

Popular Names of New Zealand Plants.

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THE number and diversity of the popular names of our New Zealand plants are made more evident when these popular or common names are gathered together and placed side by side. Their heterogeneous nature is no doubt largely due to the partial isolation of the various early settlements of the Islands in the midst of a new, vigorous flora, and also to the innate independence or obstinacy of thought that will often induce a man to give a new name even where one already exists.

The names of a few of the plants were well known from the works of Cook and other explorers; but there was a very great number quite unfamiliar to the settler, and to such of these as brought themselves under his notice, either through their use or the reverse, he set about giving names, or adopting or corrupting such Maori names as he could learn or would tolerate.

There are many reasons influencing the choice of a name:—

- (1.) The name chosen may describe the plant as a whole or characteristic parts of it: broadleaf, whitewood, bluebell.
- (2.) It may refer to its use medicinally: scurvy-grass, Maori pain-killer.
- (3.) It may refer to its use as food: cabbage-tree, tea-tree, Maori cabbage.
- (4.) It may refer to its similarity to some other object: lacebark, lemonwood, turpentine-tree.
- (5.) It may refer to its similarity in a humorous aspect: Captain Cook's ropes, vegetable boa-constrictor.
- (6.) It may refer to its similarity to some other familiar plant: New Zealand oak, New Zealand ash, New Zealand teak.
- (7.) It may refer to its habitat: bog-lily, mountain-ribbonwood, sand-gunnera.
- (8.) It may be altogether fantastic: wild-irishman, spaniard or bloody spaniard, bush-lawyer.

Curious contradictions occur at times. For instance, *Pteris tremula*, besides being known as the "trembling fern," is known as the "scented fern" and the "stinking fern." Whilst the latter names appear anomalous, both have their justification; for Field remarks, "It . . . may be at once distinguished by the strong aromatic odour, something like camomile, which its foliage emits when bruised. In the summer-time, surveyors cutting lines through the warm sheltered gullies in which it abounds often find the smell so strong as to be unpleasant, and I have heard it called the 'stinking fern' on this account, though many people rather like the scent." (Field, *Ferns of N.Z.*, p. 90.) Again, it is difficult to understand why the broadleaf was so called. There are plants with leaves much broader, and it is evidence of the persistence of a name, however seemingly inappropriate, that this is now the universally known name for *Griselinia littoralis*.

The manner in which different people are influenced by different parts of the same plant is well illustrated in the various names given to *Coprosma lucida*—broadleaf, orange-leaf, shining coprosma, coffee-tree, yellow-wood

The names in the category 2 (medicinal) above were originally the chief of the names given, since the study of plants was wholly from a medicinal point of view. Innumerable names remain as evidence of this—self-heal, wart-weed, fever-few, &c.; and the evil days that have overtaken the herbal science are shown by the very few names now given because of supposed medicinal properties.

The name "cabbage-tree" was given by Captain Cook's people. The following remarks appear in the Journal of 10th October, 1774: "These cabbage-trees or palms were not thicker than a man's leg, and from ten to twenty feet high. They are of the same genus with the cocoa-nut tree; like it they have large pinnated leaves, and are the same sort as the second sort found in the northern parts of New South Wales [*vide* Hawksworth, *Voyages*, vol. 3]. The cabbage is, properly speaking, the bud of the tree; each tree producing but one cabbage, which is at the crown, where the leaves spring out, and is enclosed in the stem. The cutting off the cabbage effectually destroys the tree; so that no more than one can be had from the same stem. The cocoa-nut tree, and some others of the palm kind, produce cabbage as well as these. The vegetable is not only wholesome, but exceedingly palatable, and proved the most agreeable repast we had had for some time." (Cook, *Voyage to Pacific Ocean*, 1777, vol. 2, pp. 148-49.)

The remarks that the leaves are pinnate, that each tree produces but one cabbage, and that the cutting of it destroys the tree, lead one to suspect that the tree referred to is not a *Cordyline*. The entry in the Journal was made at Norfolk Island, not New Zealand, but there is no indication in Cook as to what tree is referred to. Even the botanist Forster gives no help. In speaking of the vegetation of Norfolk Island he says, "The productions of New Zealand were here united to those of New Caledonia and the New Hebrides; for the cypress of the one, and the cabbage palm which we had seen in the latter, flourished here in the greatest perfection. It was chiefly on these two species, that we bestowed our attention; the former supplied the carpenter with several spare brooms, and pieces of timber; and the latter offered us a most welcome and palatable refreshment. We cut down several of them, and took on board the central shoot, or heart, which in taste more resembles an almond than a cabbage." (George Forster, *A Voyage round the World*, 1772-75, Lond., 1777, vol. 2, pp. 345-46.) In his *Plantis esculentis Insularum Oceani Australis*, 1786, he includes *Cordyline* (as *Dracaena*) and *Rhopalostylis* (as *Areca*), and says of *Areca sapida* (p. 66), "Reperitur spontanea in nova Zeelandia usque ad aestuarium Charlottae reginae, et frequens in Norfolciae insula deserta. Huius prae-cipue Cor sive Caput in deliciis est apud nautas Europaeos, et cum oleo et aceto parari solet." There is a more definite clue in Banks (*Journal of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks . . . during Captain Cook's First Voyage . . . 1768-71*, Lond., 1896, p. 227), where he writes of New Zealand plants, "We also once or twice met with a herb like that which the country people in England call 'lamb's-quarters' or 'fat-hen,' which we boiled instead of greens; and once only a cabbage-tree, the cabbage of which made us one delicious meal . . ." A footnote identifies the former as *Atriplex patula* Linn., identical with the English fat-hen, and the latter as *Areca sapida* Soland., of which Hooker gives the range (*Handbook of the*

New Zealand Flora, 1867, p. 288)—“Northern and Middle Islands; as far south as Queen Charlotte’s Sound, *Banks and Solander*, &c. Very closely related to the Norfolk Island *A. Baueri*, which is a larger plant. Young inflorescence eaten.” He says nothing of the eating of the young shoots of the *Cordylina*.

It would appear, then, that primarily the term “cabbage-tree” or “cabbage-palm” was applied to *Areca Baueri*, but has become transferred exclusively to *Cordylina*. In one place there is the remark, “We also found one cabbage-tree which we cut down for the cabbages” Cook’s First Voyage, 1768–71, in *Hawksworth*, vol. 2, p. 322). This entry is on 29th October, 1769, when Cook was at Tolaga Bay, and seems to refer to *Cordylina*; in Cook’s own Journal, however, the last word of the quotation is “cabbage,” not “cabbages.”

Both *Cordylina* and *Rhopalostylis (Areca)* were found by Cook in Norfolk Island; if the hearts of both were not eaten as cabbage there, they apparently were in New Zealand; and it was possibly the much more common occurrence of *Cordylina* in these islands that caused the name “cabbage-tree” to be transferred exclusively to that species. Colenso (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, vol. 1, ed. 1, p. 32 of his Essay, “On the Botany . . . of the New Zealand Group), when writing of the fruits and trees used as vegetables, says: “The young inner blanched leaves and heart of the Ti, or “Cabbage-tree” (*Cordylina australis*), and of the Nikau, or New Zealand Palm (*Areca sapida*), were eaten both raw and cooked.” I have seen a long row of *Cordylina* in a public garden struggling to grow beyond the reach of schoolboys, who persisted in pulling the young central shoots, eating them with relish.

One would suppose that Kirk had forgotten the origin of the name when he says, “Settlers and bushmen generally apply the unmeaning name of ‘cabbage-tree.’” (Kirk, *Forest Flora of N.Z.*, p. 295.) Cheeseman, too, says, “Universally known to New Zealand residents by the inappropriate name of ‘cabbage-tree’” (Cheeseman, *Manual of N.Z. Flora*, p. 707). Thomas explains the name, and errs in doing so: “It receives its name from the arrangement of its leaves in tufts or heads at the ends of the branches” (Clark, *A Southern Cross Fairy-tale*, p. 53). Butler remarks, “The cabbage-tree or ti-palm is not a true palm, though it looks like one. It has not the least resemblance to a cabbage.” The settlers and bushmen followed Cook in using the young heart as a vegetable, and in their naming of the tree; and when the reason for the name is known its inappropriateness disappears. To one section of the public it will always be the cabbage-tree; to the other section, let it be lily-palm. “Ti-tree” and “ti-palm” should certainly be banned, because of the hopeless confusion with tea-tree. Froude, in *Oceana*, constantly writes “ti-tree” when he refers to manuka scrub (tea-tree); and Cockayne notes a worse confusion in the naming of a railway-station Ti-tri (Cockayne, *N.Z. Plants and their Story*).

Tea-tree, too, is a name that has come through Cook’s people. Manuka-leaves were used for tea during his first visit, when the name “tea plant” was given. The plant is described and figured, and Cook writes in May, 1773, “The leaves, as I have already observed, were used by many of us as tea, which has a very agreeable bitter, and flavour, when they are recent, but loses some of both when they are dried. When the infusion was made strong, it proved emetic to some in the same manner as green tea.” (Cook, *Voyage towards the South Pole*, 1779, vol. 1, p. 101; *illus.*, p. 100.)

From the leaves of the rimu Cook brewed "spruce beer," and the black-pine furnishes a beverage known to bushmen as "pine-beer." The tree containing beer may usually be known by a black, smutty-looking stain that extends some way up the trunk; and if a hole be bored at the base the tree may be plugged and tapped like a barrel.

In the names of categories 4 and 5 (similarity to other objects) observation and imagination play a prominent part, and many pleasing names result. Ribbonwood, lacebark, and thousand-jacket, are most appropriate names, all applied to *Gaya*, *Hoheria*, and *Plagianthus*. Lemonwood is a good name for *Pittosporum eugenoides*, though the property is more obviously in the leaves than in the wood. The young leaves, when bruised between the fingers, emit a very agreeable fragrance resembling lemon. A scent was in the sap, for it was from this tree, the *tarata*, that the Maori gathered gum which he used for manufacturing a favourite perfume. He made incisions in the bark, and gathered the congealed drops on their oozing through.

The names of category 6 (similarity to other plants) show some observation, though little imagination. A number of these names persist—as "New Zealand holly," for *Olearia ilicifolia*; "New Zealand teak," for *Vitex lucens*. Many of them have been disused, the similarity proving too superficial for adoption and perpetuation of the name. There is a name of this kind lately given—"New Zealand hawthorn"—to *Carpodetus serratus*, one of our most graceful and beautiful flowering trees, and a true New-Zealander, which Dr. Cockayne, in *The Cultivation of New Zealand Plants* (p. 109), commends as suitable for adoption as the national flower. This tree is not in the least like the hawthorn—in shape, foliage, colour or texture of bark, ramification, or fruit. The sole resemblance is in the flower, and in the appearance of the clustered flower only; scent and colour differ from the hawthorn. Moreover, this very name was given to the English tree to signify the thorn that bears a haw; and *Carpodetus* has neither haw nor thorn. *Carpodetus* itself is an attractive name: why should it not be adopted? Or why not adopt the Maori name, *putaputaweta*, or the recorded shorter form *punaweta*? Or, seeing that the point of resemblance is in the flower, and that the flower of the hawthorn is known as "may," why not "Maori may"? *Carpodetus* much more closely resembles the silver birch, in general shape of the tree, shape and suspension of leaf, ramification, colour and texture of the bark—resemblances visible all the year round. "Maori silver birch" would be a much more appropriate name, were it not for the fact that there is already a name "silver beech," and that the name "birch" has become anathema. The name "New Zealand hawthorn" might more appropriately be given to the already irrevocably named wild-irishman, or scented thorn, or matagowry, whose leafless winter appearance is very like the lifeless appearance of the dry twisted hawthorn as seen in a hedge; and the scented white flower in spring gives one a leap of pleasure as does the hawthorn, with its "white sheet blanching on the hedge."

The word "native" has been prefixed to almost as many names as the words "New Zealand"—native aniseed, native convolvulus, &c. This word may perhaps be descriptive if used within New Zealand and between New-Zealanders; but if used outside—say, in Australia—its meaning will be quite changed; for should the New-Zealander speak of the "native teak," the Australian would think not of a New Zealand but of an Australian tree. The confusion might be avoided were the word "Maori" used instead of "native," and, indeed, instead of the long doublet "New Zealand." There

is "Maori cabbage," "Maori onion"—why not "Maori aniseed," "Maori convolvulus," &c.?

The names of category 8 (fantastic names) show the imagination running riot; they seem appropriate, though often it is impossible to give any definite reason for the name. No trace has been found of any reason for the name "wild-irishman" as applied to *Discaria toumatou*. Many old settlers have been questioned without result, or with such barren result as the following: One, being asked, "Why was the wild-irishman called the wild-irishman?" answered, "I suppose because it is like a wild Irishman." "What characteristics have they in common?" "Well, I—I—I really can't say." And so it is; it is a name that every one understands, but no one can explain. Whilst it is often written with a capital, "Irishman," it is now as often written with a small letter, "irishman"; and when it is the plant that is referred to the small letter should be used, leaving the form "wild Irishman" to signify the Sinn-Feiner. The same remark applies to the name for *Aciphylla*—"spaniard"—another name of unexplained origin. There seems even less connection between the human Spaniard and the vegetable spaniard than between the human wild Irishman and the vegetable wild-irishman; and the conjectured corruption "spine-yard," whilst improbable, is no more improbable than the fabled "Bill's-yard" as the origin of "billiard." The name "missionary-plant," given by the Maori to the sweet-brier (Boyd, *Our Stolen Summer*, p. 77), does not come into this category, as the humour of it, more readily perceived, perhaps, by the agriculturist or pastoralist, was not intentional: it was so named as it was brought, for dear association's sake, by the homesick wife of a missionary.

Many of the names show considerable gifts of observation, imagination, and ingenuity: there are others that show the namers to have been almost destitute of all three. Kirk in 1875 remarked: ". . . the term 'birch' may be regarded as a generic name applied by bushmen to any small-leaved tree, and qualified by the prefixes 'black,' 'white,' or 'red,' at the caprice of the individual, or as may be suggested by the colour of the foliage, bark, or timber." (*Reports on the Durability of N.Z. Timber*, 1875, p. 16.) So the term "black birch" was in many districts applied to *Pittosporum tenuifolium*, and to *Weinmannia racemosa* in Otago—the latter tree being also known as "brown birch" and "red birch." *Myrsine Urrillei* was known as "red birch," and *Carpodetus serratus* and *Quintinia serrata* as "white birch." It was principally to trees of the species *Nothofagus* (then known as *Fagus*) that the term "birch" was applied, and a distinguishing of the various kinds by the prefixing of a descriptive word was a step in the right direction; but in this instance the step was on a path that led to a quagmire. To take only the instance of *Nothofagus Solandri* (formerly *Fagus Solandri*): this was known as "black" birch in the Wellington district; "black," "white," "red," and "brown" birch in Canterbury; "white" birch in Nelson; "white," "black," and "black-heart" birch in Otago. "In the Oxford Bush" (Canterbury), says Kirk, "I learned that the tree [*N. Solandri*] was termed 'red birch,' 'brown birch,' 'white birch,' 'black birch,' and 'yellow birch' at different stages of its growth, but the application of these terms varied greatly; perhaps 'black birch' was most generally applied to the mature condition before decay commenced, and 'white birch' to the young state; but there were too many exceptions to allow of the names being other than misleading."

The confusion created has been endless ; it has at times even resulted in commercial loss ; yet so strong is habit that confusion was preferred before a change of name. And, indeed, the bushmen might well ask what name they should adopt ; for the scientists came and added to the confusion by pointing out that the trees usually called "birch" were not birch at all, but beech—when a fresh crop of names resulted : "black beech," "red beech," "dusky beech," &c. The scientists themselves, however, in calling the species *Nothofagus* "beech," took care—that is, usually took care—to make the distinguishing prefix one that would not lead to a repetition of the old confusion. *N. Solandri* was accordingly called "entire-leaved beech" ; *N. cliffortioides*, "mountain beech" ; *N. Menziesii*, "round-leaved beech" ; *N. fusca*, "tooth-leaved beech." It was some time before even these names were agreed upon ; and "silver beech" finally took the place of "round-leaved beech" for *N. Menziesii*. A note may here be made of the fact that, whilst the entire-leaved beech was *Fagus Solandri*, on *Fagus* being changed to *Nothofagus*, *Solandri* was altered to *Solandri* ; but this has been altered back again to *Solandri*, for that was the original and not incorrect spelling of the word.

Again, these common, unimaginative names may take a double form—"tree-nettle" and "nettle-tree" ; "tree-fuchsia" and "fuchsia-tree" ; "tree-grass" and "grass-tree." The form taken depends upon the name-giver thinking, say, of the fuchsia, "This tree is like a fuchsia"—whence "fuchsia-tree" ; or "This fuchsia is like a tree"—whence "tree-fuchsia." "Fuchsia" and "tree" become the descriptive part of the name according to the thought perceiving the plant as a tree or a fuchsia. Were the names to be retained, therefore, the correct form would be "tree-nettle," "tree-fuchsia," seeing that the plants are primarily nettle and fuchsia, and secondarily tree-like. Of the names "tree-grass" and "grass-tree" as applied to *Cordylina*, however, "grass-tree" would be the correct form, seeing that this plant is tree primarily, and grass-like secondarily. When Dr. Cockayne called *Olearia* sp. "daisy-tree" he used the correct form. In the second edition of *New Zealand Plants and their Story*, however, he changed it to "tree-daisy," bringing it into line with other similar compounds—"tree-coprosma," "tree-fuchsia," "tree-heath," "tree-moss," "tree-lupin," &c.—all of which are correct ; for in these instances the plants are larger in growth than ordinary—so large that in comparison with related forms they seem tree-like. The *Olearia*, however, is not a daisy of such giant growth that it is like a tree, but a tree that bears flowers like daisies ; it is, in fact, a tree that reminds one of a daisy—not a daisy that reminds one of a tree. He calls the false mountain-holly (*O. macrodonta*) a "tree-daisy" ; but had this plant been like a daisy that had grown as big as a tree it would never have been called a holly : the tree is holly-like in general appearance, daisy-like in the flower ; and what is meant when it is said that the false mountain-holly is a daisy-tree is that it is a holly-like tree with a daisy-like flower. "Cabbage-tree" has not been changed to "tree-cabbage," and rightly ; nor should "daisy-tree" have been changed to "tree-daisy." The name "palm-lily," again, should be "lily-palm" ; for primarily the tree is, in resemblance at least, a palm : it is a palm with lily-like flower. To the casual observer—and that means the usual observer—the tree is more like a palm than the flower is like a lily. One authority is quoted for the form "lily-palm."

These compound names, too, show a curious tendency towards coalescence. This is revealed in writing and printing ; their coalescence

there reveals the coalescence in the thought. They start as two words, then the two words are hyphenated, and finally the hyphen is dropped, the two being then written and pronounced as one word—broad leaf, broad-leaf, broadleaf. When this takes place there is a subtle change of accent, more or less marked. As two words, each word has its own accent: as a compound the first word retains its accent, but the accent on the second is subdued or suppressed. Many New Zealand names occur in the three forms—blue bell, blue-bell, bluebell; duck weed, duck-weed, duckweed; supple jack, supple-jack, supplejack; lace bark, lace-bark, lacebark; &c. The distinction in the accent is clearly heard if we say aloud, "The bluebell has a white or blue bell; and its blue bell caused it to be called the bluebell." Occasionally three words are connected, or even four: forget-me-not, love-in-a-mist. I have seen as many as six—"Jack-go-to-sleep-at-noon," or "Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon," for *Ornithogalum umbellatum* and *Tragopogon pratensis*. The hyphens have not yet been dropped, and the names probably do not occur in literature as forgetmenot and loveinamist. Forget-me-not is printed as one word in German—*vergissmichnicht*. Whilst the hyphenating and compounding may be, and probably is, in large measure due to the writers, it is possible that in many instances they are due to the printer, or at least to the publisher's reader. A good reader will decide upon a certain course, consistent as may be maintained, and writers may find a difficulty in throwing him off that course; or they may be indifferent, which furnishes the reader with his justification.

There are certain words that have long resisted the hyphenating tendency. The words "white pine," "black pine," &c., have from the beginning appeared as two words. In writing of, say, the last fifteen years, however, the forms "black-pine," "white-pine," "silver-pine," "silver-beech," &c., have become common. The hyphenating of these seems to date from about 1905, and is now the rule rather than the exception. This remark, however, needs some modification; for a great number of the papers and books from which the hyphenated words have been gathered are the work of one writer, Dr. Cockayne. But there is this to be said: When a leading writer, and a writer of authority, uses names in a certain form, his lead is almost sure to be followed; so that his introduction of hyphenating will go a long way towards establishing the custom—the more so since his writing covers the whole New Zealand botanical field so thoroughly. As far back as 1889, however, the most unusual forms "blackpine" and "blackmaire" appear; but since these are given as English names in a French work—*Fleurs sauvages et bois précieux de la Nouvelle-Zélande*, by Mrs. Hetley and M. Raoul—they can hardly be taken as indicating a tendency in the English language, though certainly they do indicate a general linguistic tendency. At first the names look strangely and startlingly unusual; but the strangeness soon wears off; and, as the hyphen is perhaps no more than the indication that two words are in process of becoming a compound word, "blackpine" should naturally follow from "black pine" and "black-pine." "Black-moor" of "Paradise Regained" (iv, 72) is now "blackamoor." In the opening of "The Cherrie and the Slae" Montgomery has "with gallant gold-spinks gay"; but Bewick prints the word "goldspink"; and "goldfinch" is now always one word. It cannot be said, however, that it will always be one word; for even the long-familiar name "blackbird" appears occasionally as two unhyphenated words, "black bird." In *My New Zealand Garden*, 1902, p. 74, it occurs as two words twice on one page, whilst "goldfinch" occurs on the same page as one word.

Uncensored writing and printing furnish curious evidence of the working of the human mind: some minds seem to need no hyphens in compound words; others seem to require them as cautious alpine climbers require a rope. Moreover, there is change in the habits even of the habitual writer. In the first edition of the well-known *New Zealand Plants and their Story* the words "bracken fern" are used early in the book: seventy pages on they are hyphenated, "bracken-fern"; had the book been half as long again we may have had the form "brackenfern." Again, in the same book the hyphenated "candle-nut" proceeds to "candlenut," and "willow-herb" to "willowherb." Again, the sea-side brome grass "of Buchanan (? Kirk) becomes the "seaside brome-grass" of Cockayne.

