

A L E A F
FROM THE
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
NEW ZEALAND,
&c., &c.

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FROM THE

NATURAL HISTORY

OF

NEW ZEALAND;

OR,

A VOCABULARY OF ITS DIFFERENT PRODUCTIONS,

&c., &c.,

WITH THEIR NATIVE NAMES.

BY

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P R E F A C E .

It is said by a distinguished writer, that no one should present the public with anything in such a crude and undigested form as to need an apology. Although, as a general rule, this may hold good, yet, fortunately for the author, it has its exceptions. In a country so little known, and so recently colonized as New Zealand, it is a duty each one owes to contribute his mite to the general fund of information; and, however imperfect these contributions may be, they are more likely to be appreciated than those of higher pretensions at some future period, when the difficulties which the inquirer has now to contend with will have been removed.

The author flatters himself, that however defective his vocabulary may be found, it will still furnish matter which others may turn to better account, and will prove not altogether uninteresting to the settler, for whose use it is chiefly intended.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Natural History of these islands, compared with that of other countries, appears very defective. The only land animal which we are at present acquainted with, as being indigenous, is the rat; and the only imported one, prior to the arrival of Europeans, was the dog. The original rat is now nearly exterminated by the Norway rat, which has already multiplied to such an extent, as perhaps to be more numerous than the native one ever was.

Noxious reptiles have no place in New Zealand; neither snake, toad, nor frog, has been found. A snake was said to have been seen at Hokianga, which some captain brought with him from Sydney; but it is most probable, if such were the case, it accidentally came in the fuel, and there is every reason to hope it did not live to perpetuate its race.

The existence of a beaver in the Middle Island is also affirmed, but the foundation on which the report rests is uncertain.

Several varieties of the lizard were in existence until lately, but none of any size ; since the introduction of the cat they have so rapidly disappeared, that ere long they will most probably be either totally extinct, or so scarce as seldom to be met with. The largest kind I have seen is the *ruatara*, which is about eighteen inches long ; but, if native reports are to be credited, very large lizards have existed, which were as terrible to them as ancient legends represent the dragons to have been, which are said formerly to have inhabited every part of Christendom ; and in some parts the natives affirm larger lizards than any we have seen are still in existence. The *ruatara*, though viewed with extreme dread by the natives, appears to be perfectly harmless. It has a large benevolent looking eye, rounded teeth, and a serrated white comb along its back. It burrows, and is extremely slow in all its movements.

The natives also speak of a wild man of the woods—the *maero*, who is represented as principally residing on the inaccessible heights of the Tararua range. He is said to be as tall as a man, and covered with hair, with very long arms ; it is only in scarce seasons when he is seen ; he then visits the plains and carries off any unfortunate straggler he may meet with. It is not improbable a few solitary remains of a more ancient race of natives still exist in the more remote and inaccessible fastnesses of the island, and that this is the origin of the tale ; the natives themselves affirm when they first came they found a thinly scattered tribe in the occupation of the soil.

Though this country is so destitute of land animals, and there is no other of similar extent equally so, still its Ornithology presents a remarkable peculiarity. Cut off, as New Zealand is, from every other part of the globe, by a wide expanse of ocean, we cannot wonder that its *fauna* should be so small; still the ancient existence of several species of the *apterix*, and one of gigantic proportions, far exceeding any now found in any other part of the world, is very remarkable. The fabled *roc* here seems to have had an actual existence, except its being wingless. The bones of the *Moa*, which are scattered through the land on which it once lived in solitary grandeur, are equal in magnitude to those of the elephant, and on the most moderate computation, it must have stood fourteen feet high. Although native reports still assign it a place in the land of the living, we have little expectation of seeing it; like all these solitary birds it has disappeared, and as it was the largest, so has it probably been the first to depart. The *dodo* has followed it, and several varieties of the *kiwi* as well. The *apterix* appears to be a proscribed family, either the climate of the earth has changed, or the encroachments of men have prevailed. The natives have many proverbs alluding to the *moa*, from which we learn it was a fat bird, and of a red colour; and to express the total extinction of a tribe, it is said to have been destroyed as completely as the *moa*; there is still a hunting song in existence relative to it.

There are also the remains of another bird of the same family, equal to the *emu* of New Holland,

or perhaps still larger; its bones are very abundant: and another about three feet high; this is extinct in the Northern Island, but there is great reason to suppose it still exists in the Middle Island; and last comes the *kiwi*, which is yet by no means a scarce bird. It is found in the deep recesses of the forest, from whence it is only driven forth by violent storms, when, its haunts being covered with water, it seeks the plain, and then its shrill plaintive cry being heard it soon falls an easy prey. It is hunted with dogs, and surprised by the light of the torch. It has a long beak, with its nostrils at the extremity; its colour is a reddish-brown, and the construction of its feathers is similar to that of the *emu's*. The dog and cat hunt this bird of their own accord, and are, it is to be feared, too successful in their sport.

The next family of birds to be noticed is that of the *rail*, which naturally follows the *apterix*. There are about four known *genera* of this order in New Zealand; the largest, the *moko*, is described as being almost equal to a fowl in size, and formerly so abundant as to form no inconsiderable portion of the natives' support. It is a black bird, with a red bill and red legs, and scarcely any appearance of wings. Speaking of this bird, they say that, since the arrival of Europeans, it has almost become extinct; formerly it abounded. Wherever the European goes, the dog, the cat, and the rat follow, and these are greater enemies than man himself to these helpless denizens of the forest. Next comes the *weka*, which is an elegant bird, rather less than a barn-door fowl.

in size; the common name given it is the wood-hen. This bird is still found in the interior of the south end of the Northern Island;—it is not seen in the North, but is most abundant in the Middle Island: it inhabits the forest, and is of a reddish-brown colour in every part except the neck, which is of a slate colour. The next is a small bird, the *kakatia*; and the last is the *moakorua*, a very diminutive one of elegant form, not so large in the body as a sparrow, with long slender beak and feet; it is found in swamps. The *rail*, as well as the *apterix*, is a night bird.

After these two families must be noticed the *kaka-po*, a large ground parrot; its name signifies, *the night-parrot*; it scarcely flies: its colour is green and yellow, and its size quite that of the fowl. The natives describe two varieties, one as being larger than the *kiwi*. It was formerly very abundant, but now is rare, so that it is seldom met with in the Northern Island; it is more abundant in the Middle Island. I have only seen one.

There are only two birds of passage, the *pipi-warauroa*, a beautiful little bird, and the *kohoperoa*, the New Zealand cuckoo. These two birds are hailed as the harbingers of summer; they only remain about six weeks, and are called the birds of *Hawaiki*.

It is not improbable the pelican occasionally visits these islands, but this rests on native reports.

The white crane is sometimes seen, but so rarely, that there is a saying when any great

stranger comes that he is like the *kotukutuku*, which is only once seen in a man's life.

New Zealand possesses about six kinds of butterflies, and twice as many varieties of the beetle. The only noxious insects are the *namu*, a small black sand fly, the *waeroa* or mosquito, and a small black spider with a red spot on its back, the *katipo*, the bite of which appears to be very poisonous, occasioning a violent swelling of the part. In this department the most singular thing is the *aweto* or vegetating caterpillar, which is found in every part of the Northern Island.

New Zealand is rich in pines, possessing about twelve varieties, amongst which is the noble *kauri* and the durable *totara*, the *hutu* in the North and the *toatoa*, used in dyeing, in the South. In the North of this island the *puriri* flourishes, which is our teak, and by far the most durable of all the New Zealand trees, the timber of which in general is rather perishable. Several trees flourish in the North which are not seen in the South, as the *hutu*, a pine, the *puriri*, the *tariri*, the *manawa*, and the beautiful *pohutukawa*, which is found only on the sea coast, excepting on a small island in the Rotorua, and another in the Taupo, lake. The forest contains two species of the pepper, one resembling the *cava* of the South Sea Islands; the other the *horopito*, a laurel very pungent and aromatic. Of the trees it may be remarked, that one great proof of the natives having come from Tahiti is, that many of the names of the trees here are similar to those of that island, the natives naturally giving the names

they were familiar with to the trees most nearly resembling those of their own country.

New Zealand possesses several beautiful flowering shrubs, amongst the foremost of which must be placed the *kowaingutukaka*; it is however very doubtful whether it be indigenous.

New Zealand perhaps has a more scanty *flora* than any other country of equal extent, yet it has several beautiful flowers; two species of the *hibiscus*, one bearing a large flower equal to the holyoke in size; this is only found near the North Cape; and a beautiful *salvia*, which is also peculiar to that part. In the South are several kinds of the *aster*. It is especially rich in ferns, mosses, fungi, and lichens; of the ferns there are more than one hundred different kinds, of the fungi nearly twelve edible ones.

In Ichthyology it numbers the *mako*—the shark which has the tooth so highly prized by the natives; this is only found in a certain latitude, between 25° and 35° S.

The Conchology of New Zealand numbers several fine varieties of the *trochus*, particularly the *trochus imperialis*, which is very common in the vicinity of Kapiti, a fine large grooved *strombus*, only found near Cape Van Diemen, and a large *V. triton*, peculiar to the same part.

Though land shells are rare, yet there are many different kinds of them which are all extremely interesting. The finest and largest is a cone-shaped *helix*, found chiefly near the North Cape, and not seen south of the Bay of Islands. The next,

which is a large flat *helix* nearly three inches in diameter, is found between the Bay and Kawia. A third variety of the *helix*, about the size of the common English field snail-shell, is found as far south as the Waitara, and thence the shells become very minute; but amongst them there are three varieties of snails, which will be considered as great curiosities; they may be correctly termed the land *haliotis*: the largest possesses a shield one inch in length on its back, and inhabits the interior; it is very rare. The other two kinds I have only noticed in the Southern part of this island.

The Geology of New Zealand is highly interesting; but I shall only make a few general remarks upon it here. It is a volcanic country; the powers first employed in its elevation are still in action; there is a continued line of craters, which still have boiling springs in them, from one end of the North Island to the other; probably Mount Erebus, the recently discovered volcano of the South Pole, may be considered as our safety valve; in the middle and southern part of the North Island earthquakes are extremely frequent, seldom a month elapsing without a shock being felt; these are generally partial in extent, following the course of fissures, and according to their degree of power act upon the level of the land; the many changes of levels seen on the Western coast abundantly prove this to be the case, as well as the stages of elevation inland show how repeatedly the land has been raised above, or depressed below, the level of the sea; and that the same changes are going on here on a

smaller scale, which are still taking place in South America, with which it is parallel. The grand basis of the North Island is whinstone, above which is clay, and in most places coal. In the northern extremity of the North Island the whinstone approaches the surface, giving the face of the country a very uneven appearance; whilst in the middle it is only found at a great depth, being covered with thick strata of clay, gravel, sand, &c.; but it again makes its appearance on the surface at Wellington, the south extremity of the island.

Through the interior runs a limestone range which is remarkably destitute of fossils. In general it crops out in the form of pillars, and gives a very romantic appearance to the landscape. Chasms abound in those regions, but they contain no fossil remains. In the interior there are numerous craters, but from one only is fire occasionally emitted. Tongariro, the loftiest mountain of the North Island, always smokes, and sometimes sends forth flames, which the natives believe to be a sure token of a bloody war. Boiling springs are numerous both at Taupo and Rotorua; in the neighbourhood of the former they deposit silex, in the latter chiefly pipe-clay. One spring at Taupo possesses the power of turning whatever substance is immersed in it into stone, preserving all the original characteristics of its nature, but completely converting it into a beautiful silicious stone; but whatever substance any of the water happens only to flow over, is, on the contrary, merely covered by an incrustation. Sulphur in those parts abounds. Copper and lead ores, together with good coal,

have been found in considerable quantities. It is very probable as we become better acquainted with the Middle Island, that all these and the more precious metals will be found in much greater abundance. Granite has not been discovered in the Northern, whilst it abounds in the Southern, Island.

From the Geographical position of these islands, it appears highly probable that they once formed part of a grand chain extending from Papua to the Auckland isles. There are soundings from the Three Kings to Norfolk Island; and whilst some of the productions of this country are found in Norfolk Island and Lord Howe's Island, many also are found in the Auckland isles.

The general features of the country are far from being pleasing, with the exception of the interior grassy plains—the country is covered either with dense forest or with fern; the greater portion of the surface is very mountainous; in this country all the hills are sharp pointed, as if nothing had disturbed them since their first upheavement. The present surface may be viewed as only the back bone of a future country. The shallow seas off both the East and West coasts, and the frequency of earthquakes, render it more than probable that at some future time extensive districts of level land will be gained from the sea, although it is now making great inroads on both those sides of the island.

The two highest mountains in this island are Tongariro and Taranaki, the former being estimated at 16,000 feet high, the latter at 9,000.

Wherever there are inland craters, there are lakes which are proportioned in size to the elevation of the mountain. Taupo has a diameter of thirty-five miles each way, and is styled *te moana*, the sea; and around Rotorua there is a cluster of about sixteen lakes of various sizes. The principal rivers take their rise from Tongariro; these are the Waikato and the Wanganui, the former having a course of about four hundred miles, the latter of half that distance.

There can be but little doubt that the aboriginal race, at no very remote period, came from some of the South Sea Islands. The resemblance of person, manners, customs, and language, clearly assures us of this; to which may be added their own traditions, which preserve the name of the country they came from, as well as the names of the canoes, with the chiefs who came in them; they have also traditions of the food they introduced, and a genealogical table of their generations from the time of their arrival to the present period. Whether Hawaiki, the island they came from, be one of the Sandwich islands or not it is difficult to say, although the similarity of name seems to identify it. The affinity of language with that of the Malays seems to point out a common origin to the two; but it is not improbable the Malay, as well as the New Zealander, may have wandered from another spot. Where the source of this wide spread race is to be found is yet to be discovered.*

* There is a tradition preserved amongst the natives of the interior, of their having had three distinct migrations before

Few aboriginal races have been so distinguished for cruelty, love of war, and cannibalism, as this; yet it is remarkable that the natives of New Zealand have no regular canine tooth; and they say that their sanguinary disposition has been acquired only since their arrival in this country.

They have always been a religious people; and debased and degraded as they originally were, they still undertook no enterprise without prayer, and in all their difficulties invoked the aid of their deities, most of whom were deified chiefs; and it is remarkable that in the district of Wanganui only was image worship used. Their ideas of the Creation are curious; each department of nature not only having a separate Creator, but also the different divisions of the same department, the dog, the rat, the lizard, had each its particular father, as they styled him. The *tapu*, which is common to this wide spread aboriginal race, is to be viewed more as a political than a religious institution, intended to uphold the authority of the chief, and to maintain his dignity amongst those who viewed themselves too much on an equality to yield obedience to his will without this adjunct to his power. A more intimate acquaintance with the religious customs of this singular race will tend to throw light on their origin, and well repay the

they reached New Zealand. The point from which they first came being called *Hawaiki-tawiti-nui*, from thence they arrived at *Hawai-patata*, where they remained for a certain period, until perhaps their numbers were too large for the island, when they abandoned it and came to *Hawaiki-kite-moutere*, where they also stayed some time, and thence finally reached New Zealand.

search. The remarkable resemblance of many of their customs to those of the Jews would almost entitle us to suppose they were connected with the lost tribes of Israel. Whatever may be the case, to those who have made this country their adopted home it must be a subject of the greatest interest.

PART I.

NATURAL HISTORY.

ANIMALS.

KARAREHE RARATA, *general name for tame animals.*

KARAREHE, *general name for wild animals.*

Hipi, *sheep.* (*Ovis aries*)

Hoiho, *horse* (*Equus caballus*)

Kaihe, *ass.* (*Asinus vulgaris*)

Kararehe, *dog.* The true native dog is now perhaps extinct; it was rather a large kind, with a black muzzle and long hair. (*Canis familiaris*)

Kekeno, *seal.* (*Arctocephalus ursinus*)

Kiore, *rat.* The native rat is not above a third of the size of the Norway rat. (*Mus ratus.*) Remarkable on account of its *scrotum* being pendulous, like the ram, bull, &c.

Kirehe, *dog.* Syn. with Kararehe

Kuhukuhu, *pig*

Kuri, *common name for dog;* it is also frequently used for the horse. Syn. with Kararehe

Maero, *wild man of the woods.* Native report

Mimiha, *seal.* Syn. with Kekeno

Moimoi, *a familiar name for dog.* Syn. with Kararehe

Moki, *rat.* Syn. with Kiore

Nane, *dog.* Syn. with Kararehe

Nanenane, *goat.* (*Capra ægagrus*)

Ngeru, *cat.* (*Felis catus*)

Patupaearehe, *wild man of the woods.* Syn. with Maero

Pekapeka, *bat.* (*Vespertilis tuberculatus.*) Very small

Peropero, *a half starved dog*

Poaka, *pig.* There are three varieties, the grey or Tongataboo; another having lateral parallel brown lines along its side; the third is a black one. (*Sus scrofa*)

Poipoi, *familiar name for dog*

Poti, *cat.* Syn. with Ngeru

Pouhawaiki, *English rat.*

In the North this is called the Kiore Pakeha; in the interior it is called the rat of Hawaiki

Pukutuaru. Syn. with Maero

Punua, *a little pig or dog*
 Reme, *lamb*
 Riroi, *rat*. Syn. with Kiore
 Tori, *cat*. Syn. with Ngeru

Waitoreke, *otter*. (Uncertain, perhaps the seal)
 Wakahau. Syn. with Maero.

REPTILES.

NGARARA, *general name for all Reptiles.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| Engaio, <i>a long white worm</i> .
A parasite of the Hinanga
in the Rotoaira lake | Mokopeke, <i>a very large lizard</i> , said to bite |
| Hara, <i>large centipede</i> ; sometimes six inches long; it is perfectly harmless. (<i>Scopendura</i>) | Pipipi, <i>guana</i> |
| Kakariki, <i>green lizard</i> . (<i>Naultinus elegans</i>) | Pirirewa, <i>lizard</i> |
| Kaiwakaruaki. Syn. with Moko | Piritana, <i>glow worm</i> |
| Kakawariki, <i>a green lizard</i> with yellow spots on the back. (<i>Naultinus punctatus</i>) | Puratoke, <i>a centipede</i> luminous in the dark |
| Mokamoka, <i>lizard</i> . (<i>Tiliqua Zelandica</i>) | Ruatarara, <i>a lizard</i> eighteen inches long. (<i>Guana</i> .) |
| Moko, <i>a large lizard</i> said to be eight feet long | Chiefly found on small islands |
| Mokomoko, <i>lizard</i> . Syn. with Mokamoka | Toke, <i>worm</i> . Many of the worms are luminous in the dark; some attain the length of two feet |
| Mokonui, <i>a large lizard</i> , said to be found up the Patea; their cry is <i>koramoko</i> ; two young ones were once killed there three feet long | Tuatara, <i>guana</i> |
| | Tuatete, <i>guana</i> . Syn. with Tuatarara |
| | Tupua, <i>name of a snake</i> said to have been seen in New Zealand |
| | Wakatawatawa, <i>lizard</i> |
| | Weri, <i>centipede</i> |
| | Wheke, <i>centipede</i> . |

INSECTS.

NGARARA, *general name for all insects.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| Anuhe, <i>large caterpillar</i> | Koeke, <i>grasshopper</i> |
| Aweto, <i>caterpillar</i> ; feeds
on the kumara; the grub
which vegetates | Kopi, <i>chrysalis</i> |
| Iroiro, <i>grub</i> | Kowitiwiti, <i>small grasshop-
per</i> |
| Hataretare, <i>slug, snail</i> | Kurikuri, <i>a grub</i> which
makes a small hole in the
earth, and afterwards turns
into a green bronzed bee-
tle specked with white |
| Hawato, <i>caterpillar</i> | Kutikuti, <i>fly blow</i> |
| Heiro, <i>maggot</i> | Kutu, <i>louse</i> |
| Hotete, <i>a caterpillar</i> which
vegetates. (<i>Sphæria Robt.</i>) | Kutukutu, <i>maggot</i> |
| Howaka, <i>cerambyx</i> | Kuwaru, <i>grub</i> |
| Huhu, <i>a grub</i> which bores
into wood | Makokorori, <i>caterpillar</i> |
| Huhu, <i>moth</i> | Mamahiti, <i>small grasshop-
per</i> . Syn. with Kowitiwiti |
| Hurangi, <i>fly</i> | Mawitiwiti, <i>grasshopper</i> |
| Kakaraiti, <i>grasshopper</i> | Moeone, <i>species of grub</i> |
| Kapapa, <i>large cerambyx</i> | Moko, <i>caterpillar</i> |
| Kapokapowai, <i>dragon fly</i> | Mokoroa, <i>a large caterpillar</i> |
| Katipo, <i>venomous spider</i> .
One kind red, and one
black with a red spot on
its back | Mumutaua, <i>a large brown
beetle</i> found on the sand-
hills |
| Keha, <i>flea</i> | Mumuwaru, <i>large brown
beetle</i> |
| Kekeriru, <i>large black wood-
bug</i> . (<i>Cimex nemoralis</i>) | Muwaru, <i>caterpillar</i> |
| Kekerewai, <i>a little green
beetle</i> eaten by the natives | Naenae, <i>mosquito</i> |
| Kekewai, <i>dragon fly</i> . Syn.
with Kapokapowai | Naonao, <i>small moth</i> |
| Keriru. Syn. with Kekeriru | Namu, <i>sand fly</i> |
| Ketoketo, <i>maggot</i> | Ngairoa, <i>mosquito</i> . Syn.
with Waeroa |
| Kihikihi, <i>chrysalis</i> | Ngaro, <i>fly</i> |
| Kihikihi, <i>grasshopper</i> | Ngata, <i>slug, leach</i> |
| Kikitara, <i>dragon fly</i> . Syn.
with Kapokapowai | Ngaungau, <i>midge</i> |
| Kiriwenua, <i>garden bug</i> | Papapapa, <i>small brown beetle</i> |
| | Pepe, <i>a grub in wood</i> |

Pepe, <i>moth</i>	saying, if a married woman
Pepe Atua, <i>butterfly</i>	sees this insect she will
Pepepe, <i>butterfly</i>	conceive
Pepe Tuna, <i>very large green</i>	Tarakihi, <i>locust</i>
<i>moth</i>	Tatarakihi, <i>locust.</i> Syn.
Poko, <i>ant</i>	with Tarakihi
Pokorua, <i>ant.</i> Syn. with	Tuia, <i>flea.</i> Syn. with
Poko	Puruhi
Puawere, <i>spider</i>	Titiwai, <i>a small luminous</i>
Purehurehu, <i>large butterfly</i>	<i>earth worm</i>
Pukupuku, <i>caterpillar</i>	Tunga, <i>grub</i>
Purerehua, <i>cadis fly</i>	Tungongo, <i>chrysalis</i>
Puruhi, <i>flea</i>	Tungoungou, <i>large chry-</i>
Puwerewere, <i>spider.</i> Syn.	<i>salis</i>
with Puauwere	Waeroa, <i>mosquito.</i> Syn.
Pungawerewere, <i>spider.</i> Syn.	with Naenae
with Puwerewere	Wairaka, <i>a mantis.</i> Syn.
Pungoungou, <i>large chry-</i>	with Ro
<i>salis</i>	Wenewene, <i>an insect</i>
Rango, <i>large meat fly</i>	Weri, <i>caterpillar.</i> Syn.
Rika, <i>nit</i>	with Hotete
Riia, <i>nit.</i> Syn. with Rika	Weta, <i>large insect</i>
Riki, <i>the eggs of the louse</i>	Whe, <i>caterpillar.</i>
Ro, <i>mantis.</i> It is a native	

BIRDS.

