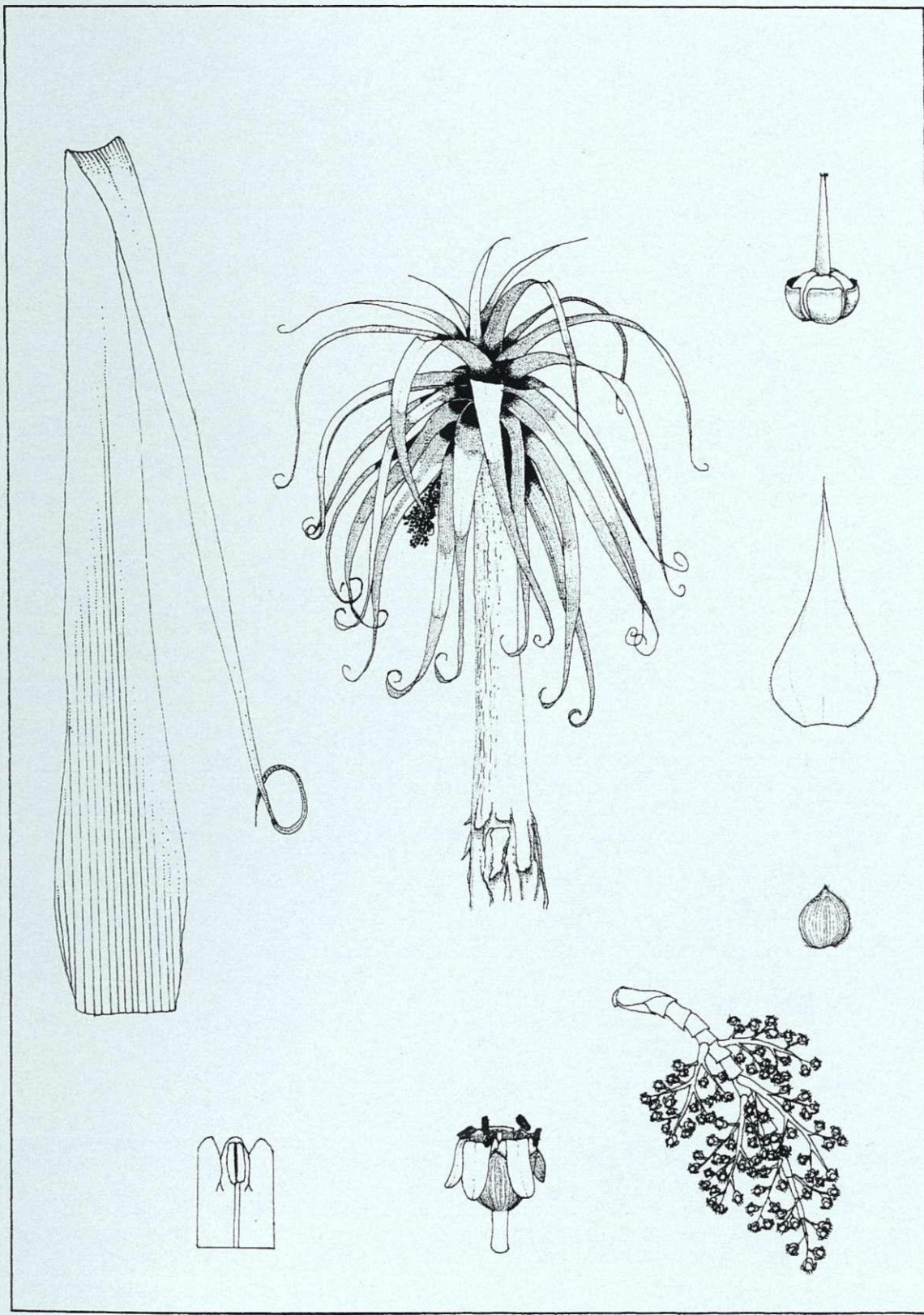


NEW ZEALAND BOTANICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 69

SEPTEMBER 2002



New Zealand Botanical Society

President: Anthony Wright
Secretary/Treasurer: Doug Rogan
Committee: Bruce Clarkson, Colin Webb, Carol West

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Subscriptions

The 2002 ordinary and institutional subscriptions are \$18 (reduced to \$15 if paid by the due date on the subscription invoice). The 2002 student subscription, available to full-time students, is \$9 (reduced to \$7 if paid by the due date on the subscription invoice).

Back issues of the *Newsletter* are available at \$2.50 each from Number 1 (August 1985) to Number 46 (December 1996), \$3.00 each from Number 47 (March 1997) to Number 50 (December 1997), and \$3.75 each from Number 51 (March 1998) onwards. Since 1986 the *Newsletter* has appeared quarterly in March, June, September and December.

New subscriptions are always welcome and these, together with back issue orders, should be sent to the Secretary/Treasurer (address above).

Subscriptions are due by 28th February each year for that calendar year. Existing subscribers are sent an invoice with the December *Newsletter* for the next years subscription which offers a reduction if this is paid by the due date. If you are in arrears with your subscription a reminder notice comes attached to each issue of the *Newsletter*.

Deadline for next issue

The deadline for the December 2002 issue (70) is 25 November 2002.

Please post contributions to: Joy Talbot
17 Ford Road
Christchurch 8002

Send email contributions to joytalbot@free.net.nz Files are preferably in MS Word (Word XP or earlier) or saved as RTF or ASCII. Graphics can be sent as Corel 5, TIF JPG, or BMP files. Alternatively photos or line drawings can be posted and will be returned if required. Drawings and photos make an article more readable so please include them if possible. Macintosh files cannot be accepted so text should simply be embedded in the email message.

Cover Illustration

Dracophyllum fiordense W.R.B.Oliv.

Trees 1.5 – 5.0 m tall. Stems unbranched, occasionally only once in plants growing in deep vegetated valleys. The leaves are very large and long with narrowed lamina bases and the lamina apices prominently curled. The inflorescence is a panicle situated below the leaves. The sepals are shorter than the corolla tube with spaced cilia on their margins. Bracteoles are filiform, longer than the flower and with a few teeth at the apex. Anthers are exserted with the capsule short and very broad.

Drawn by **Fanie Venter** as part of his PhD thesis on the revision of the genus *Dracophyllum* s.l. The end product of the thesis will be a full colour book on the genus and related genera.

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CONTENTS

News

New Zealand Botanical Society News

From the Editor2

Regional Botanical Society News

Auckland Botanical Society2

Wanganui Museum Botanical Group3

Canterbury Botanical Society5

Botanical Society of Otago5

Other Botanical Society Contacts6

Obituary

Andy Thomson6

Notes and Reports

Reports

WAI 262 Native Flora and Fauna Claim7

The Dunedin Field Naturalists' Club – The First Ten Years8

Research Report

New orchid genera for New Zealand and a correction10

Herbarium Report

Forest Research Herbarium (NZFRI)11

Biography/Bibliography

Biographical Notes (45): Charles Traill (1826–1891);
Walter Traill (1850–1924); and Arthur William Traill (1852–1936)15

The publication date of Thomas Kirk's 'The Students' Flora
of New Zealand and the Outlying Islands.'20

Letters to the Editor

.....22

Publications

Journals Received

New Zealand Native Orchid Group Journal No. 8423

Corrigendum

.....23

Miscellaneous

.....24

NEWS

New Zealand Botanical Society News

- From the Editor

My Address for sending contributions, newsletters and other mailed items has changed (for the last time hopefully). It is now 17 Ford Road, Christchurch 2. My email remains the same. Please note that contributions sent to any other address than this will be returned to sender from now on!

The typing and grammatical errors that crept into the last newsletter should not happen again as I have stopped abridging regional newsletters, a job which I left last time until after the rest of the newsletter was sent to be checked for errors. If I do not receive the one page agreed on at the AGM in November 2001 (I will accept proportionally more if the reports cover more than 3 months) then I will extract and include only the forthcoming programme from your Society's newsletter.

Joy Talbot

Regional Botanical Society News

- Auckland Botanical Society

June Meeting

Peter de Lange spoke on the geology, fauna and flora of Norfolk Island. Peter has visited the island and worked closely with staff of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service, examining aspects of the endemic flora and their conservation. The visit culminated in the recognition and description of a new endemic species, *Achyranthes margaretarum*.

June Trip

It is always a surprise to find that there are significant areas of bush in suburban Auckland, and Le Roys Bush at Little Shoal Bay on the North Shore is an example of this phenomenon. Reclamation has modified the shoreline, but a good freshwater wetland remains intact, and the hills leading up to the Highbury shops are covered with mixed podocarp/broadleaf forest. Weeds are a significant problem, especially in the swamp and around the bush edges, and some inappropriate planting has been done, but the local branch of Forest and Bird is going to take the reserve under their wing. The ferns *Hypolepis distans* and *Loxosoma cunninghamii* are present.

July Meeting

Fanie Venter, a South African born botanist based in Nelson is working on the taxonomy of the genus *Dracophyllum* for his PhD. He has found that the genus consists of two subgenera – *Dracophyllum* and *Oreothamnus*, with *Oreothamnus* restricted to New Zealand, except for one species in Tasmania. Fanie's slides illustrated the characters that he has used to define species, and also the changes he has made to the taxonomy.

July Trip

Sharp Reserve and Spragg Reserve in the Waitakere Ranges, although only 2 km apart, differ in age, light levels and moisture, and therefore show to advantage the conditions under which different moss species prefer to grow. Our leader, Jessica Beever, ably handled the difficult task of informing a large group of members of the intricacies of such small plants. The field trip was followed by lunch and a workshop at the nearby Beever bach.

August Meeting

Paul Champion, ecologist with NIWA, spoke on the results of an aquatic survey of Northland lakes carried out in 2001, and compared these results with those of earlier surveys. Although aquatic weeds, coarse fish and lack of riparian protection have contributed to an overall decline in conditions, there are still 19 lakes with totally indigenous submerged vegetation. Paul's Powerpoint presentation showed examples of some of the rarer plants, some of the aliens of the plant and animal worlds, and views of lakes in both healthy and degenerate conditions.

August Trip

Low tide allowed participants to first look at some marine algae, and then to cross to Taitomo Island with almost dry feet, before returning to the mainland of South Piha. Low herbfields in the spray zone, rocky streambeds, and coastal forest were covered. Some plants of interest were *Celmisia major*, *Blechnum blechnoides*, *Zoysia pauciflora*, and *Pouteria costata* (tawapou).