Is there any danger of words with two descriptive prefixes becoming one word—for instance, "yellow silver pine"? It already has one hyphen, and there is a form "yellow-pine," so "yellow-silver-pine" is not impossible: is "yellowsilverpine"? It is almost to be hoped that it is not possible, or we may fall in the rugged way of Teutonic agglutination. The appropriate but little-used "wait-a-bit" is not in this category, as it is a name, not merely a description. The name "paper-mulberry-tree" of Mueller is in the category, and in it the second hyphen at least seems unnecessary. If the oak be also called "tree" it is not "oak-tree," but "oak tree": the hyphen adds nothing to the meaning, nor does it remove any ambiguity. The name "forget-me-not" as a flower is practically one word, yet it loses nothing of its homogeneity if printed as Armstrong prints it, without hyphens, "forget me not," for it is the expression of a desire, as well as a flower.

The hyphenating tendency, and the following agglutination, appear, however, to be natural tendencies, betraying a species of Teutonic outcrop in our flexible, composite language; and their appearance is by no means confined to botanists or scientists. The word "castiron" appeared in the local *Dominion* newspaper in June, 1919; whilst the Oxford University Press *Rules for Compositors and Readers* includes "cast iron" in a list of compound words that should be printed without the hyphen. In the first editions of Tennyson's poems the following compounds appear, amongst others: In "The Lady of Shalott, 1833—yellowleavèd, greensheathèd, overtrailed, silkensailed, pearl Garland, barleysheaves, thickjewelled; and in "Mariana," 1830—casementcurtain and marishmosses. In the *Collected Poems* of 1851, both "yellowleavèd" and "greensheathèd," which appeared in stanza 1, were dropped in the remodelling of that stanza; "overtrailed" and "silkensailed" became "barges trail'd" and "silken-sail'd"; the "pearl Garland" was dropped altogether; "barleysheaves" became two words—"barley sheaves"; "thickjewelled" and others were hyphenated—"thick-jewell'd." The two compounds from "Mariana" were also hyphenated, and so they have remained. Tennyson himself, speaking of the word "tendriltwine" in *Poems by Two Brothers*, says, "I had an absurd antipathy to hyphens, and put two words together as one word." His antipathy had been conquered, apparently, by 1851. In "The Lady of Shalott," however, appear the compounds "village-churls," "market-girls," "bower-eaves," "saddle-leather"; these remain in 1851, all but "market-girls," where the hyphen is dropped—"market girls"—and this distinction still remains. Whilst the poet is not quite consistent in his practice, it is evident he perceived and followed a principle; and so with others—there is a perceptible drift towards the hyphenating or agglutination, especially of words of one syllable. At the same time there is apparent

a resistance to the drift, so that words that look and sound as though they might well coalesce, break again even if they coalesce for a time—as though these were a more or less definite size natural to the idea-crystals, at least in English.

The reason for the coalescence appears to be this: The prefixed word, whilst at first merely descriptive, gradually comes to be regarded as part of the word; and as a matter of fact it is part of the word. Take the familiar name "blackbird." It is evident that the original name-givers recognized this songster simply as a black bird. There were doubtless many other black birds, but this one attracted attention so much, to the exclusion of others, that it became *the* black bird, the two names joining, with the idea, as one—"blackbird." So it is with other compound names: once the prefixed word comes to be regarded as actually part of the name—when word and description are one in thought—coalescence takes place. There is no whitebird, though there are white birds; there is a whitethroat, however; a blackcap; a redpoll; and so on. There appears to be no necessity for hyphenating the prefixed descriptive word unless the compound word resulting differs in meaning from the unhyphenated words. If the descriptive word be a substantive there seems to be more logic in inserting the hyphen, though the example given by the American writer on this subject, F. Horace Teall, does not cover all instances. He points out that "paper box" means a box made of paper, whereas "paper-box" means a box for holding paper. When *Paratrophis* was called the "milk-tree," however, the name merely meant "the tree with milk-like sap," and that is the meaning that would almost certainly be assumed by any one first seeing the name. Omission of the hyphen would not change the meaning to "the tree made of milk," and "milk tree" is as clear in meaning as "milk-tree." Milk is one substance, however, and tree is another; and when both are used as one name there seems to be some natural tendency to join them with a hyphen and make them one word. In the instance "oak tree," oak is already a tree, and does not need the second word at all, nor would the coalescence of the words change the meaning in any degree. On further descriptive words being prefixed to "milk-tree," as in "large-leaved milk-tree," a second hyphen is required to join the two descriptive words. If it were intended to say that the milk-tree was a large tree with leaves, then "large leaved milk-tree" would be sufficient; but in this instance the "large" refers to the leaf and not to the tree. "Silver pine" does not mean a pine made of silver, any more than "milk tree" means "tree made of milk." The debatable ground appears when the question arises as to whether "silver" is a substantive or an adjective; if an adjective, there is no need for the hyphen between it and the substantive following: that is, adjective is hyphenated to adjective, substantive to substantive—"golden-haired," but "golden hair." Thus the forms "cranesbill" and "parrotsbill" are better than "crane's bill" and "parrot's bill." The latter may refer to the actual bill of a crane or a parrot; the former has quite another significance. An illustrative example is the name "hanging-tree spleenwort" given by Potts to *Asplenium flaccidum*. The hyphenating is here incorrect. As at present, it means the spleenwort growing on the hanging-tree, whereas it was intended to mean the hanging spleenwort which grows on a tree. The form should therefore be "hanging tree-spleenwort."

All statements must, however, be made with caution, for refutation may be met on every hand. Should the forms be "yellow wood" and

“white wood,” or “yellow-wood” (yellowwood) and “white-wood” (whitewood)? The latter seem preferable, if only for the reason that “yellow wood” and “white wood” may mean wood that is yellow or white. “Yellowwood,” again, seems to offer an objection in the doubled *w*, and the hyphen is usually present in words like “yellow-wort,” “yellow-weed,” “mallow-wort”; but “chaffinch” had at first to contend with a tripled consonant “chaff-finch”: it simply ignored one of them, and a *w* might similarly be ignored—“yellowwood” if two seem objectionable—“yellowwood.”

In passing, two recent names of this kind may receive a moment's attention—“red tea-tree” and “white tea-tree,” given, on account of the colour of their wood, to *Leptospermum scoparium* and *L. ericoides* respectively. As however, there are red- and white-flowering manuka, and the flowers are far more evident to the ordinary observer than the cut wood, it is inevitable that it will be supposed that the names were given because of the flowers, and confusion must follow. It would be better to nip these names in the bud.

The whole argument regarding the hyphening or otherwise of words seems to become unnecessary, and to collapse when it is remembered that in speech there is no indication, or no certain indication, of the presence or absence of a hyphen. The slight difference in accent between “black bird” and “blackbird” is too slight to be relied on; and, moreover, accent varies with individuals, and even with mood. Yet the fact that one compound may appear objectionable when written, and another unobjectionable, shows that there is a linking-up in the thought, even if unconscious; and and it is this mental linking-up that affects the pronunciation. Confusion is less likely to occur in writing than in speaking, and in the written sentence the context will show if the words “black cap” are to be taken as the bird or as the cap that is black.

F. Horace Teall, already mentioned, has attempted the formulation of rules for the compounding of English words; but the rules arrived at are altogether too complex, and also appear incapable of application. He gives a long list of phrases or words which should not be joined, and a list of words which should not be separated. In the following, a few of the former are given in the first column, a few of the latter in the second:—

Black bryony	Blackbird
Black currant	Blackcap
Black pine	Blackthorn
Blue grass	Blueweed
Green linnet	Greenbird
Red birch	Redbud
Red cedar	Redcap
Red pine	Redwood
White ash	Whiteear
White pine	Whitethorn
Wild oat	Wildcat
Yellow pine	Yellowweed.

There appears to be no reason, other than usage, for one form more than the other; and if usage be urged as the reason for the difference, then the rule is usage—a rule that cannot possibly be set down. It is true that in one case the second word is more particular, in the other more general; “pine” is a particular class, as “red pine,” but “wood” is a general term, so “redwood.” “Grass” is a particular class, so “blue grass,” whilst “weed” is general, so “blueweed.” Yet we have the form “black-pine”;

and in speaking of "Kentucky blue grass," does not the decided accent on the "blue" as compared with the light accent on the "grass," together with the shortening of the pause between the two words, show that in thought the words are coalesced—"blue-grass" if not "bluegrass"? Then if "greenbird" to distinguish it from the general class of green birds, why not "greenlinnet" to distinguish it from other linnets? "Goldfinch" and "chaffinch" might be quoted to illustrate the coalescence; but it might then be pointed out that these are two substantives, not adjective and substantive. Teall complains that the makers of dictionaries apparently make no attempt to use the hyphen according to some definite rule. He is right: no attempt is made, and the reason is given by the editors of the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*, 1911. "We have also to admit," they write, "that after trying hard at an early stage to arrive at some principle that should teach us when to separate, when to hyphen, and when to unite the parts of compound words, we had to abandon the attempt as hopeless, and welter in the prevailing chaos." Not all dictionary-makers are so pessimistic, however; and in the 1923 edition of Funk and Wagnall's *New Standard Dictionary* F. Horace Teall has made the heroic attempt to maintain a consistent system of hyphening through the two big volumes.

In the Oxford University Press *Rules for Compositors*, 1912, referred to above, an attempt has been made to formulate a few rules that may guide, if they cannot direct and control:—

"The hyphen need not, as a rule, be used to join an adverb to the adjective which it qualifies: as in—a beautifully furnished house; a well calculated scheme. When the word might not at once be recognized as an adverb, use the hyphen: as—a well-known statesman; the best-known proverb: a good-sized room; a new-found country.

"When an adverb qualifies a predicate, the hyphen *should not* be used: as—this fact is well known.

"Where either (1) a noun and adjective or participle, or (2) an adjective and noun, in combination, are used as a compound adjective, the hyphen *should* be used: a poverty-stricken family; a blood-red hand; a nineteenth-century invention.

"A compound noun which has *but one accent*, and from familiar use has become one word, requires no hyphen: bla'ckbird; hai'rbrush; ha'nd-book; ma'ntelpiece; scho'olboy; whe'elbarrow.

"Compound words of *more than one accent*, as a'pple-tre'e, che'rry-pie', gra'vel-wa'lk, as well as others which follow, require hyphens: air-man; arm-chair; death-rate; farm-house; hour-glass; jaw-bone; nev.-built; race-course."

Thus far the rules may be followed, since they appear formulated on some comprehensible reason, though the words last quoted seem to be in a half-way condition; for surely no hyphen is needed in airman, farmhouse, hourglass, jawbone, racecourse. The last rule, however, appears rather to be an arbitrary instruction; for after saying that "half an inch," "half a dozen," &c., require no hyphen, it is added: "Print the following also without hyphens: cast iron; court martial; easy chair; high road; plum pudding; post office." It has been objected that whilst no hyphen is needed in "jawbone" considered by itself, yet it is found convenient to compound it as one of a large category of similar expressions, some of which would not make good consolidated words, as "arm-bone," "leg-bone," "thigh-bone," &c. Yet it is a matter of custom; for "jawbone" and "backbone" do not come amiss, and why should "armbone" and "legbone"?

This paper was written before these *Rules for Compositors* were seen, and the writer was gratified to find himself so much in accord with the Rules; but this last instruction seems to flout the rules themselves, and it will not be observed. "Highway" is an accepted form—why not "high-road" or even "highroad"? The latter is used, and, as noted above, "castiron" has been used. "Court-martial," too, follows rule, as do "plum-pudding" and "post-office." In speech, one can only tell uncertainly from the accent if the speaker conceives of the compound as one word or two.

The Maori was a prolific name-giver; and his names show him to have been possessed of a keen sense of discrimination, so that many of those names may be adopted without fear of confusion, and more are being adopted from year to year. In his new edition of *New Zealand Plants and their Story*, Dr. Cockayne has finally adopted "rimu," "matai," "kahikatea," instead of the English "red," "black," and "white" pine. He has adopted "koromiko" in place of "veronica"—an adoption that will help to keep in mind the distinction between the English and New Zealand forms of veronica. Like the bushman, though not to the same extent, the Maori was puzzled by the various species of beech, and Kirk excepts his beech-names when recommending the adoption of Maori names generally. "In the great majority of cases," says he, "the Maori names are much better adapted for commercial use than those commonly employed" (Kirk, *Forest Flora of N.Z.*, Pref., p. vi). There is now no attempt made to supplant such names as "kauri," "totara," "pukatea," "karaka," "ngaio," "tawa"—partly because the distinctiveness of the trees made adoption of the names easier than the invention of others. Unsuccessful attempts were made to supplant "puriri," "titoki," "kowhai," with "New Zealand teak," "New Zealand ash," "New Zealand laburnum." Maori and European names have been used indifferently in "rimu," "matai," "kahikatea"—red, black, and white pine; "kotukutuku" and "kohutuhutu" have given way to "fuchsia," or to the now less common misnomer "konini-tree," unless used in the sense that "pear-tree" is used; "makomako" has given place to "wineberry," or "New Zealand currant." In some instances the Maori name has been adopted but corrupted: "matagowry" for "tumatakuru," where "wild-irishman" is not used; "biddy-bid" for "piripiri"; "bunger" (now fortunately seldom heard) for "ponga"; "cracker" (also falling into disuse) for "karaka." "Kowhai" went through many stages—"goa," "gohi," &c., before settling to the two forms "kowhai" in the North and "gowhai" or "gowai" in the South. In one instance the Maori name has been adopted in a translated and shortened form—"parrot's-beak," or "kaka-beak," for "kowhaingutukaka." In some instances the varieties of the trees have been distinguished by the prefixing of a European term to a Maori name—"black mapau," "white mapau"; or the name has, by corruption, been made quite European, and quite wrong, by changing "mapau" to "maple." The various ratas have been more or less distinguished as "shining rata," "southern rata," "white-flowering rata," &c. At first the Maori names were used with hyphens separating the parts—"kowhai-ngutu-kaka"; and, whilst this may be a convenience, enabling easier analysis of a long word, Archdeacon Williams rejects the hyphens and joins the parts—"kowhaingutukaka"—as in the good English "cranesbill." With him the Maori substantive has almost completely shed the hyphen.

Is there any way of arriving at some uniformity of nomenclature, and of avoiding the confusion too often occasioned by the loosely-given common names? "Yes," answers the scientist, one of the most observant of nature's observers, "by the adoption of a fixed nomenclature based on words derived from Latin or Greek; when the name, once adopted, is recognized throughout the scientific world, and may be recognized by the unscientific world also." Devoutly-wished consummation! But the "once adopted" is a stumbling-block and an offence. We were taught by the scientists to speak of the nikau always as *Areca sapida*. That name became quite familiar, when it was discovered that the plant belonged to another genus, and we were bidden to think and write of the nikau no longer as *Areca sapida*, but as *Rhopalostylis sapida*, the genus *Areca* remaining, though the nikau is no longer in its fold, and *Areca sapida* becoming no more than a synonym. Relief from the birch-cum-beech confusion was found in *Fagus*: and later we were required to prefix *Notho-*, referring to our beeches as *Nothofagus* (the southern fagus), and to remember at the same time that *Noto-* when prefixed to other of our plants, as *Notospartium* and *Notothlaspi*, was not a misprint but meant something quite different from *Notho*—"false," to wit. Even when, in spite of widespread wont, we had accustomed ourselves to thinking and writing of birch as "beech," we were bidden go one further and think and write of it as "southern beech." *Panax* became partly *Nothopanax* and partly *Pseudopanax*. From these changes—and the changing of scientific names is by no means a phenomenon of recent date—has arisen a multiplicity of synonyms (see the pages of Cheeseman, whose lists are not exhaustive) almost equalling in number the synonyms of the bushman; and we begin to suspect the supplanter Jacob the scientist to be no better than his brother Esau the bushman. Potts, knowing a certain fern as *Hymenophyllum montanum*, gave it the common name "the mountain broad-leaved filmy fern." But *H. atrovirens*, the original name, must stand, and the common name remains as witness to the defection of its scientific fellow. His rendering of *Lomaria duplicata* as the double fern was good, but unfortunately did not prevent the original name, *L. capensis*, being adopted. And now, *L. capensis* (= *Blechnum capensis*) being found only at the Cape, the name is to be *Blechnum procerum*!

The changes in the scientific names, however, are not due to any mere casual drift; a goal is in view, and a course has been set out. The *Rules of Botanical Nomenclature*, adopted by the Vienna Congress in 1905, and published in 1906, were sound and good. In every instance the name first given and placed on record is the name to be recognized and finally adopted. A plant may be given a new name provisionally; but if it is found subsequently that it has been placed in the wrong genus the generic name may be changed, but the specific name stands: thus it was that *Areca sapida* became *Rhopalostylis sapida*. By these means a uniformity of nomenclature is certainly a possibility (supposing, of course, that the names are adopted by scientists the world over); and by the complete co-operation of scientists the possibility will speedily become an actuality. The piling of synonyms merely means the shedding of discarded names in favour, not of a new one, but of an earlier and the final one. The synonyms are names that have been given somewhat in the manner that the common names have been given; but whereas it is impossible to say which, if any, of the common names will finally be adopted, in scientific nomenclature there is now a certainty because there is a definite rule, with a definite end in view.

There is much to be said, too, for scientific nomenclature. It offers universal intelligibility. It is, moreover, based on the principle adopted by primeval and uncultured man himself, and by his successors, the settler and bushman. It is in the giving of a name that savage, settler, and scientist alike display imagination or the lack of it. As a general rule, though there are many exceptions, and some dreadful exceptions, the characteristic features of the plant are taken and expressed in the tongue adopted, be it Greek or Latin. *Brachy-glotis*, "broad leaf," is a name that appeals at once to any one familiar with the characteristic foliage of the rangiora. So, too, does *Aci-phylla*, the sharp leaf, to any one familiar with the spaniard: and who is not? *Pteris aquilina*, the "eaglet's wing," is a beautiful name, of instant appeal; and when *esculenta* is added, the appeal is there, though it may be of a lower order. Nor does it matter that *pteris* was the general name in Greek for fern; the poetry of the name-giving is simply more ancient in date—its lineage is proven to be well founded in antiquity. But here we have to remember that in future this form of a name—*Pteris aquilina* var. *esculenta*—is a synonym only; the new name is *Pteridium esculentum*. So *pitto-sporum*, the "pitchy seed"; *hymeno-phyllum*, the "membranous leaf"; *ptero-stylis*, the "winged style"—these are apt names; and, were Greek and Latin vulgar tongues, the names would be adopted at once, and permanently adopted—as *pteris* was adopted. This adoption might be ensured were the signification of the name added in brackets, at least until the name became familiar. This could well be done in popular books and in text-books; the unlettered are not unresponsive to the appeal of beauty, and many of the scientific names are undoubtedly beautiful in meaning. This translation of the scientific name has been done, in a manner, in *The Plants of New Zealand*, by Laing and Blackwell—only there appears to be but little use and not much more help in translating *Chenopodium triandrum* as the "triandrous chenopodium"; *Ixerba brexioides* as the "brexia-like ixerbia"; *Pennantia corymbosa* as the "corymbose pennantia"; and *Calystegia Soldanella* as the "soldanella-like calystegia." The adoption of many scientific names is proof that they are not regarded with rooted aversion, or with an aversion so deeply rooted that it cannot be eradicated.

Geranium, pelargonium, rhododendron, chrysanthemum, gladiolus, calceolaria—all are apt names, pleasing in sound and poetical in concept. But it must be confessed that it was probably neither the aptness nor the poetry that influenced their adoption, for the adopter was usually ignorant of both. Rather their adoption was an indication of the paucity of imagination; adoption, though difficult, was less difficult than invention. How else could antirrhinum be adopted—and eschscholtzia—and even fuchsia?—names of perpetual bane to unfortunate youth. The pronunciation of the last two, furthermore, by no means agrees with the language from which they are derived; and it is an added hardship that as a rule no explanation of the name is offered to the struggling mind; the name is nothing but an unreasonable aggregation of letters. The names are, moreover, inappropriate, being merely names of botanists,—Fuchs (Fox) and Eschscholtz; nor is the latter much easier when we are told that the *t* may now be dropped, "eschscholzia." Without doubt memory is a miraculous gift, and is most patient under abuse. A quotation from Domett may not be out of place:—

Life's the green Cone-cap hiding for its hour

That golden Californian poppy-bud;

Death pulls it off—outbursts the Soul—the flower!

—*Ranolf and Amohia*, Bk. 1, Can. 5, Sec. 14.

He says of the second line, "The circumlocution . . . necessitated by the infinitely barbarous scientific name given to the beautiful flower 'Eschscholtzia'!" Of names of this kind there are many adopted—"lobelia," "camellia," "godetia," "boronia"—names immortalized, and in how fugitive creations! "Kniphofia" has not been adopted, and there is little wonder in that. Gardeners use the alternative name "tritoma"; but the popular names are "torch-lily," "red-hot poker"; and to which namer must be awarded the palm for imagination?

Scientists often have themselves to blame if their names are rejected: what cause other than perversity originated such names as *Tmesipteris*, *Ehrharta*, *Stachelina*, *Mniarum*, *Rhabdothermus*? They do but court rejection, and deserve it. An excellent usage, too, has been too seldom followed: why not use the Maori name as the specific name? This was done in *Podocarpus totara*, in *Beilschmiedia taraire*, in *Beilschmiedia tawa*. It is too late to remedy the omission now, or we might have *Alectryon titoki*, *Aristotelia makomako*, *Edwardsia kowhai*, and the like graceful wedding of the old and the new.