MANU, *general name for all birds.*

TOPATOPA " " "

Hakoakoa, <i>sea bird</i>	Hihipokero, <i>a small brown</i>
Hawe, <i>a sea bird</i> as large	<i>bird</i> with a white head,
as a goose; it has large	resembling the Canary.
skeleton feathers, which	(<i>Turdus albifrons</i>)
are highly prized as orna-	Hioi, <i>ground lark.</i> (<i>Ptilo-</i>
ments; it is only found	<i>cinctatis</i> .) Syn. with Kotihi
near the Reinga	Ho-i-ho, <i>penguin.</i> Fam. <i>Alci-</i>
Hihi, <i>a bird like the koromiko</i>	<i>dæ.</i> (<i>Eudytes antipodes</i>)

- Huia, *a beautiful black bird*, size of the jay; its tail feathers tipped with white; two little fleshy lappets under the beak. Fam. *Upupidæ*. (*Neomorpha*, genus, *Melliphagus*)
- Hurukiwi, *wild duck*
- Kahu, *large hawk*. (*Falco harpe*)
- Kaiaia, *hawk*
- Kaka, *large brown parrot*; the first bird that cries in a morning. Fam. *Psittacidae*. (*Nestor meridionalis*)
- Kakapo, *ground parrot*; it does not fly although it has wings, but hops from branch to branch; it is quite as large as a fowl; its colour is green and yellow, with black whiskers; it is a night bird, and extremely rare in the Northern Island. The natives state there are two kinds, one of which is larger than the Kiwi
- Kakariki, *green parrot*. Fam. *Psittacidae*. (*Platycerus Novae Zelandicae*)
- Kakatai, *a bird*
- Kakatarepo, *a bird*
- Kao, *a sea bird* seen on shore only in the night
- Karearea, *hawk*
- Karewarewa, *sparrow hawk*. (*Falco brunnea*.) Syn. with Kauaua. Ka tangi te Karewarewa ki waenga te rangi pai ka ua apopo. Ka tangi ki waenga o te rangi ua ka paki apopo
- Karoro, *a sea bird*. Ka paoa te karoro
- Karuhiruhi, *a bird*
- Katatai, *a kind of rail*. (*Rallus assimilis*)
- Kataitai, *a bird*. Fam. *Fringillidae alauda*. (*Novae Zelandiae*)
- Kauau, *shag or cormorant*. Fam. *Pelicanidae*. (*Graculus carunculatus*)
- Kauaua, *sparrow-hawk*
- Kawekawea, *a bird of passage*. Syn. with Kohoperoa
- Kereru, *wood pigeon*. (*Columbus Spadicea*)
- Kikimutu, *a bird*
- Kiwi, *Apterix Australis*. Fam. *Struthionidae*. Syn. with Kiwikiwi
- Koekoea, *a bird of passage*. Syn. with Kohoperoa
- Kohihi, *a land bird*. Fam. *Cuculidae*. (*Endynamys taitensis*)
- Kohoperoa, *a bird of passage*; the New Zealand cuckoo; it has a long tail, and spotted like the sparrow-hawk; its appearance a token for the kumara planting
- Kokako, *a black bird*; the New Zealand crow. Fam. *Corvicallaeas cinerea*. (*Glaucopia*.) Syn. with Kakako

- Koko, *the mocking or parson bird.* (*Arthoceros.*)
Syn. with Tui
- Kokoka, *a bird*
- Kokomako, *a bird.* Fam. *Meliphagidæ.* The chief singing bird of the New Zealand grove. (*Anthornis melanura*)
- Kokoreke, *quail.* Syn. with Koutareke
- Kokorimoko, *the sweetest songster* of the New Zealand grove. Syn. with Korimoko. Genus *Meliphagus*
- Kokotai, *a little land bird*
- Komiromiro, *a little bird*
- Konini, *a bird.* Syn. with Kataitai. (*Ralus assimilis*)
- Kopaopao, *bell bird*
- Korimako, *a bird.* Syn. with Kopaopao
- Korimoko, *the chief singiny bird* of New Zealand. Syn. with Kokorimoko
- Korora, *small green and white penguin.* Fam. *Alcidæ.* (*Epheniscus minor*)
- Korowatito, *a little bird.* Syn. with Matata
- Kotare, *kingfisher.* Fam. *Alcedinidæ.* (*Halcyon vagrans*)
- Kotaretare, *a bird.* Syn. with Kotare
- Kotata, *a bird*
- Kotihe, *a bird.* (*Melliphaga cincta*)
- Kotihetihe, *a variety of the korimako;* white on the neck. (*Philotis cincta*)
- Kotuku, *large white crane,* chiefly found in the Middle Island, but occasionally in the Northern. *Kotahi ano te rerenga o te Kotuku*
- Koukou, *an owl;* small size; easily killed with a stick in the day. Syn. with Ruru
- Koutareke, *a little bird*
- Kuaka, *a small sea bird* frequenting the shores, resembling a snipe; much prized as food
- Kuku, *pigeon;* this word is also used for the oil extracted from it, which is highly prized as food
- Kukupu, *pigeon.* Syn. with Kereru
- Kuruengo, *the shoveller;* a duck of Taupo
- Kurupatu, *a land bird;* very tame; when he hears the beating of fern root he flies to the pa, and is killed
- Kuweto, *a bird*
- Makomako, *a bird.* Syn. with Korimako
- Mata, *fern or swamp sparrow* a small brown bird with four long feathers in its tail; it is regarded as being sacred
- Matapouri, *teal*
- Matata, *a swamp bird;* its flight short; is easily killed with a stick. Syn. with Mata. Fam. *Luscinidæ* (*Sphinacacus*)

- Matuku, *bittern*. Fam. *Ard-*
cidæ. (*Botaurus mela-*
notus.) It makes three
hollow cries at a time
- Matukuhurepo, *a bird*, Syn.
with Matuku
- Miromiro, *small land bird*;
very tame; can be caught
by the hand. Fam.
Muscicapidæ. (*Miro albi-*
frons)
- Mirototoi, Fam. *Muscica-*
pidæ. (*Muscipeta toitoi*)
- Moa, supposed to be ex-
tinct. (*Apterix giganteus*.)
The common name for the
domestic fowl in all the
South Sea Islands
- Moakerua, *a black bird* with
red bill and feet; a fresh
water bird; a water hen
- Moakoru, *very small rail*
- Moeriki, *rail* of the Chat-
ham Isles. (*Rallus Dief-*
fenbachii)
- Moho, *rail*; color black; said
to be a wingless bird as
large as a fowl, having a
long bill; it is nearly ex-
terminated by the cat; its
cry was keo, keo
- Mohoua, *a bird*. Fam. *Cer-*
thidæ. (*Ochrocephala*)
- Momohoua, *a bird*. Fam.
Lasindæ. Syn. with Ri-
roriro. (*Carthiparus ma-*
culecordus)
- Momoroua, *small bird* with
a white head
- Morunga, *a bird*
- Motingitingi, *a small land*
bird
- Ngirungiru, *a bird*. Fam.
Muscicapidæ? Syn. with
Merotoitoi
- Okioi, *a land bird* (perhaps
the Pelican)
- Okiuai, *lark*
- Onge, *bird*
- Pakura, *a bird*. Syn. with
Pukeko
- Papa awa, *a bird*
- Parekareka, *a social bird*.
Fam. *Pelecaidæ*. (*Gran-*
culus auritus)
- Parera, *wild duck* (*Anas su-*
perciliosa)
- Pekeha, *a sea bird*
- Pi, *young birds*
- Pihaua, *a little black-and-*
white bird
- Phipihi, *a bird*
- Pihoihoi, *the New Zealand*
ground lark
- Pimirumiru, *hawk*
- Piopio, *a little red land*
bird
- Piopio, *a bird of passage*
from the South. Fam.
Turdidæ. (*Turnagracras-*
sirostris)
- Pipiawa, *a small bird*
- Pipipi, *wren*. Syn. with
Riroriro. Ka tangi te Ri-
roriro ko te raumati
- Pipipi, *turkey*
- Pipitori, *a small land bird*
- Pipiwarauroa, *a beautiful*
bird of passage, in its ha-
bits resembling the swal-

- low ; white breast, with green and gold lines ; it lays its eggs in the nest of the fantail fly-catcher. Fam. *Cuculidae*. (*Chrysococcyx lucidus*)
- Pipiwawaroa, *a bird*. Syn. with Pipiwarauroa. The Pipiwarauroa and the Kohoperoa are called birds of Hawaiki
- Pirangirangi, *the smallest New Zealand bird ; color black and yellow*. Syn. with Miromiro. (*Muscicarpa*)
- Piripiri, *a very small bird*
- Pitoitoi, *a small sea bird*
- Pitoitoi, *a small land bird*
- Piwakawaka, *a bird*. Fam. *Muscicapidae*. (*Rhipidura flabellifera*)
- Piwauwau, *a bird*. Fam. *Certhidae*. (*Acanthisit a tenui rostris*)
- Popokatea, *New Zealand canary bird*. Syn. with Mahoua. (*Orthornyx heteroalytus*)
- Poporoihewa, *a bird ; bill long like a snipe ; it destroyed the kumara ; hence the saying, E haere ano te Poporoihewa, e noho ana te kiore*
- Popotai, *small bird ; rail*
- Popotai, *a sea bird*
- Popotai, *a land bird (extinct)*
- Poreterete, *species of duck*
- Porihawa, *a bird*
- Porohaua, *a bird*
- Powaitere, *green parrot*. Syn. with Kakariki
- Puetoto, *a bird living in swamps*
- Pukeko, *a bird ; red bill and feet ; back black ; breast bright blue ; and white under the tail*. (*Porophyrio melanotus*)
- Pukunui, *a bird*. Fam. *Charidridae*. (*Charactrius obscurus*)
- Pututangiatama, *duck with a very short tail*
- Purourou, *a bird*. Fam. *Sturnidae*
- Putangitangi, *Paradise duck*. Fam. *Anatidae*. (*Casarca variegata*)
- Pututo, *a bird*. Syn. with Pukunui
- Puweto, *a bird*
- Reoreo, *a sea bird*
- Rirerire, *half-grown kiwi*
- Riroriro, *wren*. Fam. *Luscindae*. Syn. with Pipipi and Momohoua
- Ruru, *owl ; a stupid bird ; easily killed with a stick*. Fam. *Strigidae* *athene*. (*Novae Zelandiae*)
- Taia, *a bird*
- Taiko, *a sea bird*. Syn. with Takupu
- Takahikahi, *a sea-shore bird* Syn. with Tuturiwatu
- Takupu, *a bird*. Syn. with Taiko

- Takupu, *white gull*; nan-keen head
- Tara, *sea swallow*. *Pelecanidae*. (*Sula Australis*)
- Tarapo, *night bird* as large as a fowl; ground parrot. Syn. with Kakapo
- Tarapunga, *sea bird* found at Taupo
- Tataiata, *a small bird*. Fam. *Luscindae*
- Tatarihuka, *a sacred bird*; if killed it is said to cause rain or snow to fall
- Tatariki, *a small bird*. Fam. *Luscindae*
- Tatawai, *a small land bird* which cries in the night
- Tawaki, *large brown and white Penguin*. Fam. *Alcidae*
- Tei, *brown widgeon*
- Teiwaka, *teal or shoveller*
- Tewakawaka, *fantail fly-catcher*. Fam. *Muscicapidae* *Rhipidura flabellifera*
- Tiaki, *a bird*. Fam. *Sturnidae*
- Tieki, *a bird*. Fam. *Sturnidae*. (*Creadion carunculatus*)
- Tierawaki, *a bird*. Fam. *Sturnidae*
- Tieutieu, *a night bird*
- Tikaokao, *barn-door fowl*
- Tiotio, *a bird*
- Tirakaraka, *small land bird*
- Titi, *mutton bird*; only heard on shore at night; lays in-land in holes in the rocks one egg, and is very fat. *Procellaria*. (*Pelecanoides urinatrix*.) *Hemanu-wangainga taki*
- Titimako, *bell bird*. Syn. with Korimako
- Titipu, *a sea bird*
- Titoitoi, *a bird*
- Tiutiu, *a night bird*
- Tiwaewaka, *a very small bird*
- Toetoe, *a bird*. Fam. *Luscindae*. (*Certhiparus Novae Zelandiae*)
- Toitoi, *a bird*. Fam. *Fringillidae*. (*Fringilla albici*)
- Tokitoki, *small duck*; widgeon
- Torea, *a sea bird* with red legs and beak. Fam. *Charadriidae*. (*Haematopus picatus*)
- Toroa, *albatross*. Fam. *Procellariidae*. (*Diomedea exulans*)
- Toroa-hau-nui, *black albatross*
- Totoara, *bell bird*. Syn. with Toutouai
- Totawara, *a bird*. Syn. with Tatawai
- Toutouai, *a small black bird*
- Toutouwai, *a small land bird* which cries in the night
- Tui, *parson bird*, also called the mocking bird; a beautiful black bird size of a thrush, with white delicate hair feathers under the throat. Fam. *Meliphagi-*

- dae. Syn. with Koko. Warauroa, *a bird of passage*.
 (*Prosthemadera Novae* Syn. with Pipiwaruroa
Zelandiae)
 Tukuraroa, *a bird*
 Turituripourewa, *a bird*
 Turuatu, *a bird*
 Tutumata, *a bird*. Fam. Wio, *green duck*
Scolopacidae. (*Himantopus Novae Zelandiae*)
 Wioi, *a sacred bird* given as
 an offering to the gods
 Tuturiwatu, *a sea bird* found Wiorau, *small grey duck*
 inland. Fam. *Charadri-* found on the forest
dae. (*Charadrius Xan-* streams.
thocheitus)

FISH.

IKA, *general name for all fish*.

NGOHI, „ „ „

- Aihe, *a large fish* 24 feet long; small head like a porpoise with similar teeth; yields a large quantity of oil. Syn. with Rarihi
 Araara, *a fish* like the Kahawai
 Atuhakona, *a fish*
 Ature, *a sea fish*
 Aturere, *a fish*
 Atutai, *a sea fish*
 Aua, *a small fish*
 Awa, *like a roach*; a sea fish frequenting rivers. Syn. with Takeke
 Awa, *a small fish* found in tidal rivers
 Awapaka, *a fish*
 Angengi, *a fish*
 Hahari, *a fish*
 Hahau, *a fish*
 Hako, *a large fish*, like a salmon in shape. (*Brosimiui venustus*)
 Haku, *like the tamure* found at Kapiti
 Hapuku, *cod*
 Hatoketoke, *young eel*
 Hawiwi, *young eel*
 Hekemai, *large shark*
 Heparu, *rock trout*. (*Galaxias alepidotus*)
 Hiwihiwi, *a fish*
 Hopuhopu, *porpoise*

- Huamutu, *a fish*
 Hue, *a fish*
 Ihe, *a scaleless fish* 4 inches long, full of oil, much prized. Syn. with Takeke
 Inanga, *a small fresh water fish*, found in Taupo and most rivers, 3 to 6 inches long, has scales. (*Elacotris basalis*)
 Kahawai, *like a mackarel*
 Kanae, *mullet*. (*Mugil fosteri*)
 Karahu, *a fish*
 Karohi, *a very small scaly fish* in tidal rivers
 Kauwaitaiea, *large eel*
 Kawia, *a fish*
 Kawiri, *a fish*
 Kehe, *a fish*
 Koaro, *a small fresh water fish*, 3 inches long, much prized, found in most rivers and in Rotoairo and Taupo.
 Koheru, *a fish*
 Kohihoi, *a fish*. (*Haemero-caetes acanthorhynchus*)
 Kohua, *eel*
 Koinga, *a species of shark*
 Koiro, *Conger eel*
 Kiriri, *a rough skinned fish* with one or two spines which it can elevate at pleasure, springing from its back, it grunts like a pig
 Kokopu, *a scaly fish*, found in Taupo and most rivers, from 5 to 9 inches long and rather thick in proportion
 Kokopu, *a scaleless fresh water fish*, as large as the Kahawai.
 Kopakopa, *a large eel*
 Kopaopao, *an eel*
 Kopuatotara, *a fish*. Syn. with Kopuawai
 Kopuawai, *round fish* covered with spines. (*Diodona Globulas*)
 Kopuhuri, *a fish*. Syn. with Kahawai
 Koputaputa, *fish bladder*
 Koroama, *a fish*
 Korowawa, *a fish*
 Kotoretore, *sea anemone*
 Kouarea, *snapper like a bream*
 Koukauka, *a fish*. Syn. with Kahawai
 Koura, *sea cray fish*; it attains a very large size. (*Potomobius*)
 Koura, *cray fish* found in most fresh water streams; it is about four inches long. In Rotorua lake it attains a length of nearly eight inches.
 Kowaitau, *a fish*. Syn. with Kahawai
 Kowiti, *a fish*
 Kuai, *a fish*
 Kumu, *a fish*. (*Trigla Papilionacea*)
 Kumukumu, *a red fish*; it derives its name from grunting like a pig. (*Trigla Papilionacea*)
 Kungongingongi, *a fish*. Syn. with Kahawai

- Kuparu, *a fish. (Pagrus latus)*
 Kuruhunga, *a fish*
 Mahoa, *a fish. (Platessa Scapha)*
 Makawito, *a small sea fish like the herring. Syn. with the Auture*
 Mako, *a shark peculiar to this latitude, teeth prized as ear ornaments*
 Manga, *a long beautiful fish with few scales; the Baracoota*
 Mangonui, *pike-headed or black physeter whale*
 Mango, *shark*
 Mangopare, *hammer-headed shark*
 Maomao, *a fish*
 Marari, *like a mackarel*
 Maratea, *a fish*
 Maru, *a small fish found in tidal rivers*
 Maru, *a very small sea fish*
 Mata, *a red fish*
 Matawa, *a large sea fish larger than the shark*
 Mimiha, *black whale*
 Mohi, *a sea fish found at Kapiti*
 Mohiaru, *a fish. Fam. Discoboli. (Lepadogastus pin-nulatus)*
 Moki, *a fine sea fish. (Latris ciliaris)*
 Nauhuri, *a small fresh water fish*
 Ngaioire, *a small fresh water fish*
 Ngakoikoi, *a fish*
 Ngauri, *a small fresh water fish*
 Ngehe, *a rock fish; curiously spotted white and brown*
 Ngehi, *a fish*
 Ngoetoeto, *species of eel*
 Ngoiro, *conger eel. Syn. with Koiro*
 Ngohengohe, *a fish. Syn. with Pangohengohe*
 Ngohiwe, *species of eel*
 Ngu, *a sea fish; the squid*
 Ngutukao, *a fish*
 Oke, *species of shark*
 Orea, *species of eel*
 Oru, *large stingaree*
 Paewai, *large eel*
 Pakake, *black whale*
 Pakaurua, *stingy ray; the wound inflicted by this fish is frequently mortal. Puhī a Taupo chief was killed by a stingy ray. (Raia rostrata)*
 Pakirikiri *like a perch or a haddock*
 Pakurakura, *a fish*
 Pangarangara, *a fish*
 Pangoengoe, *a fresh water fish, 4 to 8 inches long; scaleless. Syn. with Pangoko*
 Pangohengohe, *a scaleless fish 6 inches long*
 Pangoungou, *a fish*
 Papaka, *a fish found at Putiki; a crab*
 Papaka crab; *there are two kinds, both very small*

- Papaki, *kind of cat fish* having two curious projectors like feet, and the ventral fins united
- Papana, *a fish*
- Papangoke, *a fresh water fish* 4 to 8 inches long; scaleless. Syn. with Pangongoe
- Parae, *a fish*
- Parake, *a fish*. Syn. with Takeke
- Parakoko, *a fish*
- Paratohe, *a sea fish*
- Paratuna, *a fish*. Syn. with Kokopu
- Paraua, *sperm whale*
- Parekirikiri, *a fish*. (*Labrus pæcilopleura*)
- Parera, *a fish*
- Parikou, *species of eel*
- Parohea, *a small fish*
- Parore, *a fish*
- Paru, *a fish*
- Patangatanga, *a red fish*
- Patiki, *a flat fish* found in the rivers. (*Rhombus plebeius*)
- Pawerawera, *a beautiful red fish* with streaks
- Pihapiharau, *alamprey* which ascends the rivers from the sea to their source; it has no bones, but an ugly head, which enlarges as it recedes from the sea, when it attains three times its natural size; it is much esteemed; eats like the sardine; its mouth like a leech, but has teeth
- Piharau, *lamprey*. Syn. with Pihapiharau
- Pikitara, *species of eel*
- Piokeoke, *small shark*
- Puhaiao, *small fish* spotted white and red
- Puhanga, *eel*
- Puhi, *species of eel*
- Puhikorokoro, *species of eel*
- Pura, *a fish*
- Puraruraru, *red fish* streaked with spines on the back and gills; it is not eaten
- Putaiore, *small eel*
- Puwaiau, *a fish*. Syn. with Kumukumu
- Rari, *a fish*
- Rarihi, *a fish*. Syn. with Aihe
- Raukura, *a fish*
- Raumarie, *a beautiful fish* shaped like a mackarel
- Rawaru, *a fish*. Syn. with Hapuku and Pakirikiri; also a large Kokopu
- Repo, *stingaree*
- Reremai, *shark*
- Rerepari, *cray fish*; the crab
- Ringatawaka, *eel*
- Roha, *stingaree*
- Roroai, *a fresh water fish*
- Rota, *a fish*
- Ruahine, *large eel*
- Tahimaro, *large eel*
- Taiharakeke, *red eel* found at the roots of flax
- Takeke, *a small fresh water fish*

- Takeke, *a fish*. Syn. with Tikihome
- Takeke, *smelt*; a sea fish frequenting rivers; very small. Syn. with Awa.
- Takeketonga, *unicorn fish*
- Takiekie, *eel*
- Tamure, *snapper*; like a bream. Syn. with Kouarea
- Tarao, *scaleless fish* as large as the Kahawai. Syn. with Kokopu
- Tarau, *a fish*. Syn. with Tarao
- Tarekihi, *a beautiful flat silvery fish* with a black spot on the back
- Tatera, *a fish*. Syn. with Ururoa
- Tauwauwau, *a fish*
- Tawaka, *fish like a shark*
- Tawatawa, *mackarel*
- Tewatewa, *a fish*. Syn. with Tawatawa
- Tikihemi, *scaleless fish* 4 in. long; full of oil, much prized. Syn. with Ihe and Takeke
- Timaariki, *small eel*
- Tohitohi, *a sea fish*
- Tohora, *black whale*
- Tohoroa, *black whale*
- Toiki, *species of shark*
- Toke, *a fish*
- Torere, *small kind of stingy ray*
- Torewai, *fresh water fish*
- Toruhi, *a fish*
- Totoke, *a fish*
- Totorongu, *a small fish* found in tidal rivers
- Tuatina, *a fish*. Syn. with Ururoa.
- Tuaweta, a variety of the Inanga
- Tuna, *eel*; found two yards long, and as thick as a man's thigh; it is then called Ruahine
- Tuoro, *large headed eel*; it is said to attack man
- Tupoupou, *porpoise*
- Tutuirā, *small stingaree*
- Uoro, *eel*
- Upokohue, *porpoise*; like a small whale
- Upokororo, *scaly fish*; 1½ ft. long; like a kahawai
- Ururoa, *species of shark*; 8 ft. long; very voracious
- Waerau, *cray fish*
- Wai, *stingaree*
- Waiauā, *a fish*. Syn. with Upokohue
- Waiehu, *a fish*
- Waikeo, *a fish*
- Waingenge, *shark*
- Wairepo, *stingaree*
- Wakatupua, *a fish*
- Wakawaiata *a fish*
- Wapuku, *cod*. Syn. with Hako.
- Warawara, *black whale*
- Warehenga, *a fish* found at Kapiti
- Warehou, *a highly prized sea fish* which attains a length of two feet, and breadth of eighteen inches. Syn. with Warehenga.

Warepu, *species of shark*
 Wareware, *a fish*
 Wariwari, *a fish*. Syn. with

Takeke
 Weke, *a sea fish* of Tara-
 naki.

SHELLS.

PIPI, *general name for Bivalves*
 PUPU, „ „ *Univalves*

Anga, <i>cockle shell</i>	Kawari, <i>a shell fish</i>
Angarite, <i>a shell fish</i> . Syn. with Kokota	Kina, <i>sea egg</i> . (<i>Echinus</i>)
Eneni, <i>largest New Zealand</i> <i>trochus</i>	Kiwi, <i>nanina</i>
Hahari, <i>a shell fish</i>	Kokota, <i>a shell fish</i> . (<i>Pinna</i>)
Hauru, <i>a shell fish</i>	Kokota, <i>a cockle</i>
Hinangi, <i>cockle</i> . Syn. with Pipi	Kokuta, <i>large flat white shell</i> <i>fish ; bivalve</i>
Huai, <i>a shell fish</i>	Koramu, <i>helix ; sea shell</i>
Huamutu, <i>a shell fish</i>	Kororiwa, <i>a shell fish</i>
Hunangi, <i>bivalve</i>	Kota, <i>cockle shell</i>
Hururoa, <i>a shell fish</i>	Kotawatawa, <i>a shell fish</i>
Huwai, <i>white cockle</i>	Koura, <i>sea cray fish</i> . (<i>Pali-</i> <i>nurus</i>)
Kaeo, <i>a shell fish</i>	Kuakua, <i>pecten</i>
Kahitua, <i>a shell fish</i>	Kuku, <i>large sea muscle</i> , sometimes 10 in. long.
Kaikaikaroro, <i>triangular sha-</i> <i>ped bivalve</i>	Kukuku, <i>a shell fish</i>
Kainga, <i>cockle shell</i>	Kukupara, <i>small sea muscle</i>
Kaitua, <i>small bivalve ; the</i> Wanganui Pipi	Kupa, <i>pinna</i>
Kakahi, <i>a shell fish</i> . Syn. with Karo	Kutai, <i>muscle</i>
Kakara, <i>a shell fish</i>	Kuwaru, <i>a shell fish</i>
Karahue, <i>a shell fish</i>	Maikukukarewarewa, <i>a shell</i> <i>fish</i>
Karangaungau, <i>a shell fish</i>	Makoi, <i>cockle shell</i>
Karikawa, <i>a sea shell</i>	Makui, <i>cockle shell</i>
Karo, <i>fresh water muscle</i> . (<i>Unio</i>)	Mangopare, <i>a shell fish</i>
Karoro, <i>a shell fish</i>	Mitimiti, <i>small trochus</i>
	Mokamoka, <i>small snail shell</i>
	Ngaingai, <i>a shell fish</i>
	Ngakahi, <i>limpet</i>

- Ngakihi, *limpet*
 Ngaongao, *a shell fish*
 Ngarahutaua, *a shell fish*
 Ngaruru, *large trochus*
 Ngengeti, *a shell fish*
 Ngoronga, *a shell fish*
 Onareroa, *Polia lincolata*
fusus; the throat is grooved
 Papa, *mutton fish*. (*Haliotis*)
 Patara, *a shell fish*
 Patiotio, *a shell fish*
 Pawa, *mutton fish*. (*Haliotis*)
 Peraro, *a shell fish*
 Pipi, *venus intermedia*
 Pipi, *cockle*; *mesodesma chemnitzii*. Syn. with Popoti
 Piwara, *pecten*. Syn. with Kuakua
 Popoti, *cockle*
 Porohe, *large muscle*
 Poue, *a shell fish*
 Pupuwharua, *bulla*
 Pungorungoru, *general name for sponges*
 Pupu, *helix*
 Pupukarikawa, *a fresh water shell*
 Pupurangi, *a shell fish*
 Purewa, *fresh water muscle*
 Purewa, *small muscle*
 Rehoreho, *a shell fish*
 Takai, *struthio laria vermis*
 Tanitani, *flat ribbed bivalve*
 Tarawera, *a shell fish*
 Tawiri, *ribbed univalve*
 Tihi, *Taranaki, beautiful trochus*
 Tio, *oyster*; at the full and change of the moon for three days they are said to be fatter and finer than at other times. (*Patella*.)
 Tipa, *a shell fish*
 Titiko, *a shell fish*
 Toheroa, *a shell fish*
 Toimanga, *large bivalve*; *Amphidesma*
 Toretore, *muscle*. Syn. with Kuku
 Toriwai, *muscle*. Syn. with Karo
 Totokea, *a shell fish*
 Totoreka, *a shell fish*
 Totorere. Fam. *Struthiolarioe*
 Tuatua, *a shell fish*
 Tungangi, *a shell fish*
 Turionge, *kind of cockle*
 Ururoa, *a shell fish*
 Uwere, *white cockle*
 Wahawaha, *a shell fish*. Syn. with Ururoa.

TREES.

RAKAU, *general name for all trees*.

Ake, *hardest New Zealand wood*. Ord. *Sapindacæ*.

