
<i>Mycena carmeliana</i>	<i>Russula persanguinea</i>
<i>Mycena interrupta</i> *	<i>Ryvardenia campyla</i>
<i>Mycena kurramulla</i>	<i>Tricholoma</i> sp., grey with odour
<i>Mycena mulawaestris</i>	

#### **DAY 4, 12<sup>th</sup> APRIL 2004: MOUNT BROWN AND CRESCENT BAY; BLOWHOLE TO WATERFALL BAY AREA**

##### **Trip report for Mount Brown**

*Don Hird*

On the road to Remarkable Cave, we saw kookaburras and cattle egrets. At Safety Cove there were yellow wattlebirds, New Holland honeyeater, superb fairy-wren and hooded plover. From the Remarkable Caves car park we set off to Crescent Bay, the weather having cleared to fine with a light SW breeze. Sooty oystercatchers were on Crescent Beach, while along the shoreline were noted swift-footed rock crab *Leptograpsus variegates*, brown cowrie shell *Cypraea angustata*, cartrut shell *Dicathais orbita*, wavy turban shell *Turbo undulatus*, orange-edged limpet *Cellana solida* and Spengler's rock whelk *Caebestana spengleri*. Fine views were admired: Cape Raoul and its seal haulout to the west, south-west to Bruny Island, coastal landforms such as Maingon Blowhole, out to sea, and from Mount Brown east towards Cape Pillar and Tasman Island. Australian fur seals were seen fishing off Remarkable Cave from Mount Brown; seabirds seen were silver gull, Australasian gannet, tern species and an albatross species. Mount Brown also produced ocellated skink *Niveoscincus ocellatus* and White's skink *Ergenia whitei*, and a range of birds including beautiful firetail, crescent honeyeater, Eastern spinebill, silvereye and feral pheasant. Short lists were prepared for vascular plants (Table 5) and fungi (Table 6).

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**Table 5.** Vascular plant list for Mount Brown / Crescent Beach, 12<sup>th</sup> April 2004.

AIZOACEAE	FABACEAE
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	<i>Aotus ericoides</i>
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	<i>Pultenaea</i> spp.
<i>Ozothamnus reticulatus</i>	MYRTACEAE
<i>O. scutellifolius</i>	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i>
<i>Allocasuarina monilifera</i>	<i>M. squamea</i>
CUNONIACEAE	PLANTAGINACEAE
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	<i>Plantago</i> spp.
CYPERACEAE	POACEAE
<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>	<i>Austrodanthonia</i> spp.
DILLENIACEAE	PROTEACEAE
<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>	<i>Banksia marginata</i>
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Hakea nodosa</i>
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	<i>Lomatia tinctoria</i>
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	RESTIONACEAE
<i>Epacris</i> spp.	<i>Leptocarpus tenax</i>
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	STYLIDIACEAE
<i>Monotoca glauca</i>	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>
<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i>	THYMELAEACEAE
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Pimelea nivea</i>
<i>Amperea xiphoclada</i>	HALORAGINACEAE
	<i>Gonocarpus</i> spp.
	XANTHORRHOEACEAE
	<i>Lomandra nana</i>

**Table 6.** Fungus list from Mount Brown and Crescent Bay, 12<sup>th</sup> April 2004. Names followed by an asterisk are Fungimap target species.

<i>Amanita</i> sp., large grey	<i>Cortinarius</i> sp., 'lilac'
<i>Amanita</i> sp., white	<i>Heterotextus peziziformis</i>
<i>Aseroe rubra</i> * egg	<i>Hygrocybe</i> aff. <i>coccinea</i>

**Land snails from Crescent Bay and Safety Cove***Kevin Bonham*

Four species were recorded during one hour's search in coastal shrubs and woodland: *Pedicamista* sp. "Southport", *Pernagera officeri*, *Laomavix collisi*, *Thryasona diemenensis*. This compares with four species recorded at Safety Cove in three samples in 1986.

*Laomavix collisi* and *Pedicamista* sp. "Southport" are new records for this area. *Pedicamista* sp. "Southport", which was found at the north end of Crescent Bay, is a new record for the Peninsulas entirely. It was discovered at Southport Bluff in 1990 and all subsequent confirmed reports have been from Bruny Island (Cape Bruny, Courts Island, and Fluted Cape on South Bruny and Mars Bluff on North Bruny). The species occurs in dense populations in coastal habitats. *Magilaoma penolensis*, which has a similar shell form and habitat preference, has never been found within these populations.

On the same day, *Stenacapha hamiltoni* was recorded from tea tree scrub surrounded by heath at Koonya.

**Trip report for Blowhole to Waterfall Bay area***David Ratkowsky*

Warwick and Seung-Ah had to return to Hobart on Sunday evening so the mycological team was reduced to the basic component of Genevieve, David, Machiel and Delia. As president, Genevieve felt her duty was to remain with the main party, which visited Remarkable Cave, Mount Brown and Crescent Beach (see report above). David remained at the Field Station until close to 11 am, as the visitors wanted to finish working on their collections of the previous day. While at the Field Station, he recorded a few fungi: *Amanita* sp. 'shiny grey', *Austroboletus occidentalis*, *Discinella terrestris*, *Marasmius* sp. and *Strobilomyces floccopus*.