Setting aside, too, the difficulties presented by a strange tongue to innocence when it meets an unusual word like *pteris*, the scientist in his speech often still further disguises and makes repellent the name which otherwise might appeal. As often as not, he pronounces "pit'to-sporum" "pittos'porum"; "a'ci-phylla" "aciph'ylla"; and so on. Mr. G. M. Thomson gives a little sage advice on this point: "I take it," he says, "that without being pedantic the pronunciation should as far as possible follow the derivation." The inconsistency of accentuation, too, is a puzzle: if "pittos'porum," and not "pit'to-sporum," why not "dracoph'yllum" and "pteros'tylis," and not "drac'o-phyllum" and "pter'o-stylis"? And, whilst he has not heard it, the writer learns that "pteros'tylis" is not unknown. Field has a paragraph to the point: "As my book is intended chiefly for unlearned readers, to the names of the ferns at the heads of the descriptions and elsewhere I have appended a guide to the pronunciation, to prevent such common mistakes as pronouncing *Hymenophyllum* (*Hymen-o-phyllum*), which means 'filmy leaf'; *Hymenophilum* (*Hymenoph-il-um*), which would mean 'film-loving,' and be nonsense: or calling *Gleichenia*, in which the *ei* has the hard sound of *i* in 'file,' the *ch* is a guttural, and the second *e* scarcely sounded, as if it were written *Glikeenia* or *Gleekeenia*." In the pronunciation of "*Hymenophyllum*" he follows Johnson, who in *The Gardener's Dictionary* gives it as "hymenophy'llum," and Wright, who in his *Encyclopaedia of Gardening* gives it as "*Hymenophyl-lum*." The name "*Alsophila*" Field prints "*Al-soph-il-a*," and here the accent is correctly placed on the "o," following Johnson and Wright, who print a word of similar derivation, *gypsophila*, "*gypso'phila*" and *gypso'ph-ila* respectively. The reason for the difference is in the difference of the root:—

<i>Hymen</i> , a membrane;	<i>phyllon</i> , a leaf.
<i>Alsos</i> , a forest;	<i>phileo</i> , to love.
<i>Gypsos</i> , chalk;	<i>phileo</i> , to love.

The confusion in accentuation is no doubt partly due to the close resemblance of the words; but the confusion might be avoided were the roots and meaning given with the name in the first place—unless, that is, botany is to be only a written science.

It is true, too, that this curious shifting of the accent appears to follow an inexplicable tendency in our language; for whilst we say tel'egraph, arith'metic, ad'vertise, we say teleg'raphy, arithmet'ical, adver'tisement:

the derivation is revealed in one word, concealed in its fellow. In following this apparently instinctive law, we say, not *tetra-ptera*, but *tetrap'tera*, giving a fuller sound to the *p* than it had, or than we suppose it had, in the original. "In *ptera* the *p* was so subdued that the *pt* is ordinarily represented by *t*;" and it is no doubt due to the desire for easier pronunciation of what looks like the representation of a double sound that the *p* and *t* have been separated, making two sounds of what should be one. *Tetrap'tera* has its parallel in another science—entomology—where *tetrap'terous* is used instead of *tetra-pterous* (four-winged). Here, too, a whole series of generic names is given an English accent—*lepidop'tera*, *hymenop'tera*, *neurop'tera*, *dip'tera*, &c., instead of *le'pido-ptera* (scaly-winged), *hy'meno-ptera* (membranous-winged), *neu'ro-ptera* (nervenet-winged), *di'-ptera* (two-winged), &c.; yet in the parallel words *lep'idosa'u'ria*, *lep'idosi'ren*, and *lep'idoden'dron* the root accent is given.

If this shifting of the accent be in obedience to a linguistic law, we must, will we, nill we, abide by it, contenting ourselves merely with pointing out that the law is inconsistent, and that certain persons do aid and abet it in its inconsistency. But then, our vigorous and felicitous tongue is such an agglomeration of inconsistencies, to our seeming, that a few more or less hardly matter—except to the unfortunate struggling for expression. Parallel formations exert an influence, and the familiar pronunciation of the combination *apt* would no doubt present itself unconsciously to the thought when a new combination, such as *apteryx* was met, and hence the common *ap'teryx*, instead of *a-pte'ryx* (without wings). In *pte'ro-dactyl* the sound of the *p* has been dropped since the *pt* begins the word: why not when it begins the syllable within the word?

In volume 51 of the *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute*, pp. 409–14, Professor A. Wall expresses himself in a paper, wide in interest, if pessimistic in tone, regarding the pronunciation of scientific terms. He suggests the adoption of certain classical pronunciations, to be decided upon by a proposed committee, and adopted by future scientists. But even if, in the first place, the scientists themselves were able to agree on the pronunciations to be adopted, and would use them consistently when adopted, they form but a small section of the public, and any attempt of theirs to stem the set of popular pronunciation would be, as Professor Wall fears, foredoomed to failure. If certain linguistic laws govern the sound of phonetics when adopted by one language from another, Latin and Greek phonetics cannot escape that law, nor can the change be prevented, however much it may offend the ear: it were perhaps easier to remove the offence by modifying the individual ear. Then, too, pronunciation is not fixed; and the committee, if appointed, were like to prove a perennial—and a struggling perennial. Moreover, botanical treatises are far more often written than spoken, and in writing or reading pronunciation is of no moment; and, as one leading scientist has said, "whichever way the word is pronounced, I know what is meant, and that is the main thing."

It has been noted that in giving the generic name some characteristic of the plant has been seized on, and from this many good names result. There is more difficulty in giving the specific name, though here advantage may be taken of minor distinguishing characteristics. This is well seen in the specific names of the genus *Veronica*—*buxifolia*, *diosmaefolia*, *dasyphylla*, *leiophylla*, *ligustrifolia*, *pinguifolia*, *salicifolia*, where the leaf-difference has been taken as the characteristic; *acutiflora*, *parviflora*, *uniflora*, where the flower has been taken; *cupressoides*, *loganioides*, *lycopodioides*, *pimeleoides*, where its resemblance to some other plant has been taken; and so on. But there is nothing descriptive in such specific names as *Balfouriana*,

Barkeri, *Benthami*, *Bidwillii*, *Buchanani*, *Buzbaumii*—to take the *Bs* only in this variable genus. Sometimes this proper name is the name of the discoverer of the species, and it is then tolerable; sometimes it is the name of a good worker in this or another science, when it is barely tolerable; sometimes it is the name of a friend of the name-giver, when it becomes unreasonable. The aggravation is as acute when the common name is made merely a translation of a name of this kind—Buchanan's veronica; and it is a pleasure to find that in Dr. Cockayne's book, already referred to, this system of common naming has been discarded. There is surely no plant so undistinguished that it has no characteristic of which advantage may be taken in giving a name; it certainly can have no common name unless it have some characteristic, in appearance, or use, or obtrusiveness, upon which the common mind is able to fasten, even if it receive a name like the "innominate" of osteology.

Dr. Cockayne has made a considerable beginning in the invention of common names for the lesser known New Zealand plants; and, whilst he shows inconsistency, it is palpably no more than the inconsistency of a mind working towards a definite end in the midst of much difficulty and obscurity. He adopts one name, and later on discards it for one he considers more appropriate. Many of the names given bear their own warrant of adoption, many as sure a warrant of their rejection. In the naming of ferns he has in most instances followed Potts, one of our early and most prolific name-givers; and in the naming of grasses he has followed Buchanan—hyphen in hand. Objection has already been taken to the naming of *Carpodetus serratus* "New Zealand hawthorn"; and objection must also be made to such names as "common mountain shrubby groundsel," "persicaria-leaved pond-weed," "broad-leaved tussock oat-grass." This is not name-giving, it is description. And the objection of length may almost as reasonably be urged against these names as against such scientific names as *Anthurium Scherzerianum album maximum flavescens*, the name given to the white-flowered anthurium (*Gardener's Chronicle*, 1886, p. 187). "Gentian" is a good name; "New Zealand gentian" is hardly a new name, still less is "common New Zealand gentian"—they simply modify an old name. So the various willowherbs are distinguished by a characterizing adjective; but these are not names. It is not necessary that all willowherbs should have that name with modifying adjective. True, the "bottle-campion" is a variety of the campion, as are the "red campion" and the "white campion"; but so are the "ragged robin," the spotted catch-fly, and the "German catch-fly." The mind to which a common name appeals is not concerned whether or no that name reveals the relation of the plants one to another; if the name and the plant are well mated, that is sufficient. "Hart's-tongue" and "maiden-hair" are sufficient without the addition of "fern"; the names catch the imagination. "Oak" and "poplar" need no addition to tell the common mind they are trees. In Dr. Cockayne's book, "three-square" as a name for *Scirpus americanus* is a true name, and seems good; good names, also, are "star-lily," "coral-shrub," "bell-vine," "pen-wiper plant"; and there is little doubt that once our New Zealand plants become thoroughly well known, through such excellent books and papers as Dr. Cockayne's, many of his tentative names will irrevocably be discarded for others, more concise if perhaps less descriptive. And one of the first to accept the new names will be Dr. Cockayne. It is no easy matter to invent a new name; and it is not, perhaps, the scientist to whom we should look for the new names, but his complement, the poet; and he does no more than give expression to feelings that had first to be general before he might win the power of

enduring expression. It is this general feeling that gives the charm to Bridges's poem "The Idle Flowers":—

I have sown upon the fields
Eyebright and Pimpernel,
And Pansy and Poppy-seed
Ripen'd and scatter'd well,

And silver Lady-smock,
The meads with light to fill,
Cowslip and Buttercup,
Daisy and Daffodil ;

King-cup and Fleur-de-lys
Upon the marsh to meet
With Comfrey, Watermint,
Loose-strife and Meadowsweet ;

And all along the stream
My care hath not forgot
Crowfoot's white galaxy
And love's Forget-me-not :

And where high grasses wave
Shall great Moon-daisies blink,
With Rattle and Sorrel sharp
And Robin's ragged pink.

Thick on the woodland floor
Gay company shall be,
Primrose and Hyacinth
And frail Anemone,

Perennial Strawberry-bloom,
Woodsorrel's pencilled veil,
Dishevel'd Willow-weed
And Orchis purple and pale,

Bugle, that blushes blue,
And Woodruff's snowy gem,
Proud Fox-glove's finger-bells,
And Spurge with milky stem.

And so for thirteen stanzas more. These are real and enduring names, and many of the wildings gracing them have been acclimatized here. When will the names of our New Zealand wildings be acclimatized in British poetry ?

The following lists cannot and do not claim to be complete : the net has been cast widely, but it is certain that many names have not been caught. The lists, will, however, serve as a basis, to which other names may be added from time to time as discovered or created. In many instances the authorities quoted do not adopt the name or use it themselves, but simply quote it as being in common use. The list of scientific names is published with this paper ; the list of popular names and the list of authorities will be published in the next volume.

It is unsafe to make any rule ; it is almost unsafe to make any suggestion : language has an individuality of its own, a complex individuality that will not brook interference ; its users, too, have an individuality that will brook less : but might it be suggested that the common name marked with a star appears to commend itself for general adoption. There is, of course, always room for a good name, always room for a better ; and these need not be regarded as fixed stars. When the starred name is enclosed in brackets it is a name that the author has not met in print, but is suggested as appropriate. It seems hardly necessary to suggest any name at all when the plant is so undistinguished as usually to pass unobserved ; a scientist needs only the scientific name ; to the layman a suggested name would mean no more than the scientific name : when the plant becomes noticeable, through closer association, its name will come with it. It is probable that popular names come largely through children and unlettered people, and are introduced into literature by poets.

A few naturalized plants have been included, some because they have received Maori names, some because they have joined a family well represented in New Zealand. In these cases a dagger † precedes the scientific name. Garden varieties such as *Brachyglottis rangiora purpurea* (bronze-leaved rangiora), *Phormium tenax Williamsii variegata* (broad-leaved flax with yellow variegations), have not been included ; they might be included could they be identified with Maori varieties, and should be included did they become recognized fixed varieties. A few plants now recognized as hybrids have been marked ×.

SCIENTIFIC, MAORI, AND COMMON NAMES OF NEW ZEALAND PLANTS.

Names suggested for adoption starred *; if in brackets, the name has not appeared in literature, at least in the form suggested. Naturalized plants are marked †; hybrids, ×.

<i>Acaena adscendens</i> : ¹ silver pipiriri	<i>Aciphylla Colensoi</i> : kurikuri taramea	<i>Ackama rosaeifolia</i> : makaka *makamaka ⁴
<i>Acaena inermis</i> : spineless pipiriri	bayonet grass bayonet-grass bayonet plant bayonette grass bloody Spaniard bloody-Spaniard Colenso's Spaniard Spaniard *spear-grass	<i>Adiantum</i> : *maidenhair
<i>Acaena microphylla</i> : small-leaved acæna		<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> : African maidenhair creeping maiden hair English maidenhair maidenhair *rock-fern small-leaved maidenhair
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i> : New Zealand acæna New Zealand burr red biddy-bid red New Zealand burr red pipiriri *(red burr)	<i>Aciphylla Colensoi</i> var. <i>maxima</i> : ³ greater-spaniard	<i>Adiantum affine</i> : common maidenhair Cunningham's maiden hair fern large-leaved maidenhair maiden hair
† <i>Acaena ovina</i> : Australian pipiriri	<i>Aciphylla Lyallii</i> : bayonet plant	<i>Adiantum diaphanum</i> : little maidenhair thin-leaved maidenhair
<i>Acaena Sanguisorbae</i> : huruhuru-o-Hinenuitepo hutiwai kaia kaiaarurerure kaikara kaikaiaruhe kaikaiarure pirikahu *pipiriri piriwhetau beta-beta bid-a-bid biddy-bid biddy-biddy *biddybiddy bidi-bidi common burr green biddy-bid native burr New Zealand burr	<i>Aciphylla Lyallii</i> var. <i>crenula</i> : saw-leaved Spaniard	<i>Adiantum formosum</i> : giant maiden-hair giant maidenhair *plumed maidenhair plumed maiden hair fern
	<i>Aciphylla maxima</i> ; giant spaniard	<i>Adiantum fulvum</i> : brown-stemmed maiden- hair
	<i>Aciphylla Monroi</i> : alpine spear grass little spaniard Monro's Spaniard tiny spear-grass *(pigmy spear-grass)	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> : hairy maidenhair hairy maiden hair fern
	<i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i> : karamea kurikuri papai (= the young form) *taramea tumatakuru bayonet plant rough Spaniard *spaniard spear grass spear-grass speargrass spur-grass wild Spaniard	<i>Aecidium kowhai</i> : — <i>myopori</i> ; *witches-broom
<i>Acaena Sanguisorbae</i> var. <i>minor</i> : antarctic burr antarctic pipiriri *(polar burr)	<i>Aciphylla Traillii</i> : Stewart Island spaniard Stewart Island spear- grass	<i>Agaricus adiposus</i> : harore (also a general term for fungi)
<i>Acaena Sanguisorbae</i> var. <i>pilosa</i> : mountain pipiriri		
<i>Aciphylla Ashcroftii</i> : ² speargrass		

¹ Found only on Macquarie Island, the mainland plant being *A. saccaticupula*.

² No such name now recognized.

³ Name not now recognized; the same as *A. maxima*.

⁴ The name *Ackama* is intended as an anagram of makamaka.

<i>Agathis australis</i> : kapia (= the resin) *kauri caudie coudy cowdy cowrie-pine cowry kaudi kaudi-tree kauri pine king-pine koudi pine kowdie-pine New Zealand fir New Zealand yellow pine olive-leaved cedar yellow pine	<i>Agrostis pilosa</i> (<i>Deyeuxia filiformis</i> var. <i>pilosa</i>) : pilose bent grass	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> : mahuri nahui
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> : cherry pie cherry-pie *wild heliotrope	<i>Agrostis subulata</i> : alpine bent grass alpine bent-grass dwarf mountain bent grass	<i>Angelica geniculata</i> : climbing-aniseed jointed angelica *(climbing-anise)
<i>Agropyron multiflorum</i> : short-awned wheat grass	<i>Alectryon excelsum</i> : tapitapi *titoki titongi tokitoki tongitongi topitopi lofty alectryon native ash New Zealand ash New Zealand oak pitoko	<i>Angelica Gingidium</i> : ² naupiro native anise
<i>Agropyron scabrum</i> : patiti patiti-taranui blue-grass blue wheat grass	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i> : candle-nut *candlenut	<i>Angelica montana</i> : anis anise aniseed native aniseed New Zealand aniseed *(Maori anise)
<i>Agropyron squarrosom</i> : ¹ blue grass	<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i> : knee-jointed fox-tail grass marsh foptail	<i>Angelica rosaeifolia</i> : kohepiro *koheriki kumarahou aniseed *rose-leaved anise
<i>Agropyron Youngii</i> : blue grass var.	<i>Alseuosmia Banksii</i> : matukuroimata *pere	<i>Angelica trifoliolata</i> : *bog-anise
<i>Agrostis Dyeri</i> : brown bent brown bent grass New Zealand bent-grass *(Maori bent)	<i>Alseuosmia linearifolia</i> matukuroimata	<i>Anisotome</i> : pinakitere native parsley *(Maori parsley)
<i>Agrostis Forsteri</i> (<i>Deyeuxia filiformis</i> and <i>D. Forsteri</i>) : *perehia repehina toheraoa turikoka toothed bent grass toothed bent-grass *(toothed bent)	<i>Alseuosmia macrophylla</i> : horopito *karapapa kokotaika toropapa honeysuckle large-leaved alseuosmia shrubby honeysuckle	<i>Anisotome aromatica</i> : *kopoti common alpine ligusticum common anisotome
<i>Agrostis parviflora</i> : slender bent grass small-flowered bent-grass	<i>Alseuosmia quercifolia</i> : matukuroimata *toropapa oak-leaved alseuosmia	<i>Anisotome carnosulum</i> : fleshy ligusticum
	<i>Alsophila Colensoi</i> : creeping tree fern golden tree-fern grove fern mountain tree-fern *(grove-fern)	<i>Anisotome Enysii</i> : rock-anisotome
		<i>Anisotome latifolium</i> : broad-leaved ligusticum
		<i>Anisotome Lyallii</i> : *Maori parsnip
		<i>Anisotome piliferum</i> : bristly ligusticum
		<i>Apium australe</i> : ³ tutaekoau

¹ No such name now recognized; perhaps syn. for *A. scabrum*.² Name not now recognized; the same as *A. montana*.³ Name not now recognized; the same as *A. prostratum*.

- Apium filiforme* :
slender celery
slender New Zealand
celery
wild celery
- Apium prostratum* :
Australian celery
celery
native celery
New Zealand celery
prostrate parsley
*(Maori celery)
- × *Aristolotelia Colensoi* :
Colenso's wineberry
- Aristolotelia fruticosa* :
*mountain-currant
mountain wineberry
shrubby aristotelia
- Aristolotelia serrata* (race-
mosa) :
*makomako
light-wood
lime tree
moko-mok
moko-moko
native currant
New Zealand currant
New Zealand wineberry
racemose aristotelia
wine berry
wine-berry
*wineberry
- Arthropodium candidum* :
rephina-papa
*star-lily
white arthropodium
- Arthropodium cirratum* :
maikaika
popohui
rengarenga
curled arthropodium
Mabel Island lily
New Zealand lily
North Island lily
renga lily
rock lily
rock-lily
*(renga-lily)
- Arthropteris tenella* :
tender polypody
- Arundo conspicua* :
*toetoe
toetoe-kakaho
kakaho (= the culms)
kokaho (prob. kakaho)
- Arundo conspicua*—cont.
cutting grass
erect - plumed tussock-
grass
flag
New Zealand reed
pampas grass
plumed tussac grass
plume grass
*plume-grass
sword-grass
toe-toe grass
toetoe grass
toetoe-grass
tohe-tohe
tohi grass
toi-grass
toi-toi grass
- Arundo fulvida* :
erect plumed tussac grass
- Ascarina lucida* :
*hutu
glossy ascarine
- Asperella gracilis* :
slender glumeless grass
- Asperula perpusilla* :
dwarf bedstraw
*woodroof
- Asplenium adiantoides* :
peretao
*petako
ware
drooping spleenwort
*lance-leaved spleenwort
shining-spleenwort
- Asplenium bulbiferum* :
maku
manamana
maku
moku
*mouki
mouku
carrot-top
common spleenwort
mother-fern
proliferous spleenwort
*(cradling fern)
- Asplenium caudatum* :
tailed spleenwort
- Asplenium Colensoi* :
Colenso's spleenwort
- Asplenium falcatum* :
peretao
*petako
- Asplenium flabellifolium* :
drooping spleenwort
drooping-spleenwort
necklace fern
*necklace-fern
rat-tail spleenwort
whip-cord
- Asplenium flaccidum* :
maireire
*makawe
pohutukawa
raukatauri
whiri-o-Raukatauri
drooping spleenwort
drooping-spleenwort
hanging-tree spleenwort
pendant spleenwort
*pendent spleenwort
- Asplenium Hookerianum* :
Hooker's spleenwort
*maidenhair spleenwort
- Asplenium lucidum* :
*huruwhenua
panako
paranako
parenako
paretao
*shining spleenwort
shining-spleenwort
- Asplenium Lyallii* :
Lyall's spleenwort
- Asplenium obtusatum* :
panako
*paranako
parenako
paretao
blunt leafed spleenwort
lime-spleenwort
sea spleenwort
sea-spleenwort
shore spleenwort
*shore-spleenwort
- Asplenium Richardi* :
carrot fern
Richard's spleenwort
Richards' spleenwort
*(carrot-fern)
- Asplenium scleroprium* :
toothed shore spleenwort
- Asplenium Trichomanes* :
maidenhair spleenwort
rock spleenwort
wall spleenwort

- Astelia* :
mauri
cotton plant
perching-lilies
- Astelia Banksii* :
horahora
kowharawhara
puwharawhara
*wharawhara
shore-kowharawhara
- Astelia Cockaynei* (*montana*) :
alpine astelia
alpine bush-flax
*mountain-astelia
- Astelia Cunninghamii* :
kahakaha
*kokaha
kowharawhara
takahakaha (= when in flower)
perching-kowharawhara
- Astelia linearis* :
dwarf astelia
- Astelia montana*. See *A. Cockaynei*.
- Astelia nervosa* :
kahakaha
bush flax
bush-flax
*bush-lily
common astelia
giant astelia
swamp-astelia
swamp-asteliad
- Astelia Solandri* :
*kahakaha
perching kahakaha
perching lily
*tree-flax
- Astelia subulata* :
sharp-leaved creeping astelia
- Astelia trinervia* :
kauri grass
*kauri-grass
- Atriplex crystallina* (*Billardieri*) :
New Zealand orache
- †*Atriplex patula* :
spreading-orache
- Atropis novae-zealandiae* :
New Zealand atropis
- Atropis stricta* :
*salt grass
sweet grass
- Avicennia officinalis* :
*manawa
paetai
tuputupu
waikure
*mangrove
white mangrove
- Azolla rubra* :
karerarera
*retoreto
floating water-fern
*red azolla
- Barbarea vulgaris* :
toi
- Beilschmiedia taraire* :
*taraire
laurel-tree
- Beilschmiedia tawa* :
mariri (= the unripe fruit)
pokere (= the fruit)
pokerehu (= the fruit)
*tawa
New Zealand's damson
- Bidens pilosa* :
*kamu
koheriki
*cowage
- Blechnum (Lomaria)* :
*hard fern
hard-fern
- Blechnum alpinum* :¹
narrow hard-fern
- Blechnum Banksii* :
Bank's hard fern
Banks' hard fern
shore hard-fern
- Blechnum capense*.² See *B. procerum*.
- Blechnum discolor* :
*petipeti
piupiu
taniwhaniwha
common hard fern
*crown-fern
fishbone-fern
New Zealand's bird's nest fern
- Blechnum durum* :
coastal hard-fern
thick-leaved hard fern
thick-leaved hard-fern
- Blechnum filiforme* :
panako
climbing hard fern
climbing hard-fern
*thread-fern
- Blechnum fluviatile* :
kawakawa
*kiwikipi
creek fern
*creek-fern
- Blechnum Fraseri* :
Frazer's fern
mimic tree-fern
miniature tree-fern
- Blechnum lanceolatum* :
nini
*rereti
lance-leaved fern
lance-leaved hard fern
Tasmanian hard fern
- Blechnum membranaceum* :
membrane-leaved fern
- Blechnum nigrum* :
black hard fern
black hard-fern
- Blechnum Norfolkiana* :
thin-leaved hard fern
- Blechnum paleacea* :³
bronze-leaved fern
- Blechnum Patersoni* :
peretao
broad-leaved hard-fern
Paterson's fern
- Blechnum penna marinum* :⁴
alpine hard fern
alpine hard-fern
little hard fern

¹ Now included in *B. penna marina*.² Name to be changed to *B. procerum*, which see.³ No such name now recognized.⁴ This is now the accepted name also of *B. alpinum*.