Syn. with Akerautangi. (*Dodonæa spathulata*)

- Akeake, *a hard wood tree*
 Akepiro. Ord. *Asteroidaceæ*
 (*Hoxtonia furfuracea*)
 Akerautangi, *a tree*
 Angiangi, *a tree*
 Aute, *paper-mulberry*. (*Broussonetia papyrifera*)
 Emiemi, *a tree*
 Hangehange, *a tree*; the bark
 used as a black dye. (*Dicera dentata*)
 Hohere, *a tree*. (*Hoheria propulnea*)
 Hohoeke. Syn. with Horoeke
 Horoeke, *a small tree* with
 a remarkable long narrow
 leaf. (*Aralia crassifolia*)
 Horope, *a tree* having a frag-
 rant smell
 Hou kumera. Syn. with
 Warangi
 Houhi, *a tree*. Syn. with Ho-
 here
 Hutu kaua. Syn. with Po-
 hutukawa
 Kahika, *a tree*. (*Podocarpus excelsus*.)
 Kahikaieka, *a tree* resem-
 bling the Pohutukawa,
 bearing a red flower, but
 grows inland
 Kahikatea, *pine*; the wood
 white, light, and perish-
 able if exposed to weather.
 Syn. with Katea and Ka-
 hika. (*Tremperus* or *Dacrydium excelsum*)
 Kahikatoa, *a tree*. Syn. with
 Katoa and Manuka. (*Lep-
 tosperrum scoparium*)
- Ka—i, *pine tree*
 Kaikaro, *turpentine tree*
 Kaikomako, *a tree*
 Kaiwiri, *a tree*
 Kapu, *a variety of the Ti
 tree*, having a very large
 and broad leaf
 Karaka, *a tree*; the natives
 affirm this tree was brought
 by their ancestors from
 Hawaiki. Ord. *Myrsin-
 acea*. (*Corynocarpus læ-
 vigata*.)
 Karamea, *a tree*; its fruit
 the size of an orange; its
 juice being a bright red;
 native of the East Cape.
 (Native report)
 Karamu, *a tree*. Ord. *Cin-
 chonaceæ*. (*Coprosma lu-
 cida*)
 Karangu, *a tree*
 Karo, *a tree*
 Katea, *a tree*. Syn. with Ka-
 hikatea
 Katoa, *a tree*. Syn. with Ka-
 hikatoa
 Kauere, *a tree*. Syn. with
 Puriri
 Kauri, *the monarch of the
 New Zealand forest*; pro-
 duces much resin. (*Da-
 maria Australis* or *Pinus
 Kauri*)
 Kawaka, *pine tree*. (*Dacrydium plumosum*)
 Koaka, *pine* growing near
 Tongariro, which is des-
 cribed as being equally
 durable with the Totara.

- Koakoa, *a tree*
 Koare, *a tree*
 Koeka. Syn. with Hohoeke and Horoaka
 Kohekohe, *a tree*. (*Laurus Kohekohe*)
 Kohekohe, *a tree*; leaves bitter; used medicinally; wood red; the New Zealand mahogany or cedar; the flowers spring from the sides of the stem; very fragrant. Ord. *Meliaceæ*. (*Hartighsea spectabilis*)
 Kohukohu, *a tree* having a resinous smell. Syn. with Tawiri. (*Pittosporum Tenuifolium*)
 Kohutuhutu, *a tree*; fruit edible; flowers, some purple, some green
 Kohutukutuku, *a tree*. Syn. with Kohutuhutu
 Koroi, *a tree*. Syn. with Kahikatea
 Kotaratarā, *a tree*
 Kopi. Syn. with Karaka
 Kotukutuku, *a tree*. Syn. with Kohutuhutu and Kohutukutuku. I whea koe i te tahuritanga o te rau o te Kotukutuku
 Kouka, *a tree*. Syn. with Ti and Wanake
 Kowai, *acacia* bearing a yellow flower. (*Edwardsia microphylla*)
 Kowiwirau, *a sweet smelling leafed tree*
 Mahoe, *a tree*. (*Melicytus ramiflorus*)
 Mahoewao, *a tree*
 Mai, *pine*. Syn. with Matai
 Maire, *a tree*; sandal wood family. (*Mira salicifolia*)
 Mairetawake, *a tree*. (*Eugenia Maire*)
 Makamaka, *a tree*. Ord. *Cunoniaceæ*. (*Ackama rosæfolia*)
 Mako, *a tree*; the bark used as a black dye
 Makomako, *a tree*. (*Friesia racemosa*)
 Manawa, *mangrove*. Ord. *Myoporinaceæ*. (*Aricenia tormentosa*.) The mangrove swamps are peculiar to the Northern part of the island.
 Mangiao, *a tree*; the ash of this country
 Manuka. Syn. with Kahikatoa
 Mapau, *a tree*. Syn. with Tipau.
 Matai, *pine*. Syn. with Mai. (*Taxus matai*)
 Matipo, *an ornamental tree*; like the Takaka
 Matipoa, *a tree* containing turpentine
 Maukoro, *a tree*. Ord. *Leguminaceæ*. (*Carmichaelia Australis*)
 Miko, *a tree*. Syn. with Nikau
 Mingi, *a tree*. (*Cyathodes acerosa*)
 Miro, *pine*; the fruit is like

- a plum of a spicy flavour,
and the favourite food of
the wood pigeon. (*Podocarpus ferruginea*)
- Neinei, a tree. (*Dracophyllum latifolium*)
- Ngaio, a tree growing in the
vicinity of the sea. (*Myoporum laetum*)
- Nikau, native palm tree.
(*Areca sapida*)
- Ohoeka, a tree. Syn. with
Horoeka
- Ongaonga, an elegant tree ;
a species of lime ; said by
the natives to be a nettle
when young
- Papa, a tree
- Patate, a tree
- Pate, a tree. (*Arelia schleg-
flera*)
- Patete, a tree with a palma-
ted leaf ; it bears bunches
of purple berries from
which ink is made
- Pohutukawa, grows near the
sea ; bears a beautiful red
flower ; wood hard and red
(*Callistemon ellipticus*)
- Ponga, a pithy wood. (*Cy-
athea medullara* or *deal-
bata*)
- Poporokaiwiri, a tree. (*He-
dycaria scabra*)
- Poutakaua, a tree. (*Metros*)
- Puka, a tree. (*Polygonum
Australe*.) A variety of the
Manuka
- Pukapuka, a tree. (*Brachy-
glottis repanda*)
- Pukatea, a tree. (*Laurelia
Novæ Zelandiæ*)
- Pukerangiora, a tree. Syn.
with Rangiora
- Puriri, a tree ; the New Zea-
land teak ; the most dura-
ble of all the timber trees
in this country ; it is not
found South of New Ply-
mouth. Syn. with Kauere.
(*Vitex littoralis*)
- Rakapika, a tree. (*Metrosi-
deros florida*)
- Raki, a small tree bearing a
black flower
- Ramarama, a tree. (*Myrtus
bullata*)
- Rani, a tree. (*Brachyglottis
Rani*)
- Rangiora, a tree with a large
leaf, white underneath
- Rata, a tree ; at first a climber ;
it throws out aerial roots ;
clasps the tree it clings to,
and finally kills it, becom-
ing a large tree. (*Metro-
sideros robusta*.) Proverb
—Na te moa i takai te
Rata ka piko ka tupu ake
ano te komatatiki o te
Rata. A hard but not du-
rable wood
- Raurekau, a tree
- Rewarewa, a tree. (*Knightia
excelsa*)
- Rimu, pine. (*Dacrydium cu-
pressinum*)
- Rohutu, a tree
- Rororo, young maire tree
- Tanekaha, pine. Syn. with

- Tawaiwai. (*Podocarpus asplenifolius* or *Phyllocladus Trichomanoides*)
- Tanoeo, a tree. (*Laurus calicaris*)
- Taraire, a tree. (*Laurus macrophylla*)
- Taraiti, a tree
- Tarata, a tree producing turpentine. (*Pittosporum crassifolium*)
- Tataka, a tree producing turpentine
- Taua, a tree. (*Laurus Taua*)
- Tawai, beech tree
- Tawaiwai, a tree. Syn. with Tanekaha
- Tawero, a tree. Syn. with Towai. (*Leiospermum racemosum*)
- Tawiri, a tree. Syn. with Kohuhu
- Ti, grass tree; when young the root is baked and eaten, is very sweet; it is then called mauku. Syn. with Kouka. Ord. *Asphodelaceæ*. (*Cordyline Australis*. *Dacedra*)
- Tingahere, forest grass tree (*Cordyline stricta*)
- Tipau, a tree. Syn. with Mapau. (*Myrsine Urvillei*)
- Titoki, a beautiful tree; bears its seed, a black berry surrounded by a red pulp; oil extracted from the seed. Syn. with Titongi. (*Alectryon excelsum*)
- Titongi, a tree. Syn. with Titoki
- Toatoa, pine growing in the interior; the bark used by the natives as a brown dye
- Toi, a tree like the Ti, the fibre of which is remarkably strong and durable; the root is eaten, and when baked it is called 'Kauru'
- Toro, a tree. (*Drimys axillaris*)
- Toru, a tree. Bay of Islands. (*Persoonia Toru*)
- Totara, pine; its timber the most durable of all the New Zealand pines. (*Taxus*.)
- Totera, a tree. (*Fuchsia procumbens*)
- Towai, a tree. Syn. with Tawero
- Tuhuhi, a tree producing a bright berry agreeably acid; the bark and wood producing a blue black dye
- Tuputupu, mangrove
- Wakou, a tree producing a blue dye
- Wanake, a tree. Syn. with Ti
- Warangi, a tree bearing a large broad leaf; white. (*Melicope ternata*)
- Warangipiro, a tree. Syn. with Warangi
- Wau, a tree. Ord. *Tiliaceæ* (*Entelia arborescens*)
- Waupaku, a beautiful *Aralia* (*Panax arboreum*)
- Wautaka, a tree bearing seed like the elder

Wauwau, *a tree*
 Wauwaupaku, *a tree.* Syn.
 with Waupaku
 Wauwi, *a tree*

Wawau, *a palmated leafed tree*
 Wawakau, *a tree.*

FERNS.

- Aruhe, *the root of the Rarauhe, which is eaten.* (*Pteris esculenta*)
 Hapunga, *fern tree*
 Hiaue, *creeping lycopodium*
 Huruhuru-wenua. (*Asplenium lucidum*)
 Kiokio, *polypodium*
 Kopakopa, *epiphytical fern bearing a beautiful round leaf.* (*Tricomanes*)
 Korau, *edible fern tree; pulp eaten.* Syn. with Pitau and Mamaku. (*Cyathea medullaris*)
 Kowarawara,
 Kurakura, *small kind of lycopodium*
 Maerere, *small leafed fern.*
 Te matua aruhe
 Makaka, *lady's hair.* (*Adiantum*)
 Mamaku, *fern tree.* Syn. with Korau.
 Mangemange, *creeping fern.* (*Lygodium articulatum*)
 Mokimoki, *long leafed low fern*
 Mouku, *edible fern; having a long slender leaf.* Syn. with Paratawito, &c.
- Ngutu - Kakariki, *parrot's bill fern; so called by the natives from the resemblance its foot stalk bears to the parrot; a beautiful plume-like fern*
 Panaka, *a fern.* (*Asplenium*)
 Paratawiti, *edible fern.* Syn. with Mouku
 Paretau, *large leafed fern.* (*Asplenium*)
 Pehiakura, *species of fern*
 Peka, *fern*
 Penako, *edible fern.* Syn. with Mouku
 Pitau, *edible fern tree.* Syn. with Korau
 Ponga, *fern tree.* (*Cyathea dealbata or medullara*)
 Puaka-rimu, *the tree lycopodium*
 Pukuotuki, *fern*
 Rahurahu, *fern plant*
 Raorao, *common edible fern.* (*Pteris esculenta*)
 Rarahu, *fern*
 Rarauhe, *common fern.* Syn. with Raorao
 Rauaruhe, *fern leaves*
 Raumanga, *broad leafed fern* (*Polypodium*)

- Tapui-kotuku, *creeping ly-*
copodium
 Tarakupenga, *creeping ly-*
copodium
 Tarawera rarauhe
 Taropara *edible fern*. Syn.
 with Mouku
 Ti Taranaki, *fern* growing
 in the plains, having its
 fructification on a separate
 stalk; the whole is eaten
 Tawatawa, *adiantum*
 Tote, *fern tree*. Syn. with
 Ponga
 Tuakura, *fern tree*. Syn.
 with Tukura
 Tuakura, *fern tree* growing
 chiefly in swamps and by
 the side of streams. (*Dick-*
sonia squamosa)
 Tukura, *fern tree*. Syn. with
 Tuakura
 Tupari, *fern*
 Uwipara, *edible fern*; the
 root, which separates into
 scales, is eaten; the leaf is
 very long; it is extremely
 rare. Syn. with Mouku.
 Warengarenga, *fern*
 Weki, *fern tree*. Syn. with
 Tuakura.

SHRUBS.

- Aki, *a shrub*. (*Metrosideros*
buxifolia)
 Amiami, *a sweet smelling*
shrub
 Emiemi, *a beautiful species*
of Aralia growing on the
 Wanganui
 Hangehange, *a shrub*. (*Ge-*
niostoma ligustrifolium)
 Hohoeke, *a shrub*
 Horoeke, *a shrub* with cu-
 rious long narrow leaves;
 wood hard
 Horopito, *a shrub*; a pepper.
 (*Drimys axillaris*)
 Hupiro, *a shrub* having a very
 foetid smell; growing in
 the interior near Taupo
 Huruhuruwenua, *a shrub*
 Kaikomoko, *a small shrub*
 Kakariki, *a shrub*
 Karamu, *a shrub*. (*Copros-*
ma.) The New Zealand
 coffee
 Kawakawa, *Cava of the is-*
lands; leaves and fruit
 used as medicine for the
 toothache. (*Piper excel-*
sus.) Proverb—Eaha te
 tohu o te Ringaringa he
 kawakawa
 Koheuheu, *a shrub*. Syn.
 with Poroporo
 Kohoho, *a shrub*. (*Solanum*
laciniatum)
 Kohoihoi, *a shrub*. Syn. with
 Poroporo
 Kohuhu, *a shrub*

- Kokihi, *a shrub* with red berries
- Kokimiki, *a shrub*, same as the Kokoroiko. (*Veronica salicifolia*) [nica)
- Kokomuka, *a shrub*. (*Veronica*)
- Kokoroiko, *a shrub*; the dry branches when burnt have a greasy appearance; hence the native saying—Te rakau i tunua ai te moa
- Kokoromiko, *a shrub*. Syn. with Kokomiko
- Kokotaiko, *a shrub* bearing a dark pink trumpet flower
- Kopeka, *a shrub*; long narrow leaves
- Koroika, *a shrub*. Syn. with Kokoroiko
- Korokiataranga, *a shrub*. (*Korokia buddlæoides*)
- Korokio, *a shrub*. Syn. with Kokomuka
- Koromike, *a shrub*. Syn. with Kokoroiko [*trifolia*)
- Koromiko. (*Veronica ligustrina*)
- Korimiko Tongariro, *a shrub* bearing a beautiful pink flower; an *Aralia*
- Koropuka, *a prickly shrub* bearing a white berry. Taupo
- Kowaingutukaka, *parrot's bill acacia*; a beautiful scarlet flowering shrub. (*Clanthus puniceus*)
- Kumarahou, *a shrub* bearing a yellow flower. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*. (*Pomaderris Kumarahou*)
- Mahimahi, *a sweet scented shrub*
- Makaka, *a kind of broom* bearing a small white pencilled pea flower
- Makaka, *a shrub*
- Manuka, *a shrub*. (*Leptospermum ericoides*)
- Matata, *a shrub* bearing a beautiful orange like flower
- Maukoro, *a shrub*. Syn. with Makaka
- Monoai, *a Taupo shrub* having pink shaped leaves; an *Aralia*; flower red. Ki te mea ka tahuna i te ahi ka ua
- Napuka, *a shrub* six feet high, bears a blue flower. Ord. *Scrophularinaceæ*. (*Veronica speciosa*)
- Ngaupata, *a large shrub* like the Karamu
- Peoi, *a shrub*. (*Solanum*)
- Poporo, *a shrub*. (*Solanum laciniatum*)
- Poroporo. Syn. with Poporo
- Puhou, *a shrub*. Syn. with Tutu, &c.
- Pukerangiora, *a shrub*. Syn. with Warangi
- Rakapika, *a shrub*. (*Metrosideros florida*)
- Raorao, *heath*; bears a white berry [coides)
- Rawiri, (*Leptospermum ericoides*)
- Reua, *a shrub*
- Tatara, *a shrub*
- Tauhinu, *a shrub*. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*

- Tauhinukorokiu, *a shrub*
 Tauhinukoromiko, *a shrub*
 Taweku, *a shrub*. Syn. with Tutu
 Tipore, *a shrub*
 Toretore, *a graceful shrub* with orange flowers
 Tumatakura, *a low thorny bush*
 Tumi
 Tumingi, *a Tongariro shrub* having small thick leaves, white underneath
 Tupakihi, *a shrub*. Syn. with Tutu
 Tutu, *a fruit bearing shrub*; fruit hanging in bunches like the currant; the juice drank, but the seeds and leaves highly poisonous to man and beast; it produces a black dye, also a red. (*Coriaria sarmentosa*)
 Upirau-ririki, *a small leafed bush* bearing red berries
 Waiuatua; grows in the woods and bears an orange coloured flower. (*Rhabdothamnus solandri*)
 Warangi, *a broad leafed shrub*. (*Melicope ternata*)

FLOWERS, PLANTS, &c.

PUWHA, *general name for all leaves of plants which are used as vegetables.*

- Aoanga, *variegated flax*
 Ate, *flax* requiring to be scraped with a shell
 Emiemi, *a plant* growing in the woods
 Eruerueka, *pig's ear* or *Mesembryanthemum*
 Hanea, *large cress* growing on the edge of rivers
 Hangoangoa, *a plant*
 Harakeke, *native flax*. (*Phormium Tenax*.) Ekore e ngaro e mimimonga nui harakeke tomai no roto no waiwiriara
 Heruna. (*Polygonum ad-*
 Hioi, *a plant* [pressum)
 Horokio, *a plant*
 Huruhuruwenua, *a plant*. (*Asplenium lucidium*)
 Hutiwai, *burr*
 Kahakaha, *a plant*
 Kaiarurerure, *butter cup*
 Kaikaiarure, *butter cup*
 Kaikaiatua, *a plant*. (*Rhabdothamnus solandri*. *Pimelia virgara*.)
 Kwariki, *a plant*
 Kohiriki, *cowitch*. Ord. *Senecionideæ*)

- Kohukohu, *chickweed*
 Kohukohu. Ord. *Amaranthaceæ*. (*Miniarum biflorum*)
 Kohunga, *fine kind of flax*
 Kokoiko, *a small plant like the Heliotrope*
 Kokota, *minute willow plant* (*Epilobium minuta*)
 Konini, *solanum*
 Kopakopa, *ribbed grass*. (*Plantain*)
 Kopata, *fennel*; growing on the interior plains
 Korari, *native flax*. Syn. with Harakeke
 Korikori, *species of ranunculus*; buttercup
 Koropuku, *a plant bearing a red berry resembling a cranberry*
 Koru, *a beautiful blue and white flower*; *salvia*
 Kowaikura, *large buttercup*
 Kowarawara, *epiphyte*. (*As-telia Banksii*)
 Kowitiwiti, *watercress*
 Kukuta, *a fresh water weed growing in the lake at Horowenua*; hollow jointed; *Equisetum*
 Kutakuta, *a pretty white flower*
 Kutakutawai, *burr*. Syn. with Piripiri
 Kuweo, *a prickly plant*. Syn. with Papai
 Mahimahi, *a plant*
 Mahua, *a plant*
 Maikaika, *orchis*; the general name for the Orchis. (*Thelymytra Forsteri*. *Orthoceras strictum microtis Banksii*)
 Makaka, *a plant growing in pools*
 Marowarakihi, *a plant*; native lily. Syn. with Rengarenga. (*Arthropodium cirrhatum*)
 Maru, *a plant growing in pools*
 Matuakumara, *a plant*. (*Geranium*)
 Maukauku, *a plant*
 Mauku, *a plant*
 Mingi. Ord. *Epacrideceæ*. (*Cyathodes acerosa*)
 Nahinahi, *a plant*. Syn. with Panahi
 Nahui. Ord. *Amaranthaceæ* (*Alternanthera denticulata*)
 Nakinaki, *a plant*
 Naupiro, *a plant*
 Neine, *a beautiful flowering shrub up the Wanganui*
 Nene. (*Dracophyllum latifolium*)
 Ngau, *cress*; growing like the wallflower
 Ongaonga, *nettle*. (*Urtica*)
 Otea, *sowthistle*. Syn. with Puwa
 Oue, *fine kind of flax*
 Ouhe, *flax plant*
 Outatoranga. Ord. *Thymelaceæ*. (*Pimelia arenaria*)
 Panahi, *convolvulus*. (*Caly-stegia soldanella*)

- Panapana, *small cress*
 Panara, *Taupo primrose*
 Papai, *a prickly plant*; Taramea. Syn. with Kuweo
 Papataniwaniwa, *a plant like daisy*. Ord. *Asteroidaceæ*. (*Lagenophora Forsteri*)
 Paraihia, *a diminutive kind of spinach* with a very dark leaf
 Parataniwa. Ord. *Ortocarpaceæ*. (*Elatostemna rugosa*)
 Pareke, *sowthistle* [ago]
 Parerarerera, *a plant*. (*Plant-*
 Paritaniwa, *fine kind of flax*
 Patotara, *a diminutive plant* bearing a small white flower very fragrant; like heath
 Pekawani, *a weed*
 Pekepeke, *Taupo daisy*
 Pekepeke, *a white everlasting*
 Pepepe, *a plant*
 Piahaere, *a plant*
 Pikopiko, *a plant*
 Pinaihere, *a native carrot*. (Taupo)
 Pingau, *a plant*
 Piraurau, *a little low plant*. Syn. with Tarakupenga
 Piripiri, *a plant*. (*Eonio-
carpus tetragynus*)
 Piripiriwata, *a plant*. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*. (*Carpodetus serratus*)
 Piupiu, *a plant*
 Pohua, *convolvulus*
 Poipapa. (*Chenopodium tri-
andrum*)
 Porewarewa, *crane's bill ge-
ranium*
 Porokaiwiri. (*Hedycaria
dentata*)
 Poroporo, *an edible night
shade*; the natives eat the leaves both fresh and cooked; flower white
 Pororua. Syn. with Pareke. Sowthistle
 Puarere, *cress*
 Puatea, *a white leafed weed*. Syn. with Pukatea. (*Ena-
phalium*)
 Puatea, *fine yellow daisy*; a common weed with a white leaf
 Puka. (*Polygonum Australe*)
 Pukatea, *a white leafed weed* Syn. with Puatea
 Punaio, *a plant*
 Punaketere, *wild carrot*. Syn. with Runaruna
 Putoa, *a plant*
 Puwa, *sowthistle*. Syn. with Otea
 Rajoraho, *a little low plant*. Syn. with Tarakupenga
 Rarau, *a plant*
 Ratawa, *fine kind of flax*
 Raukawa, *a plant*
 Raumoa, *flax*; requiring to be scraped with a shell
 Raupeti, *solanum*. Syn. with Remuroa
 Remuroa, *solanum*
 Rengarenga, *New Zealand
spinach*
 Rengarenga, *a plant*. (*Ar-
thropodium cirrhatum*)

- Rerehape, *fine kind of flax*
 Retireti, *sorrel*. Syn. with
 Tutaikahu. (*Oxalis urvillei*)
 Returetu, *a water plant*
 Rimuroa, *a kind of campanula*; also a cress
 Ririwa, *flox*; bearing a white flower of a shrubby character; growing about two feet high; a *linum*
 Ririwaka, *a plant*
 Roneu, *peppermint*
 Runa, *common name for dock*
 Runaruna, *wild carrot*. Syn. with Punaketere
 Taihinu, *a beautiful white flower of Taupo*
 Taniwaniwa, *Taupo fennel*
 Tarakupenga, *a little low plant* bearing a blue transparent berry; it grows on the sand hills
 Tarama, *a prickly plant* with a palm shaped leaf; also a prickly shrub. Taku he piripiri taku hei moke-moke taku kati tarama i hara mai ai e i runga te angai
 Tarariki, *flax plant*
 Tarawera, *a plant*
 Taretu, *a plant* like a coarse grass, bearing blue berries
 Tauwau, *euphorbium*
 Tawara, *watercress*
 Tihauora, *a plant*
 Tikupenga, *a plant*. (*Cordylina stricta*)
 Ti Taranaki, *a plant*
 Tihore, *best flax plant*
 Toatoa, *a weed*. (*Cereodia erecta*)
 Toi, *white star flower* like a Campanula; a *linum*
 Toitako, *kind of dandelion*
 Totara, *a diminutive plant*. Syn. with Patotara; also the name of a sorrel
 Tataratara, *a diminutive shrub*, like a heath, bearing a small white flower without scent
 Tukorehu, *a plant*. (*Plantago*)
 Tupapa, *native daisy*. (*Lagenophora Forsteri*)
 Turepo, *a little plant* growing in swamps, having a black leaf and red fruit
 Turuki, *a red flag leafed plant* growing in the grassy plains, bearing a beautiful white three leafed flower
 Turutu, *a plant*. Ord. *Asphodelacæ*. (*Dianella intermedia*)
 Tutaikahu, *sorrel*. Syn. with Retireti. (*Oxalis urvillei*)
 Tutaikaka, *sorrel*. Syn. with Tutaikahu
 Tutaiwioe, *scarlet flowering burr* of the interior
 Tutunawai, *persecaria*
 Tutunahua. (*Polygonum prostratum*)
 Uhi, *name of a yam* and of a winter potatoe
 Uhiroa, *a variety of the flax plant*

- | | |
|--|---|
| Waekahu, a plant. (<i>Lyco-</i>
<i>podium</i>) | Warariki, flax plant |
| Waewaekaka, ground ivy.
(<i>Eleichenia hecystophylla</i>) | Wararipi, coarse flax |
| Waikaua, sowthistle | Wenewene, gourd |
| Wara, a plant | Werewerekokako, buttercup |
| Waranui, flax plant | Weuwea, chickweed. Syn.
with Kohukohu. |

CREEPING, CLIMBING PLANTS, EPIPHITES AND PARASITES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Aka, a creeper bearing a
beautiful red flower. (<i>Me-</i>
<i>trosideros buxifolia</i>) | Kotukatuka, vine producing
a fruit full of juice like the
Tupakihi |
| Akakiore, a creeper | Kowarawara, a parasitical
broad leaved grass growing
in tufts on trees bear-
ing an edible berry in
bunches |
| Akakongohe, a creeper | Kowia, passion flower; colour
green and orange; small
fragrant fruit size of a large
nut. Syn. with Kohia |
| Akakura, a creeper | Makaka, a climber |
| Akatea, a creeper | Mangemange, creeping fern,
having a woody pliant
stem; used in making eel
baskets; very durable.
(<i>Lygodium articulatum</i>) |
| Kareao, a climbing shrub;
the supple-jack. (<i>Ripogo-</i>
<i>num parviflorum</i>) | Mawai, New Zealand byrony
Ord. Cucurbitaceæ. (<i>Si-</i>
<i>cyos Australis</i>) |
| Kareao, misletoe bearing a
white slimy berry; grow-
ing on the Tatakū. Ord.
<i>Loranthæ</i> | Mawai, a creeping plant re-
sembling the cucumber in
its leaf. (<i>Sicyos Australis</i>) |
| Kiekie, a plant producing an
edible flower and fruit.
Syn. with Tawera, &c.
Ord. Pandanaceæ. (<i>Frey-</i>
<i>cinetia Banksii</i>) | Omoomo, melon |
| Kohe, a climbing plant.
Syn. with Kohia | |
| Kohia, a climbing plant.
(<i>Possiflora tetrandra</i>) | |
| Kohurangi, a parasitical
plant | |

- Panahi. (*Calystegia soldanella*)
- Patangatanga, *flower* white or tinged with purple. (*Freycenetia Banksii*) Syn. with Kiekie
- Pikiarero, *clematis* bearing a large white flower
- Pipiarero, *a creeper*
- Pirikahu. Ord. *Rosaceæ*. (*Acæna sanguisorbæ*)
- Piripiri. Syn. with Pirikahu
- Pirita, *mistletoe*. Syn. with Kareao
- Pirori, *a plant*. Syn. with Kiekie
- Pohuehue, *a creeper*. (*Polygonum complexum*)
- Pohuehue, *a creeper*; the convolvulus sepium of Linnaeus. (*Calystegia sepium*)
- Popohue, *a climber*. Syn. with Makaka
- Powenua, *a climbing plant*
- Powiriwiri, *a creeper* with green flowers
- Powiwi, *passion flower*. Syn. with Kowia
- Puatataua, *clematis* with a small green fragrant flower
- Puawananga, *a climber*
- Puawananga, *clematis* bearing a white scentless flower
- Puka, *a parasitical plant*; a mistletoe [*kinsonia*]
- Putawiwi, *a creeper*. (*Par-*
- Puwara, *parasite*
- Taihinu, *a creeping plant* with white flowers
- Taraheke, *a creeper*
- Tataramoa, *a climber*; the bramble; a rasp. Ord. *Rosaceae*. (*Rubus Australis*)
- Tawara, *a plant*. Syn. with Kiekie
- Tirauriki, *parasite*. Ord. *Loranthæae*. (*Viscum antarcticum*)
- Torotoro, *a creeper*. Syn. Aka
- Torotoro, *a creeper* used in tying up fencing
- Ureure, *a plant*. Syn. with Kiekie
- Wakapiopio, *a creeper*. Syn. with Aka
- Wakarengarenga, *parasitical plant*
- Wakatangitangi, *a creeper*. (*Metrosideros*.)