FORTHCOMING ACTIVITIES

4 September	Catia Delmiglio & Dave Clarke – Lucy Cranwell student talks
28 September	"Seaforth", Hatfields Beach
2 October	Tristan Armstrong – Macro-molecular techniques to assist in elucidating plant origins and taxonomy
19 October	North Woodhill Forest
5 November	Phil Garnock-Jones – Lucy Cranwell Lecture
16 November	Mercer Bay & Comans Track

Maureen Young, 36 Alnwick Street, Warkworth. Email: youngmaureen@xtra.co.nz

■ **Wanganui Museum Botanical Group**

Evening Meetings: first Tuesday of each month in Wanganui Museum's Davis Lecture Theatre; commencing 8 pm summer (i.e. daylight saving) time; 7.30 pm winter time.

COMING MEETINGS

5 Nov	Randal Springer – historical botany: E B Dickson
3 Dec	Social evening
4 Feb	Howards & Higgies – New Caledonia (<i>Araucaria</i> conference field trip)
4 March	Dr Peter Lockhart – to be announced
1 April	Dr Jill Rapson – growth of bogs
6 May	Jim Campbell – threatened coastal plants of Wanganui & South Taranaki

COMING TRIPS

Sun 3 Nov	Edmonds' Bush, Kai-iwi
Sat 30 Nov	dry forest, Halcombe, Rangitikei
Sat 1 Feb	Karioi wetlands, near Ohakune
Thurs 13 Feb	picnic, Virginia Lake
Sat 1 March	dunes west of Castlecliff to extend search for <i>Pimelea</i> "Turakina"
Sat 5 April	Lake Pauri wetland edges
Sat 3 May	Poerewa Stream Bush by SH1 near Marton

Tribute: Arthur Bates 27.5.26 - 3.5.02

Arthur was a foundation member of our Botanical Group. He was always an outdoors person, spending much of his free time tramping the hills with his camera. He also joined the Wellington Botanical Society and, with a small band of Wanganui members, spent many Anniversary Weekends botanising and photographing with them in the North-west Nelson area. Arthur had a fascination with and love of the Whanganui River.

He founded the Friends of the Whanganui River which rapidly grew into a large group with members throughout New Zealand. Five of the books he published, including "The Bridge to Nowhere", are of the river. A sixth book "The Wanganui Story", co-authored with the late Max Smart, is about 'the wonderful world of Wanganui history'.

Arthur will be remembered for his kindly encouragement and enthusiasm for good causes by the many groups with which he was associated.

Joan Liddell

Blooming Artz Festival: 14-16 September 2001

Our Group set up a display stand at Wanganui's two-yearly floral festival, with the theme of native plants in the garden. Alongside display of natives was a table with 10 specimens of native trees as a naming competition for the public; it attracted 163 entries. One result was invitations for us to visit two areas of privately owned native bush not previously known to us and we may have attracted some new members. Many more local people now know our Group exists.

Joan Liddell

TRIP REPORTS (abbreviated)

2 March 2002: On the way to Raetihi (Preston's wetland)

Along SH4 ('The Parapara'), we checked out six of the district's wild cotoneasters. Just south of Raukawa Falls was *Cotoneaster lacteus*, dominant over a high, steep mudstone slope above the road. Far more widespread was the superficially similar *C. glaucophyllus* and, north of Raetihi, sprawling *C. microphyllus* among erect bushes of *C. simonsii* (green) and *C. franchetii* (furry white under leaves). Least common in NZ, but in the Raetihi camp-ground, was a sprawling *C. conspicuus*, rooting along its branches.

Colin Ogle

6 April 2002: Mangaweka Scenic Reserve

Eleven of us met at Mangaweka on a pretty murky day; luckily it started raining only towards the end. Kahikatea and miro had spectacular fruiting. We were a bit late for the *Dactyloctenium* flowering, but everybody got a good look at old flowers. We also studied *Tupeia antarctica* on a sloping lemonwood trunk. It has been protected from possums since the early 1990s by metal bands above and below the mistletoe. For some years it was the only mistletoe plant known in the reserve, but more were found several years ago near the top boundary, along with *Ileostylus*. When last seen they were growing well without bands on their host trees, which indicates high levels of possum control.

Graeme La Cock

1 June 2002: Virginia Lake

Our group has visited this popular city reserve many times, but this time we went to see some of the park's more unusual trees and shrubs, many having been found here (or re-found!) only in the past several years. Our latest inventory for the park has at least 51 conifer species, 12 monocot tree species (mostly palms) and 255 dicot tree and shrub species (65 Australian, 54 NZ natives). Among the rarer plants in Wanganui (and elsewhere in NZ collections) are *Acacia maidenii* (with many root suckers), *A. schinoides* (with seedlings), *Callitris gracilis*, *Eucalyptus megacarpa*, *E. deanei*, *E. tricarpa*, *Rhus lancea*, *Rhodosphaera rhodanthema*, *Alloxylon pinnatum*, *Carpinus betulus* (hornbeam), *Metrosideros bartlettii* and *Stenocarpus salignus*. We also saw two mature, planted native trees for which this district seems to be in a natural distribution gap, namely kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*) and swamp maire (*Syzygium maire*).

Colin Ogle

30 June 2002: Gordon Park Scenic Reserve

Members of Forest and Bird and the Botanical Group helped DoC to pull Jerusalem cherry (*Solanum pseudocapsicum*) from this important reserve of floodplain kahikatea-matai forest just out of Wanganui. Most concentrations of the weed, which reached 2 m tall in places, grew on the edge of the forest, in damp depressions.

Esther Williams

4 May: Mt Hiwi, inland from Waverley

Mt Hiwi Trust owns 400 ha from the uppermost Moumahaki Lake to Mt Hiwi. Phil Hancock and other members of the Trust met our group at Waverley and guided us to Omahina Road and their bush-clad property. We stopped several times along the road to view the superb landslide lakes in the Moumahaki Valley below. The uppermost lakes are at least partly surrounded by forest and the Trust's property is the main catchment for the uppermost lake in the sequence. Several of the lakes and the Trust's property comprised a Recommended Area for Protection following a PNAP survey. The Trust members took us along an old benched track just below the ridge-line on its dry western side; second growth kamahi with scattered black beech predominated. Sadly, our enduring memory of the forest was the damage by goats and possums. Because the Trust's area is part of a much larger tract of forest and scrub on steep hills, long-term pest control will be extremely difficult. The main conservation value of the Trust's forest is probably as a buffer for the lake catchment, but pests threaten this role.

Colin Ogle

4 August 2002: Naumai Park, Hawera

On the way to Hawera, on high dunes at the mouth of the Patea River, we saw the local Council's answer to sand movement – ask local people to dump their garden rubbish in the dunes. Clay is spread over the rubbish, at intervals. In the past 3 years over 200 weed species have been found growing here, some ephemeral but others persist beyond the fringes of the clay overburden. On the edge of Hawera, Naumai Park comprises several hectares of 'native forest'. It was all planted more than 50 years ago, with later unaided regeneration. The original idea was to create an example of South Taranaki lowland forest in town, but the concept was blurred with species from 'outside', like kauri (a fine grove of 20 or so), red beech, pohutukawa, southern rata, taraire, kawaka, puriri,

houpara, tanekaha and a grove of silver beech with an understorey of whau. Of the species that 'belong' here, a tree of raukawa (*Raukawa edgerleyi*) is as large as any I've seen. Common woody weeds of forest gaps and edges included *Fatsia japonica*, *Euonymus japonicus*, *Prunus serrulata* and *Homalanthus populifolius*, the last-named perhaps planted in error for the native species. Our trip ended with a stop at Hawera's well-known King Edward Park to see two large trees of the South American *Crinodendron patagua*. A late flower let us see its similarities to our native *Elaeocarpus* (hinau and pokaka), both genera being in Family Elaeocarpaceae. Colin Ogle

Chairman: Ian Bell (06) 343 7686 115 Mt View Road, Wanganui
Secretary: Robyn Ogle (06) 347 8547 22 Forres Street, Wanganui

■ Canterbury Botanical Society

July Meeting

Ingrid Gr ner, School of Forestry, University of Canterbury, presented us with a second instalment from her studies on threatened species of *Carmichaelia* or native broom. This time she compared the ecology and distribution of nine rare or uncommon species with the widespread *C. australis*. The floristic composition of several hundred plots throughout the South Island was recorded, and the plots classified using the program "Twinspan" and also manually by applying the Braun-Blanquet system. As the uncommon *Carmichaelia* species showed distinct preferences for certain vegetation types and communities, they could be divided into four ecological groups. *C. astonii* and *C. hollowayi* were characterised as species of limestone rock, *C. crassicaule* and *C. vexillata* as typical grassland species, *C. kirkii*, *C. muritai*, and *C. stevensonii* as species of scrub and shrubland, and *C. curta* and *C. juncea* as typical colonisers of open ground. The common *C. australis* emerged as ubiquitous species, growing in most of the vegetation types.

Ingrid suggested that competition with introduced plants, mainly herbaceous weeds and grasses, and browse by introduced mammals, are the major factors causing the scarcity and decline of the uncommon species. In contrast, *C. australis* appeared quite tolerant of competition, even from such rampant weeds as passion vine. Like matagouri, which it often accompanies, it also benefits from the increased fertility level of many hill country pastures.

July Field Trip

Colin Burrows led a party of 12 along the banks of the lower Heathcote River in Christchurch. Only a few years ago the river was dead as a result of toxic waste discharge and inadequate tidal circulation. However, today it again supports plant life along each bank around the high water mark. *Leptocarpus similes* has re-established strongly, providing a substrate for the alga *Bostrychia* sp.

Other salt tolerant plants included *Apium prostratum*, *Selliera radicans*, *Mimulus repens*, *Leptinella* sp. and some struggling plants of *Sarcocornia quinqueflora*. Along the fringe of the true right bank, the City Council has planted a number of the more common native trees and shrubs such as coprosmas, olearias, pittosporums and others.

A couple of plants of boneseed were found and uprooted. Colin pointed out that boneseed is becoming a pest in the Port Hills including the beach suburbs. It is a noxious plant on the same level as gorse and broom. A composite, bearing masses of bright yellow flower heads, it produces fleshy black fruit, each one containing one hard seed. This seed may be carried by blackbirds. Boneseed is known to suppress the regrowth of other species, including natives, beneath its canopy. Neil O'Brien

Secretary: Roger Keey (03) 315 7510 or (03) 358 8513 P O Box 8212, Riccarton, Christchurch.
Email: wrtc@cape.canterbury.ac.nz

■ Botanical Society of Otago

MEETINGS AND FIELD TRIPS

11 September John Barkla – Threatened Plants of Otago
28 September Graham's Bush, a significant remnant of coastal forest
19 October Heyward Point - 6 hour round trip

Chairman: Bastow Wilson Email: bestow@otago.ac.nz

■ **Other Botanic Society Contacts**

Manawatu Botanical Society

Jill Rapson Ecology, Institute of Natural Resources, Massey University.

