Sydney Parkinson's drawings are invaluable. They are works of art in themselves and most of them were done - in part at least - on the spot and add a definite note to identification. 205 Fig.Pict. are listed and there exist several others. One which interests me is an unfinished but recognisable sketch of Earina autumnalis which is not otherwise mentioned in the typescript. Another plant left out by Solander is the taro (Colocasia), which is however recorded several times in Banks' journal as a food plant cultivated by the Maori. The plants he does list as cultivated are :-
Sonchus oleraceus - in graminosis et cultis.
Broussonetia papyrifera - culta in septentrionali parte Nov. Zel. sed rara.
Lagenaria vulgaris - forte culta utensilaria varia e hupis fructo formant incolae.
Discorea sativa - culta.
Ipomoea batata - culta.

Solander's Maori names are sometimes amazingly accurate. His kawakawa, kowhai, mahoe, manawa, manuka, ngaio, piripiri, pohutukawa, poroporo, tawa, ti, tutu, appear as they do today. Several others are recognisable though mis-spelt by modern standards - karaka (Chalacha), karamu (Charamugh), kiekie (geagea), kumara (kumala), ramarama (lamalama), rangiora (rangiola), mangeo (tangeo), and kowhai ngutu kaka (kowhai no tugaga). There are as many again that are meaningless to me. One name is worth comment. He uses kowhai for Sophora tetraptera and kowhai-maori for S. microphylla. The word 'maori' I believe, originally meant normal or ordinary. The kowhai maori was then the common or garden variety of kowhai found along the coast as distinct from the larger S. tetraptera which is less frequent.

There are 349 names in the typescript. Of these 15 were not identified by Cheeseman - 12 ferns and 3 Cyperaceae. The remainder fall conveniently into four groups ;-

(i) In the current Floras (Cheeseman 1925, for the Monocotyledones, Allan 1961 for the remainder) 49 names read exactly as Solander wrote them. Of these specific names 45 originated with Solander, 4 with Linnaeus. Of the 35 genera, 28 are Linnean and 7 by Solander. The 7 are Astelia, Dacrydium, Metrosideros, Nertera, Pimelea and Pittosporum. Familiar plants in this group are - Arundo conspicua, Asplenium lucidum, Astelia nervosa, Avicennia resinifera, Clianthus puniceus, Dacrydium cupressinum, Linum monogynum, Metrosideros excelsa, Nertera depressa, Pimelea longifolia, Pittoporum crassifolium, P. tenuifolium, Pteris tremula, Ranunculus hirtus, Rubus australis, Salicornia australis, Scirpus frondosus, Senecio lautus, Sophora microphylla, S. tetraptera, Tetragonia trigyna, Trichomanes reniforme and Weinmannia sylvicola.

(ii) 40 plants bear the specific or varietal name given by Solander or derived therefrom, but the genus has been changed. Included are - Alectryon excelsum, Ascarina lucida, Blechnum discolor, Bulbophyllum pygmaeum, Carpodetus serratus, Celmisia gracilenta, Coprosma acerosa, Cordyline australis, Disphyma australe, Dracophyllum longifolium, Earina mucronata, Elatostema rugosa, Griselinia lucida, Haloragis erecta, H. procumbens, Hebe macrocarpa, H. pubescens, Hymenophyllum dilatatum, H. sanguino - lentum, Litsaea calicaris, Lophomyrtus bullata, Luzula campestris, Neopanax arboreum, Nothofagus fusca, Pellaea rotundifolia, Phormium tenax, Pittosporum umbellatum, Pseudopanax crassifolium, Rhopalostylis sapida, Sarcochilus adversus, Schoenus tendo, and Tetrapathaea tetrandra.

(iii) 74 plants were placed by Solander in the genera to which they still belong, although the specific names have changed. 45 genera, 41 of them Linnean, 4 by Solander. They include species in genera like - Adiantum, Arundo, Asplenium, Astelia, Carex, Clematis, Coriaria, Drosera, Elaeocarpus, Epilobium, Gaultheria, Gnaphalium, Hydrocotyle, Juncus, Lepidium, Lobelia, Lycopodium, Myoporum, Myosotis, Plantago, Samolus, Scirpus, Senecio, Solanum, Tillaea, Trichomanes and Urtica.