GRASSES.

TARUTARU, *general name for all grasses*.

- Kakaho, *tall grass or reed*; the stem used in place of reeds in lining houses. (*Arundo Australis*)

- Kapokapowai
 Karetu, *a grass* smelling like the sweet vernal. (*Torresia redolens*)
 Karito, *species of flag*
 Kopupungawa, *bulrush*
 Kowangatara, *a grass* growing near the sea side, sending out long shoots among the sand hills
 Mata, *a coarse grass* bearing a thin reed; used for thatching
 Mauti, *a grass*. Kia whena tou kainga tupuria ana e te mauti
 Moku, *a grass*
 Ngawa, *bulrush*. Syn. with Kopupungawa
 Otaota, *grass*. Ekore e horo te opiopi o te Otaota
 Papa, *a grass*
 Parakerake, *fine grass*. Taupo
 Patiti, *a grass*
 Piahaere, *Canary grass*
 Pihi, *a grass*
 Pingao, *a coarse grass* growing on sand banks near the sea (*Epacris*)
 Pouaka, *a fine grass*, growing in great abundance at Kapiti, nearly resembling the meadow fescue, having a strong disagreeable smell
 Puapuatea, *a grass*; like goose grass
 Pureirei, *tuft of grass* growing in a swamp
 Raupo, *flag* used in building houses. (*Typha angustifolia*)
 Taramaro, *a grass* [folia)
 Tarutaru, *a grass*
 Toekiwi, *a grass*
 Toetoe, *a coarse cutting grass*. (*Epacris paniciflora*)
 Toetoe. Ord. *Lyperaceæ*. (*Lepidosperma elatior*)
 Toetoenatepakau, *a grass* used in making kites [riety
 Toetoekekapo, *another variety*
 Toetoe painangamoho, *a grass*
 Toetoe tahae, *a grass*
 Toetoe watumanu, *a grass*
 Tupari, *a broad flag-leaved grass*, like the flax
 Turutu, *a reed*; used in making baskets
 Tutaikuri, *a swamp grass*; a native couch
 Warariki, *a kind of flag* growing like the Korari, with a broad leaf
 Wi, *fine grass*. Taupo
 Wiwi, *rush*.

SEA WEED.

RIMU, *general name for sea weed*.

- Karengo, *a green sea weed*, edible
 Koiri, *a sea weed*, like beads, edible

Kopukohu, *a sea weed*
 Kohukohu o te moana, *a sea weed*
 Koukou, *a sea weed*
 Ngu, *a gelatinous fish*; the food of the Tamure
 Ongaonga, *a sea weed*; a Medusa which stings
 Papataura, *a sponge*
 Potipoti, *Portuguese man-of-war*. Syn. with Ongaonga

Pungoungou, *a sponge*
 Rimu, *a sea weed*, edible; the natives boil it with the juice of the tutu, which it converts into a thick jelly. (*Chondrus crispus*.) Syn. with the Carrigeen moss
 Rimurapa, *a sea weed*, edible; the largest kind
 Weki, *a gelatinous fish*; the food of the Tamure.

MOSSES, FUNGI, AND LICHENS.

Hakekakeka, *an edible fungus*, like brown fungus; grows on trees
 Harori, *a white edible fungus*
 Haroritui, *a fungus on trees*
 Hawa, *a lichen*
 Hawaii, *a fungus on trees*
 Karengo, *a slimy plant* growing on stones in the water
 Karerarera, *a slimy plant*. Syn. with Karengo
 Kohukohu, *moss on trees*
 Kokirikiriwetu, *a globular fungus*, like a net which bursts out of shell; like a hen's egg
 Kopura, *a sweet scented moss*
 Kurakura, *a red fungus*
 Maru, *stag's horn moss*
 Matukutuku, *a moss*
 Okaoka, *a fungus*

Paheke, *a slimy plant*. Syn. with Karengo
 Pakekakeka, *a plant* growing on stones in the water
 Pakipakitai, *a slimy vegetable matter* in the sea
 Panako, *a truffle*
 Pangu, *a fine white fungus* growing on the Hutu
 Paoke, *a fungus* growing on the Taua
 Papapa, *moss*
 Papataura, *a red fungus* growing on rocks
 Pawa, *small lichen*
 Piritaua, *a fungus on trees*
 Piritaua, *a fungus*. Syn. with Pangu
 Porotaua, *a fungus on trees*. Syn. with Piritaua
 Pukorukoru. Syn. with Kokirikiriwetu

Putaua, *a fungus growing on the Hutu*; used as tinder
Tikitikiwenua, *a toad stool*

Tipitipi, *a fungus*
Waekahu, *licopodium*
Wairuru, *a fungus*.

KUMARA, TARO, AND POTATOES.

Akaaka, *root of the potatoe*
Anurangi, *a variety of the kumara*
Aotea, *a native potatoe*, said to be indigenous
Harikaka, *finest kind of kumara*
Hiwai, *potatoe*
Horotai, *potatoe*; said to be indigenous
Horuhoru, *wild turnip*
Huamango, *potatoe*
Hupere, *a plant without leaves, bearing a fungus-like flower, producing many tubers at its root, not unlike the Kumara in their form*; very sweet and well flavoured
Ipurangi, *large kind of taro*
Kaikaheka, *a variety of the kumara*
Kakatupari, *a variety of the taro*
Kakaunaturi, *a variety of the kumara*
Kaunaunga, *large kind of taro*; the best
Keakea, *large kind of taro*
Keha, *turnip*

Kepo, *early white potatoe*
Kopana o Tatairongo, *a potatoe*; grows amongst the Ngatiruanui only
Kumara, *sweet potatoe*. (*Convolvulus Batatus*)
Kurawakapeki, *a variety of the kumara*
Maehe, *a variety of the taro*
Mangaro, *a mealy potatoe*
Manuwenua, *a variety of the taro*
Monehurangi, *a variety of kumara*
Mouku
Naho, *potatoe*
Ngangarangi, *potatoe*
Ongaonga, *light red potatoe*
Orotaira, *large potatoe*
Pakua, *a variety of the kumara*
Papa, *potatoe*
Papauia, *a variety of the kumara*
Parareka, *large white potatoe*
Parea, *kumara*, said to be indigenous; propagated by the strings of the root
Paretaua

Pau, <i>potatoe</i>	Ropi, <i>potatoe</i>
Penaku	Tahore, <i>large light red potatoe</i>
Perei, <i>a plant.</i> Syn. with Hupere	Taewa, <i>potatoe</i>
Piakorua, <i>purple potatoe</i>	Tangae, <i>a kind of taro</i>
Piha, <i>small kumara.</i>	Taore, <i>native potatoe.</i> Syn. with Aotea
Pokerekahu, <i>black kumara</i>	Tapapa, <i>potatoe</i>
Pongi, <i>black taro</i>	Taputini, <i>a variety of the kumara</i>
Poranga, <i>purple sweet potatoe</i>	Taro, <i>an esculent plant.</i> (<i>Caladium esculentum</i>)
Puangana, <i>a variety of the kumara</i>	Tatairongo, <i>red late potatoe</i>
Pungapunga, <i>potatoe</i>	Topatopa, <i>very small kumara</i>
Putawe, <i>large potatoe</i>	Torowenua, <i>kumara</i>
Rangiora, <i>a variety of the kumara</i>	Tutaiatara, <i>a variety of the kumara</i>
Raparaparuru, <i>potatoe.</i> Syn. with Waeruru	Uwi, <i>winter potatoe</i>
Rape, <i>potatoe</i>	Waeruru, <i>potatoe</i>
Repo, <i>potatoe</i>	Wakahekerangi, <i>kind of taro</i>
Riwai, <i>potatoe</i>	Wakarewa, <i>large kind of taro</i>

STONES, EARTHS, &c.

KOWATU, *general name for all stones.*

WENUA, *general name for all earths.*

Hamoamo, <i>clay</i>	Ihu, <i>swamp mud</i>
Haupapa, <i>ledge of rocks</i>	Kahurangi, <i>finest kind of green stone, having an opaline glistening look</i>
Hinangakore, <i>green stone</i>	Kamaka, <i>a rock</i>
Hinangarewa, <i>green stone</i>	Kamuka
Hinangatuhi, <i>green stone</i>	Kapiti Kowatu, <i>a stone cliff or precipice</i>
Hohanga, <i>sandstone.</i> Syn. with Onetai	Kapowai, <i>petrified wood</i>
Hohapa, <i>green stone</i>	Kara, <i>a basaltic stone</i>
Horete, <i>a stone.</i> Syn. with Ngahu	

- Karakatau, *round pebbles; used as shot for pigeons*
 Kawakawa, *green stone*
 Kawakawaaumoana, *green stone*
 Kawakawarewa, *green stone*
 Kawakawatongarerewa, *green stone; very fine*
 Kawakawawatumu, *bad kind of green stone*
 Keretu, *clay*
 Kerewenua, *yellow clay*
 Kerikeri, *gravel*
 Kiripaka, *flint stone*
 Kokowai, *red ochre*
 Koma, *basaltic stone*
 Kotiatia, *a boulder*
 Kotore, *steatite; eaten by the natives when much pressed by famine*
 Koropungapunga, *pumice-stone*
 Kowatukara, *limestone*
 Kowatukura, *a red stone*
 Kupapahi, *pyrites*
 Kurutai, *green whinstone*
 Kurutongarerewa, *green stone*
 Makahuri, *a stone*
 Makowa, *indurated sand*
 Manatuna, *a whinstone*
 Mata, *obsidian*
 Mataratara. Syn. with Kotiatia
 Moa, *a layer of stone; iron pyrites; ironstone*
 Mokehu, *a white stone*
 Nehu, *dust*
 Ngahu, *a stone. Syn. with Horete*
 Nganga, *a stone*
 Ngarahu, *charcoal*
 Ngawa, *sulphur*
 Ohanga
 Okehu, *pipe-clay rock*
 Oneone, *earth*
 Oneharuru, *good soil, like Taranaki*
 Onekeretu, *stiff clay; same as the soil of Kerikeri and Kaitaia*
 Onekotai, *swampy soil, subject to floods*
 Onekura, *red earth; volcanic table land; Waimate soil*
 Onemangu, *black or bog soil*
 Onematua, *(Fatherland); strong marly valley, alluvial soil*
 Onepu, *sea sand*
 Onetai. Syn. with Onepu
 Onetai, *sandstone. Syn. with Hohanga*
 Onetaipu, *sand soil on the banks of rivers; light sandy alluvial loams*
 Oneware, *waxy soil; rich greasy soil*
 Onoke, *pipe-clay rock. Syn. with Okehu*
 Pahu, *a sonorous stone; a bell*
 Pakeho, *limestone*
 Papa, *a ledge of rock*
 Pararahi, *a flat stone*
 Parataua, *green stone; a bad kind*
 Parau-umu, *black soil*
 Paru, *mud*
 Paru-ma, *pipe-clay*
 Piaronga, *iron*

Piauaui, <i>iron</i>	Rangitoto, <i>lava</i>
Pikiki	Rino, <i>iron</i> . Syn. with Pora
Piripiriwata, <i>a burr</i> . (<i>Cardiophorus serratus</i>)	Tahoata, <i>pumice stone</i>
Pora, <i>iron</i> . Syn. with Piauaui	Tangiwai, <i>green stone</i>
Pounamu, <i>green stone</i> ; of which there are kinds; jade	Teko, <i>a soft red stone</i>
Puehu, <i>dust</i> . Syn. with Nehu	Toka, <i>a stone</i> ; a rock in the sea
Pungapunga, <i>pumice stone</i>	Totoeka, <i>green stone</i>
Pungarehu, <i>ashes</i>	Tuhua, <i>obsidian</i>
Pungawerawera, <i>brimstone</i>	Tungaherehere, <i>green stone</i> ; bad
Pungawera, <i>pumice stone</i>	Wanariki, <i>brimstone</i>
Rahoto, <i>a scoriaceous stone</i>	Waro, <i>coal</i>
	Wi.

RELIGION.

Aheihei, <i>the rainbow</i>	Ati, <i>ancient name for God</i>
Aitu, <i>in most of the islands, a spirit</i> ; here, a spirit of revenge, satisfaction, atonement	Atua, <i>a god</i> ; a demon; a spirit. Great chiefs say they have an atua in them or different spirit; any destroying cause, as a pestilential wind, epidemic, or disease; a lizard which is supposed to gnaw the entrails of departed men; not formerly known in our sense as a self-existent eternal Being. This term is applied to any moving substance the cause of whose motion is not apparent, as a clock or watch
Aitua, <i>an ill omen</i> ; a satisfaction for injury	Atuakikokiko, <i>a spirit</i> taking up its abode in some one's body, and through him,
Aniwaniwa, <i>the rainbow</i> . Syn. with Aheihei. Ki te koma te Aniwaniwa ka mate te tangata	
Apiti, <i>a curse</i> . Syn. with Kanga	
Ariki, <i>a priest of the first rank</i> ; the chief priest; the first born; the head of a family or tribe is an Ariki by birth	
Atamira, <i>a bed</i> ; a coffin; a tomb	

- speaking to those who came to worship or consult him
- Awio, *a whirlwind*; this was the way their gods were supposed to manifest themselves to men
- Awhiro, *a deified ancestor*
- Awipapa, *a god*
- Eiomaki, *an offering*
- Engahu, *a praying stone*
- Haehae, *to cut*, as with a shell in crying
- Haere a wawa, *the father of the weka*; the native idea is that everything had its own creator, who is styled its 'father'
- Hahu, *to remove the bones of the dead*
- Hahunga, *removal of bones*; a feast on the same occasion
- Hapiro, *eating at a sacred spot*
- Hau, *wind*; blowing through the hair, a token of the presence of the Deity
- Haumia, Te aha haumia, *fern root worshipped as a god*
- Hawepotiki, *a great chief killed by Turi*
- Henga, *a god*
- Hika, *to perform a religious service* by which people are supposed to be preserved from the evil effects of eating at a sacred spot
- Hongi, *salute with the nose*; this is considered sacred by the New Zealanders; so much so that a chief, whose pa might be attacked, would save himself and tribe by thus saluting his enemy
- Horohoronga, *a rite to take off the tapu from a new born child*; it consists in cooking food in three ovens, one portion being for the Atua, one for the priest, and the other for the parents; a Karakia (prayer) accompanied the offering to the Atua
- Horomatua, *a priest of the third rank*
- Horonga, *sacred food*
- Hukere, *a god*
- Hurianga, *a god*
- Hurukakariki, *a god*
- Hurukokoea, *a god*
- Ihenga, *a spirit*; the god of the Kumara
- Irawaru, *father of dogs, lizards, rats*
- Iri, } *native baptism*
- Iro, }
- Irirangi, *a voice from heaven*; a voice from a deity
- Kaauwa, *a celebrated man*
- Kahaukura, } *a deified man*
- Kahukura, }
- Kaiakarara, *a god*
- Kanga, *a curse*
- Kapua, *a deified ancestor*
- Karakia, *a religious service*
- Karukaru, *a god*
- Kauika, *the individual who*

placed the seed of fire in the trees; he appears to have been the native Adam Kauikanui, the son of the above

Kauikaroa, the grandson of do.

Kaukapapa

Kehua, a ghost

Kereru, wood pigeon; originally he came from heaven seeking his sister, A Rupe; when he found her he tangi'd, and then remained on earth; he went on the top of the tawa and after he had fed on its fruit it gave him a hoarseness so that he lost his voice and now can only say ku, ku. Na te ngana o tahuhu a Rupe i tukituki ki runga ki tawa tupapa

Ketu, removing a corpse

Koko tangata

Korongomai, a deified man

Kotemata, a god

Kumara, in going to war they did not eat of the kumara because it was the son of Tiki

Kurihetuna, an offering to Rehua from the sick, if not he died

Maikukumakaka, wife of Tawaki

Maimai, a dance used at Tangi hangas, where those who engage in it put their bodies in peculiar postures

and distort their features; it is a slow procession, the parties engaged appear to be stretching out their arms to the spirits of the deceased friends

Mangoikuroa, a sea god

Manu tapu, matata; a small bird living amongst reeds; was offered as a propitiatory sacrifice in the north; in the south the Koroatiti or Wetito were offered for the same purpose

Marongorongo, a god

Maru, great god of Wanganui; offerings of food were made unto him; if these were omitted he was angry

Marua, a grave

Mata, the natives always offered their first fruits to their gods; they placed a part by itself, and when cooked laid it on a small altar or stage as an offering to their god, this offering was called Mata

Mate, a spirit worshipped at Rangitikei and Manawatu

Mataao, a man said to have turned the world upside down. Te hurianga i Mataao

Mataika, first killed or taken captive in a fight

Mataiki, this word may be derived from the custom of putting a hair plucked

from the head into the mouth of the first fish caught in a fishing expedition, and then suffering the fish to swim away with the prayer that it might escape and bring other fish to their nets

Matamua, } *the first and first*
Matua } *born, derived*
 } *from Mata*

Mauhika, *the person who placed the seeds of fire in the Patate, Kaikomako, Mahohe, Totara, and Puketea; he tried to put them in the Rata, Hinau, Kaikatea, Rimu, Matai, and Miro, but they would not take it*

Mawe, *the father of the island; he fished up the island, hence the saying:—te hi o Mawe; his sons were Tangaroa, Tane, Iraruaru, Ngarangihore, and Ru*

Mere, *green stone implement, about 8 inches long; an emblem of rank; the sceptre of the New Zealand chief; highly prized; it is used as an instrument of war, especially for cleaving the skulls of the captured; also formerly used for the purpose mentioned, Deut.*

Mititoto, *a god* [23, 13

Moeheua, *a dream. Syn. with Rekangakanohi; it*

is by dreams the natives suppose they hold converse with their deceased friends; it is a common expression, I was in the Reinga last night and saw so and so

Moiri he hau, *a corpse exposed to the wind*

Moituturu, *placing the heads of enemies upon the pins used in making mats*

Mokaikai, *dried human head*

Mokoikuwaru, *a lizard god*

Mokomokai, *dried human head*

Moko tawhiorangi, *a god*

Mokotiti, *lizard, 6 in. long; prayed to as a god; it eats the liver*

Mouri, *a sacred place; the open space in a pa where strangers are received*

Nahirangi, *name of the house in the sky*

Natuaririki, *a sea god*

Nenguku, *a man; he was prayed to in war*

Ngahu, *a religious service. Syn. with Tuahu*

Ngana, *the man upon whose account the world was upset by Mataao*

Ngarangihore, *father of stones, rocks; a son of Mawe*

Ngarara, *lizard the supposed cause of every pain; the Tohungas profess to be able to call them out and so heal the sick*

Ngatoirangi, *a deified man ;
a tupuna*

Niu, *name of sticks used in
the religious service called
Tuahu*

Ohoeua, *the man who ate
Turi's dog*

Oka, *a sea god*

Orangipatiki, *a god who as-
cended into heaven*

Otuna i a rangi, *god of the
fern root, of the Kokohiko
or Koromiko, and of the
Rito of the Harakeke*

Ouenuku, *a rainbow*

Owa, *father of the dog*

Owahieroa, *a deified man*

Pahaka, *a god of kumara*

Pahiko, *father of the kaka*

Pakuha, *a marriage, or the
giving up of a woman to
be another's property*

Paireiti, *a god*

Pakoko, *barrenness; if a man
was childless he cut his
shoulders with a flint and
uttered a karakia whilst
the blood was flowing*

Pananuku, *the earth*

Pani, *god of the kumara; the
first fruits were always of-
fered to him*

Paniireira, *a sea god*

Paouru, *a god*

Paroro, *a god*

Papa, *father of the kiwi; the
earth; a female*

Papapa, *a sea god*

Papapapakura, *a sea god*

Papatupuna, *a board about*

3 feet long notched like a
saw; used to count their
generations by

Paraoa, *a high priest of the
ware kura*

Parapara, *a sacred place;
first fruits of fish cooked
before the rest are ashore*

Parauri, *father of the tui*

Parawenuamea, *a sea god*

Pareho, *spirits of departed*

Paretaua, *a god* [men

Patuanuko, *a spirit; a deified
man; a god of the kumara*

Penaku

Pepe, *moth or butterfly; the
form often assumed by the
gods when they manifest
themselves to men*

Pipiwarauroa, *a god; the
name of a cloud extending
across the sky commonly
called Noah's Ark; when
seen it is a sign of the ar-
rival of strangers or dis-
tant friends*

Pito, *expiatory offering*

Po, *Hades; place of departed
spirits; a lower and darker
region than the Reinga*

Potiki, *infant gods; or the
spirits of infants supposed
to be the most malignant
of all; they appear to be
a totally different race from
the fairies, who do not ap-
pear to have visited the
antipodes*

Puhi kai ariki, *water used in
native baptism*

Punga, *father of the lizard*
 Pungawerewere, *spider*; a favourite form assumed by the gods; it is generally in this shape they manifest themselves

Purakau, *he atua makutu*
 Pure, *sacred service over the dead*; sacred food

Purei, *cutting of the hair*; which was considered a very sacred operation; when a number of persons required it to be performed on them the tohunga repeated a karakia over them and then cut the hair of the principal chief and his children, after that the rest acted as barbers for each other; the act of cutting the hair rendered the person unclean for some time; a portion of the hair was cast into the fire; cutting the hair was supposed to cause thunder and lightning; the karakia used on this occasion was:—Oe he pikinga he kakenga ka e kei tua, kei waho, kei tua tua, kei te karawa kei te rangi nui e tu nei pikimai te rangi tua tahi pikimai te rangi tua rua, pikimai te rangi tua toru pikimai te rangi tua wa pikimai te rangi tua rima pikimai te rangi tua ono he rangi he hei te uru uru. The following was

also used on the occasion:
 —Mori mori ta kiki morimo rita, kaka I te waruhanga a te mata ko i to, ko ata i taku ipu waka iro iro

Pureinga, *removing of the tapu*

Putai, *a god*

Rahui, *a mark* denoting a sacred place

Rakautapu, *the Matipou*, Karamu, Mahoe, Pitoa, Karaka, and Manoa were sacred trees, also the Hara Keke

Rakiora, *a god* prayed to for kumara

Rangi, *heaven*; the husband of Papa

Rangiawatea, *a woman* taken up into heaven

Rangimatinitini, *a name* of one of the heavens

Rangimoetane, *husband of Pananaku*; the earth; the sky

Rangitutawaki, *a deified ancestor*

Rangitawaki, *owner of the staff of life*. Tokotoko o turoa

Rangiwakanohinohi, *highest heaven*; there are eleven heavens according to the native idea

Reheua, *a deified man*

Rehua, *a spirit* to whom offerings of food were made, especially by the sick, who

- were thought to be certain of dying if they omitted doing so
- Reinga, *abode of spirits*; or more properly, the entrance to their abode; a place at Cape Van Diemen where the spirits are said to jump into the sea from a ledge of rock; the same custom prevails in the island of Upolu, where the name of the jumping off stone is Fatuasafia
- Reua, *a spirit*
- Ririho, *principal god worshipped at Rangitikei*
- Rita, *an evil spirit*
- Rohe, *a mark denoting a sacred place*. Syn. with Rahui
- Rokuariro, *one of three men taken up to heaven*
- Rona, *a woman who went one night to draw water and dip the Upaki, or kets, and leaves used in covering the oven, in the stream; the moon suddenly becoming obscured she struck her foot against a stone, which caused her to vent her wrath against the moon, who, to punish her, immediately descended and took both her and the things she held in her hands, and the spot she was standing on as well, and placed them in her bosom*
- Rongomai, *great god of Taupo*; he presided over war; in form like a large eel; a star also bears his name
- Rongorongo, *wife of Turi*
- Roparoa, *a god*
- Ru, *father of lakes, rivers; an earthquake*
- Ruawahine, *priestess of the third rank*
- Rupa whenua mea, *a god*
- Rupe, *father of the pigeon*
- Taipo, *female dreamer; a prophetess; an evil spirit*
- Takaka, *a god*
- Takapotiri, *father of the Kakariki or green parrot*
- Takati, *a sea god; like a patiki or flat fish*
- Takawaenga, *mediator or peace maker*
- Takiura, *sacred food; cooked at the removal of the bones of the dead*
- Takitaki, *one of three men taken up to heaven*
- Tamaikuku, *a celebrated person in the native mythology*
- Tamangemange, *a man deified by Tu; he was prayed to in the North the same as Tawaki in the South, and is perhaps the same individual* [fish]
- Tamure, *a sea god; also a*
- Tane, *father of the Tui and of birds and trees in general*

Taniwa, *a god* or large fish supposed to reside in deep holes in rivers, or under mountains ; if a cliff falls it is said to be occasioned by a Taniwa who is hid beneath and struggles to get free