<i>Blechnum procerum</i> (Forst. f.) J. C. Andersen = <i>B. capense</i> Schlecht. in Cheeseman, <i>Man. N.Z. Flora</i> , ed. 2, pp. 58-59:	<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i> —ctd. paper leaf wavy-leaved rangiora *(paper-leaf)	<i>Calystegia Soldanella</i> : bindweed sand bindweed sand-convolvulus shore convolvulus shore-convolvulus soldanella-like calystegia *(sandbine)
horokio	† <i>Brassica campestris</i> : keha korau nani pohata	<i>Calystegia tuguriorum</i> : powhiwhi climbing convolvulus climbing-convolvulus native convolvulus New Zealand convolvulus smaller bindweed *(Maori convolvulus)
*kiokio	† <i>Brassica oleracea</i> : paea Captain Cook cabbage Maori cabbage	<i>Cardamine</i> in part. See <i>Radicula Nasturtium</i> .
korokio	<i>Bromus arenarius</i> : sea-side brome grass *seaside brome-grass	* <i>Cardamine depressa</i> : ladies' smock
koropiu	<i>Bulbinella Rossii</i> : ² Ross's bulbinella	<i>Cardamine heterophylla</i> : hanea *panapana bitter-cress hairy bitter-cress hairy cardamine New Zealand cress *(Maori cress)
piupiu	<i>Bulbophyllum pygmaeum</i> : piripiri	<i>Cardamine heterophylla</i> var. <i>uniflora</i> : few-leaved bitter-cress
tupari	<i>Caladenia Lyallii</i> : Lyall's caladenia	† <i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> : land-cress
double fern	<i>Caladenia minor</i> : lesser caladenia	<i>Carex appressa</i> : tall sedge tupak grass
long hard fern	<i>Calamagrostis</i> . See <i>Deyceuxia</i> .	<i>Carex comans</i> : *maurea hair-like sedge
long hard-fern	<i>Calceolaria</i> . See <i>Jovellana</i> .	<i>Carex Darwini</i> var. <i>urolepis</i> : sedge
palm-leaved fern	<i>Callitriche</i> : *water-starwort	<i>Carex dissita</i> : flat-leaved sedge.
<i>Blechnum vulcanicum</i> :	<i>Callitriche Muellieri</i> : southern water star-wort	<i>Carex dissita</i> var. <i>monticola</i> : mountain-sedge
korokio	<i>Caltha novae-zelandiae</i> : marsh marygold New Zealand caltha New Zealand marsh-mari- gold *(Maori marigold)	<i>Carex litorosa</i> : salt-marsh sedge *sea-sedge
triangular hard fern	<i>Calystegia sepium</i> : akapohue nahinahi panahe panahi *panake pohue rauparaha bell climber *bell-vine bind-weed bindweed convolvulus	
triangular hard-fern		
<i>Bolbophyllum pygmaeum</i> : pygmy bolbophyllum		
<i>Botrychium</i> : *moonwort		
<i>Botrychium australe</i> : moonwort		
<i>Botrychium flabellifolium</i> : ¹ parsley fern		
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i> *moonwort		
<i>Botrychium ternatum</i> : patotara moonwort parsley fern parsley-fern rattle-snake fern *rattlesnake fern		
<i>Brachycome odorata</i> : *roniu		
<i>Brachycome Sinclairii</i> : daisy *grassland-daisy native daisy Sinclair's brachycome		
<i>Brachyglottis rangiora</i> : *rangiora		
<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i> : pukapuka pukariao rangiora raurakau *wharangi wharangitawhito		

¹ No such name now recognized.² Now included in *Chrysobactron Rossii*.

Carex longiculmis
long-stalked sedge

Carex lucida :

*mania
maurea

*shining sedge

Carex Oederi var. *catarractae* :

*yellow sedge

Carex pseudo-cyperus var. *fascicularis* :
cyperus-sedge

Carex pumila :
creeping-sedge
duné sedge
*dune-sedge
sand-sedge

Carex pyrenaica :
Pyrenees sedge

Carex secta :

*purei

nigger head

nigger-head

*niggerhead

Carex Solandri :
Solander's sedge

Carex stellulata var. *australis* :
*prickly sedge

Carex teretiuscula :

*makura

mata

purekireki

Carex ternaria :

*rautahi

toetoe-rautahi

cutting-grass

Carex testacea :

*slender sedge

Carex trifida :

*great sedge

sedge

Carex unciifolia :

hook-leaved sedge

*(hook-sedge)

Carex virgata :

Maori head

nigger-head

smaller swamp-sedge

small swamp-sedge

Carmichaelia australis :

*makaka

tainoka

taunoka

austral broom

austral-broom

New Zealand broom

red-seeded broom

southern carmichaelia

tall native broom

*(Maori broom)

Carmichaelia Enysii :

Enys's native broom

Carmichaelia flagelliformis :

*maukoro

native broom

New Zealand broom

slender broom

slender native broom

slender New Zealand

broom

whip-like carmichaelia

*(whip-broom)

Carmichaelia gracilis :

climbing-broom

climbing New Zealand

broom

Carmichaelia grandiflora :

large-flowered broom

large-flowered New Zealand

broom

Carmichaelia grandiflora

var. *alba* :

*alpine broom

Carmichaelia Monroi :

stout dwarf broom

Carmichaelia nana :

common dwarf broom

dwarf carmichaelia

Carmichaelia odorata :

pink broom

scented broom

*sweet-broom

tall New Zealand broom

Carmichaelia paludosa :

*swamp-broom

Carmichaelia subulata :

common New Zealand

broom

leafless common New

Zealand broom

native broom

Carpha alpina :

alpine carpha

common carpha

Carpodetus serratus :

kaiweta

piripiriwhata

*punaweta

putaputaweta

New Zealand hawthorn

oak

serrate carpodetus

snow-tree

weta

white birch

white mapau

white maple

white matipo

*(Maori may)

Cassinia fulvida :

*golden cottonwood

yellow cassinia

yellow shrub

Cassinia leptophylla :

tauhinu-korokio

tauhinu-koromiko

cottonwood

narrow-leaved cassinia

*(fragrant cottonwood)

Cassinia Vauvilliersii :

mountain cassinia

*mountain-cottonwood

Vauvillier's cassinia

yellow-leaved mountain-

cottonwood

Cassitha paniculata :

mawhai

konene (= the fruit)

Celmisia :

horse daisy

mountain aster

New Zealand daisy

*(Maori daisy)

Celmisia argentea :

silver cushion-celmisia

silvery celmisia

silvery cushion-celmisia

silvery mountain-daisy

Celmisia bellidoides :

green cushion-celmisia

Celmisia coriacea :

tikummu

cotton plant

leather plant

leathery celmisia

mountain daisy

silvery cotton-plant

white mountain daisy

Celmisia discolor :

*mountain-musk

- Celmisia glandulosa* var. *latifolia* :
bog celmisia
*bog-celmisia
- Celmisia gracilentia* (*longifolia*) :
*pekepeke
common celmisia
cotton grass
cotton-grass
long-leaved celmisia
- Celmisia holosericea* :
pekepeke
aster
- Celmisia incana* :
mountain musk
mountain-musk
*white mountain-musk
- Celmisia intermedia* :
*hoary mountain-musk
- Celmisia laricifolia* :
cotton plant
*needle-leaved celmisia
- Celmisia linearis* :
*narrow-leaved celmisia
- Celmisia longifolia*. See *C. gracilentia*.
- Celmisia Lyallii* :
blunt-leaved spaniard
blunt spaniard
- Celmisia Monroi* :
rock cotton-plant
- Celmisia rigida* :
Stewart Island celmisia
- Celmisia sessiliflora* :
short-flowered celmisia
white cushion-celmisia
- Celmisia Sinclairii* :
mountain-musk
Sinclair's celmisia
- Celmisia spectabilis* :
*puakaito
puhaeretaiko
puwharetaiko
tikumu
common cotton-plant
cotton plant
cotton-plant
leather-plant
- Celmisia Traversii* :
brown mountain daisy
Travers' celmisia
- Celmisia vernicosa* :
varnished celmisia
- Celmisia viscosa* :
*snow-celmisia
- Centella uniflora* (*Hydrocotyle asiatica*) :
Asiatic hydrocotyle
Asiatic marsh pennywort
Asiatic marsh-pennywort
- Chaetomorpha Darwinii* :
mermaids' beads
*(mermaids-beads)
- Cheilanthes Sieberi* :
Sieber's fern
rock-fern
- Cheilanthes tenuifolia* :
thin-leaved cheilanthes
- †*Chenopodium album* :
huainanga
- Chenopodium detestans* :
fish-guts plant
- Chenopodium glaucum* var. *ambiguum* :
oak-leaved goose-foot
- Chenopodium pusillum* :
parahia
- Chenopodium triandrum* :
*poipapa
spinach
triandrous chenopodium
- Chrysobactron Hookeri* :
Maori onion
*swamp-lily
- Chrysobactron Hookeri* var. *angustifolium* :
*bog-lily
- Chrysobactron Rossii* :¹
Maori onion
orange-coloured swamp-lily
- Cladium articulatum* :
jointed twig-rush
- Cladium Gunnii* :
Gunn's twig-rush
- Cladium junceum* :
swamp twig-rush
- Cladium Sinclairii* :
pepepe
toetoe-tuhara
*tuhara
- Cladium teretifolium* :
common twig-rush
- Cladium Vauthiera* :
square-stemmed twig-rush
- Clathrus cibarius* (*Neodictyon cibarium*) :
kokirikiri-whetu
kopura-whetu
kopuru-whetu
korokoro-whetu
paru-whatitiri
pukurau
tutae-kehua
tutae-whatitiri
*tutae-whetu
wheterau
basket fungus
devil's purse
fairy's closet
lattice fungus
net fungus
shepherd's basket fungus
*(basket-fungus)
- Clematis* :
virgin's bower
- Clematis afoliata* :
leafless clematis
yellow-flowered leafless clematis
- Clematis Colensoi* :
yellow clematis
- Clematis hexasepala* :
pikiarero
poananga
potaetae
puataana
*puataana
puatautaua
six-sepaled clematis
smaller white clematis
small white clematis
traveller's joy
- Clematis indivisa* :
pikiarero
puapua
*puawananga
puawhananga

¹ Includes *Bulbinella Rosseti*, which see.

Clematis indivisa—cont.
 clematis
 entire-leaved clematis
 native clematis
 New Zealand clematis
 traveller's joy
 white clematis

Clematis parviflora :
 akangakaukiore
 ngakaukiore
 pokopokonuihura

Clianthus puniceus :
 kowhai-ngutukaka
 glory pea
 kaka beak
 kaka-bill
 parrotbill
 parrot's beak fuchsia
 parrot's bill
 parrot's-bill
 red kowhai
 red parrot's bill
 scarlet clianthus
 *(parrotsbill)

Colensoa physaloides :
 *koru
 oru
 physalis-like colensoa
 thin-leaved oru

Colocasia antiquorum :
 *taro
 Cultivated varieties—
 akarewa
 awanga
 haukopa
 kahuorangi
 kakatarahae
 kinakina
 koareare
 kohuorangi
 kohurangi
 makatiti
 mamaku
 matatiti
 ngaue
 ngongoro
 paeangaanga
 pakaue
 patai
 pehu
 pongi
 potango
 takatakapo
 tanae
 taro-hoia (recently in-
 troduced)
 tautamahei
 tokotokohau
 turitaka
 upokotiketike
 wairuaarangi

Convolvulus erubescens :
 blushing convolvulus
 common convolvulus
 *(blush-convolvulus)

Coprosma :
 coffee-bush
 New Zealand coffee
 *(Maori coffee)

Coprosma acerosa :
 tarakupenga
 tatarahake
 tatarahake

acerose coprosma
 dune coprosma
 dune-coprosma
 *sand-coprosma

Coprosma arborea :
 mamangi
 tree coprosma
 tree-coprosma
 tree karamu

Coprosma areolata :
 areolate coprosma
 thin-leaved coprosma

Coprosma Banksii :
 Banks's coprosma

Coprosma Baueri See *C.*
retusa.

Coprosma chathamica :
 tree-karamu

Coprosma ciliata :
 hairy coprosma

Coprosma Colensoi :
 Colenso's coprosma

Coprosma crassifolia :
 stiff-stemmed coprosma

Coprosma cuneata :
 wedge-leaved coprosma

Coprosma depressa :
 prostrate coprosma

Coprosma foetidissima :
 hupirau-ririki
 *hupiro
 karamu
 naupiro
 pipiro
 evil-smelling hupiro
 evil-smelling karamu
 foetid coprosma
 luma-luma
 sterile wood
 stinkwood

Coprosma grandifolia :
 *kanono
 kapukiore
 karamukueo
 kawariki
 kueo (= berries)
 manono
 papauma
 patutiketike
 raurakau
 raurekau
 tapatapaua
 large-leaved coprosma
 yellow wood

Coprosma linariifolia :
 mikimik
 narrow-leaved coprosma
 yellow karamu
 yellow wood
 yellow-wood

Coprosma lucida :
 kakaramu
 karamu
 karangu
 patutiketike
 broad-leaf
 coffee tree
 orange-leaf
 shining coprosma
 yellow-wood

Coprosma microcarpa :
 small-fruited coprosma

Coprosma parviflora :
 leafy coprosma
 small-flowered coprosma
 small-leaved coprosma

Coprosma Petriei :
 Petrie's coprosma
 turfy coprosma

Coprosma propinqua :
 mtingi
 common coprosma
 kindred coprosma

Coprosma ramulosa :
 straggling coprosma

Coprosma repens :
 alpine creeping coprosma

Coprosma retusa (Baueri) :
 angiangi
 mamangi
 naupata
 *taupata
 coastal coprosma
 retuse coprosma

<i>Coprosma rhammoides</i> : red-fruited coprosma	<i>Cordyline australis</i> —cont. cabbage-palm cabbage tree *cabbage-tree dragon-tree grass tree *lily-palm palm lily palm-lily palm tree te tree ti palm ti-ti ti tree ti-tree ti-tri	<i>Coriaria lucida</i> (<i>thymifolia</i>)—cont. alpine tutu ground tutu mountain tutu small ground tutu thyme-leaved tute *(thymy tutu)
<i>Coprosma robusta</i> : kakaramu kakarangu *karamu karamuramu karangu common karamu glossy coprosma glossy karamu red-berry robust coprosma	<i>Cordyline Banksii</i> : hauora kapu (= ti-kapu) ti-kapu *ti-ngahere ti-parae ti-torere palm-lily slender cabbage-tree	<i>Coriaria sarmentosa</i> (<i>ruscifolia</i>) : huarua (= the seeds) puhou taweku tupakihi *tutu common tute elder-berry ink-berry ruscus-leaved coriaria toot toot plant tree toot tree tutu tua-tutu wine-berry shrub
<i>Coprosma rotundifolia</i> : round-leaved coprosma	<i>Cordyline indivisa</i> : ti-kapu ti-kupenga ti-matakutai ti-toi *toii broad-leaf cabbage tree *broad-leaved cabbage-tree mountain cabbage-tree mountain palm	<i>Coriaria thymifolia</i> . See <i>C. lurida</i> .
<i>Coprosma rugosa</i> : heath-like coprosma	<i>Cordyline pumilio</i> : mauku ti-awe ti-kapu ti-koraha ti-kupenga ti-papa *ti-rauriki *dwarf cabbage-tree	<i>Corokia buddleoides</i> : ² korokio *korokio-taranga whakatata buddleia-like corokia
<i>Coprosma tenuicaulis</i> : *hukihuki slender coprosma swamp-coprosma	<i>Coriaria angustissima</i> annual herbaceous tutu ground tutu	<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i> : cotoneaster-like corokia mountain-korokio wiry corokia
<i>Coprosma tenuifolia</i> : soft-leaved coprosma	<i>Coriaria lurida</i> (<i>thymifolia</i>) : tutuheuheu tutupapa	<i>Corokia macrocarpa</i> : hokataka whakatata
<i>Corallospartium crassicaule</i> : *coral-broom sticks (of the shepherds)		<i>Corynocarpus laevigata</i> : *karaka kopi kopia (= kernels) cracker kopi-tree kraka laurel New Zealand laurel smooth corynocarpus
<i>Corallospartium racemosum</i> : ¹ coral-broom		<i>Corysanthes macrantha</i> : large-flowered corysanthes large-flowered spider-orchid *silverback
<i>Cordyline</i> : mahonge (= a cultivated variety) tahanui (= a cultivated variety) lily-wort		
<i>Cordyline australis</i> : houka (prob. kouka) kauka kouka (= tikouka) kouka tarariki (= a narrow-leaved variety) kouka wharanui (= a broad-leaved variety) ti ti-awe ti-kauka ti-kouka ti-pua ti-rakau ti-whanake whanake asphodel cabbage palm		

¹ Formerly *C. crassicaule* var. *racemosa*.² The name *Corokia* is from *korokio*, originally spelt *korokia*.

- Corysanthes rotundifolia* :
round-leaved spider-orchid
- Cotula atrata* :
*black daisy
- Cotula coronopifolia* :
coronopus-leaved cotula
swamp-cotula
swamp-cotula
water-buttons
*yellow-button
- Cotula dioica* :
salt-meadow cotula
*shore-cotula
- Cotula Featherstonii* :
mutton-bird plant
- Cotula pyrethrifolia* :
mountain-cotula
- Cotula Traillii* :
Stewart Island cotula
- Crantzia lineata* :
common crantzia
- Craspedia minor* :
small craspedia
- Craspedia uniflora* :
puatea
one-flowered craspedia
- Crassula moschata* :
shore stonecrop
*shore-stonecrop
- Cuscuta densiflora* :
dense-flowered cuscuta
- Cyathea Cunninghamii* :
ponga
punui
Cunningham's tree-fern
gully fern (gully-fern in MS.)
*gully-fern
ponja
- Cyathea dealbata* :
kaponga
katote
*ponga
bunga-bunga
bunger (or bunga)
silver king
silver-king
silver ponga
silver tree fern
*silver tree-fern
silvery tree-fern
white tree fern
- Cyathea kermadecensis* :
Kermadec tree-fern
- Cyathea medullaris* :
korau
*mamaku
mamuku
pitau
black-fern
black tree fern
*black tree-fern
- Cyathea Milnei* :
Milne's tree-fern
- Cyathodes acerosa* :
hukihukiraho
inakaporo
inangaporiro
kukuku
miki
mikimiki
mingi
mingimingi
ngohungohu
patotara
*taumingi
totara
tumingi
prickly styphelia
pungent mingimingi
sharp-leaved heath
- Cyathodes robusta* :
*rutitira
Chatham mingimingi
- Cyclophorus (Polypodium) serpens* :
*creeper-fern
thick-leaved polypody
twining polypody
- Cystopteris novae-zelandiae (fragilis)*
bladder fern
*bladder-fern
brittle bladder fern
brittle bladder-fern
fragile bladder-fern
- Dacrydium Bidwillii* :
bog pine
bog-pine
mountain pine
*mountain-pine
tar-wood
- Dacrydium biforme* :
tar-wood
tarwood
*yellow pine
yellow-pine
- Dacrydium Colensoi* :
manoa
bog pine
golden pine
Hall's totara
*silver pine
silver-pine
tar-wood
Westland pine
Westland silver-pine
white silver pine
yellow pine
yellow-pine
- Dacrydium cupressinum* :
huarangi (= the fruit),
mapara (= the heart-wood)
ngapara (= the resinous heart-wood)
puaka
*rimu
black pine
drooping pine
giant rimu
New Zealand red pine
*red pine
red-pine
spruce fir
spruce tree
- Dacrydium intermedium* :
Hall's totara
mountain pine
yellow-pine
*yellow silver pine
yellow silver-pine
- Dacrydium Kirkii* :
*monoa
Kirk's pine
- Dacrydium laxifolium* :
rimu
dwarf-pine
loose-leaved dacrydium
mountain rimu
*pigmy pine
pygmy pine
- Dacrydium pendulum (nomen nudum)*—a variety of *D. cupressinum* :
weeping pine
- Dactylanthus Taylora* :
pua-o-te-reinga
*puareinga
- Danthonia australis* :
carpet-grass
*hassock-grass
wiry-leaved oat grass
- Danthonia Buchananii* :
Buchanan's oat grass
*desert-danthonia

<i>Danthonia crassiuscula</i> : alpine oat-grass	<i>Davallia novae zealandiae</i> . See <i>Leptolepia</i> .	<i>Deyeuxia setifolia</i> : alpine bent grass alpine bent-grass bog bent-grass *(hog-bent)
<i>Danthonia Cunninghamii</i> : hunangamoho toetoe-hunangamoho Cunningham's snow-grass small-flowered oat tussac grass tussock oat-grass	<i>Dawsonia superba</i> : *pahau-kakapo *giant moss	<i>Deyeuxia Youngii</i> : *Mount Cook bent Young's bent grass
<i>Danthonia flavescens</i> : broad-leaved oat tussac grass broad-leaved tussock oat- grass broad-leaved snow-grass snow grass *(broad-leaved snowgrass)	<i>Dendrobium Cunninghamii</i> : common dendrohe Cunningham's dendro- bium	<i>Dianella intermedia</i> : pepepe piopio *rena turutu blue berry *blueberry intermediate dianella
<i>Danthonia nuda</i> : naked oat grass Thomson's naked oat grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i> : tufted hair grass *tufted hair-grass	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i> long-awned plume grass long-haired plume-grass long-hair plume grass plume-grass *(long-awned plume)
<i>Danthonia pilosa</i> : hairy oat-grass hard oat grass ¹ purple-awned oat grass ¹ *purple-awned oat-grass racemed oat grass ¹	<i>Deschampsia Chapmani</i> : southern hair-grass	<i>Dichelachne sciurea</i> : short-hair plume grass *(short-awned plume)
<i>Danthonia pungens</i> : bayonet-grass *(needle-leaved oat-grass)	<i>Deschampsia tenella</i> : alpine whorl grass *(alpine whorl-grass)	<i>Dichelachne stipoides</i> : wiry dichelachne *(wiry plume)
<i>Danthonia Raoulii</i> : haumata narrow-leaved oat tussac grass red-tussock snow-grass *snowgrass ¹	<i>Desmoschoenus spiralis</i> (<i>Scirpus frondosus</i>) : pinao *pingao sand-grass yellow sand-sedge	<i>Dichondra repens</i> : common dichondra creeping dichondra
<i>Danthonia Raoulii</i> var. <i>rubra</i> : red-tussock *(red tussock)	<i>Deyeuxia (Calamagrostis)</i>	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i> : weki-ponga southern Dicksonia
<i>Danthonia semiannularis</i> : alpine oat grass ² common oat-grass desert oat-grass dwarf ring grass New Zealand oat grass ² sheep oat grass ²	<i>Deyeuxia avenoides</i> : oat-like bent grass oat-like bent-grass *(oat-bent)	<i>Dicksonia fibrosa</i> : karanuipaka kuranuipaka *kuriipaka puñui tukirunga weki wheki-kohunga wheki-ponga fibrous - stemmed tree- fern fibrous tree-fern golden punga golden tree fern sturdy tree-fern woolly tree fern *(golden tree-fern)
<i>Daucus brachiatus</i> : carrot native carrot wild carrot *(Maori carrot)	<i>Deyeuxia Billardieri</i> : Billardier's bent grass sand bent-grass *(sand-bent)	
	<i>Deyeuxia filiformis</i> . See <i>Agrostis Forsteri</i> .	
	<i>Deyeuxia filiformis</i> var. <i>pilosa</i> . See <i>Agrostis</i> <i>pilosa</i> .	
	<i>Deyeuxia Forsteri</i> . See <i>Agrostis Forsteri</i> .	
	<i>Deyeuxia Petriei</i> : Australian bent grass	
	<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i> : spiked bent grass spiked bent-grass spiked reed grass *(spiked bent)	

¹ Three varieties of *D. pilosa*.