Nelson Botanical Society

President: Cathy Jones (03) 546 9499 Flat 2, 5 North Rd, Nelson. Email: cjones@doc.govt.nz
Treasurer: Gay Mitchell (03) 548 3351 13 Albert Rd, Nelson.

Rotorua Botanical Society

President: Willie Shaw 07 362 4315
Secretary: John Hobbs 07 348 6620 c/- The Herbarium, Forest Research, Private Bag 3020, Rotorua. See also www.wildland.co.nz/botanical.htm

Waikaitipu Botanical Group

Chairman: Neill Simpson (03) 442 2035
Secretary: Lyn Clendon (03) 442 3153

Waikato Botanical Society

President: Bruce Clarkson b.clarkson@waikato.ac.nz
Secretary: Karen Denyer Karen.Denyer@ew.govt.nz c/- Department of Biological Sciences, University of Waikato, Private Bag 3105, Hamilton.

Wellington Botanical Society

President: Vicky Froude (04) 233 9823 (home)
Secretary: Barbara Clark (04) 233 8202 (h); (04) 233 2222 (fax) P O Box 10 412, Wellington 6036.

OBITUARY

■ **Andrew David Thomson**

Born 6 November 1930, died 20 July 2002



This number of our Newsletter is sadly and significantly different from most of those over the last several years. There is no contribution from the pen of Dr Andy Thomson of the Centre for Study of New Zealand Science History in Christchurch. On Thursday afternoon, 18 July, he suffered a major stroke while tidying the verge of the private road adjacent to his home – a self-imposed task for 34 years. Taken to Christchurch Hospital he died 48 hours later without regaining consciousness. He was in his 72nd year.

Andy's death is a major loss to research on the history of New Zealand science, the field in which he latterly specialised and was a leader. But it is a marvel that we did not lose him many years ago. On Easter Monday, 1982, he was also struck down; and those who visited him despaired of his life. But the devotion of nurses, doctors and his wife, Diane, as well as his innate fitness and guts pulled him through, and he survived to work for another 20 years.

Andy's funeral reunited a great many of his old friends and colleagues from DSIR days. They came from Crop Research Division, which he joined in 1954 and to which I recruited him as assistant plant breeder to work under Malcolm Driver on various diseases of potatoes; from the Plant Diseases Division's substation at Lincoln to which he transferred in 1956 to work under Dr Harvey Smith; and

from Botany Division to whom he transferred in 1972 (after difficulties in Plant Diseases Division), to help with preliminary editing of the NZ Journal of Botany, the Triennial Report etc, and where he began work on the Cockayne bibliography.

Andy was born in Hamilton and attended Papatoetoe Primary School, Otahuhu College, and Auckland University College. On completing his BSc (1953) he was awarded Senior Scholarships in both botany and zoology, an outstanding achievement. To Professor McGregor's disappointment Andy chose to advance in botany and graduated MSc with 1st class Hons in 1955. His thesis (written up at Lincoln) was entitled "Studies on *Ramularia* leaf spot of *Primula*" and was supervised by Dr F J Newhook, then of DSIR, Mt Albert. Other prizes were his National Research Fellowship (1957) which took him to Cambridge (Emmanuel) and a PhD under Dr Kenneth Smith on interactions between plant viruses; and his US Public Health Service Postdoctoral Research Fellowship (1965) which took him to the University of Illinois to study the wound-tumour plant virus.

In his tribute at Andy's funeral Dr Smith described him as a thoroughly dedicated, conscientious, and meticulous scientist. One could add that he was versatile and innovative, and illustrate this from the opposite poles of his career. In the 1960's he was instrumental in creating a modern plant virus research facility at DSIR, Lincoln, complete with a Hitachi electron microscope and a Beckman analytical ultracentrifuge. To purchase these he obtained two of the first large grants from the relatively new New Zealand Lottery Board. In Dr Smith's view this was Andy's greatest contribution to Canterbury science. Then, at the other extreme, on 4th May 1990 (the day after he retired) he founded the independent Research Centre mentioned above, with Diane as Admin Officer. This he ran from the little one-room 'studio' that he and Diane had built in their garden in 1987 with some such retirement project in mind. From here he answered queries on all aspects of our science history, not only botany, and continued to collect historical material.

Although Andy's projected biography of Leonard Cockayne and his account of women in New Zealand science have not materialised he published many valuable articles relating to these topics and collected much valuable information. And this brings up the whole question of our botanical archives. Could the New Zealand Botanical Society organise an Andy Thomson Workshop devoted to finding out who has what, and publish the results as was done for our bryophyte collections in the NZJ Botany in 1971. It would keep fresh the vision shown by a staunch friend and a generous helper.

Eric Godley

NOTES AND REPORTS

Reports

■ WAI 262 Native Flora and Fauna Claim

To members of the NZ Botanical Society.

The following has been received recently from the Waitangi Tribunal.

"Tena koe,

Thank you for your letter of 23 June 2002 concerning the Wai 262 claim, the Native Flora and Fauna Claim.

The claimant hearings for the Wai 262 claim have been held. The Tribunal is currently preparing a statement of issues for the Wai 262 claim and hopes to complete this by the end of the year. Hearings should resume early next year with third parties, those with an interest over and above the general public, Crown and then final submissions. The Tribunal will then write its report.

For further information or documents you can contact me on 04-914-3000. For information on issues you can contact the Tribunal researcher, Ms Rose Daamen, at the same number.

Naku na,

Turei Thompson E-mail Turei.Thompson@courts.govt.nz

for Registrar

WAITANGI TRIBUNAL, P O Box 5022, Wellington."

It is clear that the claim WAI 262 is of extreme importance to all NZ botanists. Those botanists who have already made a written submission to the Tribunal can expect to be invited to a meeting of the

Tribunal in 2003 and to make an oral statement. I know of five persons in Christchurch who should be invited in the category of third parties.

Much of the evidence from iwi has been presented *in committee* and is thus not available to third parties and to other iwi. Even the evidence from Del Wihongi, one of the initiator of the claim, was given *in committee*. The material that is generally available is that in the original claim. Copies of this can be obtained from the Waitangi Tribunal. Surely the aim of this claim should be to establish a partnership agreement between all those with an interest in and a love of the native flora and fauna.

Ronald C. Close, 38 Hinau St, Christchurch 8001. E-mail closer@plantwise.co.nz

■ **The Dunedin Field Naturalists' Club – The First Ten Years**

Mr J. S. Webb, who was the first President of the Field Club, presented a paper to the Otago Institute on 11 January 1870 "On the Natural History Collections in Otago Museum" and suggested that the title of his paper should perhaps be "Work for the Institute in the Field of Natural History." talking almost exclusively about the botanical collections.

On 18 April 1871 Peter Thomson read a paper to the Institute "A Rock Pool and its Contents" He began with the suggestion that 'wants' in the local museum could be served by the establishment of a Field Naturalists Society. He described societies in his home country and named localities in Dunedin where there was "plenty of scope for variety of study."

Peter Thomson followed this up with another paper "Work for Field Naturalists" on 16 Sep 1871. He spoke of geological sites, and repeated that collections at the museum could be augmented by the efforts of members of the Institute. Collections of flowering plants were deficient, mosses and lichens were "totally unrepresented" and "neither the *Crustacea* nor the *Mollusca* have a place there." Mr Thomson suggested that "all members of the Institute ought to be Field Naturalists" and formally moved the establishment of a society, the first meeting to be held at the north end of George Street on the following Saturday afternoon to explore Leith Valley.

Peter Thomson came from St Andrews in Scotland, where he had a printing business, and arrived in Dunedin in March 1862. The family lived at Kelvin Grove, a farm at the Lower Kaik, which they leased from a Maori Chief, but moved to Dunedin after the death of Mrs Thomson from consumption, a few months later. He started work at the Otago Daily Times (ODT) and Otago Witness (OW) as a reader (proof-reader).

Under the nom de plume "*Pakeha*" he wrote of his rambles throughout Otago and Southland. His descriptions of flora and fauna are a valuable record of the natural history of the places he visited. eg at Nicol's Creek a flock of Mohua came to "see what he was about," and scolded him for being there. A pair of saddlebacks were at work seeking grubs in cracks and openings in the bark of a tree.

The first formal meeting of the Field Club held on 8 October 1872, was chaired by Dr Black. Mr J. S. Webb was elected president, Peter Thomson secretary, and committee members Dr Black, G. M. Thomson, A. C. Purdie and Alex Bathgate.

A copy of the report for 1872-73 lists 52 members by name and includes the Club Rules. The objective of the Club - "The study of Natural Science generally, and particularly in the neighbouring district" has been retained as adopted 130 years ago, but Rule 4 "Ladies are eligible for membership." is no longer necessary - more than two thirds of our members are women. The Office Bearers for 1873-74 were President, Mr Arthur Beverley, Secretary and Treasurer Mr Peter Thomson and Mr E. Jennings and Mr J. C. Hodges were on the committee.

Thirteen excursions were made in the 1872-73 season On 1 February 1873 the club travelled on the recently completed railway line to Sawyers Bay, and the party (a large one) explored the bush at the head of the bay, and returned home by the Main North Road. Captain Hutton of the University, and Mr D. Petrie, Education Office are in the list of 81 members in the 1874-75 report. The secretary offered "four prizes of 5s each for the best collections of insects, mosses, ferns or flowering plants."

Outings are fully described in an appendix. On a November visit to Nicol's Creek "the most beautiful of all the gullies that branch off the Leith Gorge...a good many fine mosses, ferns, orchids and other flowering plants were gathered." On another outing the following May they made their way to the 'high bush' above Wakari Road, where *Hymenophyllum unilaterale*, *H. malingii* "and several others of great beauty" were found - "altogether the club made a pretty fair harvest."

On Good Friday 1874 Dr Berggren of Sweden accompanied the group. He had come to the colony to study cryptogrammic botany, obtaining "a large number of fine and rare mosses, some collected for the first time."

On an excursion to the head of Pelichet Bay the party "plunged into the dense scrub" and "a lady found some difficulty at times getting through the tangled stems of *Rubus*, but courageously kept at it" In January 1875 the members took the train to Port Chalmers and walked through the bush to the tunnel being put through the hill above Deborah Bay. They were "furnished with candles, and kindly accompanied to the face where the miners were working."