Tangaroa, *father of all fish*

Tangaroa matipua, *a god*

Tangi, *a wail for the dead.*

Taku hei piripiri Taku hei mokimoki Taku kati taramea. E hara mai ai-e i runga te angai-e

Tanumanga, *burial place*

Tapatapa, *giving the name of a person to anything, whereby that thing is made sacred*

Tapu, *a sacred rite*

Tarapakiwa, *a karakia for a child*

Tarauri, *name of an immense lizard* ; said to have lived on the banks of the Wanganui ; it was killed by falling down a precipice ; its putrid body destroyed all the fish in the river

Taukanuku, *tapu on new potatoes for Tawaki*

Tauatapu, or taua toto, *fight for blood* ; the party sallies out and kills the first person who is met, whether friend or foe ; if not successful, the Matata, a small bird, is killed and the Tohunga pulls up some grass

and throws it into a running stream, or ties it with the bird to the top of a pole, and utters a certain form of karakia before it

Taunga piki, *a god*

Taupotiki, *the god* who, when the heaven at first laid flat on the earth, lifted it up and propped it in its present position, and placed the sun, moon, and stars in it to give light to the earth

Tautika, *a deified man* ; god of the kumara

Tawaki, *a deified man* ; the grandson of Maru, and Waitiri ; the only person in the native mythology who did no evil ; he is said to have gone about doing good, working miracles, healing the sick, and afterwards ascended up into heaven ; when he prayed it thundered and rained ; he lived in the highest heaven, and ascended or descended like a spider by its thread ; the natives say he was their Christ ; he was combing his hair and washing in the stream when a Ngarara killed him ; when baskets of food were offered to him to heal the sick, they counted out the tenth basket, and lifted it up to the god, and then

they counted out the ninth and lifted that up, and so on until the entire ten were thus counted out to him

Tawaki, *inferior god of Taupo*; he fed on human bodies; he was a deified man, and was taken up alive into heaven

Tawiorangi, *green stone*; a god

Tearatukutuku, *mother of Teihi*; a great Taniwa

Teihi, *chief of the Taniwa*; he is said to have been a man who, when rowing with another at Taupo, suddenly left the canoe and took to the water

Temangoaururua, *a god*

Temataoterangi, *a god*

Tepouatehuri, *a god*

Terimurapa, *a god*

Tetautari, *tomb* surrounded with wicker work

Tiki, *the first man*; he took clay and kneaded it with his own blood and formed man

Tipua, *a divinity* whose place of abode is often marked by a large stone

Tohekitewai, *native baptism*

Tohi, *a religious ceremony* performed after a battle, and also at the baptism of a child

Tohunga, *a priest of the second rank*

Tokotoko, *tongitongi*, *the staff* laid up in the warekura which Kauika broke; it belonged to Maierangi

Tokotokooturoa, *the staff of life* laid up in the warekura; it belonged to Rangitawaki

Tote, *god of sudden death*

Toma, *a place where the dead are deposited*

Torere, *an abyss*. Ko te aratonu ia i haere ai toku torere

Toroa, *a sea bird*; a form assumed by the gods

Toto, *to perform the ceremony of native baptism*

Totowahine, *brother of Rongorongo*, *Turi's wife*

Tu, *a god*; he was supposed to be the wind, or to reside in the wind. He atua mo te riri. He was the first murderer. Tu signifies to stand up to strike; jealousy was the cause of the crime; before he committed it he took some flax and girded himself with it; hence, in going to battle the warrior is girded

Tua, *native baptism*

Tuaahau, *a sacred house or place*

Tuahu, *native religious service* with sticks to ascertain whether the omens are favourable for war or peace, answering to the augury of

the Romans; a praying stone; a kind of pillar against which the priest leaned whilst praying; all children were brought to it to be prayed over, and all offerings to the gods were carried to it

Tuahu, *a post or stone* stuck in the ground, to which the priest addresses his prayers for success in battle; he takes a small piece of fern stalk, which he pretends to throw against the enemy and to send against the hostile god; he makes it appear to be hurled back against him, and if it be broken in pieces it is a sign they shall be conquered; if only a little bit is broken off the stalk it is a sign that there will be a few killed on their side, and consequently that they will conquer; it is evident that all depends on the inclination of the priest for war

Tuawakaparuata, *he atua makutu*

Tuhioterangi, *a sea god*

Tumutumuwenua, *father of rats*

Tupapaku, *a dead body*; touching a corpse rendered the person unclean for several days, who was obliged to be fed by another, as he could not touch food

Tupana, *a deified man*

Tupe, *a prayer used in battle* by one who is pursuing an enemy. Tupe hinga, tupe takoto

Tupua, *name of a god*; also of a large lizard

Turange, *eldest son of Turi*

Turi, *first man who came to the Western coast* and the commander of the Kuru-aopo

Tutangatakino, *a lizard god*

Tutekoronaki, *a god*

Tuuatai, *a god*

Tuwawakiaterangi, *name of Mawe's fish hook*. Ka hi ra taku matau tuwawakia te rangi

Tuwarea, *the tenth heaven*

Uenguku, *god of the rainbow*; he was chiefly worshipped by the Ngatiraukaua; if a taua was seen approaching under the arch of a rainbow it was a sure sign it would be conquered, if on one side that it would be victorious. A star also bears his name; with some tribes he is the chief god; the feathers of the hawk are sacred to him

Uhu, *a ceremony* performed over the bones of the dead.

Syn. with Hahu

Uhunga, *name of the ceremony*

Uira, *lightning* [Urupa

Uripapa, *the posts of an*

Urumanu, *a god*; one of three men taken up to heaven

Urupa, *a burial place*, literally the fence round it

Wahitapu, *a sacred grove*

Wainga, *a ceremony* performed in a new house

Wairua, *a spirit*; a soul

Wairua, *the soul*; whilst a canoe was making (to convey it across the styx perhaps) it remained with its body; they placed food in the canoe for three days, with sail, paddles, &c.

Waitiri, *the ancestor of Tawaki*, who cured her of her blindness, by kneading clay with his spittle and anointing her eyes with it

Waiwaia, *witchcraft*

Wakaaoho, *operation of cutting the hair pure*; the name given to the shell with which it is done

Wakahapainga, *a causing to be lifted up*; the native term for a sacrifice; the food offered in sacrifice was cooked by the priest and lifted up as it was carried to the place where it was offered, when it was placed on an elevated stage

Wakahere, *sacred food*; propitiatory to a deity; an offering

Wakamahunga, *name of the ceremony* for rendering sa-

cred those who planted or dug up the kumara; certain persons were set apart for this duty, who were tattooed, and others were appointed to feed them, for they were not allowed during that period to touch food themselves; these planted the kumara, and during that period they were put, as it were, out of the camp; they first dug up a portion of the kumara, part they offered to Pani, and part they eat themselves apart from the rest of the people

Wakanoa, *to make common*; to take off the Tapu

Wakapakoko, *an image*; an idol; idol worship was confined to the Wanganui river; the images carved on houses; Watas and other places were not objects of worship, although frequently emblematical of ancestors, neither the green stone ornament; the idols were about 18 inches long, being sticks with carved heads, which were pointed at the other extremity to be stuck in the earth when worshipped

Wakapakoko ware, *a household god*; an image of a child generally carved with great care and adorned

with the family ornaments; it has the name of the master of the house given it, and when any of his wives are childless they nurse this image that they may prove fruitful, and address it with endearing expressions, such as are used by mothers to young children, but no other worship is used; this custom is confined to Wanganui; some say this image was only nursed for amusement by the barren ladies the same as a doll is by children

Wakapapa, *Turi's dog*

Wakatau, *the person who burned down the warekura* with a thousand persons in it, who all perished in the flames

Wakatapu, *making sacred*

Wakataurotiki, *a god*

Wakatohua, *a karakia* for a child

Wakau, *a religious rite* performed by a person who arrives at a certain place for the first time; it consists in uttering a short prayer and then casting a stick with a bit of grass tied to it on the stone, rock, or whatever constitutes the sanctity of the

spot. Piki piki maunga a tangaengae Kake maunga tangaengae Ta hau ariki mau e kai Te manawa o te tau hou

Wakaumu, *a hole dug in the ground*, or a stone to mark the spot where any one has fallen in battle

Wangaihau, *feeding of the wind*; a native expression for a sacrifice; a song over the dead. Syn. with Pihe

Warau, *a sepulchre*

Warekura, *an ancient temple* in which all the tribes assembled to worship; in it were placed the images of all their gods; it had its priests, high priest, its adytum, &c.; it is said to have been burned by Wakatau, and thence to have become the cause of every subsequent evil

Wariwari, *a god*; like a cloud
Syn. with Pipiwarauoa

Weke, *a lizard god*

Weroiteone, *a karakia to the stars*

Whike, *a voice heard in trees* like a female crying

Wiro, *the evil spirit*; the god of thieving; he could steal anything; he walked on stilts

Witikikaeaea, *a god*

ORIGINAL CANOES.

Aotea, came to Aotea; Ko Hou the chief of it; this is said to have been the first canoe which arrived; some say Turi commanded it, and had Turanga and Tamate in it

Arawa, a double canoe with a house upon it. Ngatoro i rangi, Temate Kapua Rangi tu, Tangaroa, Mahani

Ko Arowa, *wife of Ngatoro i rangi* transgressed with Te Mate Kapua; this canoe also contained Rarawa and Ngapuhi at the head; Ngate Wakaua in the middle, and Ngatoro i rangi in the stern; it came to Maketu, the first settlers of Taupo came in it, Ngati kahununu

Matatua, Nga te awa Wakatane, Taranaki Maka Tainui, o Turoa landed at Kawia, Ko Huturoa Takitumu, Ko pou Kuruhaupo, *Turi*; the great

ancestor of the Ngatiruanui and Wanganui natives

Tawawao

Teuanga Ki o Kupe

Totara Karia, Rangi tu Te mute kapua

Ko Routa

Kuratawa

Tokomuru, *Manaia*

Thuwareware, *Rangiora*

Kauau, *a Turu*

Te Rimarapa

Otearoa

The tradition as preserved by Te Heuheu, the principal chief of Taupo, is, that their forefathers first came from Hawaiki, Tawiti nui to Hawaiki Patata, where they remained some time, and thence reached Hawaiki ki te Moutere, from which place they finally arrived at New Zealand.

I kunei mai i ha hawaiki, te kune kai te kune tangata.

The seed of our coming is from Hawaiki, the seed of man.

PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY.

Ahei, }
Ahi, } *collar bone*

Anganga, *head*; the skull

Areare. Syn. with Haku

Arero, *tongue*

Aroaro, *countenance*

- Arore, *lobe of the ear*
 Ataotemata, *corner of the eye*. Syn. with Kape
 Ate, *liver*
 Ateate, *calf*
 Atewatekuhu, *lungs*
 Au, *gall*
 Eiho, *lock of hair*
 Haku, *name for some part of the inside*
 Hamu, *back of the skull*
 Hetapa, *inside of the thigh*
 Hiako, *skin*
 Hina, *grey hair*
 Hinengaro, *reins, mind or conscience, the seat of thought*
 Hoi, *lobe of the ear*
 Hope, *loins*
 Hueho, *navel string*
 Humu, *hip bone*
 Huruhuru, *hair*
 Hurukaikama, *eye lashes*
 Huwa, *thigh*
 Iaia, *cross veins*
 Iho, *os humeri*
 Ihu, *nose*
 Ihupinu, *crooked nose*
 Io, *lock of hair*
 Ira, *mole on the skin*
 Iwi, *a bone*
 Iwiroa, *back*
 Kakaoteihu, *nose between the eyes*
 Kakaoteiwiroa, *neck vertebra*
 Kaki, *neck*
 Kamokamo, } *eye lash*
 Kamoraro, }
 Kamorunga, *eye brow*
- Kamu, *eye lash*
 Kanohi, *eye; the face*
 Kaokao, *side*
 Kape, *eyebrows; corner of the eyes*
 Kapitiotewaewae, *lesser leg bone*
 Kapu, } *sole of the foot*
 Kapukapu, }
 Karaua, *head*
 Karu, *eye; the under eyelid*
 Karupango, *pupil of the eye*
 Katau, *right hand*
 Kauae, *jaw; the chin*
 Kauaeoraro, *lower jaw*
 Kauaeorunga, *upper jaw*
 Keha, *front of the skull*
 Keke, *arm pit*
 Kiko, } *flesh*
 Kikokiko, }
 Kikonui, *thigh*
 Kiriwai, *inner skin*
 Kohamo, *back part of the head*
 Koikara, *finger*
 Koiwi, *skeleton*
 Komatamata, *toe*
 Komekomengangutu, *lips*
 Kona, *lower inside of the stomach*
 Konae, *chin*
 Kopani, *knee cap*
 Kopu, *abdomen; the entrails*
 Koroa, *fore finger or first toe*
 Koroiti, *little finger or toe*
 Korokoro, *throat; toes*
 Koromatua, *thumb or great toe; also a name applied to ministers and teachers*

Kumikumi, <i>beard</i>	Murikokai, <i>back part of the head</i>
Kumu, <i>anus</i>	Mutikukuwaewae, <i>toe nails</i>
Kurakura, <i>excrement voided</i>	Mutu, <i>joining of the skull and neck</i>
Kuwa, <i>thigh</i> ; the seat; the inside of the knee	Mutuoteate, <i>stomach</i>
Mahanga, <i>twins</i>	Nehu, <i>lock of hair</i> . Syn. with Eiho
Mahunga, <i>hair of the head</i> ; the head	Ngaengae, <i>heel</i>
Maikuku, <i>finger nails</i>	Ngakaokao, <i>vertebræ</i>
Maitiko, <i>toes</i>	Ngakau, <i>heart</i>
Makaurangi, <i>under side of the thumb and finger</i>	Ngako, <i>fat</i>
Makawe, <i>hair</i> . Syn. with Mahunga	Ngakoko, <i>kidneys</i>
Mama, <i>part of the inside</i> ; perhaps Syn. with Hinen-garo	Ngamakau, <i>toes</i>
Manawa, <i>belly</i> ; the breath	Ngangore, <i>gums</i>
Manawa, <i>lungs</i> ; the seat of life; the ring finger	Ngao, <i>palate</i>
Mangai, <i>mouth</i>	Ngapewa, <i>arch of the eye</i>
Manumanu, <i>collar bone</i>	Ngaputaoteihu, <i>nostrils</i>
Mapere, <i>middle finger or toe</i>	Ngaraho, <i>testicles</i>
Mata, <i>eye</i> ; the face; the under eyelid	Ngarakauanganga, <i>gall</i>
Mataara, <i>face</i>	Ngatukemata, <i>arch of the eye</i>
Matau, <i>right hand</i>	Ngawiti, <i>vertebræ</i>
Matenga, <i>head</i>	Ngoto, <i>head</i>
Matihao, <i>finger</i>	Ngutu, <i>lips</i>
Matikara, <i>finger</i> [toes	Nguturaro, <i>lower lip</i>
Matikuku, <i>finger or toe nail</i> ;	Nguturunga, <i>space between nose and lip</i>
Matimati, <i>toe</i>	Niho, <i>tooth</i>
Matu, <i>fat</i>	Nihokata, <i>front teeth</i>
Maui, <i>heart</i>	Nihopu, <i>molar teeth</i>
Mawera, <i>mouth</i>	Nono, <i>excrement inside</i>
Mikau, <i>finger or toe nails</i>	Pae, <i>gums</i>
Mona, <i>knee cap</i>	Pahau, } <i>beard</i>
Monamona, <i>knuckles</i> ; the ankle joint; the knee cap; the wrist joint	Paihau, }
	Pakihiwi, <i>shoulder</i> ; joint of the os humeri
	Pakiwaha, <i>sides of the mouth</i>
	Pakoko, <i>oss innominatum</i> ;
	Pane pane, <i>skull</i>
	Pani, <i>head</i>

- Papa, *thigh*
 Papaahuahua, *shoulder blade*
 Papanui, *sole of the foot*
 Paparinga, *cheek; the skull*
 above the ear
 Pareho, *head*
 Parihirihi, *head*
 Paro, *hollow of the hand*
 Paroparo, *skull*
 Patingoi, *false ribs*
 Patito, *crown of the head*
 Pawa, *gall bladder*
 Pea, *upper part of the arm;*
 the humerus
 Pewa, *eyebrows*
 Pi, *corner of the eye or*
 mouth
 Pikiarero, *roof of the mouth*
 Pikikarea, *palate*
 Piro, *bowels; the entrails*
 Pirotoke, *gall bladder*
 Pirotutai, *entrails*
 Pito, *navel*
 Pitorehu, *navel string*
 Poanganga, *skull; the lower*
 part of the nose
 Poho, *pit of the stomach*
 Pokohiwi, } *shoulder*
 Pokowiwi, }
 Pona, *joint of the body*
 Ponana, *nostrils; the extre-*
 mity of the nose
 Ponapona, *joint of the body*
 Pongaponga, *nostrils; also a*
 joint
 Poroiwi, *os sacrum; also the*
 excrescences of the back
 bone
 Porokaki, *back of the neck*
 Porongawe, *back of the neck*
- Poroporo, *skull*
 Pukapuka, *spleen or smelt*
 Puke, *lower inside of*
 the stomach. Syn. with
 Kona
 Puku, *stomach*
 Pungapunga, *ankle*
 Puta, *nostrils*
 Putaka, *superior joint of the*
 os femoris
 Rae, *forehead*
 Raparapa, *sole of the foot*
 Rara, *rib*
 Rei, *chest; the breast*
 Ringaringa, *arm or hand*
 Ringaringamatau, *right hand*
 Ringaringamane, *left hand*
 Reke, } *heel*
 Rekereke, }
 Rewa, *eyelids*
 Rongoiti, *little finger. Syn.*
 with To iti
 Rongomatua, *thumb*
 Roro, *brains*
 Tahau, *radius*
 Taiki, *rib; the os sacrum.*
 Syn. with Poroiwi
 Takapu, *belly*
 Tako, *gums or tusk*
 Tara, *papillæ on the skin*
 Taringa, *ear*
 Taiahau, *leg; the thin bone*
 of the leg
 Taupa, *separating cartilage*
 of the nostrils; fat about
 the kidneys
 Teketeke, *elbow*
 Tenetene, *uvula*
 Tenga, *part of the throat;*
 the Pomum Adami

Tepai, <i>clear untattooed face</i> ; a disgrace to a man and a sign he would be made a slave	Tuta, <i>windpipe</i> ; it was sup- posed that after death this part ascended to heaven
Tinana, <i>body</i>	U, <i>breast of a female</i>
Toa, <i>anus</i>	Ua, <i>back bone</i> [new
Tohetohe, <i>uvula</i> . Syn. with Tenetene	Uaua, <i>vein</i> ; an artery ; a si-
Toiti, <i>little finger</i> or toe. Syn. with Rongoiti	Uma, <i>breast</i> ; the chest
Toinui, <i>fore finger</i>	Upoko, <i>head</i> ; though ex- tremely sacred, the New Zealander does not con- sider it the seat of thought
Toipoto, <i>fourth finger</i>	Uri, <i>penis</i>
Toiroa, <i>middle finger</i>	Utea, <i>beard</i>
Toke, <i>uvula</i>	Wae, }
Tongamimi, <i>bladder</i>	Waewae, } <i>foot</i> ; a leg
Torino, <i>drum of the ear</i>	Waha, <i>mouth</i>
Tuara, <i>back</i>	Wakahipi, <i>hair of the head</i>
Tukemata, <i>eyebrows</i>	Wakaraparapa, <i>skin of the</i> <i>entrails</i>
Tuketuke, <i>elbows</i>	Wanewane, <i>liver</i>
Tuku, <i>pit of the stomach</i>	Watu, <i>pupil of the eye</i>
Tumaki, <i>crown of the head</i>	Watukuku, <i>kidney</i>
Tumu, <i>shoulder</i>	Watumanawa, <i>kidney</i>
Tumuaki, <i>crown of the head</i>	Wekau, <i>entrails</i>
Tungu, <i>shoulder</i>	Wenua, <i>placenta</i>
Turi, <i>knee</i>	Weua, <i>bone</i>
Turipoto, <i>os femoris</i>	Witi, <i>rib</i>
Turiroa, <i>tibia</i>	Witimutu, <i>last rib</i> .
Turipona, <i>knee joint</i>	

GENERAL NAMES.

Ariki, <i>head of a tribe</i> ; but only given to the first born	E hoa, <i>man</i> ; voc. case
Autane, <i>brother-in-law</i>	E ko, <i>girl</i> ; voc. case
E hika, <i>man or boy</i> ; voc. case	E koro, <i>young man</i> ; voc. case
E hine, <i>girl</i> ; voc. case	E kui, <i>old woman</i> ; a mother
	E maki, <i>sick person</i>

- E mara, *man or woman*
 E pa, *man*; voc. case
 E ta, *man or boy*; voc. case
 E tai, *grown up woman*; voc. case
 Hapu, *a family*
 Harake, *half witted person*; a scapegrace
 He hina, *aged person*
 Hoa, *friend*; a wife
 Hoahoa, *wife*
 Hunaonga, *son-in-law*
 Hungarei, *mother-in-law*
 Hungawai, *father-in-law*
 Hupeki, *old woman*
 Ikopora, *name for Europeans*; a shell fish
 Iramutu, *nephew*
 Iwi, *tribe*
 Kaiha, *thief*. Syn. with Wana-
 nako
 Kara, *old man*
 Karana, *old man*
 Kaumatua, *an elder*
 Keha, *red*; applying to the European complexion, and the colour of their hair
 Kewa, *bald person*; term of reproach
 Kikiki, *drunken or mad slave*; a name for Europeans
 Kohine, *girl* [peans
 Koroheke, *old man*
 Kotiro, *girl*
 Kuia, *old woman*
 Mahanga, *twins*
 Maki, *sick person*
 Matua, *parent*
 Matuakeke, *uncle*
 Mokai, *slave*
 Mokopuna, *grandson*
 Pakeha, *European*; Pa-ke-ha a person from a far distant place
 Pakeke, *grown up person*
 Paora, *drunken or mad slave*; name given to Europeans
 Peharoa, *hatchel*; a name for a white man
 Piauau, *iron*; a name given to Europeans
 Piharoa, *hatchet*; European
 Pononga, *servant*
 Porangi, *deranged person*
 Porewarewa, *European*. Syn. with Paora
 Poroteke, *slave*
 Potiki, *infant*; youngest son
 Rangatira, *gentleman*; a chief
 Rorirori. Syn. with Porangi
 Ruruhi, *old woman*
 Taha, *thief*
 Tahu, *husband*
 Taitamariki, *young man*
 Tama, *son*; the first born
 Tamaiti, *son*; boy
 Tamahine, *daughter*
 Tamariki, *boys*
 Tane, *man*
 Tangata, *man*
 Taokete, *brother-in-law*
 Tiwa, *red*; name for Europeans
 Tupuna, *ancestor*
 Tutua, *slave*
 Waea, *mother*
 Wahine, *woman*
 Wakarau, *captive*
 Wanaunga, *relative*
 Waraki, *European*

Ware, <i>slave</i>	Wanakoroa. Syn. with Wa-
Weke, <i>old man</i>	nako
Wanako, <i>person who takes</i>	Wanoke „
<i>anything he fancies with-</i>	Wenako „
<i>out asking leave</i>	

LIST OF THE NEW ZEALAND TRIBES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL SUB-DIVISIONS.

Aupouri, N. Cape; Three Kings, and Wangaroa Bay	17. Tetaou
Rarawa, Kaitai	18. Ngatitama
Ngapahu, Wangaroa; Bay of Islands; Hokianga	Ngatimaru, Thames
Ngatiwhatua, Kaipara; Ma- nukau; Waitemata	Ngatipehi, Taupo
Ngatipaoa, Gulf of Hauraki	Ngatituaritoa, Taupo
Waikato, Manukau; Aotea	Ngatiterangiita, Taupo
Waikato, Waingawa; Kawia	Ngatiwakaue
1. Ngatimaniapoto, Waipa;	1. Ngatipikiao, Maketu ;
Waikato; Matamata; Mo- kau	Wakatane
2. Ngatipakura	2. Ngatirangita, Rotorua lake
3. Ngatihinita, Maungatau-	3. Tahourangi, Tarawera lake
4. Ngatiruru [tara	Ngatiruanui, W. Coast; Ta- ranaki
5. Ngatimahuta	Ngatirua. Patea; Waitotara
6. Ngatitoata	Ngatiapa, Wangaehu; Tura- kina; Rangitikei
7. Ngatihikaira	Ngatipau, Wanganui river
8. Ngatikinohaku	Patutokotoko, do.
9. Tungaunga	Ngatitoa, Manawatu
10. Ngatihauwa	Ngatiawa,
11. Ngatitohunga	1. Ngatitama, } Chathm 2. Ngatimutunga, } Is. and Pt. Nic- holson
12. Ngatipa	
13. Ngatimahunga	3. Puketapu, Wanganui
14. Ngatipuiawa	Ngatitahi
15. Ngatimaru	
16. Ngatikorokiu	

Ngatiraukawa, Otaki; Ma- nawatu	Te Rongowakaata, Turanga
Ngatiporou, Waiapu; E. Cape	Ngatikahununu, Hawke's Bay; Ahuriri
Te Urangawera, Tokomaru	Rangitane, } Middle Island;
Titangahauiti, Uawa	Ngahitao, } principally at
Titangamahaki, Turanga	Otakou

WAR, MURDER, &c.

Haupapa, <i>ambuscade</i>	Torohe, <i>a party going by stealth to fight</i>
Karere, <i>herald</i>	Torotoro, <i>person sent by the Taua to spy out the strength of the pa</i>
Kohuru, <i>murder</i>	Tutei, <i>spy; one who goes be- fore a fight</i>
Mataika, <i>first person killed or taken prisoner</i>	Waitaua, <i>a party which goes to another's aid in war</i>
Morunga, <i>to place the head of an enemy on a pole</i>	Wakapiko, <i>a murder com- mitted upon persons who are in the act of eating food prepared by the mur- derers</i> [party
Parekura, <i>battle field; and then only used for a spot where men have been killed</i>	Wakariki, <i>army; a hostile</i>
Papa, <i>battle field</i>	Wakarua, <i>surprise</i>
Takahi, <i>to plunder</i>	Wakatakoto, <i>ambuscade.</i>
Tangaika, <i>spoil taken in war</i>	
Tatauranga, <i>fighting; a place of fighting</i>	
Taua, <i>hostile party</i>	
Taunga, <i>numbering</i>	

FORTIFICATIONS.