² Three varieties of *D. semiannularis*.

- Dicksonia lanata* :
stemless tree fern
stumpy tree fern
woolly Dicksonia
woolly tree-fern
*(stemless tree-fern)
- Dicksonia squarrosa* :
atewheki
pakue
pehiakura
tio
tuakura
tuokura
uruuruwhenua
weki
*wheki
hard tree fern
rough tree-fern
slender dicksonia
*slender tree-fern
- Discaria toumatou* :
karo
tumatakuri
tumatakuru
Irishman
matagowry
native thorn
New Zealand thorn
prickly thorn
scented thorn
wild Irishman
*wild-irishman
- Dodonea viscosa* :
ake
*akeake
akerautangi
black akeake
lignum vitæ
lignumvitæ
New Zealand lignum
vitæ
viscid dodonea
- Donatia novae-zelandiae* :
*alpine donatia
common alpine donatia
common donatia
cushion-plant
New Zealand donatia
*(alpine cushion)
- Doodia caudata* :
mokemoke
mokimoki
*mukimuki
sacred-fern
*scented doodia
tailed doodia
- Doodia media* :
pukupuku
*large-leaved doodia
- Dracophyllum arboreum* :
*Chatham tree-heath
tree-heath
- Dracophyllum latifolium* :
emiemi
*neinei
taritari
taritariawha
broad-leaved grass-tree
grass tree
spider-wood
*spiderwood
- Dracophyllum longifolium* :
inaka
*inanga
grass tree
grass-tree
long-leaved grass-tree
long-leaved heath
native heath
needle-leaved heath
stunted inaka
- Dracophyllum paludosum* :
*bog-heath
swamp-heath
- Dracophyllum Pearsoni* :
Pearson's needle-leaved
heath
- Dracophyllum politum* :
cushion-forming heath
- Dracophyllum recurvum* :
*red heath
- Dracophyllum rosmarini-
folium* :
prostrate needle - leaved
heath
- Dracophyllum scoparium* :
*fern-strangler
- Dracophyllum strictum* :
totorowhiti
- Dracophyllum subulatum* :
*monoa
- Dracophyllum Traversii* :
mountain neinei
*mountain-neinei
- Dracophyllum uniflorum* :
one-flowered grass-tree
turpentine-shrub
- Dracophyllum Urvilleanum* :
*wharekohu
common needle - leaved
heath
grass-tree
northern needle - leaved
heath
smaller grass-tree
- Drapetes Dieffenbachii* :
common drapetes
- Drapetes Lyallii* :
Lyall's drapetes
- Drimys*. See *Wintera*.
- Drosera* :
fly-catcher
*sundew
- Drosera arcturi* :
alpine sun-dew
*alpine sundew
forked sundew
- Drosera auriculata* :
*climbing sundew
ear-shaped drosera
field sundew
- Drosera binata* :
fern-flower
fly-catcher
forked-leaved sun-dew
old man's eyebrow
*scented sundew
strap-leaved sundew
twin-leaved drosera
- Drosera pygmaea* :
pygmy drosera
sun-dew
*(pigmy sundew)
- Drosera spathulata* :
spathulate-leaved drosera
spoon-leaved sun-dew
*spoon-leaved sundew
sun dew
- Drosera stenopetala* :
subantarctic sun-dew
- Dryopteris (Nephrodium and
part of Polypodium)*
- Dryopteris cordifolia* :
ladder fern
sword-fern
*(ladder-fern)
- Dryopteris decomposita* :
common boss fern
*(common boss-fern)

- Dryopteris dentata* (molle) :
soft boss fern
soft buckler-fern
*(soft boss-fern)
- Dryopteris glabella* :
smooth boss fern
*smooth boss-fern
- Dryopteris hispida* :
hairy boss fern
hairy fern
hairy-fern
hairy-stemmed fern
hardy-stemmed fern
*(hairy boss-fern)
- Dryopteris molle*. See *D. dentata*.
- Dryopteris pennigera* :
pakau-roharoha
piupiu
feather - crowned poly-
pody
*feather-fern
- Dryopteris gongyloides* (uni-
tum) :
rare boss fern
swamp fern
- Dryopteris punctata*. See
Hypolepis punctata.
- Dryopteris pustulata*. See
*Polypodium pustula-
tum*
- Dryopteris Thelypteris* var.
squamulosa :
lady fern
marsh buckler-fern
marsh fern
swamp-fern
*(lady-fern)
- Dryopteris unitum*. See
D. gongyloides.
- Dryopteris velutina* :
dirty fern
velvet boss fern
velvet fern
*(velvet-fern)
- Durvillaea antarctica*
(utilis) :
*rimurapa
*bull-kelp
kelp
- Dysoxylum spectabile* :
kohe
*kohekohe
kohepi (= the flowers)
maota
cedar
handsome dysoxylum
native cedar
New Zealand cedar
- Earina autumnalis* :¹
*raupeka
*fragrant earina
sweet-scented earina
- Earina mucronata* :
*pekaa-waka
pointed-leaved earina
sharp-pointed earina
*(sharp-leaved earina)
- Earina suaveolens*. See *E. autumnalis*.
- Echinopogon ovatus* :
rough-bearded grass
- Edwardia*. See *Sophora tetraptera*, footnote.
- Elaeocarpus dentatus* :
*hinau
pokaka
whinau
black hinau
bokako
toothed elaeocarpus
- Elaeocarpus Hookerianus* :
hinau
mahimahi
*pokaka
whinaupuka
bocarro
bokaka
bokako
white hinau
- Elaeocharis acuta* :
Australian spike-rush
- Elaeocharis Cunninghamii* :
Australian spike-rush
slender spike-rush
spike rush
- Elaeocharis sphacelata* :
kutakuta
*ngawha
paopao
great spike-rush
tall spike-rush
- Elatine americana* :
American water wort
- Elatine americana* var. *aus-
traliensis* :
water-wort
- Elatostema rugosum* :
*parataniwha
native begonia
New Zealand begonia
wrinkled elatostema
*(begonia-fern)
- Elytranthe* (*Loranthus*)
Colensoi :
*korukoru (= when in
flower)
pirita
Colenso's mistletoe
scarlet-flowered mistletoe
*scarlet mistletoe
- Elytranthe* (*Loranthus*)
flavidus :
*yellow mistletoe
- Elytranthe tetrapetala* (*Lo-
ranthus Fieldii* and
L. tetrapetalis) :
pikirangi
*pirirangi
four-petalled mistletoe
red mistletoe
*scarlet mistletoe
- Enargea parviflora* :
*nohi
puwatawata
forest snowberry
*forest-snowberry
marginate luzuriaga
snowberry
- Entelea arborescens* :
hauama
houama
*whau
whauama
whauma

¹ Now includes also *E. suaveolens*.

Entelea arborescens—cont.
cork tree
cork-wood
corkwood
native pork wood
native mulberry
New Zealand mulberry
shrubby entelea
*(Maori mulberry)

Epacris alpina :
*nehenehe
alpine epacris

Epacris pauciflora :
*tamingi
*bog-epacris
common New Zealand
epacris
few-flowering epacris
native heath

Epilobium :
willow-herb
*(willowherb)

Epilobium Billardierianum :
red-stemmed willow-herb

Epilobium chionanthum :
pale-leaved willow-herb

Epilobium chloraefolium :
mountain willow-herb

Epilobium cinereum :¹
narrow-leaved willowherb

Epilobium crassum :
thick-leaved willow-herb

Epilobium erectum :
tall willowherb

Epilobium glabellum :
glossy-leaved willow-herb

Epilobium insulare :
creeping marsh willow-herb

Epilobium junceum. See
E. cinereum.

Epilobium linnaeoides :
forest willow-herb

Epilobium macropus :
mountain water-willow-herb

Epilobium microphyllum :
papakoura

Epilobium neterioides :
wrinkled willow-herb

Epilobium neterioides var.
minimum :
short-stemmed willowherb

Epilobium novae-zelandiae :
pale willow-herb

*Epilobium nummulari-
folium* :
creeping willow-herb

Epilobium pallidiflorum :
large white willow-herb
swamp willow-herb
*(swamp-willowherb)

Epilobium pedunculare :
long-stalked willow-herb
long-stemmed willowherb

Epilobium pictum :
variegated willow-herb

Epilobium pubens :
soft-leaved willow-herb

Epilobium rotundifolium :
round-leaved willow-herb

Erechtites arguta :
*woolly fireweed

Erechtites diversifolia :
Petrie's fireweed

Erechtites glabrescens :
Kirk's fireweed

Erechtites prenanthoides :
common fireweed
native groundsel
prenanthes-like erechtites

Erechtites quadridentata :
*pekapeka
*white fireweed

Erechtites scaberula :
scabrid fireweed

†*Erigeron canadensis* :
haka
kaingarua
porerarua
Touhawaiki
Canadian flea-bane

Eryngium vesiculosum :
Australian sea-holly
eryngo
sea holly
*(sea-holly)
small sea-holly
vesiculate eryngium

Eugenia maire :
mairetawake
*mairetawhake
puka
tuhuhi
whawhakou
*black maire
red-fruited maire

Euphorbia glauca :
waiuatua (= spirit-milk)
waiu-o-Kahukura
(= milk of Kahukura)
caper spurge
glaucous euphorbia
New Zealand spurge
spurgewort
sun spurge
*(Maori spurge)

Euphrasia Cockayneana :
eyebright
*yellow eyebright

Euphrasia cuneata :
tutaekiore
*tutumako

eye-bright
tall eye-bright

Euphrasia Dyeri :
Dyer's eye-bright

Euphrasia Monroi :
*alpine eyebright
eyebright

Euphrasia repens :
shore-eyebright
snowy eye-bright
*(snowy eyebright)

Euphrasia tricolor :
North Island eyebright
*(three-hued eyebright)

Euphrasia zelandica :
antarctic eyebright
eye-bright
New Zealand eyebright
small eyebright
*(Maori eyebright)

¹ Now includes also *E. junceum*.

- Festuca Cozii* :
Chatham Island fescue
*(Chatham fescue)
- Festuca littoralis* :
*hinarepe
matiatia
matihetihe
pouaka
*sand-fescue
sand fescue-grass
sandhill-fescue
sandhill fescue-grass
sand tussock-grass
- Festuca ovina* var. *novae-zelandiae* :
New Zealand sheep's fescue
- Festuca multinodis* :
drooping-fescue
*(drooping fescue)
- Festuca novae-zelandiae* :
*fescue-tussock
hard fescue grass
hard tussock
hard-tussock
tussock-fescue
- †*Festuca rubra* :
*red fescue
- Forstera sedifolia* :
common forstera
- Forstera sedifolia* var. *oculata* :
large-flowered forstera
- Freycinetia Banksii* :
*kiekie
patangatanga (= the fruit)
peia
tarapapa (= the flowers)
tawhara (= the flowers)
teure (= the fruit)
tirori (= the fruit)
ureure (= the fruit)
boa
geigei
giegie
gigi
native screw-pine
New Zealand screw-pine
New Zealand's pine-apple
wild pine-apple
*(Maori screw-pine)
- Fuchsia Colensoi* :
Colenso's fuchsia
shrubby fuchsia
*shrub-fuchsia
slender fuchsia
- Fuchsia excorticata* :
hona (= the fruit)
kohutuhutu
*kotukutuku
konini (= the fruit)
mati (= the fruit)
takawa (= the fruit)
bucket-of-water wood
fuchsia
fuchsia tree
fuchsia-tree
konini tree
native fuchsia
New Zealand fuchsia
tree fuchsia
*tree-fuchsia
- Fuchsia procumbens* :
creeping fuchsia
prostrate fuchsia
*shore-fuchsia
- Funaria hygrometrica* :
*warua
- Fusanus Cunninghamii*.
See *Mida salicifolia*.
- Gahnia* :
mapere
*(cutting grass)
- Gahnia gahniaefolia* :
cutting grass
- Gahnia lacera* :
*tarangarara
toetoe-kiwi
toetoe-tarangarara
cutting grass
- Gahnia pauciflora* :
cutting-grass
- Gahnia procera* :
South Island gahnia
- Gahnia xanthocarpa* :
cutting grass
cutting-grass
giant cutting-sedge
*giant gahnia
sedge
- Gaimardia ciliata* :
*bog-cushion
bog pincushion
bog-pincushion
- Galium* :
*bedstraw
- Galium tenuicaule* :
bed straw
- Galium umbrosum* :
*mawe
New Zealand bed-straw
*(Maori bedstraw)
- Gastrodia Cunninghamii* :
*huperei
makuuku
para. (= tuber used as food)
pere
uhiperei
Cunningham's gastrodia
- Gaultheria antipoda* :
koropuka
papapa
takapo
*taupuku
tawiniwini
chuckie chucks (= the fruit)
erect snowberry
native heath
snow berry
snow-berry
*snowberry
- Gaultheria depressa* :
*mountain-snowberry
- Gaultheria oppositifolia* :
kama
*niniwa
waiuatua
- Gaultheria perplexa* :
narrow-leaved snowberry
*wiry snowberry
- Gaultheria rupestris* :
snow berry
snowberry
*(vale-lily snowberry)
- Gaya Lyallii* :¹
hohere (prob. houhere)
whauwhau
whauwhi
giant-flowered southern lacebark
lacebark
lace bark
lace-bark
lacebark
large-flowered ribbonwood
mountain ribbon-wood
mountain ribbonwood
*mountain-ribbonwood
ribbon tree
- Gaya ribifolia* :
hoary mountain-ribbon-wood

¹ Now includes also *Plagianthus Lyallii*.

- Geniostoma ligustrifolium* :
hangehange
*hengahenga
pahengahenga
papa
papahenga
whangewhange
New Zealand privet
privet-leaved geniostoma
*(Maori privet)
- Gentiana bellidifolia* :
common mountain-gentian
common New Zealand gentian
*mountain-gentian
- Gentiana cerina* :
*waxy gentian
- Gentiana chathamica* :
*Chatham gentian
gentian
- Gentiana corymbifera* :
mountain gentian
*snow-gentian
stupid gentian (hardly a name)
- Gentiana Griesbachii* :
common New Zealand gentian
March-flowering gentian
small New Zealand gentian
- Gentiana lineata* :
*tiny gentian
- Gentiana montana* :
gentian
- Gentiana saxosa* :
coastal gentian
gentian of the rocks
*shore-gentian
white gentian
white shore-gentian
- Gentiana Townsoni* :
*bog-gentian
white bog-gentian
- Geranium* :
crane's bill
cranes'-bill
*cranesbill
- Geranium dissectum* :
*matuakumara
pinakitere
white carrot
- Geranium dissectum* var. *australe*. See *G. pilosum*.
- Geranium microphyllum* :
native geranium
slender cranesbill
slender geranium
small-leaved crane's-bill
*small-leaved cranesbill
- †*Geranium molle* :
*namunamu
- Geranium pilosum* (*dissectum* var. *australe*) :
*cut-leaved geranium
- Geranium sessiliflorum* var. *glabrum* :
short-flowered crane's-bill
*short-flowered cranesbill
- Geranium Traversii* :
*Chatham cranesbill
Chatham Island cranesbill
- Geum parviflorum* :
avens
- Geum uniflorum* :
*alpine avens
- Geum urbanum* var. *strictum* (*urbanum*) :
kopata
kowhai
common avens
herb bennett
- Gleichenia alpina* :
alpine tangle-fern
alpine umbrella fern
*alpine umbrella-fern
mountain umbrella-fern
- Gleichenia circinata* :
mataua-rarauke
matuku
waewaekaka
waewaekotuku
waewaematuku
climbing umbrella-fern
curved tangle-fern
scrambling umbrella fern
scrambling umbrella-fern
tangle-fern
*(cranesfoot) (= waewaekotuku)
- Gleichenia Cunninghamii* :
rarauheriki
tapuwae-kotuku
*waekura
*bush umbrella-fern
umbrella fern
umbrella-fern
- Gleichenia dicarpa* :
rarauhe
bog umbrella fern
climbing umbrella-fern
woolly tangle-fern
swamp fern
swamp umbrella fern
tangle-fern
- Gleichenia dichotoma* :
forked umbrella-fern
- Gleichenia flabellata* :
fan fern
*fan-fern
fan-leaved fern
fan-like umbrella fern
fan umbrella fern
- Glossostigma elatinooides* :
elatine-like glossostigma
- Gnaphalium* :
everlasting
*(cudweed)
- Gnaphalium collinum* :
hill cudweed
*(hill-cudweed)
- Gnaphalium japonicum* :
Japanese cudweed
- Gnaphalium kerriense* :
puatea
river daisy
*(river-daisy)
- Gnaphalium luteo-album* :
pukatea
common cudweed
white cudweed
yellowish-white gnaphalium
*(flannel-leaf)
- Gnaphalium Lyallii* :
*rock-cudweed
- Gnaphalium paludosum* :
marsh cudweed
*(marsh-cudweed)
- †*Gnaphalium purpureum* :
purple cudweed

- Gnaphalium trinerve* :
*three-nerved cudweed
- Griselinia littoralis* :
kapuka
maihiihi
*papauma
paraparauma
tapatapapauma
broad leaf
broad-leaf
*broadleaf
New Zealand laurel
- Griselinia lucida* :
*puka
broad leaf
broadleaf
large broadleaf
shining broadleaf
*(greater broadleaf)
- Gunnera albocarpa* :
white-fruited gunnera
- Gunnera arenaria* :
*sand-gunnera
- Gunnera dentata* :
red-fruited gunnera
- Gunnera Hamiltonii* :
Southland gunnera
- Gunnera monoica* :
solitary gunnera
- Gunnera prorepens* :
creeping gunnera
creeping-gunnera
- Gymnogramme leptophylla* :
Jersey-fern
*Jersey fern
- Gymnogramme rutaefolia* :
alpine rue-leaved fern
rue-leaved fern
*(rue-fern)
- Haastia pulvinaris* :
cushion-like haastia
vegetable sheep
*(giant vegetable-sheep)
- Halorrhagis alata* :
toatoa
- Halorrhagis erecta* :
toatoa
erect haloragis
tall haloragis
- Halorrhagis incana* :
piripiri
heath haloragis.
- Halorrhagis micrantha* :
piripiri
marsh haloragis
- Halorrhagis procumbens*
(*tetragyna*) :
piripiri
- Hebe (Veronica) amabilis*
var. *blanda* :
large-flowered veronica
- Hebe (Veronica) annulata* :
*rock-koromiko
- Hebe (Veronica) breviramosa* :
*Kermadec koromiko
- Hebe (Veronica) buxifolia* :
box-leaved koromiko
New Zealand box
*(box-koromiko)
- Hebe (Veronica) buxifolia*
var. *odora* :
box-leaved veronica
New Zealand box
*(globe-koromiko)
- Hebe (Veronica) buxifolia*
var. *prostrata* :
prostrate New Zealand
box
- Hebe (Veronica) cupressoides* :
*cypress-koromiko
- Hebe (Veronica) diosmaefolia* :
aute
heath-veronica
shrubby speedwell
*(heath-koromiko)
- Hebe (Veronica) elliptica* :
coastal veronica
*shore-koromiko
speedwell
- Hebe (Veronica) epacridea* :
epacris-like veronica
trailing-veronica
*(trailing-koromiko)
- Hebe (Veronica) haustrata* :
*scoop-leaved koromiko
- Hebe (Veronica) Hulkeana* :
New Zealand lilac
*(lilac-koromiko)
- Hebe (Veronica) Laingii* :
Laing's whipcord veronica
- Hebe (Veronica) Lavaudiana* :
Lavaud's veronica
- Hebe (Veronica) leiophylla* :
smooth-leaved koromiko
- Hebe (Veronica) linifolia* :
wet-rock koromiko
- Hebe (Veronica) lycopodioides* :
common whipcord koromiko
lycopodium-like veronica
whipcord veronica
*(whipcord-koromiko)
- Hebe (Veronica) monticola* :
mountain-loving veronica.
*(mountain-koromiko)
- Hebe (Veronica) parviflora* :
kokomuka-taranga
koromiko-taranga
- Hebe (Veronica) salicifolia* :
kokomuka
kokoromiko
kokoromuka
koromiko
koromuka
common koromiko
common veronica
New Zealand willow
willow-leaved veronica
*(willow-koromiko)
- Hebe (Veronica) salicifolia*
var. *Atkinsonii* :
Cook Strait koromiko
- Hebe (Veronica) speciosa* :
*napuka
titirangi
handsome veronica
- Hebe (Veronica) subalpina* :
subalpine koromiko
- Hebe (Veronica) tetragona* :
pumice whipcord koromiko
square-stemmed veronica
whipcord koromiko

