ornamental scented grass, *Hierochloe*. Trailers and climbers were not forgotten: *Disphyma, Fuchsia procumbens* and *Muehlenbeckia* adorning an old ponga stump.

From the verandah one had a miniature bush scene: young tikouka, houhere, rangiora, puka, manuka, rata, whau, nikau and others. On the shady side of the house were ferns growing with the tree-fern *Dicksonia*. Mrs Samson would laugh when she pointed out her spiky taramea, the cutty grass, and stinging nettle grown to attract the red admirals (*Vanessa*).

She was an enthusiast for Nature's many branches; a member of an Ornithological Society, and a collector of lichens for dyeing as well as grasses and shells. There was excitement when, as we strolled round the shore at Seatoun or Breaker Bay, a rare brachiopod—that ancient pink shell—was found. The seeds of her native plants were carefully saved to be sold in aid of the Bulletin fund. Stones too were collected, and geology was a favourite subject for study.

Mrs Samson believed in re-incarnation and that our knowledge of subjects learnt here would not be lost. Let us hope that in her new Elysium she is able to continue her studies of the natural sciences.

Asteliad Names, Old and New

L. B. Moore, Lincoln

SPECIMENS collected on Botanical Society excursions and especially during Easter trips to Nelson contributed materially to the revision of Australasian asteliads published recently (Moore, *N.Z. J. Bot. 4*, 1966, 201–240). It is possible now to use formal names in place of the temporary and undefined ones that had come to be applied fairly consistently in the field by members of the Society and other students. A table equates the more recent treatment to that of Cheeseman (*Man. N.Z. Fl.* 1925, 313–319) and incidentally shows where these field names fit. Cheeseman recognised fewer species partly because he took a wider view of their limits and partly because he had seen few specimens, if any, of some of the more recently named ones.

Some older names are now applied in unfamiliar ways, and the reasons for these changes are set out in detail in the Journal of Botany paper. Several species illustrated in Dr Morice's account of the asteliads of the Wellington district (*Bull. Wellington Bot. Soc. 33*, 1966, 6–12) are referred to by their page numbers in the table. The more restricted distributions are indicated, and any occurrences outside these limits would be worth recording.

Cheeseman 1925	Moore 1966	Comments
	GENUS ASTELIA	
	Subgenus *Astelia*	
A. subulata	*A. subulata*	Two known South Island records
A. linearis	*A. linearis* var. *linearis*	In South Id only in Nelson-Buller "jelly-beans"
	A. linearis var. *novae-zelandiae*	Morice, p. 7
A. trinervia	*A. trinervia*	Auckland and Nelson
A. cunninghamii	*A. solandri*	Morice, p. 11, lower
	Subgenus *Asteliopsis*	
A. banksii	*A. banksii*	Auckland Province only
	Subgenus *Tricella*	
A. nervosa	*A. grandis*	Morice, p. 10, upper, p. 12, lower; "silvestris"
	A. fragrans	Not yet recorded about Wellington; erect, in swamps
	A. chathamica	Chatham Is only
A. cockaynei	*A. nervosa*	"silver"—matches type of species "bronze"—Morice p. 10, lower, p. 12, upper
A. petriei	*A. petriei*	South Id mountains
	A. skottsbergii	W. Nelson-Buller; "hi-fi"
A. nivicola	*A. graminea*	Nelson only; "Nelson narrow"
	A. nivicola var. *nivicola*	Nelson to Fiordland; "bronze in tussock"
———	*A. nivicola* var. *moriceae*	Nelson to Fiordland; "small fruits"
	GENUS COLLOSPERMUM	
Astelia solandri	*C. hastatum*	North Id to Marlborough and N. Westland
	C. microspermum	Morice, p. 8, 9; North Id.; South Id. ?