Awina, <i>inside fence</i>	Keretehe, <i>outer fence</i>
Huahua, <i>cross pole to which the upright posts are tied in the fence of the pa</i>	Koki, <i>sort of bastion</i>
	Maioro, <i>bank inside of the trench</i>

Pa, *an obstruction; a fence round a village; if a place is thus inclosed it is a pa, or town, if not, a kainga*
 Parepare toruarua, *fosse*
 Pekerangi, *shed in which the hostile party sleeps*

Taita, *barricade*
 Taumahi, *small tower or elevated stage*
 Teawakari, *ditch*
 Teki, *outer fence of a pa*
 Waharoa, *entrance to a fortification.*

TATTOOING.

E rewa, *upper eyelid*
 Hotiki, *tattooing on the forehead of females*
 Hupe, *at the point of the nose; in the rima nasi*
 Kokoti, *on the cheeks*
 Koroaha, *on the lower maxilla; where the masseter lies*
 Korohaha, *lower spirals of the cheeks*
 Moko, *general name for the tattooed lines on the face*
 Ngu, *at the summit of the nose*
 Paepae, *on the malar bones*
 Pongiangua, *at the wings of the nose*

Puhoro, *upper part of the thighs*
 Putaringa, *on the ears*
 Rapa, *posteriors*
 Rerepehi, *tattooing on the cheek*
 Repi, *lines from the nose to the chin*
 Rito, *outer lines of the spirals on the posteriors*
 Ta, *to tattoo*
 Tipai, *untattooed face; a sign the man would be made a slave of*
 Titi, *four lines on the middle of the forehead*
 Tiwana, *over the brows and temples.*

SALUTATIONS.

Aitimai, *welcome*
 Haehae, *to cut the flesh for grief or respect*

Haere, }
 Haere atu ra, } *go in peace*
 Hongi, *to salute by the nose*

Inakoe, *welcome*
 Momi, *to kiss*
 Mote, *to kiss*
 Naumai, *welcome*

Owha, *to salute*
 Tangi, *to cry*; the most common form of salutation.

PART III.

TIME.

The Natives count time by nights, moons, and stars, and instead of distinguishing the days by names, they confer that honor on the nights; different tribes rather vary in their names and order, but there is a general resemblance between them, as will be seen by the following list, in which four different names, in use among the different tribes, are given to each lunar night respectively. The first three names are those of the nights when the moon is invisible:

Po

1. Nonihape kamate, Nonihape, Nonihape, Noniape
2. Takatakaputeikeiraro, Takatakaputei, Takatakaputei, Takatakaputei ngaromuia
3. Witikirawekakitea, Witikiraua, Witikiraua, Witikiraua
4. Mawetu, Ohata, Ohata, Ohiro
5. Tuhahi, Owenguku, Ohiro, Ohawata hetireo
6. Wakapou, Mawetu, Ohowata, Owenguku
7. Hehotama, Tutahi, Tuhahi, Mawetu tamatea

Po

8. He pa, Wakapou, Mawetu, Tamateatuatahi
9. He ari, Pa, Wakapou, Patamateawakapa
10. He huna, Ari, Pa, Hari
11. He mowaru, Hua, Ari, Huni [Mawaru]
12. He hua, Huna, Huni,
13. He atua, Mawaru, Mawaru, He hua
14. He otu, Atua—full moon, Hua, Atua
15. He maure *or* Mahure, Otu, Atua, Otu [Oтуру]
16. He oturu, Mahire, Otu,
17. He rakaunui, Rakaunui, Oturu, Rakaunui

- | | |
|--|--|
| 18. He rakaumatoke, Raka-
umatohe, Rakaunui, Ra-
kaumatohe | roa amua, Tangaroa amua,
Tangaroa amua |
| 19. Takirau, Takirau, Raka-
umatohe, Takirau | 24. He Roto, Roto, Tanga-
roa a roto, Tangaroa a roto |
| 20. Te ohika, Ohika, Ta-
kirau, Ohika | 25. Kiokio, Kiokio, He kio-
kio, Kiokio |
| 21. Korekoretutahi, Kore-
koretahi, Ohika, Korikori-
tuhahi | 26. He o tane, Otane, Otane,
Otane |
| 22. Korokorowakapou, Ko-
rekorewakapou, Tangaroa,
Korikori wapou | 27. He Rongonui, Rongonui,
Rongonui, Rongonui |
| 23. Tangaroa amua, Tanga- | 28. He Mouri, Mouri, Mouri,
Mouri
He Oho mutu, Ohomutu, He
Oa mutu, O a mutu. |

Po

1. He Noniape, *invisible*
2. He Ngaromuia, he Oho-
wata
3. Witiki rawa, he tireo
4. He Oenguku
5. He Okoro
6. Tamatea tutahi
7. Tamatea tuarua
8. Tamatea Wakapa
9. He Ari
10. He Hua
11. He Hune
12. He Mawaru
13. He Whiro
14. He Otu

Po

15. He Atua [nunui
16. He Turu. He Rakau-
17. He Matohe
18. He Takirau
19. He Oeke
20. He Korekore, he koreha
21. He Korekorepiri
22. Piritangaroa
23. Tangaroa amua
24. Tangaroa a roto
25. Tangaroa a kiokio
26. He Otane
27. He Rongonui
28. He Mauri
He Mutu.

There appears also to have been a kind of division of the nights into decades, as ten nights to the full moon, ten to its disappearing.

The native year commences with the first new moon after the star Puanga is seen in the morning, which is in June:

June, moon 1. Puanga*
July, moon 2. Wakaau*
The karaka flowers

Augt. moon 3. Wakapou-
poto* Mangere* Kaiwaka*
Sept. moon 4. Te wa taka-

pou* i te wai Oetahi.* The Hou flowers, also the Kowai, Rangiora, Kotukutuku; the month for planting the kumara

Oct. moon 5. Te Rima takapoupoto

Novr. moon 6. Ono. The Rewarewa and Rata flower

Decr. moon 7. Witu, Wakakumu; the karaka is ripe

Jany. moon 8. Waru, Uruao*

Feby. moon 9. Iwa iti, Rehua.* This star is the great sign of Summer as it shines during the whole of it. Iwa nui, Matiti.* Te Marama ka pau te wai; the dry

month. Ko te pake o matiti

March, moon 10. Ngahuru. Te Kahue rua; the kumara ripe

April, moon 11. Tuma, Ngahuru tuarua, Mahu and Ko te pae nga wawa, Haratua

May, moon 12. Ko tetahi pipiri, Kai waka, Matariki te marua roa,* Patutahi, Watutahi

Moon 13. Tahi ngungu, grumbling month, little food, bad weather, smoky houses, watery eyes, constant quarrels.

N.B.—The names marked with an * are stars.

The signs of the approach of Summer are the flowering of the following trees and plants :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. The Pikiarero, <i>clematis</i> | 5. The Kowai |
| 2. The Kotukutuku, <i>fuschia</i> | 6. The Rewarewa, the Rora |
| 3. The Pukapuka. Syn. with Warangi | 7. The Pohutukaua |
| 4. The Ho | 8. The Rata. |

The Winter months are distinguished by the rising of the following stars :

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Puanga, in May | 3. Kopu and Tautoru, in July |
| 2. Matariki, in June, and Te ra o Tainui | 4. Wakaau and Mangere, in August. |

Matariki shines all the winter, and is therefore called the great Winter star, as Rehua, which shines all the Summer, is called the great summer star.

The sign that Summer has commenced, and that the Kumara are ripe, is the arrival of the two birds of passage, the

New Zealand Cuckoos, the Kohaperoa, or Koekoea (*fasci-
alus Forst.*) and the beautiful little Piplawarua (*cuculus
nitens*) which arrive about Christmas, and mark the po-
tatoe harvest; they only remain about six weeks.

The names of the four seasons are :

Ko Toru	} Spring—Sep- tember, Oct., Nov.	now shedding their old foliage—Dec., Jan., Feb.
Ko Tahi		Ngahuru, Autumn—March,
Ko Takarua		April, May
Raumati, Summer—charac- teristically named from the fall of the leaf, the trees		Hotoke } Winter — June, Makariri } July, August.

The Summer months are called Waka au nguku, or the season when the sun begins to warm the ground. They are also distinguished by the following names :

Waka au nguku
Waka ahu rangi
Waka ahu Tau

Waka ahu Papa
Waka ahu kerekere tai, tapu
ki Hawaiki.

TIME,

(in continuation.)

Ahiahi, evening	Aoake, next day
Ahiahitanga, time of evening	Aoinaake, day after to-mor- row
Aiane, to-day; directly	Aongaake, following day
Ake, onwards, either in time or space	Aotea, when the sun has been up some time
Akeakeake, } henceforth	Apopo, to-morrow
Akenei, }	Arohirohi, fine day; the qui- vering heat of the sun when it shines on a clear sum- mer's day; mirage
Akengokengo, to-morrow	Ata, morning
Akenoi, until	Atahapara, break of day
Akuanei, this evening; pre- sently	Atapo, before it is light
Amua, } hereafter	Atarau, moonlight
Amuri, }	
Anamata, hereafter	
Ao, day; light	

Atatu, <i>break of day</i> [row	Maru po, <i>midnight</i>
Atetahi ra, <i>day after to-mor-</i>	Meake, <i>soon ; presently</i>
Awaki, <i>day after ; two days</i>	Nomua, <i>before ; formerly</i>
after to-morrow	Nonaianeī, <i>to-day</i>
Awaki nui atu, <i>three days</i>	Nonakuara, <i>little while ago</i>
after to-morrow	Nonamata, <i>long time ago</i>
Awatea, <i>daylight ; noon</i>	Nonanahi, <i>yesterday</i>
Hinakipouri, <i>quite dark</i>	Nonao ake, <i>day before yes-</i>
Hotoke, <i>winter</i>	terday
Huaki, <i>dawn</i>	Nonaoakenui, <i>three days ago</i>
Hutoke, <i>winter</i>	Nonapo, <i>last night</i>
Inaianeī, <i>to-day ; just now</i>	O mua, <i>formerly</i>
Inakuara, <i>a little while ago</i>	Parawea, <i>noon</i>
Inamata, <i>formerly ; quickly ;</i>	Po, <i>night ; also a season</i>
immediately	Po hotoke, <i>winter season</i>
Inanahi, <i>yesterday</i>	Po raumati, <i>summer season</i>
Inangeto, <i>quickly</i>	Puaotanga, <i>time of dawn</i>
Inaoake, <i>three days ago</i>	Ra, <i>daylight ; a day</i>
Inaoakenui, <i>four days ago</i>	Raumati, <i>summer</i>
Inapo, <i>last night</i>	Rehurehu, <i>to decline, as the</i>
Inatahi ra, <i>day before yes-</i>	sun
terday [ago	Riko, <i>to wane, as the moon</i>
Ina tetahi ra, <i>three days</i>	Rikoriko, <i>dark ; twilight</i>
Ina waki, <i>four days ago</i>	Takiri, <i>dawn of day</i>
Ina waki nui atu, <i>five days</i>	Takurua, <i>winter</i>
ago	Taro, <i>short time ; soon</i>
Ite awatea, <i>at daybreak</i>	Tau, <i>a year</i>
Ka tu te ra, <i>noon</i>	Tetahi wahi, <i>moment</i>
Kua po, <i>the day is ended</i>	Tirakiraki te hua, <i>full moon</i>
Kua riko te ra, <i>the sun has</i>	Toene, <i>to set ; as the sun</i>
waned	Toenetanga, <i>act or time of</i>
Kua titaha te ra, <i>the sun has</i>	sitting
declined	Wa, <i>time ; season</i>
Maruao, <i>dawn of day</i>	Wawe, <i>suddenly.</i>

THE HEAVENS, STARS, &c.

Aokai, <i>star</i> [sun on a hot day	Atutahi, <i>star ; ruling over</i>
Arohirohi, <i>radiation of the</i>	September

Auroa, *star*; a comet; he
tohu kai, he tohu tapatu-
patu; a sign of a fruitful
season or war

Autahi, *star*, ruling over
September

Auwahiroa, *comet*

Haereaiahiahi, *evening star*;
ka nohomai i tai ko mata
i umu

Haereiti, *star*

Hawiorangi, *te toke o Turi*

He umu hau, *circle round the*
moon; halo; sign of wind

Hihi, *ray of the sun*

Hua, *full moon*

Ka hoki pouri,	} E haere ano ki te mate—no moon
Ka hinaki pouri,	

Ka hua te marama, *full moon*

Kahui, *star* [August

Kaiwaka, *star*, presiding over
Kaiwaka, *star* which appears
in April and May

Kaiwaka, *star*, presiding
over August

Ka iti, *new moon*

Ka iti haere te marama, *the*
moon wanes

Ka mate, *no moon*

Ka mate te marama, ina hoki
e tarakau, *one rim only of*
the moon is seen

Kamohani,	} 2nd quarter
Kanuihaere,	

Ka puta atamai, *increasing*
moon

Kariko,	} 3rd quarter
Ka tino nui,	

Karipiripi, *star*

Kawitiwiti, *star*

Kirikiri, *star*

Kokopu, *bright morning star*

Komaru, *sun*

Kopuanga, *star*

Koteuanui, *star*

Kotiri, *meteor*; a falling star

Kowiti, *to appear as the new*
moon [ning star

Kukumi, *cock crow*; mor-

Kuru a auia, *star*

Kuru a wewinga, *star*

Mahutonga, *star*

Mamaru, *sun*

Mangatawa, *star*

Mangere, *star*

Marama, *moon*; if the moon
appears more than usually
surrounded with stars,
when an enemy approaches,
it is a sign the pa will fall;
the moon represents the
pa, the stars the enemy

Matakokiri, *falling star*

Mataoturoe, *star*

Mataka, *star*

Matiti, *star*; sign of summer

Matitikura, *star*

Matariki, *star* which appears
in June, and continues the
whole of the winter; it
disappears in the spring;
it is the great sign of winter

Matitire, *star*

Matititerauangina, *star*

Mauhuia, *star*

Meremere, *morning star*

Mongoroia, *milky way*;
when distinctly seen, it is

- a sign of a fruitless season;
the milky way is thought
to be a large fish god, who
has a large canoe on the
other side of the heaven
called Kanetaka, having a
man on board named Pu-
puki
- Ngahuihui, *star*
Nga kawainga, *star*
Nga tapuwai, *star*
Ngawata, *this star belongs to
Nga tuke; a Taitoru, nana
i takiri te ra te marama—
presides over April*
Oetahi, *star*, presiding over
September
Pae, *horizon*
Patutahi, *star*, which rules
over May
Pioreore, *lesser Magellan
cloud; it is known by its ap-
pearance from what quar-
ter the wind will blow*
Pipiri, *star*
Pipiwarauroa, *large white
cloud extending across the
heavens, commonly called
Noah's ark—a sign of
strangers coming*
Pongoihoro, *blue sky*
Ponoitaratahi, *star*
Puanga, *star* which presides
over June and ends the
year
Puhera, *red color of Mars*
Purehurehu, *luminous cloud*
Ra, *sun*
Raotainui, *star in the con-
stellation of Tainui*
- Rangawenua, *star*
Rangi, *heaven*
Rangiatea, *clear atmosphere*
Rangimatanuku, *greater Ma-
gellan cloud*
Rauatapatu, *star*
Rauawehea, *star*
Rangiwiu, *upper regions of
the atmosphere; the hea-
vens*
Rehua, *star* which shines du-
ring summer, and is, there-
fore, a sign of summer
Reinga, *Hades*
Rereahiahi, *evening star*
Reua, *star*
Roke, *star*
Ruamahu, *star*
Takiara, *very bright morn-
ing star*
Takiri, *dawn of day*
Takurua, *star*
Tapupua, *star*
Taraka, *star*
Tareaao, *evening star*
Taumanga, *star*
Tautoru, *bright morning star;*
part of the constellation of
the rapa in the waka of Ta-
marereti
Tawera, *morning star*
Tawitorangiuru, *star; the
father of Matariki*
Tioreore, *star*
Tukapotewahi, *star*
Tuke-o-mawe, *constellation
in form of an elbow*
Uamakau, *star*
Uanui, *star*
Uaroa, *star*

Uatutuki, *star*
 Wakaahu, *star*, presiding
 over July
 Waka o Tamarereti, *three*
stars in the East forming
 a constellation of a canoe
 Wariwari. Syn. with Pipi-
 warauroa
 Watutahi, *star*
 Wetu, *general name for star*

Wetukokiri, *falling stars*
 Wetukura, *star*; when it ap-
 pears the natives com-
 mence their planting
 Weturaka, *starry firma-*
ment
 Wetuteme, *star*
 Wetuwero, *star*; Mars
 Wewengu, *star*.

ELEMENTS.

Ahi, *fire*
 Aniwaniwa, *rainbow*
 Anu, *cold misty air*
 Ao-ma, *white clouds*
 Aonga, *light*
 Aopango, *clear blue sky*
 Au, } *smoke*
 Auahi, }
 Awiouro, *whirlwind*
 Hahana, *to shine as fire*
 Hungurunguru, *rumbling*
noise; the human voice at
 a distance
 Haruru, *rumbling noise*
 Hatete, *fire*
 Hau, *air*; wind
 Hauhunga, *ice*
 Hauku, *dew*
 Haunui, *dew*
 Haupapa, *ice*
 Haurahi, *dew*; frost
 Haurutu, *dew*
 Hautoru, *dew*
 Hehengi, *to blow*

He rangi tukupu, *cloudy day*,
 without rain
 Hihi, *hissing of boiling wa-*
ter
 Huka, *cold*
 Hukapapa, } *snow*
 Hukarere, }
 Kanaku, *fire*
 Kapa, *sea clouds*
 Kapua, *cloud*
 Kapura, *fire*
 Kopaka, *ice*
 Kopata, *dew*
 Korakora, *spark*
 Korohu, } *steam*
 Korowanake, }
 Maeke, } *cold*
 Makariri, }
 Maku, *wet*
 Mamaha, } *steam*
 Mamaoa, }
 Mapura, *fire*
 Marama, *light*
 Maru, *to melt*

Mataotao, } *coldness*
 Matoke, }

Ngunguru, *echo*

Oro, *echo*

Pahunu, *fire*

Paina, } *to warm*
 Painaina, }

Paki, *fine ; fair*

Paorohine, } *to tingle*
 Paorooro, }

Parikarangaranga, *echo ; a*
calling precipice

Pouri, *dark*

Puaheihei, *rainbow*

Puhi, *to blow*

Puia, *boiling spring ; the noise*

Rangi, *sky* [of escaping gas]

Rangirangi, *to scorch*

Rewa, *to melt*

Taituri, *dew*

Tokawakawa, *dew*

Tomairangi, *dew*

Totoraurau, *dew*

Tutapue, *to rain*

Ua, *rain*

Uira, *lightning*

Wai, *water*

Wakatau mai, *echo*

Watitiri, *thunder*

Watu, *hail.*

OF THE WATER.

Aio, *calm*

Akau, *sea side*

Amai, *swell*

Au, *current or rapid*

Auha, *to jump out of the*
water

Auhoki, *backwater ; an eddy*

Awa, *river*

Heru, *to flow, as the tide*

Honu, *water*

Huka, *foam*

Ia, *current*

Iho, *general name for when*
the current runs through
a weir

Kare, *ripple*

Karekare, *the break on a bar*

Kauanga, *ford*

Kere, *wetness*

Koriparipa, *whirlpool*

Kuao, *squall*

Makau, *to be low water*

Maku, } *wet*
 Makuku, }

Marangai, *gale*

Marino, } *calm*
 Marinoto, }
 Marinotokitoki, }

Mata, *face of the sea*

Matapuna, *fountain head*

Matahawai, *clear transpa-*
rent water

Matatara, *dam*

Matawai, *source of a river*

Marinoke, *quite calm*

Miru, *bubble ; a rill of wa-*
ter

Moana, *the sea*

Ngae, <i>swamp</i>	Taita, <i>obstruction in a river of wood, &c.</i>
Ngaru, <i>wave</i>	Taitimu, <i>ebb tide</i>
Ngongi, <i>pure water</i>	Taitutuki, <i>high water</i>
Ngote, <i>water</i>	Tangangao, <i>to be calm</i>
Parata, <i>spray, or breath of the sea</i>	Tawi, <i>to ebb</i>
Pata, <i>drop</i>	Tepangatai, <i>beginning of flood tide</i>
Pokaka, <i>squall</i>	Tepuna, <i>a spring</i>
Pokaretanga, <i>ripple</i>	Toro, <i>to spread, as the tide</i>
Puna, <i>spring</i>	Torere, <i>an abyss</i>
Purorohu, <i>current in the sea</i>	Tuatea, <i>waves</i>
Ranga, <i>bar; shoal water</i>	Tukituki, <i>high water</i>
Repo, <i>swamp</i>	Tutaki, <i>dam</i>
Rere, <i>waterfall</i>	Waikawa, <i>bitter, or brackish water</i>
Reto, <i>deep water</i>	Waikauau, <i>running water</i>
Rire, <i>deep water; the deep</i>	Waikeri, <i>rivulet or drain</i>
Roma, <i>current; the wake of a ship</i>	Waikowetaweta, <i>thick muddy water</i>
Roto, <i>lake</i>	Waimaori, <i>fresh water</i>
Taheke, <i>a rapid</i>	Waimatao, <i>cold water</i>
Tai, <i>tide; salt water</i>	Waiparariki, <i>iron water, filled with red ochre</i>
Taikatoka, <i>tide flowing</i>	Waipouri, <i>thick or dark water</i>
Taimate, <i>calm</i>	Waireka, <i>good water</i>
Taipakoa, } <i>dead low</i>	Wairere, <i>water fall</i>
Taipakokorawa, } <i>water</i>	Waitowari, <i>clear as crystal</i>
Taipari, <i>tide coming in; high water</i>	Waiwera, <i>hot water.</i>
Tairaki, <i>gentle current in the sea</i>	
Tairikiriki, <i>neap tide</i>	

WINDS.

Aheu, <i>changeable wind from the South West</i>	Awa, <i>storm</i>
Auru, <i>S. wind</i>	Awanui, <i>W. wind</i>
Autui, <i>N. W. wind</i>	Hauarahi, <i>W. wind</i>
	Hauatui, <i>N. W. wind</i>

Hauaruru, <i>W. wind</i>	Kotiu, <i>N. W. wind</i> ; very
Hauaurunui, <i>S. wind, fine</i>	changeable and rainy
Hauaurupuapuawai, <i>W. wind</i> ;	Kotengitengi, <i>gentle wind</i>
bad for the kumara	Marangai, <i>E. or N. E. wind</i>
Haumoana, <i>sea breeze</i>	Ori, <i>gale, a wet and windy</i>
Haupa, <i>beating wind</i>	quarter
Haupai, <i>N. E. wind</i>	Pakia, <i>N. W. wind</i>
Haupake, <i>S. wind</i>	Parera, <i>N. W. wind</i>
Haupapa, <i>N. E. wind</i>	Putongamarangai, <i>S. E. wind</i>
Hauparo, <i>long beating wind</i>	Taparaki, <i>S. W. wind</i>
Haupurorohu, <i>eddying wind</i>	Tonga, <i>S. wind</i>
Hauraro, <i>N. wind</i>	Tongamoananui, <i>cold S. E.</i>
Hauroro, <i>long wind</i>	<i>wind</i> ; a cold frosty wind
Hautunu, <i>head wind</i>	Tongapai, <i>S. S. E. wind</i>
Hauwenua, <i>land wind</i>	Tuaraki, <i>N. W. wind</i>
He parau anake, <i>false wind</i>	Tukipoho, <i>head wind</i>
He puhi, <i>when it only rains</i>	Urupuapai, <i>wind</i>
He tiu, <i>rainy blowing wind</i>	Wakarua, <i>sea breeze</i>
He tupuhi, <i>contrary wind</i>	Wakaruhe, <i>windy</i>
Kotieu. Syn. with Aheu	Watihu, <i>wind</i> .

OF THE LAND.

Ahuriri, <i>heap of stones</i>	Kapiti, } <i>double precipice</i>
Akau, <i>sea beach</i>	Kaputi, }
Akeaka, <i>sloping side</i>	Kaweku, <i>ridge on the ascent</i>
Ana, <i>cave</i>	<i>of the hill</i>
Arapawa, <i>name for the Mid-</i>	Keokeonga, <i>peaks of a moun-</i>
<i>dle Island</i>	<i>tain</i>
Aria, <i>promontory</i>	Ko papa, <i>name of the earth</i>
Apiti, <i>precipice</i>	Kurae, <i>promontory</i>
Awaawa, <i>valley</i>	Kurutongia, <i>thin soil</i>
Haupapa, <i>gravelly</i>	Maheno, <i>island</i>
Horo, <i>land slip</i>	Mania, <i>grassy plain</i>
Hu, <i>promontory</i>	Mata, <i>face of the earth</i>
Kakata, <i>cracks in the ground</i>	Matatatanga, <i>chasm</i>

Maunga, <i>mountain</i>	Tahuna, <i>sea beach</i>
Motu, <i>an island</i>	Tahunga, <i>sand banks</i>
Pahiki kura, <i>red land</i>	Tapokopoko, <i>bog</i>
Pairoa, <i>Middle Island</i>	Tarua, <i>valley</i>
Papa, <i>ledge of rocks</i>	Tatahi, <i>sea beach</i>
Parae, <i>plain</i>	Te hinga o Mawe, <i>name of</i>
Pi, <i>sand spit</i>	<i>the North Island; literally</i>
Puke, <i>hill</i>	<i>the fishing of Mawe</i>
Pukeamoamo, <i>barren hill</i>	Titore, <i>fissure, crack, chasm</i>
Rae, <i>promontory</i>	Toitoi, <i>summit</i>
Rao, <i>plain</i>	Tokerau, <i>Eastern coast</i>
Raorao, <i>flat land</i>	Topito, <i>end or extremity</i>
Raro, <i>applied to the North</i>	Toropuke, <i>hill</i>
Reoreo, <i>plain</i>	Torouka, <i>a point</i>
Ru, <i>an earthquake</i>	Tuauru, <i>Western coast</i>
Runga, <i>applied to the South</i>	Tumu, <i>a point</i>
<i>of these islands</i>	Tupoa, <i>steep</i>
Taiororua, <i>valley</i>	Uta, <i>shore, land</i>
Tairua, <i>sea sands</i>	Wai Pounamu, <i>name of the</i>
Taituauru, <i>West coast</i>	<i>Middle Island</i>
Tahatika, <i>a coast</i>	Warekauri, <i>Chatham Isles</i>
Tahora, <i>plain</i>	Waroa, <i>valley.</i>

MANUFACTURED SUBSTANCES, APPAREL,

&c.