Hebe (Veronica) tetrasticha :
semi-whipcord koromiko

Hebe (Veronica) Traversii :
Travers's veronica

Hectorella caespitosa :
tufted hectorella

Hedycarya arborea :
kaiwhiria
poporokaiwhiri
*porokaiwhiria
pigeon-wood
*pigeonwood
tree-like hedycarya

Helichrysum bellidoides :
false edelweiss
mountain daisy
mountain-daisy
native everlasting

Helichrysum coralloides :
coral-shrub

Helichrysum filicaule :
slender everlasting

Helichrysum glomeratum :
niniao

Helichrysum Selago :
selago-like everlasting

Hemitelia Smithii :
katote
neineikura
*whe
green tree-fern
pale-leaved tree-fern
Smith's tree-fern
soft-leaved tree-fern
soft tree fern
*soft tree-fern

Herpolirion novae-zelandiae :
*grass-lily
ground-lily
New Zealand herpolirion
pale-blue grass-lily

Hibiscus trionum :
New Zealand hibiscus
*starry hibiscus

Hierochloe Fraseri :
alpine holy grass
*alpine holy-grass
holy grass

Hierochloe redolens :
*karetu
broad-leaved cattle grass
cutting grass
holy grass
holy-grass
scented grass
sweet-scented holy grass
sweet-scented sacred
grass
sweet-scented swamp
grass
sweet-scented vernal
grass
sweet vernal grass:
*(sweet vernal)

Hirneola auricula-Judae :
Jew's-ear fungus
*(ear-fungus)

Hirneola polytricha :
hakeka
hakekakeka
hakeke
hakekeke
hokeke
keka
kekeke
paheke
tarawhata
taringakuri
taringa-o-Tiakiwai

Histiopteris (Pteris in part)
incisa :
matata
cut-leaved bracken
green fern
toothed-leaf bracken
water fern
*water-fern

Hoheria angustifolia :
houhipuruhi
lacebark
*narrow-leaved lacebark

Hoheria populnea :¹
hoherē (prob. houhere)
hoihere
*houhere
houhi
hungere (= small-leaved
variety)
whauwhi
lace-bark
lace-bark
*lacebark

Hoheria populnea—cont.
lace wood
New Zealand orange-
blossom
poplar-like ribbon-wood
ribbon wood
ribbon-wood
ribbonwood
thousand-jacket
thousand jackets

Hoheria sexstylosa :
*long-leaved lacebark

Hydrocotyle americana :
American marsh-penny-
wort

Hydrocotyle asiatica. See
Centilela uniflora.

Hydrocotyle dissecta :
cut-leaved marsh penny-
wort

Hydrocotyle elongata :
long-stemmed marsh-
pennywort

Hydrocotyle microphylla :
small-leaved marsh-
pennywort

Hydrocotyle moschata :
sharp-toothed marsh-
pennywort

Hydrocotyle novae zelandiae :
New Zealand hydrocotyle
New Zealand marsh
pennywort
New Zealand marsh-
pennywort
*(Maori marsh-pennywort)

Hymenanthera chathamica :
mahōe
*Chatham mahoe

Hymenanthera crassifolia :
thick-leaved hymenan-
thera

Hymenophyllum :
mauku
filmy ferns
*(filmy fern)

*Hymenophyllum Arm-
strongii* :²
Armstrong's fern

¹ Popularly these names are given indifferently to all the species of *Hoheria*, not only to *N. populnea*, which is the rarest of them all.

² Now includes *H. Cheesemanii*.

<i>Hymenophyllum atrovirens</i> : mountain broad-leaved filmy fern	<i>Hymenophyllum rarum</i> : thin-leaved filmy fern	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> —cont. Cultivated varieties— <i>ctd.</i> hawere hitara huiupoko hutihuti ihupuku kaikaka kairorowhare kakatarahae kanawa katoto kauto kautowhau kawakawa kawakawa-tawhiti kawau kengo kiokiorangi kirikaraka kokorangi konehu kongungu (= small tubers) koreherehe kurarangi makakauri makururangi makutu maomao mapua maramawhiti marere (used in Maori "pure" ceremony) matakauri matawaiwai mengirangi moi monenehu ngakaukuri ngakomoa paea panahi pane papahaoa parakaraka paretaua patea pauaatahu pehu pipiko-kauhangaroa pohutukawa pokerekahu poranga puatahoe puniarata purata raumataki tanehurangi taputini taratamata taurapunga teteria
<i>Hymenophyllum australe</i> : crisped filmy fern Java fern	<i>Hymenophyllum rufescens</i> : Field's fern reddish filmy fern	
<i>Hymenophyllum bivalve</i> : two-valved filmy fern	<i>Hymenophyllum sanguinolentum</i> : ² piripiri scented filmy fern	
<i>Hymenophyllum Cheesemantii</i> : ¹ Cheeseman's fern Cheeseman's filmy fern	<i>Hymenophyllum scabrum</i> : rough-stalked filmy fern	
<i>Hymenophyllum ciliatum</i> : fringed filmy fern	<i>Hymenophyllum tunbridgense</i> : *Tunbridge fern Tunbridge-fern Tunbridge filmy fern	
<i>Hymenophyllum demissum</i> : *irirangi piripiri carpet fern *carpet-fern drooping filmy fern	<i>Hymenophyllum villosum</i> : alpine filmy fern Colenso's filmy fern	
<i>Hymenophyllum dilatatum</i> : irirangi *matuamauku broad-leaved filmy fern	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i> : St. John's wort	
<i>Hymenophyllum ferrugineum</i> : rusty filmy fern	<i>Hypericum japonicum</i> : Japanese St. John's wort	
<i>Hymenophyllum flabellatum</i> : fan-leaved filmy fern	<i>Hypnum clandestinum</i> : *wheuwheu	
<i>Hymenophyllum Malingii</i> : Maling's fern silver filmy fern silvery filmy fern	<i>Hypolaena lateriflora</i> : *wire-rush	
<i>Hymenophyllum minimum</i> : little filmy fern	<i>Hypolepis distans</i> : brown hypolepis	
<i>Hymenophyllum multifidum</i> : sharp-toothed filmy fern	<i>Hypolepis Millefolium</i> : thousand leaves *thousand-leaves	
<i>Hymenophyllum peltatum</i> : one-sided fern	<i>Hypolepis (Dryopteris) punctata</i> : hairy polypody sticky-fern	
<i>Hymenophyllum polyanthos</i> . See <i>H. sanguinolentum</i> .	<i>Hypolepis tenuifolia</i> : thin-leaved hypolepis	
<i>Hymenophyllum pulcherrimum</i> : beautiful filmy fern tufted filmy fern	<i>Neodictyon cibarium</i> . See <i>Clathrus cibarius</i> .	
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> : *kumara Cultivated varieties— anurangi hamo	

¹ Name not now recognized; included in *H. Armstrongii*.² Includes *H. polyanthos*.

<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> —cont. Cultivated varieties:— <i>ctd.</i> toikahikatea toitoi toroamahoe torowhenua tukou tutaetara tutanga tutuhanga ururangi waiha waina waniwani weni whakakumu	<i>Juncus maritimus</i> var. <i>australiensis</i> : wiwi Australian sea-rush rush *sea-rush	<i>Lagenophora lanata</i> : hairy native daisy
<i>Ipomoea palmata</i> : panahi powhiwhi	<i>Juncus novae-zelandiae</i> : *alpine rush rush	<i>Lagenophora petiolata</i> : *parani native daisy New Zealand daisy slender New Zealand daisy
<i>Isachne australis</i> : equal-glumed millet	<i>Juncus pallidus</i> : *giant rush	<i>Lagenophora pumila</i> : *papataniwhaniwha Forster's lagenophora native daisy New Zealand daisy slender New Zealand daisy *(Maori daisy)
<i>Isotes alpinus</i> : alpine quillwort	<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i> : *slender rush	<i>Lagenophora Thomsoni</i> : Thomson's daisy
<i>Isotes Kirkii</i> : *quillwort	<i>Juncus planifolius</i> : *flat-leaved rush	<i>Laurelia novae-zelandiae</i> : *pukatea buckerteer bukitea
<i>Ixerba brexioides</i> : *tawari whakou (= the flowers) brexia-like ixerba teddywood	<i>Juncus polyanthemos</i> : wi wiwi common rush rush	<i>Lemna minor</i> : karearea duck weed duck-weed duckweed floating duckweed
<i>Jovellana repens</i> : creeping New Zealand calceolaria	<i>Juncus schenzerioides</i> : rush	<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> var. <i>acutidentatum</i> : eketara *nau *Cook's scurvy-grass scurvy weed
<i>Jovellana Sinclairii</i> : New Zealand calceolaria Sinclair's calceolaria upright calceolaria wild calceolaria *(Maori calceolaria)	<i>Knightsia excelsa</i> : *rewarewa honey-suckle native honey-suckle New Zealand honeysuckle river river ruva-ruva *(Maori honeysuckle)	<i>Lepidium sisymbrioides</i> : *pepperwort
<i>Juncus antarcticus</i> : *antarctic rush	<i>Koeleria Kurtzii</i> : crested hair grass *(crested hair-grass)	<i>Lepidium tenuicaule</i> : *shore-cress
† <i>Juncus effusus</i> : wi wiwi	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i> : *hue pahau (= cultivated variety) paretarakihi (= culti- vated variety) wenewene (= cultivated variety) whangai-rangatira (= cultivated variety)	<i>Leptocarpus simplex</i> : *oiioi coastal jointed rush jointed rush red rush yellow rush *(gold-rush)
<i>Juncus bufonius</i> : *toad-rush	calabash *gourd	<i>Leptolepia novae-zeland- iae</i> : ² common davallia
<i>Juncus lampocarpus</i> : *jointed rush	<i>Lagenophora Forsteri</i> : ¹ native daisy	<i>Leptopteris (Todea)</i>

¹ Name not now recognized; included in *L. pumila*.² Formerly *Davallia*.

Leptopteris hymenophylloides :

heruheru
mauku
rarauhe

filmy todea

*single Prince of Wales
feather
single crape fern
single crape-fern
single crepe fern

Leptopteris superba :

heruheru
huruhuru-o-nga-waewae -
o-Paea
ngutukakariki
ngutungutu
ngutungutukiwi
punui
tete

chenille fern
crape fern
crape-fern
double crape fern
double crape-fern
double velvet fern
glory of the west
hot-water fern
king's fern
moss fern
*Prince of Wales feather
Prince of Wales' feather
Prince of Wales's feather
royal fern
velvet fern

Leptospermum Chapmanii :

pink-flowered manuka
red-flowered manuka

Leptospermum ericoides :

*kanuka
kopuka
manuka-rauriki
maru
rauwiri
bush manuka
heath-like manuka
red-manuka
scrub manuka
small-leaved manuka
tea tree
tea-tree
teatree
ti tree
tree manuka
*tree-manuka
white manuka
white tea-tree

Leptospermum Nichollsii :¹

crimson-flowered ma-
nuka
*crimson manuka

Leptospermum scoparium :

kahikatoa
kaitatoa
katoa
*manuka
pata
piamanuka (=mannalike
exudation)
rauwiri
gadoa
heath
manuka broom
red manuka
red tea-tree
tea plant
tea tree
ti tree
ti-tree
titree
tree manuka

Leucogenes (Helichrysum)

grandiceps :
edelweiss
New Zealand edelweiss
South Island edelweiss

Leucogenes Leontopodium :

New Zealand edelweiss
North Island edelweiss
*(Maori edelweiss)

Leucopogon fasciculatus :

hukihukiraho
kaikariatua
mingi
mingimingi
ngohungohu
tumingi
bundle-flowered leuco-
pogon
tall bearded heath
tall mingimingi

Leucopogon Fraseri :

patotara
totara
totarapapa
totaraparae
totaratahuna
dwarf bearded heath
*dwarf heath
Frazer's leucopogon

Leucopogon Fraseri—cont.

heath
native heath
prickly heath
pungent heath
sharp-leaved heath
small sharp-leaved heath

Libertia grandifolia :

turutu
large-flowered libertia

Libertia ixiooides :

mangahuripapa
*mikoikoi
tukauki
turutu
common libertia
ixia-like libertia
native iris
*(ixia-libertia)

Libertia pulchella :

forest libertia
*(forest-libertia)

Libocedrus Bidwillii :

*pahautea
Bidwill's libocedrus
cedar
incense cedar
kawaka cedar
mountain cedar
mountain-cedar
native cedar
native cypress
New Zealand cypress
silver pine

Libocedrus Doniana :

kahikawaka
kaikawaka
*kawaka
mokopiko
totara-kiri-kotukutuku
bastard totara
cedar
cypress
New Zealand arbor vitae
New Zealand arbor-vitae
New Zealand cedar
New Zealand cypress

Ligusticum. See *Anisotome*.*Lindsaya cuneata* (*L. microphylla* and *L. trichomanoides*) :

broad-leaved lindsaya
small-leaved lindsaya

¹ This is purely a garden plant. The one wild plant discovered with crimson flowers was transplanted but died. From its seed were saved; when sown one crimson-flowered plant was produced, and cuttings from it have given rise to the plants known as *L. Nichollsii*.

Lindsaya linearis :
narrow-leaved lindsaya
narrow lindsaya

Lindsaya microphylla. See
L. cuneata.

Lindsaya trichomanoides.
See *L. cuneata*.

Lindsaya viridis :
green lindsaya

Linum monogynum :
kaho
matamatahuia
nao
*rauhua
flax
native flax
perennial flax
true New Zealand flax
white flax
white-flowered flax
*(tinker-bell)

Litsaea calicaris :
*mangeao
punui
tangeao
tangeo

Lobelia anceps :
common New Zealand
lobelia
doubtful lobelia
*shore-lobelia

Lobelia Roughii :
fleshy-leaved lobelia

Lomaria. See *Blechnum*.

Loranthus :
native mistletoe
*(Maori mistletoe)

Loranthus Colensoi. See
Elytranthe Colensoi.

Loranthus flavidus. See
Elytranthe flavidus.

Loranthus micranthus :
common mistletoe
common New Zealand
mistletoe
loranth
mistletoe
small-flowered mistletoe

Loranthus tetrapetalis. See
Elytranthe tetrapetala.

Loxsona Cunninghamii :
loxsona fern
*silver-green fern

Luzula campestris :
*wood-rush

Luzula Traversii (*race-
mosa*) :
wood-rush

Luzuriaga. See *Enargea*.

Lycopodium :
*club-mosses

Lycopodium Billardieri :
*iwituna
whiri-o-Raukatauri
hanging club-moss
pendulous club-moss
pendulous lycopodium

Lycopodium cernuum :
creeping club-moss

Lycopodium densum :
puakarimu
waewaekoukou
tree club-moss

Lycopodium Drummondii :
Australian club-moss

Lycopodium fastigiatum :
alpine club-moss
small mountain club-moss

Lycopodium laterale :
bog club-moss

Lycopodium ramulosum :
club-moss
matted club-moss

Lycopodium scariosum :
creeping club-moss
mountain club-moss

Lycopodium Selago :
fir club-moss

Lycopodium varium :
nodding club-moss

Lycopodium volubile :
waekahu
waewaekoukou
antler fern
climbing club-moss
giant lycopodium
*(antler-fern)

Lygodium articulatum :
makaka
*mangemange
mangi mangi
mounga
tariakupenga
climbing fern
climbing-fern
climbing flowering fern
*flowering fern
twining string fern

Macropiper excelsum :
kawa
*kawakawa
takawa (= the fruit)
lofty pepper
native pepper
pepper tree
tall pepper-tree
true pepper

Marattia frazinea :
mouku
*para
parareka
paratawhiti
uwhipara
ash-leaf fern
horseshoe fern
horse-shoe fern
king fern
king-fern
*(horseshoe-fern)

Mariscus ustulatus :
toetoe
toetoe-upokotangata
toetoe-whatumanu
upokotangata
cutting-grass
cutting toe-toe
mariscus-sedge

Mazus pumilio :
dwarf false musk
dwarf mazus

Melicope simplex :
*poaniwha
simple-leaved melicope

Melicope ternata :
houkumara
koheriki
tataka
*wharangi
wharangipiro
lemon-wood
ternate-leaved melicope

- Metrosideros tomentosa* :
hutukawa
*pohutukawa
Christmas flower
*Christmas tree
Christmas-tree
downy ironheart
downy rata
New Zealand ash
New Zealand Christmas tree
- Metrosideros villosa* :
Kermadec pohutukawa
small-leaved pohutukawa
- Microlaena avenacea* :
bush oat-grass
bush rice grass
*bush rice-grass
forest rice-grass
- Microlaena polynoda* :
knot-jointed rice grass
*knotted rice-grass
native bamboo
- Microlaena stipoides* :
patiti
meadow rice grass
*meadow rice-grass
- Microtis porrifolia* :
onion-leaved microtis
*onion-leaved orchid
- Microtis unifolia* :
maikaika
onion-leaved orchid
- Mida salicifolia* (*Fusanus Cunninghamii*) :
maire
maire taiki
*taiko
Cunningham's
sandal-wood
native sandalwood
New Zealand
sandal-wood
New Zealand
sandalwood
sandal-wood
*(Maori sandalwood)
- Mimulus repens* :
large monkey-flower
musk
New Zealand musk
*(Maori musk)
- Montia fontana* :
water blink
water chickweed
*water-chickweed
- Muehlenbeckia* :
*wiggibush
- Muehlenbeckia adpressa* :¹
black vine
climbing lignum
close-fitting muehlenbeckia
- Muehlenbeckia Astoni* :
shrubby pohuehue
- Muehlenbeckia australis* :²
puka
broad-leaved puhepuhe
large-leaved pohuehue
Maori-vine
willow plant
- Muehlenbeckia axillaris* :
axillary-flowered mühlenbeckia
creeping-pohuehue
- Muehlenbeckia complexa* :
*pohuehue
tororaro
waekahu
clasping mühlenbeckia
slender muehlenbeckia
- Myoporum laetum* :
*ngaio
gnaio
gnais
native laurel
wild mangrove
- Myosotidium hortensia* (*no-bile*) :
kopukapuka
kopakopa
Chatham Island lily
Chatham Islands lily
Chatham-Islands lily
giant forget-me-not
Macquarie cabbage
*(Chatham forget-me-not)
- Myosotis albida* :
coast forget-me-not
shore forget-me-not
white forget-me-not
- Myosotis australis* :
*yellow forget-me-not
- Myosotis capitata* :
capitate forget-me-not
- Myosotis Forsteri* :
forget-me-not
Forster's forget-me-not
- Myosotis macrantha* :
bronze forget-me-not
- Myosotis pygmaea* var. *Traillii* :
forget-me-not
small-flowered forget-me-not
- Myosotis saxatilis* :
rock forget-me-not
- Myosotis spathulata* :
forget-me-not
spathulate-leaved myosotis
spoon-leaved forget-me-not
- Myosotis Traversii* :
mountain forget-me-not
- Myosurus novae-zealandiae* (*aristatus*) :
*bearded mousetail
- Myriophyllum* :
*water-milfoil
- Myriophyllum elatinoideis* :
common water-milfoil
elatine-like myriophyllum
native water milfoil
water milfoil
water-milfoil
- Myriophyllum robustum* :
stout water-milfoil
- Myriophyllum Votschii* :
small water-milfoil
- Myrsine Urvilleanii*. See *Suttonia australis*.

¹ Name not now recognized; included in *M. australis*.² Now includes *M. adpressa*.

Myrtus bullata :

*ramarama
 blistered-leaved myrtle
 bush myrtle
 embossed myrtle
 ironwood
 myrtle
 native myrtle
 New Zealand myrtle
 rum-a-rum

Myrtus obcordata :

*rohutu
 tuhuhu
 ironwood
 mouse ear
 myrtle
 native myrtle
 obcordate-leaved myrtle

Myrtus pedunculata :

rohutu
 pedunculate myrtle
 small-leaved myrtle

× *Myrtus Ralphii* :

small-leaved ramarama

Myxomycetes :

*slime-fungi

Nasturtium. See *Radicula*.

Nephradium. See *Dryopteris*.

