The remains of the rock is still to be seen, shaped by the flying sand into tables, pyramids, or beehive-like forms, or flattened quite to the ground. Midway betweeen the Wanganui and Wangaehu larger portions remain, showing the ancient surface, and covered with shrubs and stunted trees, part of the original vegetation probably before the weathering took place.

27

Nothing can be more desert-like than this stony plain, especially where it extends for hundreds of acres south of the River Waitotara, from near the cliffs to the dunes some half-mile or more

distant.

The vegetation reminds one more of the desert near Mount Ruapehu than of that of the dunes. Everywhere are dotted about the shrubs Pimelea laevigata* and Coprosma acerosa in about equal quantities, and both flattened to the ground. The Coprosma has long woody roots running parallel to the surface, a plant 7 in. by 5 in., having a root more than 3 ft. long. The branches are in small wiry mats, with the thick linear leaves pressed close to the stem. In the lee of each plant is a long tongue of sand (see Photo. No. 12). The *Pimelea* is pale-green in colour, and contrasts with the yellow *Coprosma*. The plants are about a yard apart. Here and there are cushions of the silvery Raoulia australis. Spinifex hirsutus forms lines in places, as does Scirpus frondosus, but this is where the sand is finer. The small grass Zoysia pungens forms colonies here and there, its wiry rhizome spreading through the sand and gravel. Other plants are tussocks of Festuca littoralis and small yellowish cushions of Scleranthus biflorus. A slight breeze drives the sand along the ground, but in a gale much flies high into the air, striking one's face with stinging

The vegetation of the old land-surface, as seen on the summit of table-like hills south of Wanganui, consists of the ngaio (Myoporum laetum), the mapau (Rapanea Urvillei), the shrubby corokia (Corokia Cotoneaster), the akeake (Do lonaea viscosa). All are much wind-swept, and the . Myoporum is almost prostrate.

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^{*} A common plant in the Ruapehu desert. † A bibliography of 260 works, &c., is given by Gerhardt, but, of course, the greater part are in no New Zealand library.