Aho, <i>string; cord; the cross</i>	Haro, <i>flax scraped with a</i>
<i>threads of a mat</i>	<i>shell</i>
Aronui, <i>mat</i>	Haronga, <i>short garment for</i>
Aute, <i>band for the hair made</i>	<i>rough weather; a garment</i>
<i>from the bark of a tree</i>	<i>made from the coarse part</i>
Hakihaki, <i>worn out mat</i>	<i>of flax</i>
Hakuku, <i>to scrape flax</i>	Hei, <i>ornament for the neck;</i>
Hana, <i>mat</i>	<i>a chain of beads</i>
Hanahana, <i>garment besmear-</i>	Heitiki, <i>ornament for the</i>
<i>ed with red ochre and oil</i>	<i>neck, made of greenstone</i>

- Heru, *comb*
 Hitau, *a small narrow mat for the waist*
 Hou, *feather worn as an ornament in the hair*
 Hukahuka, *strings of a mat*
 Huru, *dogskin mat*
 Hutihuti, *a rope*
 Ihupuni, *dogskin mat*
 Itau, *garment worn round the waist*
 Kaha, *rope*
 Kahu, *garment*
 Kaitaka, *bordered mat*
 Kaka, } *garment*
 Kakahu, }
 Kapara, *comb* [stone
 Kapeu, *an ornament of green*
 Karau, *comb*
 Karawai, *knot of thread*
 Karure, *to twist flax*
 Katekate, *small mat to cover the shoulders*
 Kauko, *side border*
 Koheuheu, *fan*
 Koka, *native mat*
 Koriranga, *mat; strings of a mat which are not twisted*
 Koroai, *mat with black tags*
 Korohe, *large garment*
 Korohunga, *mat* [ment
 Kurupatu, *border of a garment*
 Mapara, *comb*
 Maro, *small apron worn on the naked body in battle*
 Miro, *thread*
 Miri, *black mat*
 Moko, *tooth of the shark; so called worn as an ear ornament*
 Muka, *flax*
 Napenga, *act of weaving; a piece of work which has been wove*
 Ngeri, *rough native mat*
 Ngetangata, *worn out mat*
 Ngore, *mat. Syn. with Tata*
 Paipairoa, *mat with a border*
 Pake, *rough mat made of flax leaves. Syn. with Haronga.*
 Strings of a mat
 Paki, *small garment for the waist*
 Pakipaki, *mat*
 Pakurakura, *red garment*
 Para, *mat*
 Parawai, *mat*
 Pare, *bandage for the head; an ornament*
 Pareare, } *snow shoe;*
 Parekereke, } *a covering*
 Parengarenga, } *for the sole*
 } *of the foot;*
 } *a sandal*
 Pata, *native mat*
 Patai, *garment worn round the waist*
 Patapata, *strings of a mat*
 Patutu, *garment, of which the inner part is wove flax, and upon this strips of prepared dogskin are sewed*
 Pauku, *native garment*
 Pekapeka, *ornament for the ear*
 Pekerangi, *a mat*
 Pekerere, *small garment for the shoulders*

- Pihepihe, *small narrow mat for the waist*
 Pingao, *belt, made from a plant of that name*
 Pingau, *strings of a mat*
 Pohoi, *bunch of feathers worn in the ear*
 Pokai, *ball of twine*
 Pongi, *native girdle*
 Porera, *floor mat for sleeping on*
 Potae, *covering for the head*
 Puihihi, *strings of a mat*
 Pureki. Syn. with Koko. A rough outer mat with loose flax stalks outside
 Pute, } *a bag; a basket*
 Putea, }
 Puweru, *native mat*
 Reke, *top knot; the hair of the head tied up in a bunch*
 Reko, *white dogskin mat*
 Remu, *hem or border of a garment*
 Rena, *to be stretched out as a garment*
 Repa, *mat*
 Routu, *comb; made from the wood of a tree of that name*
 Ruruku, *girdle; a band*
 Taheha, *small mat*
 Taniko, *embroidered border of a garment*
 Tapa, *thin cloth* (qy. is it a N. Z. word?)
 Tarahau, *mat.* Syn. with Haronga
 Tatara, *mat*
 Tatara, *mat* [Witiki
 Tatua, *girdle.* Syn. with
 Tau, *string; as of a garment*
 Taupiko, *ornament of green stone*
 Taura, *rope*
 Tihei, *garment*
 Tihitihi, *mat*
 Tihore, *flax; scraped with the nail*
 Tiki, *green jade ornament*
 Tipuna, *knot*
 Titaha, *mat*
 Toi, *black rough mat; like the thatch of a house*
 Topuni, *dogs skin mat*
 Tuahau, *rough mat.* Syn. with Pake
 Turuturuparawai, *sticks to which the web of the mat is fastened in weaving*
 Ukiuki, *hem*
 Waihinau, *mat*
 Wakaewa, *strings of a mat*
 Wakaheke, *rope* [ear
 Wakakai, *ornament for the*
 Wara, *mat; used as a carpet*
 Warariki, } *mat; used as a*
 Wariki, } *carpet; a word*
 } *applied to any co-*
 } *vering of a floor,*
 } *whether fern or*
 } *grass, or branches*
 } *of trees*
 Watu, *web of the mat*
 Watunga, *piece of work which is being wove*
 Uenu, *loose, unwove threads*
 Werotaringa, *rough mat.* Syn. with Ngeri
 Weruweru, *garment of any kind*

Weweru, *garment*. Syn. with
Weruweru

Witiki, *girdle*; belt. Syn.
with Tatua.

OF A CANOE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| E a, <i>to be hauled on shore</i>
as a canoe | Kotokoto, <i>sheet of a sail</i> ;
the sprit |
| Haumi, <i>piece of wood</i> by
which the body of a canoe
is lengthened; the joint by
which it is connected to
the canoe | Mama, <i>to leak</i> [ship
Mamaru, <i>sail of a canoe</i> or
Manu, <i>to float</i> |
| Hautu, <i>a man</i> , who stands in
a canoe to keep time for
the rowers | Moki, <i>canoe</i> , made of raupo;
a raft |
| Honga, <i>strip of wood</i> on the
side of a canoe | Neke, <i>skid</i> , upon which ca-
noes are dragged into the
sea; a canoe [boat |
| Hirau, <i>paddle</i> | Niao, <i>gunwale of a canoe</i> or |
| Hoe, <i>paddle</i> | Noko, <i>stern of a canoe</i> |
| Hokai, <i>stay or brace</i> | Oe, <i>paddle</i> |
| Hutihuti, <i>rope</i> | Pahua, <i>board</i> sewed on the
body of the canoe |
| Ihu, <i>head of a ship or boat</i> | Paremata, <i>stern of a vessel</i> |
| Kaituki, <i>captain of a canoe</i> | Pinaku, <i>war canoe</i> |
| Kaupapa, <i>fleet</i> | Pitau, <i>war canoe</i> with a car-
ved stern |
| Kei, <i>stern of a canoe</i> | Punga, <i>anchor</i> ; a stone used
as an anchor |
| Koke, <i>to go ahead</i> , as a canoe | Purengi, <i>stay for a mast</i> |
| Kopapa, <i>small canoe</i> | Puwenua, <i>stay for a mast</i> |
| Koki, <i>small canoe</i> | Ra, <i>sail of a canoe or boat</i> ;
it includes the mast, which,
separately, is called the
rakau |
| Komaru, <i>sail of a ship or</i>
<i>canoe</i> | Rahiri, <i>rope</i> |
| Konia, <i>canoe</i> | Rango, <i>skid</i> ; a piece of wood
laid upon the ground, over
which boats or canoes are
dragged |
| Kopapa, <i>canoe</i> | |
| Kopiupiu, <i>to swing</i> , as a ves-
sel to her anchor | |
| Koporo, <i>square sterned canoe</i>
or boat | |
| Korea, <i>small canoe</i> | |

- Rapa, *stern part of a canoe; carved stern*
 Ranawa, *side boards of a canoe. Syn. with Pahua*
 Rauwawa, *boards sewed on the body of a canoe. Syn. with Pahua*
 Rere, *to sail*
 Rewa, *mast*
 Riu, *interior of a canoe*
 Ta, *vessel to bale water with in a canoe; also to bale*
 Ta, *carved stern of a canoe*
 Takere, *keel*
 Takotokoto, *sprit of a sail*
 Tangere, *keel of a ship or canoe*
 Tangi, *to bale water*
 Tata, *vessel with which water is baled out of a canoe*
 Tatai, *to ornament with feathers*
 Tau, *carved stern of a canoe*
 Taumaru, *cross bars of a canoe*
 Taurua, *double canoe*
 Tawai, *canoe, without attached sides*
 Tete, *figure head of a canoe; a war canoe*
 Tiheru, *vessel with which to bale a canoe*
 Tiratu, *mast of a native sail*
 Tirou, *to steer a canoe by dashing the paddle into the water and drawing it towards one*
 Titoko, *sprit of a sail*
 Tiwai, *small canoe, having no carved stern*
 Tokai, *strip of wood which covers the joint of the sides of a canoe*
 Toko, *pole, to shove with*
 Tuki, *song during the time of rowing a canoe*
 Tute, *to shove with a pole*
 U, *to arrive by water*
 Umere, *song, repeated in dragging a canoe*
 Uruku. *Syn. with Taurua*
 Urunga, *rudder, or steering*
 Urungi, *ing paddle*
 Uta, *to put on board a ship or canoe*
 Wahu, *sheets of a sail*
 Waka, *canoe*
 Wakaheke, *rope*
 Wakarei, *carved work, at the head and stern of a canoe [to launch*
 Wakarewa, *to cause to float;*
 Wakawito, *sail for a canoe or boat.*

HOUSES, &c.

- Amohanga, *elevated platform for food; the posts of a*
 Wata
 Anga, *aspect of a house or garden*
 Arahanga, *bridge or ladder*

- Arai, *shade*; a screen
 Arawata, *bridge*; a ladder
 Au, } *smoke*
 Awe, } *soot*; these two are
 } added, as they are in-
 } separable adjuncts to
 } every native house
 Hamoko, *opening* between
 the small bundles of raupo
 which form the sides of a
 Hangi, *oven* [house
 Hapoki, *potatoe house*
 Haurangi, *verandah*
 Heke, *rafter*
 Hereumu, *cooking house*
 Herupe, *top of a window*
 Hoka, *screen*, made of bushes
 Hopekiwi, *potatoe house un-*
 der ground
 Hopi, *native oven*
 Hua, *screen from the wind*
 Huahua, *rails of a fence*
 Ikuiku, *eaves of a house*
 Kaeaea, *verandah*; the image
 over the centre of the ve-
 randah
 Kaho, *battens*
 Kakaka, *fern stalks*, used in
 building
 Kamuri, *cooking house* or
 shed
 Kangatungatu, *verandah*
 Karahu, *oven*
 Karapi, *sticks put crossways*
 in building a house to keep
 the reeds or rushes in their
 places
 Karawa, *bed in a garden*
 Karupe, *lintel of a door*
 Kauae, *beam of a building*
 Kauta, *cooking house* or shed
 Kawawa, *palings of a fence*
 Kereteki, *outer fence* of a
 fortified village
 Koaka, *floor mat*
 Koihi, *verandah*
 Kokonga, *corner*
 Komanga, *stage* upon which
 food is kept in store
 Konakitanga, *corner*. Syn.
 with Kokonga
 Konao, *oven*
 Kopa, *oven*
 Kopae, *house* ornamented
 with carved work
 Kopanga, *inner corner*
 Kopuha, *small house*
 Korere, *funnel or spout*
 Kori, *native oven*
 Koronae, *stile*
 Koropu, *house*
 Kotopihi, *window*
 Kuhu, *cooking house*
 Kuhunga, *hiding place*
 Kukaware, *soot*
 Kurupae, *joist* or sleeper of
 a house
 Kuwaha, *verandah*
 Mahau, *verandah*
 Maehe, *fence*; verandah
 Maihi, *verandah*; the facing
 boards of the roof of a na-
 tive house
 Marae, *verandah*; an enclo-
 sure in a pa belonging ge-
 nerally to one individual
 or family; properly the
 space before the Tohunga's
 house
 Matapihi, *window*

- Matatara, *dam for water*
 Moa, *bed in a garden*
 Nati, *to tie up raupo in constructing the walls of a house*
 Nehe, *rafter of a house*
 Ngawaewae, *door posts*
 Nohoanga, *seat*
 Okeoke, *oven*
 Pa, *fortified place; a name taken from the fence which surrounds the village*
 Paenga, *site to build upon; a boundary*
 Paepae, *threshold*
 Pahoka, *screen from the wind*
 Pahuki, *shade or screen*
 Pakahokaho, *skirting board of the verandah*
 Pakitara, *walls of a house*
 Pakorokoro, *stile; fence*
 Pakuka, *screen from the wind*
 Syn. with Pahoka
 Paparahi, *stage upon which kumara are dried*
 Pare, *carving above the door*
 Paru, *coat of raupo on the walls of a house*
 Pataka, *store house raised upon posts; a stage upon which food is laid up in store; an enclosure*
 Patakitaki, *dividing board inside*
 Patengitengi, *house wherein kumara are kept*
 Patu, *wall of a house*
 Patutu, *screen*
 Pehipehi, *sill of a door frame*
 Pekirangi, *outer fence of a pa*
 Pihi, *watertight; as a house*
 Pikitara, *house*
 Poro, *to be flat, as a roof*
 Poti, *inner corner, as of a room*
 Pou, *post for a house or fence*
 Poupou, *side posts of the house*
 Poutahu, *middle post inside*
 Poutokomanawa, *central post of the verandah*
 Puni, *shed for a taua or hakari*
 Raihi, *small enclosure; a pig sty*
 Rara, *stage*
 Ri, *screen*
 Rianga, *screen*
 Roau, *rail*
 Rona, *to put mangemange upon the roof of a native house*
 Ropa, *fortified village*
 Roro, *verandah*
 Rua, *storehouse*
 Ruakoauau, *kumara store*
 Ruatahuhu, *potatoe store*
 Ruatirawa, *store, the floor of which is excavated*
 Rueke, *verandah*
 Taepa, *fence*
 Tahu, *ridge pole*
 Tahuhu, *ridge pole*
 Taiepa, *fence. Syn. with Taepa*
 Takipai, *rails of a fence*
 Takapau, *floor mat*
 Takitaki, *fence. Syn. with Taiepa*

- Tangotango, *rails of a fence*
 Tapatu, *to roof a house*
 Tapi, *oven*
 Tara, *walls*
 Tarahu, *oven* [mara
 Taraware, *storehouse for ku-*
 Tata, } *fence*
 Tatara, }
 Tatau, *door*
 Tatauhuhunga, *window*
 Taumahi, *small tower of a*
 fortified village; facing
 boards of the roof of a
 house
 Taura, *little piece of wood*
 which fastens the window
 Tautari, *to tie up reeds to*
 the side of a house
 Tawaha, *bed in a garden*
 Teki, *outer fence of a pa*
 Tekoteko, *figure placed at*
 the top of the gable end of
 a native house
 Tia, *peg*
 Tienga, *floor mat*
 Tihokahoka, *shed*
 Timanga, *stage upon which*
 food is placed. Syn. with
 Wata, Pataka
 Toko, *side post of a window*
 Tuahau, *sacred house*
 Tuanui, *roof of a house*
 Tuaroa, } *back part of a*
 Tuarongo, } *house*
 Tuhi, *stitching of the reeds*
 Tumatakihou, *smaller side*
 posts between the large
 ones
 Tumatapu, *small binding*
 batten
- Tumu, } *posts*
 Tumutumu, }
 Tuparuparu, *to build with*
 raupo
 Tupuni, *to build up the sides*
 of a house. Syn. with Tu-
 paruparu
 Tutaka, *carved ridge pole of*
 the verandah
 Taturu, *door post; to leak,*
 as through the roof
 Tuwaru, *stuffing of the walls*
 Tuwatawata, *fence*
 Uhi, *to thatch*
 Ukiuki, *verandah*
 Urupa, *fence round a grave*
 Waitoka, *doorway*
 Wakairo, *carving*
 Wakamahau, *verandah*
 Wakamarumaru, *screen from*
 the wind
 Wakaporo, *tops of the posts*
 of the pa cut to represent
 the heads of their enemies
 Wakarawa, *fastener for a*
 door
 Wakaruru, *screen*
 Wana, *upright sticks of a*
 fence; battens
 Wao, *nails*
 Warariki, *mat used as a car-*
 pet
 Warau, *temporary sleeping*
 shed
 Ware, *house*
 Warekohuku, *house with a*
 gable end
 Warepuni, *good house; a*
 warm house; a sleeping
 house

Waretuturu, <i>house with a hipped roof</i>	is kept. Syn. with Ti- manga
Wareumu, <i>cooking house</i>	Watitoka, <i>doorway</i>
Warewarau, <i>shed</i>	Wawa, <i>fence.</i>
Wata, <i>stage on which food</i>	

IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Aho, <i>string</i> ; cord	which is last in the water, and completes the enclo- sure
Amo, <i>bier or platform</i> on which a sick man is car- ried	Hemanga, <i>basket</i> half full
Arawata, <i>bridge</i> ; a ladder	Here, <i>spear</i> for birds
Aropaua, <i>double net</i> for small fish	Heru, <i>comb</i>
Aruaru, <i>small hand net</i>	Heu, <i>razor</i> [food
Atamira, <i>bed</i>	Hikirewa, <i>crate</i> for holding
Auau, <i>basket of seed potatoes</i>	Hinaki, <i>basket</i> in which eels are caught
Hake, <i>bowl</i>	Hipoki, <i>lid</i> or cover
Hako, <i>spoon</i>	Hirau, <i>paddle</i>
Hamaru, <i>part of an imple- ment for digging</i> upon which the foot is pressed	Ho, <i>spade</i>
Hanganoa, <i>small basket</i> for cooked food	Hoanga, <i>stone</i> to sharpen tools
Hangere, <i>basket</i> half full	Hoe, <i>paddle</i>
Hangohango, <i>implement</i> for digging	Hoto, <i>wooden spade</i>
Hani, <i>implement</i> of war	Hua, <i>handspike</i>
Hao, <i>basket</i> in which cockles are collected	Huata, <i>long spear</i>
Hapainga, <i>basket of food</i> car- ried in the hand	Hukihuki, <i>stick</i> upon which is put fish, &c., to be roasted
Haronui, <i>large adze</i> , requi- ring to be used with both hands	Ipu, <i>calabash</i>
Hawe, <i>that part of a net</i>	Kahaka, <i>calabash</i>
	Kahaki, <i>ropes or straps</i> by which a load is carried on the back
	Kahararo, <i>rope</i> of the under side of a net

- Kaharunga, *rope of the upper side of a net*
 Kaheru, *digging implement*
 Kaikohure, *smaller of two sticks by which fire is procured*
 Kairawaru, *spear in its rough state*
 Kaka, *fishing net*
 Kakapu, *basket of cooked food*
 Kakau, *handle of a tool*
 Kani, *saw or file*
 Kapu, *adze*
 Karaha, *calabash*
 Karau, *comb*
 Karehu, *spade*
 Karewa, *buoy*
 Karo, *stick to parry off blows*
 Kauati, *stick with which fire is procured*
 Kauhoa, *native palanquin*
 Kaukau, *spear*
 Kaukau, *spear*
 Kawe, *straps by which a load is carried*
 Kete, *native basket*
 Kia, *calabash*
 Kimi, *calabash*
 Kiwe, *handle of a basket*
 Ko, *spade*
 Koaka, *calabash*
 Kohahao, *basket of food*
 Kohua, *oven excavated in the ground*
 Kokiri, *spear*
 Koko, *spoon*
 Kono, *small basket for cooked food*
 Kopere, *sling; a bow*
 Korere, *funnel or spout*
 Korotete, *basket*
 Korou, *channel*
 Kota, *knife; scissors*
 Kotaka, *sling*
 Kuku, *pair of pincers; a pair of muscle shells*
 Kukuti, *net*
 Kumeti, *native bowl; a basin cut out of solid wood*
 Kupenga, *fishing net*
 Kutikuti, *scissors*
 Mahanga, *snare*
 Mahe, *sinker for a fishing line*
 Maihea, *line*
 Makahi, *wedge*
 Manana, *fishing rod*
 Mapara, *native comb*
 Mapu, *squint*
 Maripi, *knife*
 Mata, *point of a spear; a bullet, lead; meshes of a net*
 Mataora, *wedge*
 Matata, *pad for the back*
 Matau, *fish hook*
 Matia, *spear*
 Matika, *fish hook*
 Matikara, *fish hook*
 Matika, *to carry on a litter*
 Mekameka, *chain*
 Mere, *implement of war made of stone*
 Mowiti, *hoop of a cask*
 Nape, *fishing line*
 Ngutu, *brim of a vessel*
 Noni, *fish hook*
 Oka, *stick used as a fork*
 Oko, *bowl; an eating vessel made of wood*

Ora, *wedge*
 Paepa, *native basket; a piece of a calabash*
 Pahaka, *calabash*
 Pahai, *basket used in catching fish*
 Pake, *small triangular implement of war about 18 in. long*
 Panehe, *small war hatchet; a small adze used with one hand*
 Panekeneke, *small edge tool*
 Paoi, *implement to pound fern root with*
 Papa, *back of the fish hook*
 Papapa, *calabash*
 Paparahua, *kind of table from which food is eaten*
 Papari, *crate for food*
 Paraharaha, *small iron implement; an edge tool*
 Pate, *stick used by natives to make fire*
 Patiti, *hatchet*
 Peketua, *basket half full, carried on the back in addition to the one that is full*
 Pepepe, *basket*
 Pewa, *snare for birds*
 Poha, *native basket*
 Poneke, *sledge*
 Popoia, *handles of a basket*
 Pooti, *long basket for cooked*
 Poukoro, *long net* [food
 Pouwerawera, *basket to catch small fish*
 Pu, *gun*
 Puapua, *shield*
 Puka, *spade*

Pukoro, *small net*
 Pukororoa, *large basket*
 Pukorutuna, *eel basket*
 Pukupuku, *close made mat, wetted and tied round the arm as a shield*
 Punga, *anchor; a stone used as an anchor; a basket used for catching eels*
 Pupuhi, *bellows*
 Purou, *fork*
 Pura, *plug or cork*
 Puri-puri, *chisel*
 Pute, *bag; a basket to contain clothes*
 Putea, *contain clothes*
 Rahu, *basket. Syn. with Kete*
 Rakuraku, *implement to scratch with; a rake; a small hoe*
 Rama, *razor or torch*
 Rapa, *flat part of a spade or paddle*
 Raro, *implement with which cockles are collected*
 Rawi, *basket*
 Reti, *snare*
 Ripi, *stick to kill eels with*
 Rohe, *hand net for fish*
 Roherohe, *torch*
 Rore, *snare*
 Rori, *basket in which cockles are gathered under water*
 Rou, *implement by which cockles are collected*
 Rourou, *basket for cooked*
 Rohutu, *comb* [food
 Rakuraku, *basket half full*
 Ta, *hammer or mallet; a vessel to bale water with in a canoe*

- Taha, } calabash
 Tahe, }
 Taiaha, *implement of war* ;
 also used as a walking staff.
 Syn. with Hani
 Takekenga, *mesh of a net*
 Tao, *spear*
 Tapakuri, *basket*
 Tara, *spear head of the Here* ;
 a point, a thorn
 Tare, *snare for birds*
 Tareke, *very small edge tool*
 Taruke, *basket for catching*
cray fish
 Tata, *vessel with which water*
is bailed out of a canoe ; a
 small net
 Tatari, *sieve*
 Tau, *handle, as of a bucket*
 Taukoro, *large basket*
 Taupoki, *lid* ; a covering
 Tauwatu, *fishing net*
 Tawa, *calabash*
 Tawiti, *trap for rats* ; not
 unlike our mole trap in
 construction, but more in-
 genious
 Teka, *part of a digging im-*
plement, called Ko, upon
which the foot is pressed
 Teterere, *trumpet*
 Tia, *stake* ; a peg
 Tiheru, *vessel to bale a canoe*
 with
 Timati, *short spear*
 Tirau, *peg* : a small stick
 Tirou, *fork* ; a pointed stick
 used as a fork
 Titaha, *axe*
 Titi, *nail*
 Toeke, *rope tied round each*
ankle, by the assistance of
which trees are climbed
 Toemi, *hand net*
 Tohake, *basket*
 Toki, *axe* ; an edged tool
 Tokotoko, *walking stick*
 Toroai, *implement of war*
 made of wood, flat at one
 end and pointed at the
 other
 Tu, *part of a fishing net*
 which is first in the water
 Tumere, *weapon of war*
 Tupe, *snare for birds*
 Turupou, *walking stick* ; a
 post upon which anything
 is put
 Umu, *oven made in the earth*
 Urunga, *pillow* ; a rudder or
 steering paddle
 Urungi, *rudder or steering*
paddle
 Wahaika, *warlike instru-*
ment made of wood
 Wai, *calabash* ; bag of a fish-
 ing net
 Wairu, *file*
 Wakahaehae, *any thing to*
frighten ; a scarecrow
 Wakapipinga, *work which is*
 constructed in a regular
 manner, by placing one
 thing upon another, as in
 masonry
 Wakaturi, *pad to defend the*
 back when a load is car-
 ried ; a covering to keep
 off wet and dirt
 Wakarapa, *fish basket*

Wakatomo, *large basket*
 Wakatungangi, *stile*
 Wakamurakau, *cloth wrapped round the arm as a defence*
 Wakawai, *fishing net*

Wana, *bent stick which forms part of a rat trap*
 Wao, *nail*
 Wiri, *gimlet*
 Witi, *hoop*
 Wiu, *whip*.

AMUSEMENTS.

Araporaka, *stilts*
 Haka, *dance*
 Kahu, *native kite*; made in shape like a bird, of reeds stitched together
 Kaihora, *whipping top*; much the same as the European one, only rather longer
 Kaihotaka. Syn. with Kaihora
 Kanikani, *dance of a jeering character*
 Kokiri, *pole*: flattened on the top for a person to stand on, and inclined over deep water; a favorite amusement to run up to the top, and then jump into the water
 Kopere, *to sling by a stick* with a piece of string tied to the end of it
 Kotaha, *sling*
 Mawi, *game* something like cat's cradles; the cord being made to assume the form of houses, canoes, and men; Mawi was its author; it appears to be

connected with ancient tradition
 Meke, *pugilistic game*
 Morere, *swing*; a lofty pole with ropes attached to its top
 Moto, *to fight* with the fist
 Mu, *draughts*; an introduced game
 Neti, *game of skill*, in which young men try who can dart a fern stalk to the greatest distance along the surface of the ground
 Ngaoreore-tamaiti, *nursery song*
 Pakau, } Syn. with Kahu
 Pakaukau, }
 Patere, *dance in a canoe*
 Piu, *to skip*; a skipping rope
 Poi, *ball*, with a string appended, with which it is played; a game with the hands also
 Ponokawakawa, *game*
 Porotiti, *game* which consists in twirling about a small oval piece of wood

Potaka. Syn. with Kaihora
 Pouturu, stilts
 Raratuna, game
 Rorekiore, game
 Ruriruri, native play of sing-
 ing in chorus
 Ta, whip for a top
 Takaro, general name for
 play; also, to wrestle
 Tureureu, game
 Tau, game
 Tauramaki, game which is
 played in deep water, by
 two persons trying who
 can keep the other longest
 under water
 Ti, game played with the
 fingers
 Tutukai, played with a num-
 ber of stones; a game con-

sisting of the opening and
 shutting of the fingers and
 bending the arm in a cer-
 tain manner, and uttering
 the whole of the following
 words at a breath:—Ka
 tahi tikarua, ka haramai
 tapati tapato reka rau ua
 ka noho te kiwi ka pohe
 wa tautau topi topa ka
 huia mai ka toko te rangi
 kai ana te wetu kai ana te
 marama o te tui e rere ra
 runga o te pera peka o hua
 kauere turakina te are ro
 wiwi wawa ke ke te
 manu kei Taupiri

Tutungarau, to dance the
 war dance.