Nertera depressa :

fruiting duckweed
 oblate-berried nertera

Nertera dichondraefolia :

dichondra-leaved nertera

Nothochlaena distans :

hairy cloak fern
 woolly cloak fern
 woolly cloak-fern

Nothofagus :

beech
 southern-beech
 *(Maori beech)

Nothofagus apiculata :

pointed-leaved beech

× *Nothofagus Blairii* :

Blair's beech

Nothofagus cliffortioides :

tawhai-rauriki
 black birch
 black-birch
 cliffortia-like beech
 mountain beech
 *mountain-beech
 mountain birch
 mountain southern-beech
 white birch
 white-birch

Nothofagus fusca :

hutu
 hututawai
 tawai
 tawhai
 tawhai-raunui
 black beech
 black birch
 blackpine
 bull birch
 dusky beech
 large leaved birch
 red beech
 *red-beech
 red birch
 red-birch
 red kamai
 red southern-beech
 tall red southern-beech
 tooth-leaved beech

Nothofagus Menziesii :

tawai
 tawhai
 beech
 brown birch
 clinker birch
 Menzie's beech
 native beech
 red birch
 round-leaved beech
 silver beech
 *silver-beech
 silver birch
 silver southern-beech
 white birch
 white-birch
 white kamai

Nothofagus Solandri :

tawai-rauriki
 tawhai
 tawhai-rauriki
 black beech
 *black-beech
 black birch
 black-heart birch
 black southern-beech
 brown birch
 entire-leaved beech
 red birch

Nothofagus Solandri—cont.

silver-birch
 Solander's beech
 white beech
 white birch
 yellow birch

Nothofagus truncata :

*clinker-beech

Nothopanax anomalum :

wawaupaku
 anomalous nothopanax
 shrubby panax
 supra-divaricating whau-
 whaupaku

Nothopanax arboreum :

houhou
 parapara
 *puahou
 whauwhau
 whaupaku
 whauwhaupaku
 black ash
 common ivy-tree
 five-finger
 five-fingered Jack
 *ivy-tree
 shittimwood

Nothopanax Colensoi :

*orihou
 Colenso's nothopanax
 gum tree
 ivy tree
 ivy-tree
 *mountain ivy-tree
 mountain panax
 New Zealand gum tree

Nothopanax Edgerleyi :

haumangoroa
 houmangoroa
 homanoroa (prob. hou-
 manoroa)
 koare
 koareare
 *raukawa
 rauraua
 Edgerley's nothopanax
 Edgerley's panax
 lemon-wood
 orange wood
 *orange-wood

Nothopanax lineare :

narrow-leaved notho-
 panax

× *Nothopanax parvum* :

small-leaved panax

- Nothopanax simplex* :
 *haumakoroa
 haumangoroa
 kaiwiria
 simple-leaved notho-panax
 simple-leaved panax
- Nothopanax Sinclairii* :
 mountain panax
 Sinclair's panax
- Notospartium Carmichaeliae* :
 pink broom
- Notospartium torulosum* :
 New Zealand pink broom
- Notothlaspi rosulatum* :
 pen-wiper plant
 penwiper plant
 *penwiper-plant
 rosette-like notothlaspi
 rosette plant
- Olea* :
 New Zealand olive
 *(Maori olive)
- Olea apetala* :
 black maire
 *broad-leaved maire
 ironwood
 New Zealand olive
- Olea Cunninghamii* :
 *maire
 maire-raunui
 black maire
 black-maire
 cedar
 marie
 New Zealand
 sandal-wood
 white maire
- Olea lanceolata*
 maire
 maire raunui
 black maire
 *white maire
 white-maire
- Olea montana*
 maire kotae
 maire roro
 maire rauriki
 *rororo
 narrow leaved maire
 narrow-leaved maire
- Olearia* :
 daisy tree
 *daisy-tree
 tree-daisy
- Olearia albida* :
 Auckland tree-daisy
- Olearia angustifolia* :
 *teteaweke
 daisy-tree
 purple-flowered daisy-tree
- Olearia arborescens (nitida)* :
 daisy-tree
 glossy-leaved daisy-tree
 glossy tree-daisy
 shining olearia
- Olearia avicenniaefolia*
 akeake
 avicennia-leaved olearia
 *mountain-akeake
- Olearia chathamica* :
 *keketererehe
 Chatham tree-daisy
 *(Chatham daisy-tree)
- Olearia Colensoi* :
 kumarahou
 *tupare
 Colenso's daisy-tree
 common mountain tree-daisy
 large-leaved tree-daisy
 mountain tree-daisy
 musk-tree
 mutton bird scrub
 mutton-bird scrub
 mutton-bird-wood
 *mutton-wood
- Olearia Cunninghamii*. See *O. rani*.
- Olearia cymbifolia* :
 boat-leaved tree-daisy
- Olearia divaricata* :
 divaricate tree-daisy
 stiff-branched daisy-tree
- Olearia excorticata* :
 fuchsia-barked olearia
- Olearia Forsteri*. See *O. paniculata*.
- Olearia fragrantissima* :
 fragrant tree-daisy
- Olearia furfuracea* :
 *akepiro
 kumara-kai-torouka
 tanguru
 wharangipiro
 bran-like olearia
 daisy-tree
- Olearia Hectori* :
 thin-leaved tree-daisy
- Olearia ilicifolia* :
 hakeke
 holly-leaved olearia
 *Maori holly
 mountain-holly
 native holly
 New Zealand holly
- Olearia insignis*. See *Pachystegia insignis*.
- Olearia lineata* :¹
 twiggly tree-daisy
- Olearia Lyallii* :
 tupari
 antarctic tree-daisy
 subantarctic tree-daisy
- Olearia, macrodonta* :
 *arorangi
 wharangikuria
 false mountain-holly
 false New Zealand holly
 large-toothed olearia
 native holly
- Olearia moschata* :
 musky olearia
 musky tree-daisy
 *(musky daisy-tree)
- Olearia nummularifolia* :
 hard-leaved tree-daisy
 small-leaved tree-daisy
- Olearia odorata* :
 odorous tree-daisy
- Olearia operina* :
 tupari
- Olearia paniculata (Forsteri)* :
 akepirau
 *akiraho

¹ Now includes *O. virgata* var. *lineata*.

<i>Olearia paniculata</i> (Forsteri)—cont. Forster's daisy-tree Forster's olearia golden akeake golden-akeake rock-akeake yellow akeake	<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i> : large adder's tongue little adder's tongue little adder's-tongue narrow adder's tongue narrow-leaved adder's tongue	<i>Ourisia prorepens</i> : Petrie's ourisia
<i>Olearia rani</i> (Cunninghamii) : akewharangi *heketa ngungu taraheke wharangipiro forest daisy-tree	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> : adders' tongue adder's tongue fern adder's-tongue fern common adder's tongue *(adders-tongue)	<i>Ourisia sessilifolia</i> : hairy ourisia
<i>Olearia semidentata</i> : hangatare *makora Chatham Island aster purple-flowered tree-daisy purple tree-daisy toothed olearia	<i>Oplismenus undulatifolius</i> : slender panic-grass slender panick grass	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> : creeping yellow wood-sorrel horned oxalis wood-sorrel *yellow oxalis
<i>Olearia Solandri</i> : coastal daisy-tree	<i>Oreobolus pectinatus</i> : common oreobolus	<i>Oxalis lactea</i> (magellanica) : tutaekaahu Magellan's oxalis sorrelwood *white oxalis white sorrel wood-sorrel
× <i>Olearia Traillii</i> : Traill's daisy-tree	<i>Orthoceras Solandri</i> : *ikaika Solander's orthoceras	<i>Pachycladon novae-zealandiae</i> : New Zealand pachycladon
<i>Olearia Traversii</i> : akeake bastard sandal-wood tree bastard sandalwood tree *Chatham akeake Chatham Island akeake sandalwood silver akeake	<i>Orthoceras strictum</i> : maikaika *mamaika para (=tuber used as food) paratawhiti	<i>Pachystegia</i> (<i>Olearia</i>) <i>insignis</i> : mountain daisy remarkable olearia rock tree-daisy *(rock daisy-tree)
<i>Olearia virgata</i> : swamp tree-daisy twiggy daisy-tree twiggy olearia *(swamp daisy-tree)	<i>Ourisia caespitosa</i> : creeping mountain-foxtongue creeping ourisia tufted ourisia	<i>Paesia</i> (<i>Pteris</i>) <i>scaberula</i> : matata carpet fern hard fern lace fern lace-fern *rough bracken scented fern slender bracken
<i>Olearia virgata</i> var. <i>lineata</i> : ¹ slender daisy-tree	<i>Ourisia Colensoi</i> : Colenso's ourisia	<i>Paratrophis Banksii</i> : ² coast milk-tree
<i>Ophioglossum</i> : adder's-tongue	<i>Ourisia glandulosa</i> : glandular ourisia	<i>Paratrophis heterophylla</i> : ewekuri pukariao towai *turepo
<i>Ophioglossum coriaceum</i> : adder's-tongue	<i>Ourisia macrocarpa</i> : snowy mountain-foxtongue	<i>Paratrophis microphylla</i> : milk tree *milk-tree milk-wood milkwood
	<i>Ourisia macrophylla</i> : hue-o-Raukatauri alpine foxtongue large-leaved ourisia *mountain-foxtongue mountain primula Mount Egmont primula	<i>Paratrophis opaca</i> : ³ *large-leaved milk-tree

¹ Name not now recognized; included in *O. lineata*.² Name not now recognized; included in *P. opaca*.³ Now includes *P. Banksii*.

Paratrophis Smithii :
*Three Kings milk-tree

Parietaria debilis :
pellitory
weak-stemmed parietaria

Parsonsia capsularis :
akakaikiore
*akakiore
kaiku
kaiwhiria
totoroene
capsulate parsonsia
rosy New Zealand jas-
mine
small-flowered New Zea-
land jasmine

Parsonsia capsularis var.
rosea :
pink New Zealand jas-
mine
*(pink akakiore)

Parsonsia heterophylla :
akakaikiore
*kaihua
kaiku
kaiwhiria
tawhiwhi
New Zealand jasmine
varied-leaved parsonsia
*(Maori jasmine)

Paspalum distichum :
*sea-side millet

Paspalum scrobiculatum :
tarakoi
*taranui
tuhui
ditch millet
*(ditch-millet)

Passiflora. See *Tetra-
pathaea*.

Pelargonium australe :
kopata
pukupuku

Pellaea falcata :
hook-leaved black fern

Pellaea rotundifolia :
tarawera
round-leaved fern

Pennantia corymbosa :
hine-kaikomako
kahikomako
*kaikomako
bridal tree
corymbose pennantia
*Maori fire
ribbon-wood
ribbonwood
smutwood

Pentachondra pumila :
little mountain-heath

Peperomia Urvilleana :
D'Urville's peperomia

Persoonia toru :
mihimihi
toro
*toru

Phebalium nudum :
*mairehau
maireire
aromatic-leaved maireire
naked phebalium

Phormium Colensoi (*Cooki-
anum*) :¹
korari-tuauru
*wharariki
hill flax
*hill-flax
mountain flax
mountain-flax
New Zealand flax

Phormium tenax :
*harakeke
harapere
harareke
kauhangaroa
korari (=flower-stalk)
kurawaka (=seed-cap-
sule)

Varieties—
aoanga (variegated)
aohanga (variegated)
aorangi (striped)
atemango
ateraukawa
atewheke
awanga (variegated)
hurahura-hika
maomao
oue
parekoritawa (varie-
gated)
paritanuwha
pikoko
potango
rataroa

Phormium tenax—cont.
Varieties—cont.
rerehape
rongotainui
rukutia
taiore
takirikau (strong-fibred
varieties)
taneawai (bronzy foli-
age)
tapoto (strong-fibred
varieties)
taroa
tihore (very strong
fibre)
tika (ordinary varieties)
wharanui
flag
*flax
flax lily
flax-lily
hemp
koradi
native flax
native hemp
New Zealand flax
New-Zealand flax
New Zealand flax-plant
*(Maori flax)

Phyllachne clavigera :
club-leaved phyllachne

Phyllachne Colensoi :
Colenso's phyllachne
common phyllachne

Phyllocladus alpinus :
alpine celery pine
alpine celery-pine
celery-leaved pine
celery pine
celery topped pine
celery-topped pine
mountain celery pine
mountain celery-pine
mountain toatoa
mountain-toatoa
mountain totoa
New Zealand hickory
pitch pine
*(alpine toatoa)

Phyllocladus glaucus :
*toatoa
celery-pine

*Phyllocladus trichoman-
oides* :
ahotea
niko
*tanekaha
tawaiwai
toatoa

¹ *P. Cookianum* is now included in *P. tenax*.

<p><i>Phyllocladus trichomanoides</i>—cont. celery-leaved pine celery-pine celery-topped pine celery top pine New Zealand pitch pine pitch pine</p>	<p><i>Pittosporum cornifolium</i> : karo *tawhirikaro wharewhareatua cornel-leaved pittosporum perching-kohuhu straggling pittosporum</p>	<p><i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> —cont. tawhiri tawhiwhi black birch black mapau black maple black mapou bucket-of-water-wood maple silver birch small-leaved tarata thin-leaved pittosporum turpentine tree</p>
<p><i>Pimelea arenaria</i> : aute-taranga *aute-tauranga toroheke *sand-pimelea</p>	<p><i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i> : kaikaro *karo kihihi thick-leaved pittosporum turpentine tree</p>	<p><i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> var. <i>variegata</i> : silver matipo *(silvery kohuhu)</p>
<p><i>Pimelea buxifolia</i> : box-leaved pimelea</p>	<p><i>Pittosporum eugenoides</i> : kihihi *tarata black mapau citron eugenia-like pittosporum lemon matipo lemon-tree lemon wood lemon-wood *lemonwood maple mapu New Zealand oak turpentine turpentine tree white mapau white maple</p>	<p><i>Pittosporum umbellatum</i> : *haekaro</p>
<p><i>Pimelea laevigata</i>. See <i>P. prostrata</i>.</p>		
<p><i>Pimelea longifolia</i> : koromiko-taranga *taranga long-leaved pimelea New Zealand daphne *(Maori daphne)</p>		<p><i>Plagianthus betulinus</i> : 'houi *manatu whauwhi birch-like ribbon-wood lace-bark tree lacebark lowland ribbonwood ribbon tree ribbon-free ribbon wood ribbon-wood ribbonwood South Island ribbon wood *(lowland-ribbonwood)</p>
<p><i>Pimelea Lyallii</i> : Lyall's pimelea</p>		
<p><i>Pimelea prostrata</i> (<i>laevigata</i>) : *pinatoro wharengarara common pimelea creeping pimelea native thyme smooth pimelea Strathmore weed (?)</p>	<p><i>Pittosporum Fairchildii</i> : *Three Kings karo</p>	<p><i>Plagianthus chathamicus</i> : *Chatham ribbonwood</p>
<p><i>Pimelea virgata</i> : twiggy pimelea</p>	<p><i>Pittosporum obcordatum</i> : cohou-cohou obcordate-leaved pittosporum small-leaved kohuhu</p>	<p>× <i>Plagianthus cymosus</i> : hybrid ribbonwood</p>
<p><i>Piper excelsum</i>. See <i>Macrocarpa piper</i>.</p>		
<p><i>Pisonia Brunoniana</i> : *parapara puhaureroa puwhaureroa bird-catcher bird-catcher plant bird catching plant *bird-catching-plant</p>	<p><i>Pittosporum Ralphii</i> : Ralph's pittosporum</p>	<p><i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i> : makaka runa salt-marsh ribbonwood shrubby ribbonwood wide-branched ribbonwood</p>
<p><i>Pittosporum Colensoi</i> : rautawhiri black mapau Colenso's pittosporum maple</p>	<p><i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> : kaikaro *kohuhu kohukohu koihu kowhiwhi mapauriki powhiri rautawhiri</p>	<p><i>Plagianthus Lyallii</i> :¹ alpine ribbonwood lace bark lace-bark lace bark tree mountain ribbonwood ribbon-scrub ribbon wood West Coast ribbonwood wild cherry</p>

¹ Name not now recognized; included in *Gaya Lyallii*.

<i>Plantago</i> : parerarerera	<i>Poa chathamica</i> : *bog-poa	<i>Podocarpus dacrydioides</i> : kahika *kahikatea kaikatea (prob. kahika- tea) kapara (= the resin) katea koroi (= the fruit) mapara (= the heart- wood)
<i>Plantago Brownii</i> : Brown's plantain	<i>Poa Colensoi</i> : *blue tussock blue-tussock blue tussock-grass Colenso's poa	daerydium-like podocarpus swamp pine white pine white-pine yellow pine
<i>Plantago Hamiltonii</i> : glossy plantain	<i>Poa exigua</i> : little poa	<i>Podocarpus ferrugineus</i> : *miro toromiro black pine black-pine rusty podocarpus
<i>Plantago lanigera</i> : plantain	<i>Poa foliosa</i> : Auckland Islands poa ¹ large-flowered poa ¹ minute poa ¹ short-flowered meadow grass southern islands poa *tussock-grass	<i>Podocarpus Hallii</i> : alpine totara *fuchsia-barked totara large-leaved totara thin-bark totara mountain-totara thin-barked totara
<i>Plantago Raoulii</i> : kopakopa common New Zealand plantain New Zealand plantain Raoul's plantain *(Maori plantain)	<i>Poa imbecilla</i> : weak poa weak-stemmed poa	<i>Podocarpus nivalis</i> : tauhinu alpine totara creeping totara mountain totara *mountain-totara
<i>Plantago spathulata</i> : kauparerarerera	<i>Poa intermedia</i> (Colensoi var. <i>intermedia</i>) : mountain tussock grass small tussac poa	<i>Podocarpus spicatus</i> : kai kakai (= the young form) mai *matai black pine black-pine black rue black rue pine red pine spiked podocarpus
<i>Pleurophyllum criniferum</i> : hairy pleurophyllum	<i>Poa Kirkii</i> : Kirk's poa	<i>Podocarpus totara</i> : amoka mauri (= dark-coloured timber) *totara tuanui (= a variety)
<i>Pleurophyllum speciosum</i> : handsome pleurophyllum *(goblet-aster)	<i>Poa Kirkii</i> var. <i>Mackayi</i> : brown mountain poa	
<i>Poa acicularifolia</i> : needle-leaved poa	<i>Poa Lindsayi</i> : brown-flowered poa	
<i>Poa anceps</i> : broad-leaved poa nodding plumed poa	<i>Poa litorosa</i> : poa-like fescue	
<i>Poa anceps</i> var. <i>breviculmis</i> : hard short-stemmed poa	<i>Poa novae-zealandiae</i> : large flowered poa large-flowered poa	
<i>Poa anceps</i> var. <i>debilis</i> : slender poa	<i>Poa pusilla</i> : minute creeping poa slender poa	
<i>Poa anceps</i> var. <i>densiflora</i> : dense-flowered poa	<i>Poa pygmaea</i> : dwarf poa	
<i>Poa anceps</i> var. <i>elata</i> : nodding plumed poa	<i>Poa sclerophylla</i> : white-flowered poa	
<i>Poa Astoni</i> : seashore poa	<i>Poa uniflora</i> : one-flowered poa	
<i>Poa breviglumis</i> : short-glumed poa	<i>Podocarpus acutifolius</i> : acute-leaved totara sharp-leaved totara	
<i>Poa caespitosa</i> : wi common tussock-grass silver-tussock tussac poa tussock tussock grass yellow tussock *(silver tussock)		

¹ Given as three varieties in Buchanan's *Indigenous Grasses of New Zealand*.

<i>Podocarpus totara</i> —cont. fir mahogany pine mahogany-pine New Zealand mahogany pine New Zealand yew red pine totara pine totarro	<i>Polystichum</i> : shield fern *(shield-fern)	<i>Pomaderris phyllocaefolia</i> : taihinu *tauhinu cotton wood heath-like pomaderris heath-like tainui phyllica-leaved poma- derris
† <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> : makakaka	<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i> : ³ puniu	<i>Potamogeton</i> : pond-weed *pondweed
<i>Polygonum serrulatum</i> : *tutunawai water persicaria	<i>Polystichum adiantiforme</i> : climbing shield fern thick-leaved shield fern thick-leaved shield-fern	<i>Potamogeton Cheesemanii</i> : *manihiri rerewai Cheeseman's pond-weed common New Zealand pondweed common pond-weed *(Maori pondweed)
<i>Polypodium Billardieri</i> : ¹ hound's tongue narrow-leaved polypody *hounds-tongue	<i>Polystichum aristatum</i> : ⁴ awned shield fern	<i>Potamogeton natans</i> : manihiri *rerewai pond weed pond-weed
<i>Polypodium dictyopteris</i> (<i>Cunninghamii</i>) : Cunningham's polypody	<i>Polystichum cystostegium</i> : alpine fern alpine shield fern alpine shield-fern Egmont fern snow shield fern	<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i> : persicaria-leaved pond- weed.
<i>Polypodium diversifolium</i> : ² kowaowao *maratata paraharaha raumanga Billardier's polypody *climbing polypody climbing-polypody common climbing poly- pody common climbing-poly- pody common polypody narrow-leaved polypody	<i>Polystichum oculatum</i> : ⁵ long-stalked shield fern spotted shield fern *(argus shield-fern)	<i>Potentilla anserina</i> : silver-weed
<i>Polypodium grammitidis</i> : saw-edged polypody	<i>Polystichum Richardi</i> : ⁶ pikopiko *pipiko tutoke black shield fern black shield-fern hard shield-fern Richards' shield fern	<i>Potentilla anserina</i> var. <i>anserinoides</i> : *kowhaikura *silverweed
<i>Polypodium novae-zealandiae</i> : giant polypody	<i>Polystichum vestitum</i> : ⁷ prickly shield fern prickly shield-fern	<i>Pratia angulata</i> : *panakenake common pratia creeping pratia creeping-pratia
<i>Polypodium pumilum</i> : dwarf polypody	<i>Polytrichum dendroides</i> : tree-moss	<i>Pratia arenaria</i> : big-fruited pratia
<i>Polypodium pustulatum</i> (<i>Dryopteris pustulata</i>) : mokimoki scented polypody fragrant-fern	<i>Pomaderris apetala</i> : nonokia *tainui ti mi	<i>Pseudopanax chathamicum</i> : hoho (prob. houhou) *Chatham lancewood
<i>Polypodium</i> . See also <i>Dryopteris</i> .	<i>Pomaderris Edgerleyi</i> : kumarahou	<i>Pseudopanax crassifolium</i> : hohoeka *horoeka koeka kokoeka
	<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i> : kumarahou papapa dwarf tainui elliptical-leaved poma- derris yellow tainui	

¹ Name not now recognized; included in *P. diversifolium*.² Now includes also *P. Billardieri*.³ Name not now recognized; included in *P. vestitum*.⁴ Name not now recognized; included in *P. Richardi*.⁵ Name not now recognized; included in *P. Richardi*.⁶ Now includes also *P. aristatum* and *P. oculatum*.⁷ Now includes also *P. aculeatum*.