Apart from the annual meetings the first indoor meeting was held in July 1875 at the University where P. Thomson read a paper on the Octopus "or Devil Fish," and G. M. Thomson read a paper about the botany and marine zoology of Stewart Island. A discussion was held on the publication of a "Flora of the Dunedin District, to include all the plants gathered by the Club in their various excursions."

At the annual meetings in September 1875 and again in 1876 the treasurer noted that several members were in arrears. At the 1876 meeting Peter Thomson read a paper on "The Stone Implements of the Maori" and "presented 100 Maori implements" It was proposed that meetings should be held monthly "for comparisons of specimens," and evening meetings were held the following October, March and May.

In October 1877 the secretary reported that very few members had attended a field trip to Nicol's Creek, "as for most field trips in 1876" The last entry in the minute book written by Peter Thomson was for 13 April 1878 and excursions were no longer fully reported. Mr Thomson, at age 56, died from consumption in July 1879. His obituary describes him as "the indefatigable promoter and untiring leader of the Naturalists' Field Club... His botanical knowledge gave to the rambles of the Club a special value, and if a tramp of eight or ten miles was necessary in order to procure an uncommon fern or other plant, Mr Thomson was always to be found at the head of his little party of naturalists ready for the search."

Excursions took place through October to December in 1879, but due to lack of support, out-door meetings lapsed, and in May 1880 a meeting was held at the Museum Library when the president G. M. Thomson proposed that a catalogue be appended to the annual reports. The 1878-79 and 1879-80 reports were published in 1880 together with Catalogues of Indigenous and Introduced Flowering Plants. The two catalogues list 496 plants. Revisions were published in 1896, 1916, and 1932 with ferns, seaweed, mosses and fungi being added during that time. Several people contributed, but it was George Malcolm Thomson whose enthusiasm led to the publication of the revisions as well as the 1880 Catalogue. About this time G. M. Thomson sent reports of the Dunedin Naturalists' Field Club and the Otago Institute to the *Southern Science Record* in Melbourne. This journal was sponsored by the Melbourne equivalent of the Dunedin Field Club.

At the annual meeting in June 1880 the secretary reported that the subscription had been raised to 5s, only those who had paid should be considered members, and so membership was reduced to 43. Officers elected were President D. Petrie MA, Secretary G. M. Thomson, F.L.S and Treasurer A. Moritzson.

Field trips in September and October 1880 were reported to be well attended, "particularly by lady members." The committee offered a prize for the best collection of flowering plants, comprising more than 100 species. A herbarium case was purchased in February, and collections of plants were presented by members. Once again it was proposed to hold indoor meetings and these were reported for April and May, and the annual meeting was in June. The next entry in the minute book is for the AGM on 25 July 1882, held at the Coffee Palace, when eight members were present. The annual report written by G. M. Thomson stated that there had been a "considerable falling off in interest" and it was regretted that there was so little response to the offer of prizes for collections. Three or four

plants new to the district had been discovered including a "*Pterostylis* new to the colony." Publication of catalogues of *Coleoptera* and *Crustacea*, and *Lepidoptera* was discussed, but these were not produced. This is the last entry in the minute book for 1872-1882.

G. M. Thomson taught science at the Boys' and Girl's High Schools, supervised High School boarders at The Rectory, and among other school activities, was captain of the High School Cadet Corps. In September 1882 a cadet accidentally shot Mr Thomson in his foot at the Pelichet Bay firing range, and he was confined to his home for some months. The injury continued to trouble him until his foot was amputated in 1893, and it was not long before he returned to teaching again. However, in the meantime his wife Emma had become ill with tuberculosis and she died in 1894. After Emma's death Mr Thomson resumed his active role in many organisations.

J. S. Tennant called a meeting on 13 October 1894 to reactivate the Field Club and G. M. Thomson was elected President.

The club folded again in 1897, functioned from 1904-1907, and was again reconstituted in 1915, each time through the energy and encouragement of G. M. Thomson. He served as president from 1915-1923, and then as patron until his death in 1933.

Beth Bain, President, Dunedin Naturalists' Field Club, 2002.

Research Report

▪ New orchid genera for New Zealand and a correction

Peter J. de Lange, Science & Research Unit, Auckland Conservancy, Department of Conservation, PB 68908, Auckland.

Introduction

In a further revision of Australian and New Zealand Orchidaceae (Tribes Bulbophyllinae and Eriinae) Jones & Clements (2002) provide a new genus for the New Zealand endemic orchid *Bulbophyllum pygmaeum*, and a new combination for the our other endemic *Bulbophyllum*, *B. tuberculatum* in the reinstated genus *Adelopetalum*. As before (de Lange 2002) I have used as a baseline the Flora II Orchidaceae treatment of Moore (in Moore & Edgar 1970). Again the authors note that the changes proposed and new genera created in their paper result from "detailed morphological and molecular studies that will be published elsewhere".

New Genus

Ichthyostomum D.L.Jones, M.A.Clem. et Molloy *The Orchadian* 13(11): 499 (2002)

A monotypic genus confined to New Zealand. The genus takes its name from the Greek words for fish and mouth.

New Combination

***Ichthyostomum pygmaeum* (Sm.) D.L.Jones, M.A.Clem. et Molloy**

≡ *Dendrobium pygmaeum* Sm., in *Rees Cyclop.* 11: sub. *Dendrobium* n.27 (1808)

≡ *Bulbophyllum pygmaeum* (Sm.) Lindl. *Gen. & Sp. Orch.* Pl. 58 (1830)

= *Bulbophyllum ichthyostomum* Colenso, in *T.N.Z.I.* 26, 319 (1894)

Reinstated Genus

Adelopetalum Fitzg., *J.Bot.* 29: 152 (1891)

Jones & Clements provide a series of new combinations but no information beyond 'Australasian' as to the exact distribution of the genus, which extends to New Zealand, Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands. I have been unable to find out the meaning of the generic name.

New Combination

***Adelopetalum tuberculatum* (Colenso) D.L.Jones, M.A.Clem., et Molloy *The Orchadian* 13(11): 498 (2002)**

≡ *Bulbophyllum tuberculatum* Colenso *T.P.N.Z.I.* 16: 336 (1884)

NOTES: Moore (in Moore & Edgar 1970) noted that *A. (Bulbophyllum) tuberculatum* extended to Lord Howe Island. Plants from that island and Norfolk are now considered to be an endemic (Green 1994) species, *A. (Bulbophyllum) argyropum* (Endl.) D.L.Jones et M.A.Clem.

Errata

de Lange (2002) accidentally omitted the following information from the section documenting name changes affecting *Corybas*.

***Corybas* Salisbury Parad. London. (1805), t. 83.**

As redefined by Jones et al. (2002) *Corybas* now comprises some 12 spp distributed in Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea and Indonesia. New Zealand has retained one endemic species.

***Corybas cheesemanii* Hook.f. ex Kirk in *T.N.Z.I.* 3: 180 (1871).**

NOTES: The New Zealand plant was treated by Moore (Moore in Edgar 1970) as conspecific with the Australian *C. aconitiflorus*, the type of the genus.

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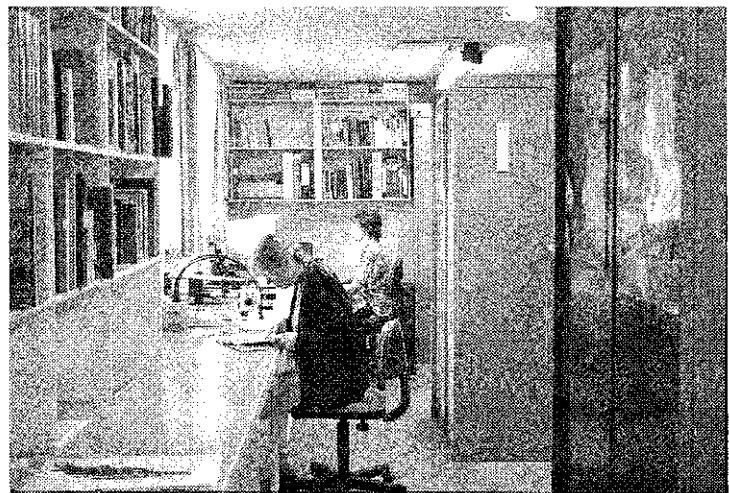
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Herbarium Report

■ **Forest Research Herbarium (NZFRI)**

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Electronic data entry has been completed for the accessioned vascular plant specimens held in the Forest Research Herbarium at Rotorua. The database will improve future usefulness of the Herbarium. Now that the label information of just over 23,000 specimens is stored on the computer database and the data carefully checked and corrected, detailed information is readily available. Overall patterns and trends within the collection can be shown, confirming perceived strengths. A brief history of the herbarium and what it contains is provided.



History and development

In the late 1940s the research centre at Whakarewarewa, Rotorua began as the Forest Experiment Station with a handful of staff in temporary accommodation. It was a small part of a large government department, the State Forest Service.

The herbarium started at the time of the National Forest Survey, a vast survey of New Zealand's indigenous forest for merchantable timber resources, begun in 1946 and taking 10 years to complete (Masters *et al.* 1957, Kininmonth 1997). Plant samples were brought in to the staff at Rotorua for identification and to help form the nucleus of the herbarium (Kath Pullar nee Bibby, John Nicholls, Priestley Thomson, pers. comm.). Collectors at this time included Priestley (A.P.) Thomson and Malcolm (M.J.) Conway, (each later Director General of Forests), Jack Henry (later of New Zealand Forest Products Ltd.), Ken (K.W.) Allison (author of "The Mosses of New Zealand" and "The Liverworts of New Zealand") and Jack Holloway (later Director of the Forest & Range Experiment Station at Rangiora). A fascinating and very readable book has recently been published (Millen 2000), compiled from memories of the experiences of those who took part in the Survey. A considerable amount of botanical information was collected and the plot sheets now form a useful data-set held by Landcare Research.

Mick (A.C.) Forbes, a State Forest Service botanist, set up the herbarium which he managed together with the library in addition to running botany and tree identification courses for the Forestry Training Centre (Klitscher 1997). When Kath Bibby arrived in 1949 to work in the herbarium, the specimens were in piles around the room (pers. comm.). By March 1950 the herbarium was reported as having "3,200 specimens well mounted, recorded and indexed" (NZFS 1950). Kath established careful specimen records and collected many specimens to build up the collection, setting it up well for the future.

From 1956 to 1966 the New Zealand Forest Service carried out a second major survey of the indigenous forests, the Ecological Survey. It was concerned with mapping and describing forest types based on ecological characteristics and led to the production in the following years of the New Zealand Forest Service Forest Class and Forest Type Maps. These detailed forest classification maps with associated forest descriptions were prepared by John Nicholls and Dudley Franklin. After the survey the associated plant reference collection was incorporated into the herbarium at Rotorua.