David thought it would be nice to show the visitors some of the tourist scenery accessible from near Eaglehawk Neck, so they drove to the Blowhole and walked the little track over the eroding cliffs that give rise to that geological feature. After ice creams, they then looked at Tasman Arch and Devil's Kitchen, before driving to the end of the Waterfall Bay road to start a little foray for fungi. The track to Waterfall Bay did not yield many fungus species and they arrived at Waterfall Bay at about 1 pm, to have their lunch before setting off up Tatnells Hill, where David promised them the fungi would be better. Fortunately for David's credibility, the fungi were better (Table 7), and Machiel got a number of good photos of some of our interesting Tasmanian species. They learned that some of the species that we have been calling *Collybia* are really *Gymnopus*, that another species we were calling *Marasmius* is really a *Marasmiellus* closely

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reminiscent of a European species, and that another Tricholomataceous species is a *Micromphale*. More importantly, Machiel pointed out that what we and other Australians were calling *Hypholoma sublateritium* was definitely *not* that species and that *H. fasciculare* in the sense of Down Under is misapplied, as the species we have appears different from that of the Northern Hemisphere. The day was completed with a visit to the Tasmanian Devil Park at Taranna, where Machiel, Delia and David were able to see some Tasmanian wildlife that are more often observed as road kills. The visitors from The Netherlands were most impressed with the Tasmanian natural scenery, and thought our bush was delightful to any kind of botanist, whether they were interested in flowering plants, ferns, bryophytes, or whatever.

**Table 7.** Fungus list for Waterfall Bay area, 12<sup>th</sup> April 2004. Names followed by an asterisk are Fungimap target species.

<i>Agaricus</i> sp.	<i>Lactarius stenophyllus</i>
<i>Anthracophyllum archeri</i> *	<i>Lepiota</i> sp., 'Fiona's mystery'
<i>Austroboletus occidentalis</i>	<i>Marasmiellus</i> aff. <i>rameales</i>
<i>Austropaxillus muelleri</i>	<i>Marasmiellus affixus</i>
<i>Cantharellus concinnus</i>	<i>Mycena albidofusca</i>
<i>Clitocybula</i> sp., 'Notley Yellow'	<i>Mycena austrofilopes</i>
<i>Fistulinella mollis</i> *	<i>Mycena viscidocruenta</i> *
<i>Gymnopus</i> sp.	<i>Peziza</i> aff. <i>vesiculosa</i>
<i>Hydnellum</i> sp., pink	<i>Psilocybe brunneoalbescens</i>
<i>Hygrocybe aurantiopallens</i>	<i>Russula lenkunya</i>
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i> var. <i>armeniacum</i>	<i>Russula marangania</i>
<i>Hypholoma</i> sp., aff. <i>sublateritium</i>	<i>Russula neerimea</i>
<i>Lactarius clarkeae</i>	<i>Tricholoma</i> sp., viscid, buff pink
<i>Lactarius eucalypti</i>	<i>Trogia</i> sp.

### Orchid report

Kevin Bonham

The Easter camp report from 1926 describes Easter simply as "a bad time for orchids". We saw little to contradict this assessment, but the MacGregor Peak circuit produced *Genoplesium nudum* in the burnt country just above the fire-tower, a nice late showing of *Pterostylis decurva* right at the summit, and a single *Chiloglottis reflexa*. *C. reflexa* was also present at Safety Cove, along with *Acianthus pusillus*.

**Land snail report: general biogeographical comments***Kevin Bonham*

The searches made during this camp raise the total number of land snails recorded on the two peninsulas to 29. Twenty-six species have been recorded on both peninsulas, while two species have been recorded at a single locality on the Tasman Peninsula (*Pedicamista* sp. "Southport" and *Elsothera ricei*) and one species has one locality record on the Forestier (*Tasmaphena ruga*). Three species are endemic to the peninsulas (*Helicarion rubicundus*, *Allocharopa* sp. "MacGregor" and *Pernagera* sp. "Waterfall") but all three are apparently absent from most of the Tasman, with known records being solely from the north-east corner close to Eaglehawk Neck. There is no evidence that Eaglehawk Neck itself is a significant biogeographical divide for snails.

The two most obvious comparison points for the snail faunas of the two peninsulas are the adjacent mainland to the north (the area from Wielangta south to Dunalley) and the mainland to the west (Hobart, D'Entrecasteaux Channel and North Bruny Island). Of the 26 species present on the peninsulas but not endemic to them, 20 occur both to the north and west. The remaining six have been recorded to the west but not to the north. From this perspective, the peninsulas are more similar to the distant mainland to the west than the adjacent mainland to the north. However, many species present on the mainland to the west (including the common species *Pernagera kingstonensis*, *Mulathena fordei* and *Cystopelta bicolor*) are absent from both peninsulas, while relatively few species present immediately to the north are absent (*Tasmaphena* cf. *quaestiosa* is one example). Two species (*Planilaoma luckmanii* and *Allocharopa* sp. "Barossa Hill") are present both to the north and west but have not been recorded from either peninsula. This may be because of a relative lack of searching in dry forests on dolerite on the peninsulas. More sampling, particularly in the wet forests in the hills around Dunalley, is needed, but it appears that the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas snail fauna is moderately diverse, and more similar to the highly diverse Hobart area fauna than the less diverse southern east coast fauna.