(iv) A further 186 plants were described but the names were never taken up. The group includes Acaena, Aciphylla, Aristotelia, Arthropodium,, Beilschmedia, Brachyglottis, Carmichaelia, Corynocarpus, Cyathea, Dendrobium, Discaria, Dysoxylum, Entelea, Freycinetia, Fuchsia, Geniostoma, Hedycarya, Hoheria, Ipomoea, Knightia, Lagenaria, Leptospermum, Macropiper, Melicope, Melicytus, Microtis, Myrsine, Olearia, Orthoceras, Paesia, Plagianthus, Podocarpus, Pomaderris, Pterostylis, Rhabdothamnus, Rhipogonum, Schlefflera, Thelymitra, Uncinia, Vitex, Wahlenbergia and many more besides.

Two names show transposition - Senecio perdicioides was written Perdicium senecioides by Solander, and Lagenaria vulgaris was called Cucurbita lagenaria.

Cheeseman considered 6 species to be duplicated - Calystegia tuguriorum (Convolvulus lacteus - C. versatilis). Carex forsteri (C. debilis - C. latifolia). Geranium pilosum (G. pilosum - G.patulum). Gnaphalium involucratum (G. involucratum - G. collinum). Penantia corymbosa (Meristoides paniculata - Fagoides triloba). Podocarpus dacrydioides (Dacrydium thujoides - Lycopodium arboreum).

A number of Parkinsons drawings have been published from time to time. I am aware of eight books and papers (there may be others) containing them. Twentynine plants are illustrated. (Thirty including this note which is illustrated by a drawing of Dendrobium cunninghamii).

Beaglehole J.C. 1955 Journals of Jas. Cook. Vol. 1.
" 1962 Journal of Joseph Banks. Vols. 1 & 2.
Brooker & Cooper. 1961 N.Z. Medicinal Plants.
Hatch E.D. 1952. Trans.R.S.N.Z. Vol.79. N.Z.Thelymitra
Morrell W.P. 1958 Joseph Banks in N.Z.
Oliver W.R.B. 1958 School Bull. 5 #2.Botanical Discovery in N.Z.
Simpson Geo. 1945 Trans.R.S.N.Z.Vol.75. N.Z. Carmichaelia

The 349 species collected and described by Solander in New Zealand are contained in 206 Genera and (counting the Filicopsida as a single family) 86 families. Of the genera 130 belong to the Dicotyledones, 48 to the Monocotyledones, 25 to the Filicopsida, 2 to the Coniferae and 1 to the Lycopodiaceae.

When it is remembered that manuscript Floras were prepared also for Tierra del Fuego, Tahiti and the eastern coast of Australia, and that each of them was as coherent as the New Zealand section, and that he wrote in addition on the marine and bird life encountered on the voyage, the genius of the man shines forth, and we begin to understand why the present Flora of New Zealand is dedicated to the Swedish Doctor from the University of Uppsala. Well might Linnaeus write of the ' immortal Banks and Solander ' . E.D.H.

STRANGE EPIPHYTE ON A NIKAU

Plugging home through Waima one afternoon in November, I was astonished to see a mass of yellow decorating the upper section of a tallish nikau. Not quite believing my eyes I hastened to investigate.

In the clutter of moss, fern and orchid which seems to be acquired by most nikau on the edge of the bush, and some fourteen feet from the ground, several fine plants of the common 'dandelion' (Hypochoeris radicata) were flowering profusely. Something new in epiphytes ? E.D.H.

NEWS OF MEMBERS - M.Crookes

In previous Newsletters members will have read how Mrs Haritonidis (nee Pauline Buddle, an erstwhile secretary of our Society) has carried out botanical work ever since she has been in Greece. We are now delighted to learn, that in collaboration with a Greek botanist she has completed a pocket book of photographs of Greek plants with the text in both Greek and English. We hope the publication of this most useful little work will not be unduly delayed.

The flora of Greece is not only beautiful but also varied and interesting, and I was delighted when Mrs Haritonidis kindly forwarded a small booklet on the subject issued by the Royal Horticultural Society. I am sure this little work will be of interest to a number of our members, particularly any who have exchanged seeds with Mrs Haritonidis.