Study of particular conifer groups prevailed during the 1950s and early 1960s, and herbarium growth was slow, with emphasis on exotic species (NZFS 1958). Research interest in selection of potential new plantation species for New Zealand to replace the rapidly decreasing resource of indigenous timber, resulted in a trip to Mexico by Hugo (H. V.) Hinds and Egon Larsen in 1959-60 to collect seeds of the Mexican pines (Hinds & Larsen 1961). Voucher specimens were collected and later added to the herbarium.

In 1966 Barbara Knowles instigated revival of the herbarium, which had gradually fallen into disuse after Kath Bibby's departure, and had been put into storage. Then followed extensive collection of specimens from parks, gardens and forests throughout New Zealand, particularly by Barbara, as part of an effort to record exotic tree species present.

Eucalypts featured prominently in collections from the mid 1950s onwards, and include specimens from early plantings on farms and plantations sampled by Harry Bunn, and the valuable record of extensive collecting trips to Australia by Mike Wilcox in 1981 and 1986 (Wilcox, M. D. 1982). Chris Ecroyd added to these with eucalypts from Western Australian visits in 1994 and 1996.

During the 1970s and 1980s emphasis on ecological studies and the location in Rotorua of ecologists and botanists from government departments such as Botany Division, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) led to vouchering of many records in the herbarium, particularly from the central North Island. These records included well preserved plant fragments from a "buried forest" at Pureora which date back eighteen hundred years to the time of the last Taupo volcanic eruption (Clarkson *et al.* 1992). Some more recent vouchers for Protected Natural Area surveys from the central North Island and the East Coast are incorporated as are records from a current project on biodiversity in plantation forests at several North Island and South Island sites.

Specimens predating the NZFRI herbarium have been acquired from gifts and exchanges of specimens. These include some eucalypts from various private collections dating from the early 1900s, and the earliest collected specimen, *Potamogeton ochreatus*, an exchange duplicate collected by H. Carse in 1899 from the Waikato River. Private collections gifted from former forestry students including Mike Wilcox, John Hobbs, Dudley Franklin, Bob Fenton, and Tony Haslett were valuable additions.

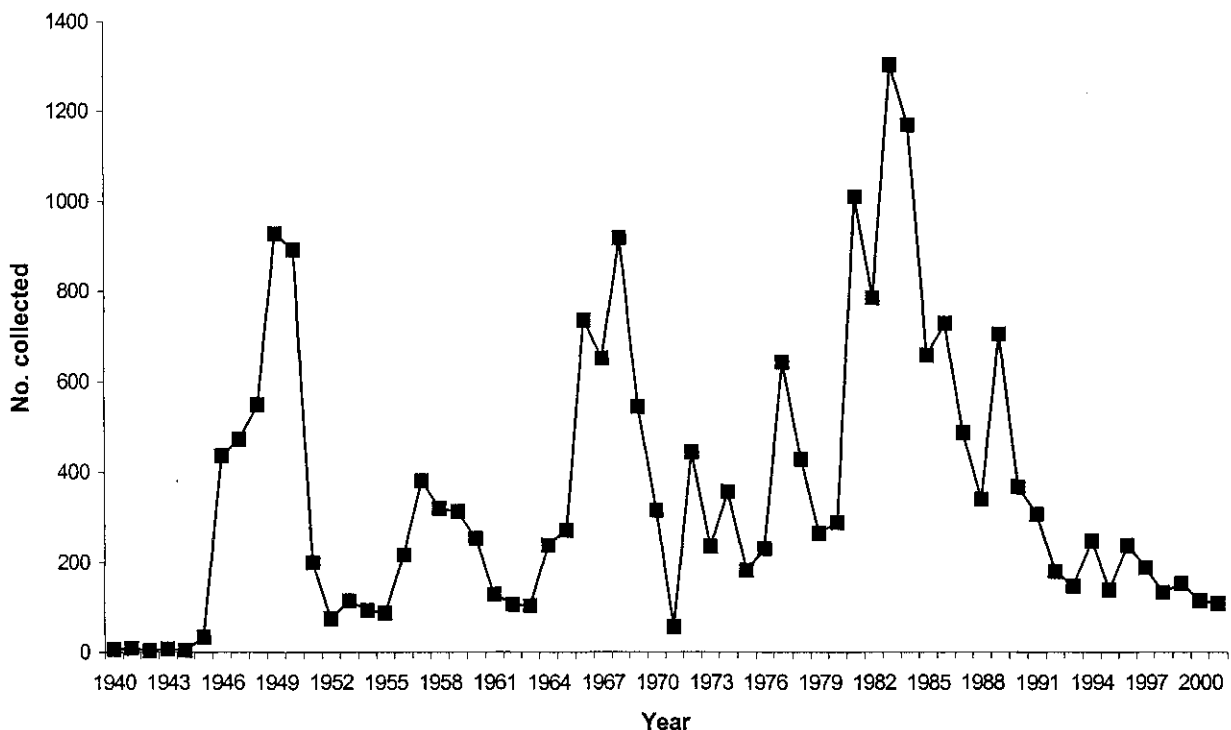
Small numbers of foreign shrub and tree specimens from beyond Australasia have occasionally been received, often from their natural range, making possible useful comparisons with New Zealand-grown material. Pacific Island visits by staff members created opportunities to make collections of forest species from Vanuatu, Samoa and Fiji.

The herbarium has often been involved in host identification for pests and diseases recorded in forest and border surveillance programmes. The hosts added from this work include garden plants as well as plantation forest trees and adventive species.

It is interesting that collecting of specimens has not occurred at a steady rate, but rather has taken place in three main waves (see Figure 1). The first related to the National Forest Survey; the second in the 1960s included the Ecological Survey and collection of exotic tree species from throughout New Zealand; and the third was in the 1970s - 1980s when several botanists, including Bruce Clarkson, Beverley Clarkson, Willie Shaw, Sarah Beadel, and Chris Ecroyd, were recording aspects of the central North Island vegetation, the Rotorua Botanical Society was formed, and vouchers were gathered for the Rotorua Lakes Ecological District species list (Ecroyd *et al.* 1990).

Periods of low activity are also evident. It is interesting that specimens collected during the 1950s and early 1960s are mostly from private student collections, gifted to the herbarium in later years. The specimens accessioned during that era are mainly from Martin Bannister's cypress research together with Harry Bunn's eucalypt collection. The reduced activity in recent years correlates with formation of Crown Research Institutes and the associated transfer of Landcare Research botanists (formerly of Botany Division) to Hamilton.

Figure 1. Specimen collection by year from 1940 - 2001



Collectors

Major collectors of accessioned specimens held in this herbarium include Chris Ecroyd (3956 specimens), Mike Wilcox (2147), Barbara Knowles (1502), Sarah Beadel and Willie Shaw (1263), Tony Beveridge (736), John Hobbs (637), Bruce and Beverley Clarkson (832) and Kath Bibby (553).

Herbarium Personnel

There have been only six people in charge of the herbarium in its 55 years of operation:

A C (Mick) Forbes	1946 - 1949
Kath Bibby	1949 - 1953
Martin Bannister	1953 - 1965
Barbara Knowles (nee Turner)	1966 - 1971
Dianne O'Donnell	1972 - 1973
Chris Ecroyd	1974 -

Barbara Knowles continued her association part-time with the herbarium, apart from a few breaks, until 2000. From time to time other staff have assisted with mounting specimens. In 1991 the electronic database was set up by Barry Spring-Rice, and just three students helped enter the backlog of data over seven summer vacations.

Name Changes of the Research Institute

From the initial "Forest Experiment Station" of the State Forest Service, the name was changed in 1949 to the Forest Research Institute (FRI), part of the New Zealand Forest Service. In 1987 the New Zealand Forest Service was disestablished and FRI became part of the Ministry of Forestry, then in 1992 it was changed to New Zealand Forest Research Institute Limited, a separate Crown Research Institute with changed management objectives. The trade name *Forest Research* was introduced and replaced "FRI" in 1998, and consequently the former "FRI Herbarium" has updated to "Forest Research Herbarium". Although its name has changed with the recent re-branding of the organisation, its internationally assigned acronym remains NZFRI.

Composition of the collection

Overall, the collection emphasis is on records significant to plantation and indigenous forestry in New Zealand, but there is a significant component of records from other New Zealand vegetation types as well, particularly from the central North Island, and an increasing number of ornamental trees and shrubs. Tree species, especially conifers and eucalypts, occupy a large part of the collection. Of the 2770 conifer specimens approximately 750 (27%) are pines. There are over 2800 eucalypt (*sens. lat.*) specimens, representing about 360 species, providing a good coverage of cultivated species in this large genus. Eucalypts and conifers together comprise approximately 24% of the collection.

The collection is almost exclusively of vascular plants, although there are small numbers of bryophytes and lichens and a few freshwater algae. The fungal collection, NZFRI-M, is housed and managed separately under Geoff Ridley, forest mycologist.

Table 1. Specimens in each major plant group as at October 2001

<u>Group</u>	<u>No. of specimens</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Dicotyledons	14698	64
Monocotyledons	2998	13
Gymnosperms	2771	12
Pteridophytes	1903	8
Bryophytes	483	2
Lichens & Algae	220	1
Total	<u>23073</u>	<u>100</u>

Specimen Origins

About 70% (16196) of the collection is from the North Island of New Zealand and 18% (4038) from the South Island, with the rest being from off-shore islands (1.5%) or foreign collections (Table 2).

Table 2. Collection by country of origin as at October 2001

<u>Origin</u>	<u>No. of specimens</u>	<u>% of total</u>
New Zealand	20604	89.3
Australia	1317	5.7
Pacific Islands (especially Vanuatu)	660	2.9
North America (USA & Mexico)	275	1.2
South America (Chile)	58	>0.2
Europe	83	<0.4
Asia	23	<0.1
Africa	13	<0.1
Unspecified (probably N.Z.)	40	<0.2

Although New Zealand specimen locations range throughout the country, the greatest number of collections have been made from the Auckland, Bay of Plenty, Volcanic Plateau and Urewera regions. Exchanges, particularly with Auckland Museum Herbarium (AK), Auckland University Herbarium (AKU) and Landcare Research Herbarium (CHR), have helped broaden the range of species held, and given valuable strengths in records from the northern part of New Zealand, especially Auckland, and from the South Island, particularly the eastern side.

Acknowledgements

The authors appreciated reminiscent conversations with several former staff members including Kath Pullar nee Bibby, John Miller and Priestley Thomson. They are also grateful to John Nicholls and Barbara Knowles for comments on and contributions to the manuscript.