Pseudopanax crassifolium—
cont.
ohoeka
tara-a-Maui (= trifoliate
variety)
fish-bone tree
grass tree
grass-tree
ivy tree
lance-wood
*lancewood
thick-leaved lancewood
umbrella tree

Pseudopanax discolor :
bronze panax

Pseudopanax ferox :
savage lancewood
*toothed lancewood
toothed-leaved lancewood

Pseudopanax Lessonii :
houmapara
*houpara
houparapara
oho
parapara
whauwhau
northern lancewood
shore panax

Pseudopanax lineare :
mountain lancewood
true lancewood

Pteridium esculentum
(*Pteris aquilina*
var. *esculenta*) :
aruhe (= the rhizome)
kakaka (= the stem)
koeata (= the young
shoots)
komeke (= the rhizome
prepared for eating)
mahunu (= the young
shoots)
manehu
meke (= the rhizome)
mohani (= the rhizome)
moheke (= the rhizome)
monehu (= the young
shoots)
motuhanga (= the rhi-
zome)
pakakohi (= the rhizome)
parara (= the rhizome)
rahurahu
*rauaruhe
rarahu
rarauhe
renga (= the rhizome)
roi (= the rhizome)
takaka

Pteridium esculentum—
cont.
bracken
bracken fern
*bracken-fern
brake
brown fern
common bracken
common English bracken
common fern
fern

Pteris comans :
scarce bracken

Pteris incisa. See *Histio-
pteris*.

Pteris macilenta :
thin bracken

Pteris scaberula. See
Paesia.

Pteris tremula :
tarawera
turawera
scented fern
scented-fern
stinking fern
stinking-fern
*trembling bracken

Pterostylis Banksii :
*tutukiwi
Banks' pterostylis
common hooded orchid
hooded orchid
*(elfs-hood)

Pterostylis graminea :
grass-like hooded orchid
narrow-leaved hooded
orchid

Quintinia acutifolia :
mountain-tawhewheo
*(mountain-lilac)

Quintinia serrata :
kumarahou
*tawhewheo
native lilac
New Zealand lilac
white birch
serrated quintinia
*(Maori lilac)

†*Radicula Nasturtium
aquaticum* (*N. officina-
nale*) :
kowhitiwhiti
water-cress

*Radicula Nasturtium pa-
lustre* :
*hanea
panapana
poniu
marsh cress
small-leaved cress

Radicula Nasturtium (*Car-
damine*) *stylosum* :
*matangoa

Ranunculus :
crowfoot

Ranunculus acaulis :
*shore-buttercup

Ranunculus Buchanani :
cut-leaved alpine butter-
cup
white cut-leaved alpine
buttercup

Ranunculus crithmifolius :
sapphire-leaved ranun-
culus
*(shingle-slip buttercup)

Ranunculus Godleyanus :
Godley's buttercup
yellow alpine buttercup
yellow mountain lily
*(yellow mountain-lily)

Ranunculus gracilipes :
slender alpine buttercup

Ranunculus Haastii :
fleshy-leaved buttercup
Haast's ranunculus

Ranunculus hirtus :
kopukapuka
*maruru
common New Zealand
buttercup

Ranunculus insignis :
*korikori
hairy alpine buttercup
mountain-buttercup

Ranunculus Kirkii :
Stewart Island buttercup
*(Stewart buttercup)

- Ranunculus lappaceus* :
butter cup
buttercup
- Ranunculus lobulatus* :
New Zealand Kaikoura
buttercup
*(Kaikoura buttercup)
- Ranunculus Lyallii* :
giant white buttercup
Lyall's ranunculus
mountain lily
*mountain-lily
Mount Cook lily
rockwood lily
shepherd's lily
water lily
white buttercup
- Ranunculus macropus* :
*raoriki
*swamp-buttercup
- Ranunculus multiscapus* :
grassland buttercup
*grassland-buttercup
- Ranunculus nivicola* :
*Egmont buttercup
Mount Egmont buttercup
golden-yellow Mount Eg-
mont buttercup
mountain yellow butter-
cup
- Ranunculus rivularis* :
raoriki
waoriki
swamp-buttercup
*water-buttercup
- Ranunculus sericophyllus* :
silky alpine buttercup.
- Raoulia australis* :
common raoulia
patch-plant
silvery raoulia
- Raoulia bryoides* :
small vegetable-sheep
- Raoulia eximia* :
common vegetable-sheep
extraordinary raoulia
vegetable sheep
vegetable-sheep
- Raoulia glabra* :
glabrous raoulia
- Raoulia Goyeni* :
Stewart Island vegetable-
sheep
- Raoulia grandiflora* :
large-flowered raoulia
- Raoulia Haastii* :
green raoulia
Haast's raoulia
- Raoulia lutescens* :
native scabweed
scabweed
- Raoulia mammillaris* :
breasted raoulia
New Zealand pincushion
vegetable sheep
- Raoulia rubra* :
green vegetable-sheep
- Raoulia subsericea* :
turfy raoulia
- Raoulia tenuicaulis* :
tutahuna
mat-raoulia
- Rapanea*. See *Suttonia*.
- Rhabdothamnus Solandri* :
kaikaia tua
matata
*taurepo
waiuatua
native arbutilon
native bignonia
Solander's rhabdotham-
nus
*(Maori arbutilon)
- Rhipogonum scandens* :
akapirita
akapita
kakareao
kakarewao
*kareao
karewao
kekereao
kotau (= young shoot)
pirita
taiore
black vine
bush sarsaparilla
climbing lily
climbing rhipogonum
hartwhan
karewan
native sarsaparilla
supple jack
supple-jack
*supplejack
supple jack vine
yam-creeper
- Rhopalostylis Cheesemanii* :
Kermadec nikau
- Rhopalostylis (Areca)*
sapida :
kaihuia
miko
muka
munga
*nikau
cabbage palm
cabbage tree
cabbage-tree
fern-palm
New Zealand palm
nika-palm
nikau palm
nikau-palm
palm
savory palm-tree
- Rubus australis* :
tarakeke
taramoa
*tataramoa
tataramoa-turuhunga
bramble
briar
bush lawyer
*bush-lawyer
bushlawyer
Captain Cook's ropes
lawyer
native bramble
New Zealand bramble
southern bramble
wait-a-bit
wild Irishman
- Rubus cissoides* :
bush-lawyer
ivy-like bramble
leafless lawyer
yellow-prickled lawyer
*(yellow-prickle)
- Rubus parvus* :
creeping-lawyer
small bramble
- Rubus schmidelioides* :
bush-lawyer
rose-leaved lawyer
schmidelia-like bramble
*swamp-lawyer
- Rubus schmidelioides* var.
coloratus :
white-leaved lawyer
- Rubus subpauperatus* :
narrow-leaved lawyer
semi leafless lawyer

Rumex flexuosus :
*runa
New Zealand dock
tortuous dock
*(Maori dock)

Rumex neglectus :
sea-shore dock
*shore-dock

Ruppia maritima :
tassel pondweed
*(tassel-pondweed)

Salicornia australis :
Australian glasswort
glasswort
Indian salicornia
marsh-samphire
samphire
southern glasswort
*(austral glasswort)

Salsola australis :
southern salsola
*(austral saltwort)

Salsola Kali :
*prickly saltwort

Samolus repens :
*maakoako

Samolus repens var. *procumbens* :
New Zealand water-pimpernel
primrose
wild thyme
southern water-pimpernel
*(Maori water-pimpernel)

Samolus littoralis :
sea-side samolus

Schefflera digitata :
kohi
kotete
patate
*pate
patete

*five-finger
five fingers
native fig
New Zealand fig
pipewood
spotted gob
white wood

Schizaea australis :
dwarf comb fern
*(dwarf comb-fern)

Schizaea bifida :
forked comb fern
*(forked comb-fern)

Schizaea dichotoma :
broad comb fern
kauri fern
*(kauri-fern)

Schizaea fistulosa :
rush fern
*rush-fern
slender comb fern
slender comb-fern

Schoenus pauciflorus :
bog rush
false snow-grass

Scirpus americanus :
*three-square

Scirpus antarcticus :
antarctic club-rush

Scirpus aucklandicus :
Auckland Island club-rush

Scirpus cernuus :
drooping club-rush
nodding club-rush

Scirpus frondosus. See
Desmoschoenus spiralis.

Scirpus inundatus :
swamp club-rush
water club-rush

Scirpus lacustris :
kapungawha
*kopupu
kopupungawha
kuwawa
papao
wawa
great bulrush

Scirpus maritimus :¹
kukuraho
*ririwaka
club rush
purua-grass

Scirpus nodosus :
wivi
common club-rush
stiff bulrush
stiff club-rush

Scirpus robustus :²
salt-marsh bulrush
*sea club-rush

Scirpus sulcatus Thouars
var. *distigmata* :
proliferous club-rush

Scleranthus biflorus :
kohukohu
*naereere
common scleranth
cushion plant

Selliera radicans :
raumangu
rekoreko
*remuremu

creeping selliera
creeping-selliera
rooting selliera

Senecio :
alpine marigold
shrub-groundsel

Senecio Banksii :
East Cape groundsel

Senecio bellidioides :
common mountain-groundsel
common New Zealand groundsel
*(Maori groundsel)

Senecio Bidwillii :
Bidwell's shrubby groundsel

Senecio elaeagnifolius :
brown backs
common mountain shrubby groundsel
*(brown-backs)

Senecio Hectori :
deciduous tree-groundsel

Senecio Huntii :
*rautini

¹ Name not now recognized; included in *S. robustus*.

² Now includes also *S. maritimus*.

<p><i>Senecio Kirikii</i> : kohurangi kokohurangi komingiroa orooro *tapairu</p> <p>daisy shrub forest-groundsel forest tree-groundsel Kirk's groundsel shrubby forest-groundsel</p>	<p><i>Senecio Stewartiae</i> : Stewart Island shrubby groundsel Stewart Island tree- groundsel *(Stewart tree-groundsel)</p> <p><i>Sicyos angulatus</i>. See <i>S.</i> <i>australis</i>, footnote.</p> <p><i>Sicyos australis</i> :¹ mawhai Australian gourd climbing-gourd southern sicyos *(climbing gourd)</p> <p><i>Sideroxylon costatum</i>. See <i>S. novo-zealandicum</i>, footnote.</p> <p><i>Sideroxylon novo-zealandi-</i> <i>cum</i> :² orewa pou *tawapou New Zealand olive</p> <p><i>Siegesbeckia aculeatum</i> : puniu</p> <p><i>Siegesbeckia orientalis</i> : *punawaru</p> <p><i>Siphonidium longiflorum</i> : slender-flowered eye- bright</p> <p><i>Solanum aviculare</i> : horeto (= ripe fruit) kahoho (= the fruit) kohoho peoi popopo poporo *poroporo poroporanguru borra borra bul-a-bul bul-bul bulli-bull bulli bulli bulli-bulli bullibulli bullybull common solanum cut-leaved nightshade potato plant</p> <p><i>Solanum aviculare</i> var. <i>albiflora</i> : white poroporo</p>	<p><i>Solanum nigrum</i> : poroporo-raupeti *raupeti remuroa black nightshade dwarf New Zealand nightshade nightshade</p> <p>†<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> : *hiwai kapana maketau parareka parete riwai tiawa Cultivated varieties— hingongi huamango kotipo papaka pau piho raparaparuru rape rokeroke ropi tacaka taewa tatairongo uwahi waeruru</p> <p>†<i>Sonchus asper</i> : kautara rauroroa taweke wekeweke *sow-thistle</p> <p><i>Sonchus grandifolius</i> : Chatham Island sow- thistle great sow-thistle great sowthistle</p> <p><i>Sonchus littoralis</i> : coastal sow-thistle coastal sowthistle fleshy-leaved sow-thistle rock sow-thistle</p> <p>†<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> : pororua puwha *rauriki sow-thistle</p> <p><i>Sophora chathamica</i> :³ *Chatham kowhai</p>
<p><i>Senecio latifolius</i> : puhaureroa *puwhaureroa</p>		
<p><i>Senecio laetus</i> : coast groundsel coast-groundsel elegant senecio *shore-groundsel</p>		
<p><i>Senecio Lyallii</i> : Lyall's groundsel *white marigold</p>		
<p><i>Senecio Monroi</i> : rock shrub-groundsel</p>		
<p><i>Senecio perdicioides</i> : *raukumara puarangitoto shrubby groundsel</p>		
<p><i>Senecio rotundifolius</i> : *puheretaiko puwharetaiko *leather-leaf leathern leaf mutton bird scrub mutton-bird scrub mutton-bird shrub round-leaved shrubby groundsel</p>		
<p><i>Senecio saxifragoides</i> : Port Hills groundsel *yellow rock-daisy</p>		
<p><i>Senecio sciadophilus</i> : climbing daisy climbing-groundsel mutton-bird scrub</p>		
<p><i>Senecio scorzoneroides</i> : great white groundsel mountain marguerite *snow-groundsel</p>		

¹ Now includes also *S. angulatus*.² Now includes also *S. costatum*.

Sophora grandiflora :
kowhai
large-flowered kowhai
New Zealand acacia
New Zealand laburnum

Sophora microphylla :
kowhai
common kowhai
goi
New Zealand laburnum
small-leaved kowhai
yellow clianthus

Sophora prostrata :
dwarf kowhai
prostrate kowhai

*Sophora tetraptera*¹
(part = *Edwardsia*)
houma
*kowhai
kowhai-taepa (= drooping variety)
kowhai-tauiti (a variety)
ghoa
ghoai
goa
goai
gohi
goi
gowai
gowhai
kohai
kowai
kowhia
locust tree
locust-tree
native laburnum
native mimosa
New Zealand laburnum
yellow kowhai
yellow parrot's bill

Sparganium antipodum :
*maru

Sparganium subglobosum :
creeping New Zealand
burr-reed
New Zealand burr-reed
simple bur-reed
*(Maori burr-reed)

Spergularia media :
salt-marsh sand-spurrey

Sphagnum :
*bog-moss
swamp moss
sphagnum moss

Spinifex hirsutus :
kowhangatara
*puarere
raumoa
turikakoa
wawatai
*rolling-grass
silvery sand-grass
spiny rolling grass
spiny rolling-grass

Stellaria decipiens var. *angustata* :
*Antipodes chickweed

Stellaria gracilentia :
New Zealand chickweed
*(Maori chickweed)

Stellaria media :
kohukohu

Stellaria parviflora :
small-flowered chickweed
stitchwort

Stellaria Roughii :
Rough's chickweed

Stilbocarpa Lyallii :
punui
Lyall's stilbocarpa
Stewart Island stilbocarpa

Stilbocarpa polaris :
punui
punui
polar stilbocarpa
sacrie
*(Dundonald-herb)

Stipa arundinacea :
hunangamoho
New Zealand wind grass

Styphelia. See *Cyathodes*.

Suaeda maritima :
*sea-blite

Suttonia australis (*Rapanea* (*Myrsine*) *Urvillei*) :
*mapau
mapou
mataira
matipou
tapau
takapou
tipau

Suttonia australis—cont.
black mapou
D'Urville's rapanea
maple
mappo
red birch
red-birch
red mapau
red maple
red-maple
red matipo

Suttonia chathamica :
Chatham Island matipo
*(Chatham matipo)

Suttonia Coxii :
*swamp-matipo

Suttonia divaricata :
divaricate suttonia
*weeping matipo
weeping-matipo
wiry matipo

Suttonia (Rapanea) montana :
weeping tree

Suttonia nummularia .
*creeping matipo
creeping-matipo

Suttonia (Rapanea) salicina :
*toro
long leaf matipou
long-leaved matipo
willow-leaved rapanea

Taraxacum magellanicum :
New Zealand dandelion
*(Maori dandelion)

Tetragonia expansa :
kokihi
? panamata
? paraihia
*rengamutu
rengarenga
tutaekamoana
native ice-plant
New Zealand spinach
spinach
summer spinach
*(Maori spinach)

¹ *Sophora tetraptera* should perhaps be divided into three species of *Edwardsia*, but is left here to save confusion. Dr. L. Cockayne puts the whole of *Sophora* into *Edwardsia*, but admits it is a matter of opinion.

<i>Tetragonia trigyna</i> : kokihi beach spinach climbing New Zealand spinach ice-plant *(beach-spinach)	<i>Trichomanes elongatum</i> : black bristle fern bristle-fern stiff bristle fern	<i>Tyndaridea anomala</i> : kohuwai
<i>Tetrapathaea tetrandra</i> (<i>australis</i>) (<i>Passiflora tetrandra</i>) : aka akakaiku akakaikuku akakaimanu akakohia akakuku ¹ kahia kaimanu kohe *kohia kupapa pohuehue popohue powhiwhi native passion-flower native passion-vine New Zealand passion-flower New Zealand passionflower orange berry passion flower passion-flower tetrandrous passion- flower *(Maori passion-flower)	<i>Trichomanes humile</i> : drooping bristle fern humble-fern	<i>Typha angustifolia</i> : hune (= feathery seeds) karito koare koareare (= rhizome) konehu-raupo (= pollen) kopupungawha koreirei (= rhizome) korito (= young shoots) kouka (= rhizome) ngawha pungapunga (= pollen) *raupo bulrush bullrush cat's tail flag large bulrush marsh reed reedmace rushes (ra-poo)
<i>Thelymitra longifolia</i> : *maikuku common thelymitra long-leaved thelymitra	<i>Trichomanes Lyallii</i> : Lyall's bristle fern Lyall's bristle-fern	<i>Uncinia</i> : matau *hooked sedge
<i>Thelymitra pulchella</i> : *maikaika	<i>Trichomanes reniforme</i> : konehu kopakopa *raurenga kidney fern *kidney-fern kidney-leaf bristle fern	<i>Uncinia australis</i> See <i>U. uncinata</i> :
<i>Thelymitra uniflora</i> : blue thelymitra *(blue maikuku)	<i>Trichomanes strictum</i> : stiff bristle fern	<i>Uncinia caespitosa</i> : narrow-leaved uncinia
<i>Todea barbara</i> : hard todea king fern	<i>Trichomanes venosum</i> : veined filmy-fern veined bristle fern veined bristle-fern	<i>Uncinia compacta</i> : mountain uncinia
<i>Todea superba</i> . See <i>Leptopteris superba</i> .	<i>Triglochin striatum</i> var. <i>filifolium</i> : southern arrow-grass *three-ribbed arrow-grass	<i>Uncinia filiformis</i> : slender uncinia
<i>Trichomanes</i> : bristle ferns	<i>Triglochin triandrum</i> : arrow grass	<i>Uncinia leptostachya</i> : matauririki tall uncinia
<i>Trichomanes Colensoi</i> : Colenso's bristle fern	<i>Triodia exigua</i> : few-flowered oat grass *mountain-twitch	<i>Uncinia pedicellata</i> : Stewart Island uncinia *(Stewart uncinia)
	<i>Trisetum antarcticum</i> : native oat grass shining oat grass shining oat-grass	<i>Uncinia rigida</i> : stiff uncinia
	<i>Trisetum subspicatum</i> : spiked oat grass	<i>Uncinia riparia</i> : matauririki leafy uncinia
	<i>Trisetum Youngii</i> : Young's oat-grass	<i>Uncinia rubra</i> : red uncinia
	<i>Tupeia antarctica</i> : kohuorangi pirinoa *pirita tapia antarctic mistletoe antarctic tupeia *green mistletoe	<i>Uncinia uncinata</i> : ² *kamu matau-a-Maui broad-leaved uncinia

¹ Abbreviation of akakaikuku ("food-vine of the pigeon").² Now includes also *U. australis*.

Urtica australis :
 *taraonga
 taraongaonga
 subantarctic nettle
 *(Antipodes nettle)

Urtica ferox :
 *ongaonga
 taraonga
 taraongaonga
 bush-nettle
 fierce nettle
 nettle
 nettle tree
 shrubby nettle
 tree nettle
 *tree-nettle
 true nettle

Urtica incisa :
 ongaonga

*dwarf nettle
 forest-nettle
 ground nettle
 nettle

Usnea barbata ;
 *angiangi

Utricularia monanthos :
 bladder-wort
 bladderwort
 common bladder-wort
 *(purple bladderwort)

Utricularia protrusa :
 bladderwort
 *(floating bladderwort)

Veronica. See *Hebe* for
 all except the three
 following.

Veronica cataractae :
 waterfall veronica
 *(waterfall-koromiko)

Veronica Hookeriana :
 Hooker's veronica

Veronica spathulata :
 *scoria-koromiko
 snowy veronica

Viola Cunninghamii :
 common New Zealand
 violet
 Cunningham's violet
 native violet
 New Zealand violet
 violet
 *(Maori violet)

Viola filicaulis :
 native violet
 *slender violet
 thread-like violet
 violet

Viola filicaulis var. *hydro-*
cotylodes :
 *water-penny violet

Viola Lyallii :
 haka
 white violet

Viscum Lindsayi :
 Lindsay's mistletoe

Viscum salicornioides :
 salicornia-like mistletoe

Vitex lucens :
 kauere
 *puriri
 boradi
 iron wood
 New Zealand oak
 New Zealand teak
 puredi
 puridi
 teak

Vittadinia australis :
 southern vittadinia

Wahlenbergia albomargin-
ata :
 blue bell
 blue-bell
 bluebell
 native blue bell
 New Zealand blue bell
 New Zealand blue-bell
 New Zealand bluebell
 *(Maori bluebell)

Wahlenbergia cartilaginea :
 *rock-bluebell

Wahlenbergia gracilis :
 *rimuroa
 bell-flower
 blue bell
 blue-bell
 bluebell
 graceful blue-bell
 hare bell
 native harebell
 New Zealand bluebell
 slender blue-bell
 slender bluebell

Wahlenbergia Matthewsii :
 bell-flower

Weinmannia racemosa :
 *kamahi
 tawhero
 towai
 black birch
 brown birch
 karmai
 racemose weinmannia
 red birch
 red-birch
 white birch

Weinmannia silvicola :
 *tawhero
 towai
 forest-loving weinmannia

Wintera (Drimys) axillaris :
 *horopito
 matou (= the fruit)
 puhikawa
 axil-flowered drimys
 Maori pain-killer
 nutmeg tree
 pepper tree
 *pepper-tree
 peppertree
 pepper-wood

Wintera (Drimys) colorata :
 *oramarama
 ramarama
 blotched-leaved pepper-
 tree
 false native pepper
 pepper tree
 pepper-tree
 red-blotched horopito.
 *red horopito

†*Zea Mays* :
 kanga
 kopakipaki
 parate
 maize

Zostera :
 *sea-wrack

Zostera nana
 *rimurehia
 eel-grass
 *grass-wrack
 sea-grass

Zostera tasmanica :
 *sea-grass