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BIOGRAPHY/BIBLIOGRAPHY

- **Biographical Notes (47) : Charles Traill (1826–1891); Walter Traill (1850–1924); and Arthur William Traill (1852–1936)**
- E. J. Godley, Research Associate, Landcare Research, PO Box 69 Lincoln.

These three brothers Traill played a major part in the early biological exploration of Stewart Island. They not only made new discoveries, but welcomed, advised, and guided the visiting naturalists of those early days. They were Orcadians, three of the several children born to William Traill (1797–1858) of Westness and Woodwick, Orkney. Charles's mother was Harriet Sarle, William's first wife, and Walter and Arthur William were sons of William's second wife, Henrietta Moodie Heddle. This and other information about the Traill family has been obtained from the several publications by Sheila

(Traill) Natusch (e.g. 1–3) who is the grand-daughter of Arthur William Traill and daughter of the late Roy Traill (1892–1989) of Stewart Island.

Charles Traill (1826–1891)

Charles was born on Rousay, one of the Orkney Islands, on 13 November 1826. He was educated locally and then spent 2 years at the University of Edinburgh before being apprenticed to a lawyer. In 1849 he went to Australia, spending a year on sheep runs, and then went to the Californian gold diggings for 3 years before returning to Orkney. By 1856 he had come to New Zealand and was a partner in a mercantile firm (Traill, Roxby & Co.) in Oamaru.

Charles was an ardent conchologist, an interest shared with his eldest brother, Dr William Traill of Woodwick, and at the 1865 Colonial Exhibition in Dunedin he was awarded an Exhibition Medal for “zealous services to New Zealand conchology”. This interest led to an acquaintance with James Hector, and on 25 May, 1869, Charles sent Hector the results of his observations on fossil molluscs near Oamaru. Extracts from this letter were published as *On the Tertiary Series of Oamaru and Moeraki (TNZI 2, 1870)* by Charles Traill.

Charles seems to have been searching for another place to live in and work, for in 1866–67 he reconnoitred the Chatham Islands where he was helped by F.A.D. Cox. However, while dredging in Foveaux Strait he had been attracted to Stewart Island and after he and the Danish-born Henrietta Jessie Bucholz were married on 27 April, 1871, he settled on the little island of Ulva (originally called Coupar’s Island) just inside the entrance to Paterson Inlet. Here he opened a store selling provisions and nautical gear, which he replenished from Bluff in his cutter *Ulva*. In 1872, when a Post Office for Stewart Island was opened on Ulva, he was appointed postmaster.



Charles Traill taken during the 'sixties'

Important visitors were:

- 1875 (early Jan): Charles and Jessie were visited by G.M. Thomson, science master at Otago Boys’ High School, and his friend Robert Paulin, surveyor and civil engineer, of Dunedin. They were transported by Walter Traill in his cutter *Rosa* as described below. Note that McKerchar (4) erroneously states that the visit was to observe the Transit of Venus and that Thomson’s companion was Donald Petrie.
- 1875 (late Jan): The transit of the planet Venus across the disc of the sun on 5 December, 1874 had been eagerly awaited by scientists since 1769. By timing the transit they could estimate the distance between earth and sun. This event brought a French naturalist to Ulva. Dr Henri Filhol (1843–1902), then of the French Ministry of Public Instruction, was surgeon, biologist, and geologists to the French Transit of Venus Expedition which spent from September to December 1874 on Campbell Island, and arrived back at Port Chalmers on 30 December. In Dunedin Filhol stayed with F.R. Chapman and worked in Hutton’s laboratory (5). He had been instructed to visit Stewart Island and there (probably in late January 1875) he studied the marine fauna on the north-east coast and wrote (translation S. Natusch): “I put up at the home of Monsieur [Charles] Traill at Cupfer Island. This knowledgeable and able naturalist, who received me most cordially, was ready and willing to help me, time and time again, in my researches; and to point out those places which he himself has found most productive during numerous dredgings...” (3).
- 1875 (27 August): On this day Jessie Traill died, with only Charles to help her and bury her, and with her daughter Ellen aged only three. Paulin recalled from his January visit that “Mrs Traill, a pleasant, intellectual lady, gave us a hearty welcome and was so untiring in her efforts to

promote our comfort that we almost felt ashamed at the trouble and inconvenience to which we were putting her." (6).

- 1878 (Jan): G.M. Thomson returned to the island, accompanied by Donald Petrie, Senior Inspector of Schools for the Otago Education Board. The only collecting locality given by Hamlin (7) is "Frazer Peaks—Port Pegasus, Stewart Island" an isolated southern area only accessible by sea.
- 1880 (Jan): Thomson and Petrie made their second visit (8). Collecting localities were: "Glory Cove, Paterson's Inlet; Port Pegasus; (Mason's Bay?)"(7) Cockayne (9) wrote of this visit: "in a small sailing craft with Mr W. Joss of the Neck as captain, they explored Port Pegasus and Paterson Inlet, dredging in their waters or plant collecting in the lower country". Whether Joss took the naturalists to Port Pegasus in 1878 or whether Cockayne is confusing two expeditions is hard to say. In any case we could note that Charles Traill and Rosa were not used, as they were in 1875. (And also recall that a W. Joss of Stewart Island discovered a tree-fern in Norman's Inlet, Auckland Island in 1903.
- 1882 (Jan–Feb): During his visit to Stewart and Herekopere Islands, Kirk was on Ulva on 6 and 23 January and 6 February (10).
- 1882 (24 Nov): On this day Kirk answered enquiries from Charles Traill about Stewart Island plants, mainly ferns (Kirk was then Lecturer in Natural Science at Lincoln Agricultural College). He first identifies *Pimelea longifolia*, "a small-leaved form" and pukatea. He then gives a list of Stewart Island ferns "from memory", and writes: "Thompson's (*sic*) book [*The Ferns and Fern Allies of New Zealand* by G.M. Thomson, 1882] would be useful as he gives more of the latest corrections in nomenclature. If you have a copy of *Handbook of NZ Flora* I can send you the fern additions." (11).

Two other matters concerning ferns could be mentioned here. Charles possessed a pamphlet entitled *Handbook of the Ferns of New Zealand chiefly compiled from Dr Hooker's "Flora Novae Zealandiae", Sir Wm J. Hooker's "Species Filicum", etc.* Price two shillings and sixpence, proceeds to be devoted to the fund for defraying the expenses incurred in the erection of St Mary's Church, Parnell, Auckland, John Varty, Queen Street, 1861 (11); this could be the first Flora published in New Zealand. And Kirk's paper on Stewart Island ferns (12) describes in considerable detail a natural fernery in a deep ravine on Ulva.

- 1883–84 (Dec–Jan): During Kirk's second visit to Stewart Island he collected on Ulva on 14–15 December and 3 January (10). He was also guided up Mt. Anglem by Arthur Traill as I will describe later.

When reporting on his two visits to Stewart Island (13) Kirk wrote "Mr Charles Traill has done a large amount of good work in the investigation of the fauna and flora of the island; I am specially indebted to him for dried specimens of about 200 species of flowering plants and ferns, accompanied in many cases by valuable notes on their habits and distribution, as well as the native names in use on Stewart Island." In Kirk's *Forest Flora of New Zealand* (1889) Charles Traill is one of seven specially mentioned for "supplying recent specimens or special information during the progress of this work"; and the Stewart Island native names are again acknowledged.

- 1886 (Nov): In this month Robert Paulin returned to Stewart Island and Ulva. On 6 November he and four others left Bluff on a prospecting expedition to the West Coast Sounds. They had hired the *Rosa*, Walter Traill's old cutter, which had transported Paulin and Thomson to Stewart Island in January 1875, but was now under new ownership. On their first night they anchored in Horseshoe Bay on Stewart Island. Here and in neighbouring bays they waited until 20 November for favourable weather to take them to Puysegur Point and points north on the mainland. On 16 November Paulin and some companions walked over from Halfmoon Bay to Paterson's Inlet and pulled in a whale boat to Ulva. Paulin found Charles "in his store, tall, thin, bent, and grey; his intellectual face worn and weary-looking. He remembered me quite well, and after selling us a few things we required, including a pair of sculls for the dingy, he asked us to take a walk through his little kingdom." Paulin has left a valuable description of Charles's plantings — fruit trees, flowering shrubs, and other specimens from many lands. He also saw "a fine collection of shells and curios." Paulin also notes that "Mr Traill's

daughter, at the time of our trip, was living on the mainland for her education, so that he was all alone." (6)

Stewart Island was, of course, a rendezvous for whalers, and Charles had a great interest in the far south. In 1887 appeared his far-sighted paper on *Economic Antarctic Exploration (TNZI 19)* which even suggested tourist visits to Antarctica. He also contributed the Stewart Island section to *Southland : a guide to its resources, industries, and scenery by a traveller*, which appeared c. 1888. The Stewart Island section was published separately. Charles died on 26 November 1891, at age 65, and was buried on Ulva beside his wife. Paulin called him "a gentleman of considerable scientific acquirements" and "the only honest storekeeper I ever met in the colonies."

Walter Traill 1850–1924

Walter Traill, half-brother of Charles and brother of Arthur, was born on Rousay on 22 December 1850. His father died in 1858, his mother in 1861, and he was brought up by an elder half-sister and his eldest half-brother, Dr William Traill, at St Andrews, just north of Edinburgh. Here he attended Madras College. His obituary states: "early in life he answered the call of the sea, and for three years was occupied as a sailor in the East India trade. In 1870 he left Glasgow as third officer of the ship "*Dhollerah*" for New Zealand." A family record, however, states: "emigrated to N.Z. 1872."(14)

In 1873 at Stewart Island, Walter built the cutter *Rosa*, which he used for sealing and fishing and in which he transported G.M. Thomson and Robert Paulin during their visit in January 1875. Thomson and Paulin left Dunedin on 1 January 1875, arriving next morning at Bluff where they "arranged with Walter Traill to take us over to Stewart Island in his cutter, the *Rosa*." They also collected plants on Bluff Hill. (Traill was probably at Bluff because of a regatta at Grahamstown). Leaving Bluff on 5 January (midnight) they reached Halfmoon Bay next morning (c. 6 a.m.) and then sailed to Ulva where they "took up quarters for more than a week" and were "most hospitably entertained by Mr C. Traill" (15,16). Paulin's recollections of Mrs Traill are given above. After dredging etc. around Paterson's Inlet Thomson and Paulin embarked on the *Rosa* for the Snares to where Walter Traill was taking 13 Maori sealers. But Thomson was disappointed in his hopes of "obtaining specimens of the flora." On the first attempt bad weather forced the *Rosa* to turn back (4) and on the second they were unable to land, "the sealing party being put off in their whale boat, while the cutter was headed off again to Stewart's Island as fast as possible to avoid the rough weather which was impending." However, it is an ill wind etc.—to coin a phrase—because when the *Rosa* sheltered in Wilson Bay at the south of Stewart island Thomson discovered a single specimen of *Myrsine chathamica* hitherto unknown outside the Chathams (16).

Walter's obituarist (17) states that "he remained in New Zealand for 10 years, and in 1850 (sic) he left for Sydney where he obtained his first mate's certificate." (this is obviously a misprint for 1880). From Sydney Walter visited China (mate on a river steamer), British Columbia, and America.

Cockayne (9) states that in the early "nineties" Kirk explored the Pegasus district, "where, accompanied by Mr Walter Traill, he reached the summit of Smith's Lookout and the highest of the Frazer Peaks." Presumably Walter supplied the sea transport as well as help on land. However, this expedition was in January 1887 (10) and was probably soon after Walter's return home (he is not in the 1887 Electoral Roll but reappears in 1890).

Walter then lived with Charles on Ulva, and after Charles's death in 1891 took over the post office and store. He supplied rainfall figures for 1899–1909 on Ulva for Cockayne's botanical survey of Stewart Island (1909), and in 1917 published his *Effects of the snowstorm of the 6th September, 1916, on the Vegetation of Stewart Island. (TNZI 49)*. Although Walter helped botanists, his main assistance was to zoologists, from whale skeletons to novel beetles and opilionids. Walter and his whale dissecting have been well described by Mary Hall from a pre-1914 visit to Ulva (18).

For his last 2 years Walter left Ulva for Horseshoe Bay, near Halfmoon Bay, where he was looked after by Sophie Walschläger; but, after a stroke, his last weeks were spent in the Southland Hospital where he died on 8 November 1924 at the age of 73. He is buried in the East Road Cemetery, Invercargill (19).

Arthur Traill (1852–1936)

Arthur Traill, half-brother of Charles and brother of Walter, was born on Rousay on 24 November 1852, and had the same upbringing and education as Walter. He came to New Zealand as an apprentice seaman on the *Langstone*. This has not been accurately dated but a family record states "emigrated to NZ 1873." (14). Settling at Stewart Island he bought the cutter *Nightingale* and went oystering in Foveaux Strait with his partner T. Leask. In May 1875, he was appointed by the Native Department to be the first teacher at the Native School which was situated at The Neck, the southern head of Paterson Inlet. He was later helped with teaching by his wife Gretchen, daughter of the German missionary, J.F.H. Wohlers of Ruapuke Island whom he married on 1 January 1878. They had one daughter and seven sons. One of Arthur's self-imposed tasks as described by Natusch (1) was to row "every possible Sunday (sailing if the wind was right)" to Halfmoon Bay to provide a church service.

During his first two visits to Stewart Island, Thomas Kirk not only made friends with Charles Traill on Ulva, but also with Arthur at The Neck (Walter, of course, was overseas). In 1882 Kirk collected at the "Old Neck" on 19 and 20 January (10); and in the 1883–84 visit Hamlin (10) includes the following during December 1883: "26th The Neck; 27th, 28th Mt Anglem; 31st The Neck." Kirk was taken to near the summit of Mt Anglem, the highest peak on Stewart Island (890 m) by Arthur Traill and three others. On the first night they camped near the manuka zone. Next day, as they got higher the ascent was impeded by dense subalpine scrub and atrocious weather. Kirk described "a dense snowstorm, which later on was varied by fierce blasts of sleet and hail, so that hands and face were stung almost past endurance, and the use of notebook and pencil became impossible for the rest of the day." Although Kirk continued collecting he only reached the moraine below the final peak, while Traill and von Tunzelman reached the summit (the first to do so) and collected there. The descent began late by a different and difficult route and they had to sleep out (9, 13, 20). Note that Cockayne is incorrect in saying that von Tunzelman was "then schoolmaster at the Neck." He did not teach there until 1894–98 (21). Arthur helped Kirk with the plants of Stewart Island (see eponymy) but Kirk also wrote: "Mr and Mrs A.W. Traill have most kindly formed for me a copious collection of the plants of Ruapuke Island, numbering about 140 species, several of which have not been observed on Stewart Island proper." (13) One of the latter would have been "*Azolla rubra* Ruapuke Is. A.W.T." in Kirk's fern list (12).

In 1884 Arthur was appointed a JP. In 1885–86 he took sick leave (19) and in 1887 he retired from teaching due to ill health. The family then moved across to Ringaringa which is near the northern head of Paterson Inlet and about 2 miles from Halfmoon Bay. From 1888 to 1902 Arthur held Run 425, some 900 acres of low-carrying land near the mouth of the Rakeahua River (22). In 1904–05 he was Chairman of the Stewart Island County Council (19).

In later life Arthur and Gretchen moved from the family home at Ringaringa to "Woodwick" in nearby Leask's Bay where they had a splendid garden and greenhouse (19). After Gretchen's death Arthur was looked after by daughters or sons either in Invercargill or at Ringaringa; and at Ringaringa he died on 3 December 1936, aged 84. He is buried there on the Traill-Wohlers family plot (19).

Eponymy

- 1884 *Aciphylla traillii* "Hab. Near the summit of Mount Anglem, Stewart Island, 2800 to 3200 feet. I have named this distinct little species in compliment to Mr A.W. Traill, who accompanied me during the ascent, and to whom I am indebted for valuable assistance in elucidating the *Flora of Stewart Island*." T. Kirk, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* 16: 371.
- 1884 *Olearia traillii* "Hab. In places near the sea, Stewart Island; also on Puysegur Point, South Island. I have great pleasure in dedicating this fine plant to my old and valued friend, Mr C. Traill, who has done so much towards extending our knowledge of the natural history and botany of Stewart Island." T. Kirk, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* 16: 372.
- 1884 *Myosotis antarctica* subsp. *traillii*. "Hab. Sandy places on the west coast of Stewart Island." T. Kirk, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* 16: 373. There is no citation.
- 1899 *Cotula traillii* "Stewart Island : often in blown sand"
T. Kirk, *Students' Flora*. 324. There is no citation.

Acknowledgements

This note could not have been written without Sheila Natusch's writings about the Traill family and without her answers to my many questions. I am also very grateful to David Galloway (Dunedin) for information on Robert Paulin and for lending me Paulin's rare book on the wild West Coast. Beth Bain (Dunedin) gave valuable help with G.M. Thomson, and the Dunedin Naturalists Field Club; and at Landcare Research (Lincoln) Ruth Lewis helped with searches and Wendy Weller's typing got me to the Editor on time.

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(1) Sheila Natusch 1991: *Roy Traill of Stewart Island*. Nestegg Books; (2) *idem* 1996: *The natural world of the Traills. ibid*; (3) *idem* 1999: *A naturalist and a gentleman, Charles Traill of Ulva 1826–1891. ibid*; (4) Barbara McKerchar 1991: *Transplanted Scots. The Thomson Story*. Barbara McKerchar, 25C Clifton Street, Invercargill; (5) E.J. Godley 1970: Botany of the Southern Zone. Exploration, 1847–1891. *Tuatara* 18: 49–93; (6) Robert Paulin 1889: *The wild west coast of New Zealand. A summer cruise in the Rosa*. London, Thorburn & Co.; (7) B.G. Hamlin 1958: Itinerary of Donald Petrie's botanical expeditions, with a bibliography of Petrie's botanical papers. *Rec. Dom. Mus.* 3: 89–99; (8) D. Petrie 1881: A visit to Stewart Island, with notes on its flora. *TNZI* 13: 323–332; (9) L. Cockayne 1909: Report on a botanical survey of Stewart Island. Wellington, Government Printer; (10) B.G. Hamlin 1965: Itinerary of Thomas Kirk's botanical expeditions. *Rec. Dom. Mus.* 5: 93–100; (11) item loaned by S. Natusch; (12) T. Kirk 1885: On the ferns and fern allies of Stewart Island. *TNZI* 17: 228–234; (13) T. Kirk 1885: On the flowering plants of Stewart Island. *TNZI* 17: 213–228; (14) Annotations in Wm H. Traill's *Trails of Westness and Woodwick*; (15) extracts from G.M. Thomson's notebooks; (16) G.M. Thomson 1875: A trip to Stewart's Island. *Dunedin Naturalists Field Club Report for 1874–75*. Appendix 16–19; (17) Obituary. Mr Walter Traill. *Southland Times*. Nov. 1924; (18) Mary Hall 1914: *A woman in the Antipodes*. Methven; (19) pers. comm. S. Natusch; (20) John Hall-Jones 1994: *Stewart Island explored*. Invercargill, Craig Printing Co. Ltd; (21) Olga Sansom 1970: *The Stewart Islanders. One hundred years of schooling*. Reed; (22) Basil Howard 1940: *Rakiura: a history of Stewart Island, New Zealand*. Reed.

■ The publication date of Thomas Kirk's '*The Students' Flora of New Zealand and the Outlying Islands.*'

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(I wrote the following note when I was Australian Botanical Liaison Officer in 1991/1992 at Kew. Over the years I've been looking at Brachyscome and was checking some NZ literature, including Kirk's flora, at Kew when I realized that one of their copies of the flora is composed of the sheets submitted to Hooker. I never did check for any Hooker, Kirk and Hector correspondence that may exist that would shed light on the question of just when Hooker received pp. 1–312 of the flora.)

Thomas Kirk died on 8 March 1898, and sometime after his incomplete book *The students' flora of New Zealand and the outlying islands* (subsequently abbreviated as *Stud. fl. New Zealand*) was published. The publication date of this work, in which Kirk first published about 50 species and 70 subspecific entities, is always cited as 1899 (e.g. Moore 1961, Moore 1973, Stafleu & Cowan 1979, Webb *et al.* 1988). This is in accordance with the anonymous "Introductory notice" to the work which concludes, "Education Department, Wellington, 10 April 1899". In reviewing the work Britten (1900) noted this date and added "but the book was not received in London until the beginning of October [1899]". Cockayne (1899), in a publication which was read before the Philosophical Institute on 7 Sept. 1898 and 22 Feb. 1899, noted in a discussion of *Carmichaelia* seedlings that "it must be a matter of doubt what plant was meant by Kirk as *C. robusta* [Kirk 1897] without access to his unpublished work, and to his herbarium." Cockayne was presumably referring to Kirk's *Stud. fl. New Zealand* (and not the original place of publication of the name *C. robusta*). This also supports the notion that the latter work was not published until about mid-1899.

However, in the 1898 Annual Report of the New Zealand Institute (Anon. 1899) the following was recorded:

"The portion of the work that was in print at the time of [Kirk's] death covers descriptions of the flowering-plants as far as the end of the natural order Compositae ... These sheets, containing 363 pages, have been submitted to Sir Joseph Hooker for perusal and comment, and it is hoped that satisfactory arrangements will be made for completing the work. In the meantime it is

proposed that Mr. Kirk's portion should at once be published under the superintendence of his son ..."

That Hooker received the printed work in 1898 is confirmed by a letter at the start of a copy of the work at Kew. Addressed to Hooker, it simply states:

"Sir James Hector wishes me to send you these sheets. This completes the work done by the late Mr. Kirk towards the new Flora of N.Z."

This is followed by an illegible signature and the date "9.6.98". Immediately below this, in an unknown hand, it is recorded that pp. 313–363 were received on 14 July 1898

The volume containing the letter lacks the title pages and the "Table of contents" and "Introductory notice". It also lacks the glossary and printed index but does have a hand-written index to genera and species, excluding subspecific categories which are included in the 1899 copy. Unlike the 1899 copy pages 361 & 362 are printed on one side only. There can be little doubt that this volume is composed of the original printed sheets obtained by Hooker.

Article 29.1 states that "publication is effected, under this *Code*, only by the distribution of printed matter (through sale, exchange, or gift) to the general public or at least to botanical institutions with libraries accessible to botanists generally." Art. 31 states that "The date of effective publication is the date on which the printed matter became available as defined in Art. 29 and 30. In the absence of proof establishing some other date, the one appearing in the printed matter must be accepted as correct."

The pages received by Hooker were printed and, as they were available to Hooker – and for all we know other botanists at K in 1898 – it may be reasonable to conclude that they were accessible, under Art. 29, to botanists. If so Kirk's *Stud. fl. New Zealand* must be taken to have been published in 1898, with the last part being published on 14 July 1898. Or is the "common sense" approach to take its publication date as 1899? After all, cannot the distribution of the printed pages to Hooker, which were "submitted ... for perusal and comment", be construed as being no different than distributing a manuscript for refereeing purposes? As they were printed pages and as they are identical to the "published" 1899 version, perhaps not. However, as Cockayne's note in regard to *C. robusta* suggests that *Stud. fl. New Zealand* was unavailable to New Zealand botanists before mid-1899, and as I have found no evidence that any of Kirk's names established in *Stud. fl. New Zealand* were in use before 1899, there are equally good reasons to regard the pages received by Hooker to be unpublished.

Fortunately the exercise to establish the publication date seems to be totally academic. I am not aware of any currently accepted names that will be affected should it be considered that Kirk's *Stud. fl. New Zealand* was published in 1898 and not 1899.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

With respect to the recent review of "Seeds of New Zealand gymnosperms and dicotyledons" (Webb & Simpson 2001) by Bal Fader. It has come to my attention that some members of the New Zealand Botanical Community are of the opinion that I was in some way responsible for that review. For the record I was not, and as I know for a fact that there is no such individual working at the Auckland Museum Herbarium (AK) it begs the question of whether the society should condone the further use of pseudonyms in its newsletter.

For the record, I strongly suggest that pseudonyms (and other variants of anonymity) in such a small botanical community as New Zealand (let alone elsewhere) should be avoided. By banning the use of pseudonyms all concerned can then learn what peoples views are (whether they like them or not) through honest and open communication, will act as a deterrent by preventing potentially damaging comments on others works, will enable people to enter into sensible discussion on issues raised, and lastly, it avoids unnecessary speculation as to the author(s) identity(ies).

So I would like it noted by all concerned that I have already entered into email discussion with the Botanical Society Newsletter editor about developing a flat policy of not accepting pseudonyms. The editor has informed me that my email was referred to the New Zealand Botanical Committee whom decided that they would "take the question of pseudonyms to the next AGM. [That] there was definitely a range of opinions within the committee over the subject. So everything is on hold until then. In the meantime, I suppose if I get another article under a pseudonym the whole committee will vote on what to do with it". This is unsatisfactory; as every one knows New Zealand Botanical Society AGM's are at best erratic (we have had 3 or 4 in the last 17 years). So I would suggest that a more sensible response would have been either for the committee to make a decision or for the society to vote on the issue on the same committee nominations form used for the annual postal ballot.

Peter J. de Lange, Science & Research Unit, Department of Conservation, Private Bag 68908, Auckland.

Dear Editor,

Book reviews in the NZBSNL cannot be treated lightly. Although the Newsletter has a relatively small readership, it includes the majority of professional botanists and dedicated amateurs in the country. Book reviews in these pages will be widely read by those likely to purchase the book and will influence opinion as to its merits. It was therefore with some dismay we read the recent review of Seeds of New Zealand Gymnosperms and Dicotyledons (Webb and Simpson 2001) by an anonymous reviewer who called himself "Bal Fader". Since we had a long association with this book, i.e. the research was part of Landcare Research's Biosystematics of New Zealand Plants programme and Colin Webb is a Research Associate at Landcare Research, we are writing this letter to clarify a number of points.

Glowing reviews of every book would be of little use to readers, and honest disagreement about a book's merit can be expected from time to time. What is not acceptable is a litany of carping, nit-picking points under a pseudonymous authorship, attributed to a non-existent department of a key scientific establishment, and enlisting, for good measure, a fictitious technician. What is expected is a straight forward appraisal, by someone well-qualified to judge, of the book's merits, problems and overall value. In this, the "Bal Fader" review largely fails.

Although many will know by now who "Bal Fader" actually is, there will be those who don't, and with time one can expect that this "local knowledge" will disappear. That some observations and comments made by "Bal Fader" may get into the literature is unfortunate, especially as some of them are either wrong or irrelevant.

As all those who have published a technical book know, error is inevitable. It is not possible to meet any reasonable publication time-table and to get every detail right. One can only hope that such errors or omissions are largely minor or of little consequence. It might therefore seem useful for a reviewer to provide a detailed list of all errors and omissions noted to guide the reader and assist the author. However, a long, unsorted list of detailed errors effectively undercuts any positive comments and thus misleads a potential purchaser as to the book's value. And, in many cases, whether a statement is an error or not is, in fact, often a disguised opinion of the reviewer. Indeed, in the "Bal Fader" review the bulk of the "helpful" comments proffered are either misguided or impractical, and we briefly cover some of the more contentious below.

- 1 As anyone who has published a book knows, material published after a certain cut-off date cannot be included if the work of getting the book out is to proceed. It is surprising how often reviewers miss this basic point, and this anonymous reviewer is no exception.
- 2 Stereo-pair photography was simply out of the question, for two reasons. First cost, and the doubling of the number plates; second, users are unaccustomed to it and unlikely to benefit.
- 3 We fail to see how naming colours in a "Latinized" way would assist the reader.
- 4 The full index provided in the Atlas will allow those readers unaware (or unable to deduce) that *Nothofagus* is treated in Nothofagaceae to find this genus.
- 5 The Atlas's reference to Moore and Irwin (1978) is in fact to their having "illustrated fruits and seeds in section for many NZ genera", which they do — whereas Bentham and Hooker do not.
- 6 Stearn's "Botanical Latin", while a classic botanical text, does not give a full treatment of testa patterns. A much more helpful treatment is provided by Werker's 1997 "Seed Anatomy", the terminology in which is followed in the Atlas.
- 7 Seeds are in fact described in three dimensions in the Atlas, as plane objects and in section. Latinized terms for complex three dimensional shapes would not have made the text accessible for most users.
- 8 Gardner's 1997 description of the seed of *Macropiper melchior* as having more angles than was the case in the material examined for that Atlas is already referred to in the Atlas text.
- 9 Bal Fader should have examined Head's (1990) discussion of the fruits of Thymelaeaceae more closely. Head rejects the work of those who describe the pitted envelope as an endocarp, accepts that of those who recognised this layer as one of the seed coats, and in his description accepts the structure as a seed as does the Atlas.

Matt McGlone and Ilse Breitwieser, Landcare Research, PO Box 69, Lincoln 8152.

PUBLICATIONS

Journal Received

New Zealand Native Orchid Group Journal No. 84 – September 2002
Edited by Ian St George [ISSN 1170-4543]

One original paper is in this issue: Carlos A. Lehnebach – Pollination ecology of New Zealand orchids.

CORRIGENDUM

I apologize for the spelling errors in the Wellington Botanical Society News on p 8. For those who wish to correct their copies please change *Syzgium* to *Syzygium*, keikei to kiekie and *Leptocphylla* to *Leptocophylla*. **Editor**

▪ Tramping Girls Of Auckland

The following embodies a southern visitor's impressions formed on a walking tour of our West Coast during the Labour Day weekend:

The heavens lifted up their gates and opened all their sluices,
When I went forth to wander with an Olive and two Lucies;
Rain-laden westerlies blew fierce and roared among the treeses,
A lot they cared, those Amazons, those little Herculese!

For these were heroines of fame, not skilled in arts cosmetic,
Not fussy about hygiene, or fads, or dietetic.
While other girls devote their days to tennis, tea and scandal,
They brave the pigs and cattle round the steeps of Coromandel.

They've couched upon the cold, cold ground, and in the forest bedded,
In frost and fog and sleet and snow, in places drear and dreaded;
And as for frills and furbelows, I'm sure they had not got any,
But they instead are deeply read in 'ologies and botany.

Although beneath their little belts a dreadful aching void is,
They trouble not if they can find Corokia buddleoides.
From their glib tongues the awesome names come trooping with decorum,
Mahrattia, Blechnum, Agathis, Panax and Pittosporum.

They are not ignorant of Scott, of Dickens and of Thackeray,
But better versed in mazy ways across the wild Waitakere;
Perhaps they're not exactly strong in Gibbon, Burke and Johnson,
But know the way to anywhere from Henderson or Swanson.

They scurry down the slippery slopes, their scanty "duds" defiling,
They trip, they slip, they slide, they fall, and always come up smiling;
Regardless of abrasions dire, contusions, cuts and rigours,
When they see a hill before them they fly at it like tigers.

To ragged, ink-black cliffs we came with thunder at their bases,
Where leaping breakers cream and crash in foam against their faces.
We looked on leagues of leaden sea that fleet white horses fly on,
The Gap, the Nun, the Blowhole, the beaches and the Lion.

Three days we tramped the lonesome hills by wicked ways and miry.
They little recked of mud and slush, their spirits are so fiery;
What comrades these for gloomy days, with boisterous gales and rainy,
So brisk, so bright, so brave, so strong, so cheery, and so brainy!

— Arnold Wall, Auckland Star, November 1930

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