PART IV.

NATIVE PHARMACOPEIA.

Eruerueka, pigs' ear; a Me-
 sembryanthemum; the
 juice expressed used for
 Boils
 Harakeke, leaf and root;
 Paipai and internal com-
 plaints
 Horopito, leaves bruised and
 steeped in water; a re-
 medy for the Paipai

Kahikatoa, leaf; drunk for
 internal complaints; also
 used for a steam bath
 Kareao, decoction of the
 root, used as sarsaparilla;
 the young shoot eaten as
 medicine for the Hakiaki;
 the root is commonly used
 by females to procure
 abortion

Kawakawa, *leaf and bark*; for cuts, wounds, Paipai, and pains of the stomach; it is also used for the Gonorrhoea, and in making steam baths.

Kohekohe, *weak infusion of the leaf* stops the secretion of milk; it is used for women who have lost their infants; it is also a powerful tonic.

Kohukohu, *lichen*; which, when reduced to powder, is rubbed into the skin for cutaneous eruptions.

Kokowai, *red ochre*; used as an ointment for scald head and for spear wounds.

Kopakopa, *leaves*; used for ulcers, over which it is bandaged; one side of the leaf draws, whilst the other heals.

Koromiko, *tender leaves* of this shrub are bruised and applied as a poultice for ulcers, and especially for the Pakiwaru (venereal disease).

Kowai, *inner bark*, for itch.

Mamaku, *bruised with*, applied as a poultice for swellings of the foot and sore eyes.

Mapu, *to syringe the ears*.

Miro, *infusion of the bark* is drunk for stomach ache.

Mouku, *root*; an infusion used as a wash for cutaneous complaints; the juice is also drunk and the root eaten.

Ngaio, *bark*; to heal ulcers and eruptions.

Ngarehu, *charcoal powdered fine*, used for cutaneous eruptions.

Oka; the natives were accustomed formerly to bleed for several complaints, especially for Rheumatism, and for acute local pains; for this purpose they used either a sharp splinter of Obsidian or a fragment of a shell, with which they made lateral cuts into the skin, causing the blood to flow freely.

Papa, *bark*; used for the itch.

Papaunga, *bark*, infused, is drunk for the itch.

Papaauma, *mistletoe*; the bark is bruised and applied for the itch.

Paretau, *root*; cutaneous eruptions.

Patete, *sap*; scrofulous sores and ringworm.

Ponga, *pith*; a poultice for cutaneous eruptions.

Poroporo, *leaf*; inner skin, for the itch; when boiled with lard makes a very healing salve.

Puka, *mistletoe*; used the same as the Papaauma.

Pukatea, } *bark*; used for
 Pautea } scrofulous sores,
 Totatoka, and for
 the Tooth-ache

Rata, *bark*; used for the
 Ringworm and venereal
 disease

Rauriki, *sowthistle*; used for
 the Tokatoka; a drink for
 stomach complaints

Rimu, *bark*, infused, to heal
 up running ulcers, and for
 burns, scalds, &c.

Taewa, *potatoe*; the water in
 which they have been boiled
 used as a lotion for Piauau,
 pimples, and all cutaneous
 eruptions, also for burns

Te Huhu, or Te Hu, *grub*
 found in Rimu, Matai, and
 Kahikatea trees; it is eaten
 as a medicine

Tawa, *bark*; used for pains
 in the stomach and colds

Toto Kuri, *the ear of the dog*
 is slit and the blood boiled;
 a remedy for spear wounds,
 it is both eaten and applied
 externally

Ti, *drink*; internal com-
 plaints; dysentery

Toatoa, *strong hardy weed*;
 the infusion of its leaves
 used for all scrofulous
 diseases, also the juice
 expressed

Tutu, *leaf*, tender shoot, or
 pith; dysentery; its sap
 used as a remedy for mad-
 ness; though producing

madness in the healthy,
 it is said to be very effica-
 cious as a cure for those so
 affected [ness

Wawa, *leaf juice*; for blind-
 Wawaku, *inner bark*; used
 for the Ringworm

Umuroa, } *oven or vapour*
 Umu, } *bath*, for sick per-
 sons affected with Rheu-
 matism or other complaints
 was covered up with leaves
 of the Ngaio, Kawakawa,
 Tataramoa, Kaiwiria, Ko-
 romiko, Manuka, Karetu,
 Karamu, Papa, Kaikaia-
 ruhe, and the Poroporo,
 each being supposed to
 have its particular virtue;
 the way it is formed is very
 simple and worthy of being
 noted:—the stones being
 heated are replaced in the
 oven (which is about 18
 inches deep) on which a
 quantity of water is poured;
 a thick bed of the leaves
 enumerated is made over
 the stones, and then a num-
 ber of kits are laid, on
 which the patient is seated,
 who is entirely covered with
 a blanket or native mat; a
 copious perspiration is
 speedily induced; this kind
 of bath is called He Tieki,
 and was considered very
 efficacious; the covering of
 leaves for the Umu is cal-
 led Wariki

Te Wakaekē, } *to recover*
 Te Tarewa, } *drowned or*
 strangled persons; they
 suspend the body head
 downwards over smoke
 that it may ascend and in-
 flate the lungs, or cause
 re-action by its stimula-
 ting effects

He Kauhoa, } *frame inge-*
 He Amo, } *niously made*
 with the kareao to carry
 the sick on

He Moroiti, *cover for a sore*

place formed by a hoop
 with cross bars at right
 angles

He Papa Kiri, *splint* formed
 of the bark of a tree to suit
 the form of the fractured
 limb

Matete, *plaster*

Matua, *to quicken*; kua ma-
 tua te tamaiti

Roromi, *to shampoo* or
 squeeze

Puncturing was also used for
 several complaints.

NATIVE DISEASES.

Aku, *dysentery*

Amiomio, *to turn round*; to
 be giddy

Anini, *head ache*; giddiness.

Syn. with Ngaruru

Anu, *complaint of the eyes*;
 cold

Ape, } *club foot.* Syn.

Apeape, } with Hape

Aroaroea, *pain in the sto-*
mach

Arohirohi, *to turn round*; to
 be giddy

Aurere, *groaning*

Autakauta, *contagion*

Awioio, *indistinctness of*
vision

Hake, *crooked back*

Hakihaki, *cutaneous erup-*
tion; pimples; itch

Haku, *a cold*; cholic

Hanginenga, *dysentery*

Hape, *crooked feet*

Harehare, *eruption*; the itch

Haua, *swollen*

Hauaitu, *benumbed*

Hauhauwaitu, *falling down*
 without any perceptible
 cause

Haurangi, *deranged person.*

Syn. with Porangi

Hautete, *one who jabbers*

Hauware, *saliva*

Hawareware, *to be full of*
saliva

Hetu, *fester*

Hi, *dysentery*

Hoha, *weariness*

Hoi, *deafness*

Hore, *large swelling*, or run-
 ning sore

Huahua, *small pimple*

Huhu, *dysentery* [dice

Huhunu, *yellow skin*; jaun-

Huware, *saliva*
 Ipuipu, *swelling on the sole of the foot*
 Iramata, *spot in the eye*
 Kakati, *sting; a bite*
 Kanikani, *complaint in the thighs*
 Karukowiti, *complaint of the eyes when the lid is turned inside*
 Kea, *secretion from the nose*
 Keha, *scrofulous swelling of the neck. Syn. with Ngene*
 Keke, *cramp*
 Keko, *squinting*
 Kerekerewai, *numbness*
 Kero, *maimed*
 Ketoketo, *sick person*
 Kikiki, *shivering or ague. Syn. with Poanau*
 Kiri hoko, *dry scurfy skin*
 Kirika, *fever*
 Kirikiritona, *complaint of the eye; the lid being turned inside out*
 Kiritona, *pimple on the eyelid; a wart; a sty*
 Koangi, *diarrhoea*
 Koea, *dysentery*
 Kohari, *to be in pain*
 Kohoi, *thin; lean*
 Koipuipu, *to be sore in the feet from walking. Syn. with Ipuipu*
 Kokeke, *lameness*
 Koki, *limping*
 Koko, *lean; thin*
 Komaoa, *raw state of the mouth; an ulceration*
 Komiromiro, *stomach ache.*

He komiromiro o te ngakau. *Stomach ache from eating Pitau or cooked fern*
 Konao, *diarrhoea* [tree
 Kongenge, *belonging to sickness or disease; rheumatism*
 Kopa, *lameness* [ism
 Koparu, *crushed; bruised*
 Kope, *loss of the sense of smelling from a violent cold*
 Kopeke, *costiveness*
 Kopiri, *lameness of the feet*
 Kopito, *pain in the abdomen*
 Kopupu, *blister*
 Kopurua, *swelling of the abdomen; dropsy*
 Koputa, *blister*
 Korangaranga, *to be in pain*
 Korere, *dysentery*
 Korewarewa, *disease which spread over the island about forty years ago and carried off great numbers; whole families were buried in the same grave; it commenced with violent purging, the hair of the head and eyebrows entirely came off; it originated in the North of the island*
 Koripi, *diarrhoea*
 Korongenge, *to be benumbed*
 Kotere, *swelling; dysentery*
 Kotiuru, *headache*
 Kupa, *to belch*
 Kuruenga, *running of the nose, with a loss of the sense of smelling. Syn. with Hupe and Kope*

Maeingi, *dysentery*
 Mahaki, *disease of the skin*
 Mahihore, *flayed; peeled*
 Mahore, *broken, as the skin*
 Mahorehore o te Kiri, *a peeling of the skin*
 Mahu, *to be healed*
 Maki, *sick person*
 Makoko, *name of a very fatal pestilence which carried off great numbers of the natives*
 Mamae, *painful*
 Manawanawa, *to sneeze*
 Mangeo, *itching*
 Mangio, *to burn; to itch*
 Mangiongio, *chilblain*
 Mania, *to be on edge, as the teeth; to be jarred*
 Mare, *cough or cold*
 Marere, *to fall; to die*
 Karu, *to be bruised; killed*
 Matakoma, *swollen*
 Matangerengere, *benumbed; cramped*
 Matangurunguru, *numbness*
 Matapo, *blind*
 Matarekereke, *to be benumbed*
 Mate, *sickness*
 Matenga, *death sickness*
 Materawa, *severe illness; death*
 Matengatenga, *to be sore or benumbed; to be cramped*
 Matihe, *to sneeze*
 Matorutoru, *benumbed*
 Matutu, *to be well; to be convalescent*
 Mauiui, *weariness*

Menemene, *to hackle; to cough*
 Momoe, *to blink; to wink*
 Motu, *cut; severed*
 Muna, } *ringworm; a*
 Munamuna, } *circular scab*
 Mungutu, *scab; a swelling of the head and entire body*
 Mutumutu, *kind of leprosy; when the first joint of the fingers and toes fall off*
 Nanakia, *gnawing, as pain*
 Nanati, } *to be tight or*
 Natinati, } *contracted*
 Natu, } *to scratch*
 Natunatu, } *to scratch*
 Nawe, *scar; a burn*
 Ngahoahoa, *headache*
 Ngaoko, *to itch*
 Ngaruru, *headache*
 Ngau, *to bite*
 Ngene, *scrofula of the neck; the Goitre*
 Ngenge, *weariness*
 Ngerengere, *swelling of the eyeball; the leprosy; said to be communicated by the touch*
 Ngerengeremumutu, *swelling of the head from the heat of the sun, which causes blood to flow from the nose*
 Ngoikore, *weakness; infirmity*
 Ngongengonge, *lame man; a cripple*
 Ngongo, *sick person; to waste away; to grow thin*
 Ngoni, *extreme weakness*

Ngungu, *hump backed person* [lip
 Nguturiwa, *hair lip* ; a split
 Nohu, *sinking with pain*
 Nonoti, *to strangle*
 Nope, *gnawing pain*
 Nuke, *to be bent* ; crooked
 Oka, *to bleed*
 Okeoke, *to be weak* ; rest-
 less ; a sick person
 Paeoki, *consumption of the*
lungs
 Pahoahua, *headache*
 Pahore, *graze*
 Pahunu, *to burn*
 Pahupahu, *fester*
 Paipai, *ringworm* ; it is also
 applied to the excoriations
 of infants, to chafings, &c.
 Pakira, *bald person*
 Pakiwara, *venereal disease*
 Pakoko, *barren* ; fruitless
 Panapana, *to throb*
 Papahanga, *sore eyes*
 Papahewa, *sore eyes*
 Paparewa, *thin* ; emaciated
 Para, *to be affected with*
pimples
 Pararutiki, *naturalized word*
 generally applied to a kind
 of chicken pox
 Paroparo, *withered* ; decayed
 Parori, *sprain*
 Patito, *scald head*
 Patotoi, *to be chapped*
 Pawera, *fever*
 Piko, *hump back*
 Poauau, *ague*
 Poe, } *complaint of the*
 Poepoe, } *eye*

Pohe, *blindness*
 Pokapoka, *scrofulous sores*
 Pokapoka o te kanohi, *burst-*
ing of the lachrymal duct,
 &c.
 Porangi, *deranged person.*
 Syn. with Haurangi
 Porewarewa, *mad person*
 Potete, *deranged person*
 Poupou, *boils on the skin*
 Pouturi, *deafness*
 Puhipuhi, *swelling and scabs*
 Puhoi, *deaf*
 Pukaki, *scrofulous swelling*
of the neck
 Puku, *swelling or boil, not*
 broken
 Pumuka, *to stab*
 Puni, *retention of urine*
 Pupuhi, *swelling*
 Pura o te kanohi, *blindness ;*
 a film mote
 Raku, *scratch*
 Rakuraku, *cutaneous erup-*
tion. Syn. with Hikihaki
 Rangiroro, *giddiness*
 Raupa, *sore or crack of the*
skin
 Raurau. Syn. with Paru-
 kotiki
 Rekareka, *itching*
 Renga, *secretion of the eye*
 Rewarewa, *sickness ; an epi-*
demic ; influenza attended
with violent pains of the
head, throat, and chest.
 Syn. with Korewarewa
 Ringamutu, *kind of leprosy.*
 Syn. with Mutumutu
 Ro, *matter*

Roke, *indurated fæces*
 Roromi, *infanticide*
 Rou, *club foot*. Syn. with
 Ape
 Ruaki, *sickness; vomiting*
 Ruwa, *weary*
 Taeawa, *cold; catarrh*
 Tahu o te kiri, *fever*
 Taipo, *deranged person*
 Takarau, *venereal disease*.
 Syn. with Pakiwara
 Takoki, *sprain*. Syn. with
 Parori
 Tangorongoro, *blister*
 Tanihi, *blind of one eye*
 Tanoe, *sprain; rheumatism*
 Tanoni, *sprain*
 Tanuku, *internal pain*
 Tapa, *chapped*
 Tarakura, *complaint on the*
 skin
 Tare, *to groan*
 Taringaturi, *deafness*
 Taru, *disease*
 Taruku, *dysentery*
 Tatao, *to bleed from the nose*
 Tau, *swelling in the foot*
 from walking
 Tawiri, *sprain*
 Tengtenga, *cramp*
 Teteka, *benumbed*
 Tetera, *swelling*
 Tihe, }
 Tihewa, } *to sneeze*
 Tiia, }
 Tikuku, *dysentery*
 Tingara, *name of a pestilence*
 which formerly visited this
 island and carried off great
 numbers

Tioro, *to be jarred*
 Tipu, *scrofulous sores*. Syn.
 with Pokapoka
 Tiputa, *scrofulous sore;*
 swelled eyes
 Titere, *swelling*. Syn. with
 Kotere
 Titupu, *chapping of the skin*
 Tiwa, *slight baldness; to*
 squint [tion
 Tokatoka, *cutaneous erup-*
 Tokeroa, *thin, lean person*
 Tokohana, }
 Tokomaori, } *hiccough*
 Tona, *wart*
 Tongako, *scabbed; festered*
 Toretore, *inflammation of the*
 eyes
 Toriwai, *watery eyes*
 Toriwaitia, *to be affected with*
 watery eyes
 Toroea, *dysentery*
 Torotini, *dysentery*
 Tote, }
 Totete, } *to limp*
 Toto, *to bleed*
 Touwa, *to swell*
 Tuarapiko, *bent person*
 Tuhauwiri, *shaking with cold*
 Tunga, *toothache*
 Tungapuku, *gum boil; a*
 swelled cheek
 Tungaraupapa, *toothache*
 Tupua, *fester*. Syn. with
 Hetu
 Turi, *deafness*
 Turingongongone, *lameness;*
 weakness in the knee
 Turiwataitai, *benumbed; a*
 shivering

Turiwetautau, <i>benumbed</i>	Wakakikiwa, <i>to blink the eyes, as in pain</i>
Turorirori, <i>to shake; to totter, as the legs of a sick person</i>	Wakamahu, <i>to heal</i>
Turoro, <i>sick person</i>	Wakamamae, <i>to cause pain</i>
Tuwenua, <i>kind of leprosy.</i>	Wakangaromia, <i>to choke</i>
Syn. with Ringamutu	Wakaomoomo, <i>to attend upon a sick person</i>
Uruumu, <i>swelling</i>	Wakaraaki, <i>to make sick</i>
Waea, <i>weary</i>	Wango, <i>groan</i>
Waehaua, <i>lame person</i>	Wango, <i>defective in speech</i>
Wahangu, <i>dumb</i>	Warehaua, <i>lame person</i>
Waihakihaki, <i>disease of the skin; the itch</i>	Waro, <i>cough</i>
Wakaahu, <i>to swell</i>	Watero, <i>to put out the tongue</i>
Wakahemo, <i>to consume or waste away</i>	Waturama, <i>rupture</i>
Wakahemohemo, <i>to attend to a person in his last illness</i>	Wawati, <i>chap on the skin</i>
Wakaka, <i>rheumatic fever</i>	Weminga, <i>sneezing</i>
	Weoro, <i>to be jarred</i>
	Wera, <i>burn; a scald</i>
	Wewe, <i>boil which has burst.</i>

PART V.

PARTS OF TREES.

Auru, <i>to break off</i>	Kauru, <i>head of a tree; the crooked root of the Toi</i>
Eka, <i>mouldy substance</i>	Kiri, <i>bark; rind</i>
Harakeke, <i>flax</i>	Korari, <i>flax; the stalk of the flax</i>
Heu, <i>brushwood</i>	Korito, <i>heart of the fern tree</i>
Hiako, <i>bark; rind</i>	Koroi, <i>fruit of the Kahikatea</i>
Hua, <i>fruit</i>	Mahuri, <i>young tree</i>
Ikararaua, <i>middle fibre of a leaf</i>	Makowa, <i>expanded, as a leaf</i>
Kakano, <i>grain</i>	
Karo, <i>fruit of the Tataka</i>	

Manga, <i>branch</i>	Putake, <i>root</i>
Mati, <i>fruit of the Fuschia</i>	Rahurahu, <i>fern</i>
Mauku, <i>cooked fruit of the</i> Ti tree	Rakau, <i>tree</i>
Mauti, <i>grass</i>	Rarahu, <i>fern</i>
Mimiha, <i>resin; a bituminous</i> substance	Rarauhe, <i>fern</i>
Mingimingi, <i>knot in timber</i>	Rau, <i>leaf</i>
Muka, <i>fine flax</i>	Renga, <i>good fern root</i>
Otaota, <i>weeds</i>	Rito, <i>heart of the fern tree</i>
Pakiaka, <i>root</i>	Take, <i>root</i>
Peka, <i>branch; firewood</i>	Takirikau, <i>best flax, scraped</i> with the nail
Peke, <i>fork of a tree</i>	Tanikoniko, <i>vein in timber</i>
Pia, <i>gum of the flax plant,</i> and of the fern tree; also the saccharine exu- dation from the Manuka	Tarutaru, <i>grass</i>
Pokere, <i>pulp of the Tawa</i> berry [tree	Tihore. Syn. with Takirikau
Pona, <i>joint, or knob, in a</i>	Tipoto, <i>prepared flax</i>
Poporo, <i>potatoe apple</i>	Ti-waranui, <i>best flax</i>
Pota, <i>prepared flax</i>	Tohika, <i>manna obtained from</i> the Manuka
Pua, <i>flower</i>	Toko, } <i>stick</i>
Puaka, <i>flower; small branch-</i> es of trees	Tokotoko, }
Puawai, <i>flower</i>	Tumu, <i>stump</i>
Pumanga, <i>knot in timber</i>	Tumutumu, <i>stump</i>
Pureke, <i>outside of the flax</i> leaf	Tuware, <i>worked flax</i>
	Ururua, <i>thicket</i>
	Wahia, <i>firewood</i>
	Ware, <i>resin</i>
	Witau, <i>common flax.</i>

PARTS OF FISH, BIRDS, &c.

He weke, <i>lateral fin</i>	Kopai, <i>bird's nest</i>
Hiawero, <i>beast's tail</i>	Kowanga, <i>nest with young</i> birds in it
Hiore. Syn. with Hiawero	Kurutu, <i>bird's tail</i>
Hiku, <i>tail</i>	

Pi, *young of birds*
 Piha, *gill*
 Pikari, *young birds*
 Popoia, *lateral fin*
 Rapa, *dorsal fin*

Raurau, *caudal fin*
 Titiko, *bird's tail*
 Toretore, *roe of fish*
 Unahi, *scales of fish*
 Waero, *tail of an animal.*

A LIST OF SOME OF THE VEGETABLE PRO-
 DUCTIONS OF NEW ZEALAND, AVAILABLE AS FOOD
 FOR MAN.

*N.B.—Intended for the use of travellers in the interior
 of the country.*

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 DICOTILEDONES.

Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*; Cress Fam.; Genus *Cardamine*.

1. Panapana, *small cress*, growing abundantly in most damp, shady places; it has a diminutive white flower; the leaf, in taste, resembles the common cress.

2. Hanea, *larger kind*; an aquatic species, found by the side of rivers; it bears a yellow flower, and somewhat resembles the Ladies' Smock.

3. Nau, *large plant* very similar in size and appearance to the common wall flower; it is found in rocky places, and bears a white flower.

Nat. Ord. *Eleocarpeae*.

*Hinau Eleocarpus, Hinau Dæcira dentata.*

A beautiful and valuable timber tree, producing a berry with a hard stone. The berry is edible, but unless prepared in the native way it has a very harsh taste. Before it is used as food the natives steep it for several days in running water, after which the farinaceous part is easily separated from the stone and becomes a fine meal of an olive colour, which is kneaded into cakes; these are highly prized, so



that there is an old saying, "a hungry man should not be awoke from his rest unless it be to eat Hinau bread."

Nat. Ord. *Oxalidaceæ*.

Reti-reti, Tutaekahu, *Oxalis Urvillei*. There are four varieties of the sorrel; the largest, and most abundant, bears a pretty yellow flower and is found on the sand hills, by the sea side, as well as in the woods; it is a wholesome vegetable when boiled.

Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*.

Taraheke, *leafless kind*.

Taramoa; *there are three varieties of the bramble*; the more common one is abundant in the forest, where it climbs to the tops of the loftiest trees, and sometimes is found with a stem eight inches in diameter; its fruit is small with large seeds, but it has an agreeable flavour, and might be improved by cultivation.

Nat. Ord. *Piperaceæ*.

Kawa kawa; *Piper excelsus*; this elegant shrub bears a fruit similar in shape and taste, before it is ripe, to the Jamaica long pepper; when fully ripe it is of a yellowish cream colour, with black seeds, and has an agreeable flavour; the leaves are infused as tea, and when brewed, make a very refreshing beer.

Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*.

Ramarama, Rohutu, *New Zealand Myrtle*; it produces an ill flavoured, though edible berry.

Kahikatoa, Manuka, *Lepto spermum scoparium*; the leaves of this shrub are a very common substitute for tea; it produces also a saccharine substance, like manna, called Pia and Tohika, which is eaten.

Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*.

Pinaikere, *Fœniculum*; this plant grows in great abundance in the interior plains; it has a strong smell of the aniseed or fennel; both the leaves and root are eaten; the latter resembles the carrot in size.

Kuweo, He Paipai, Taramea, *thorny plant* abounding in the central plains; its tender shoot and carrot shaped root are both eaten.



Nat. Ord. *Passifloreæ*.

Aka, Popohue, Kohia, Kohi, Powiwi, Tawiwi, *passion flower of this country*; it bears a fruit of a bright orange colour, about the size of a cherry; the seeds are embedded in a crimson pulp, and from them the natives formerly expressed a fragrant oil; the pulp has an agreeable flavour.

Nat. Ord. *Onagrariæ*.

Kohutukutuku, Kohutuhutu, Kotukutuku, Konini, *Fuschia excortica*; the fruit is of the size and shape of a horsebean, of a deep purple color; it is sweet, though rather insipid.

Nat. Ord. *Ficoideæ*.

Naupiro, *Mesembryanthemum*; *pig's ear*; this plant produces an insipid fruit, which can be eaten; the leaves make a very good pickle; it is generally found in the vicinity of the sea.

Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Korau, Poronea, Puwa, Rauriki, Aotea, Puroa, *sow-thistle*, springs up spontaneously in every spot which has been cultivated, and is generally used as a vegetable by the natives.

Nat. Ord. *Eriaceæ*.

Patotara, *diminutive shrub* bearing a bright orange berry, as large as a currant.

Nat. Ord. *Epacrideæ*.

Tarakupenga, *low shrub* growing on sandhills; it produces a small edible berry, like a currant.

Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*.

Pohue, Panapa, Pohuehue, *Calystegia sepium*, *Calystegia solbanella*, *convolvulus edulus*; there are three varieties of the Convolvulus, each having a long fleshy root which was formerly used as a vegetable.

Nat. Ord. *Coriaræ*.

Tupakihi, Tutu, Puhoa, Taweku, *Coriaria sarmentosa*; there are three varieties of this shrub, each diminishing in size; the least not growing more than three inches high; they all bear fruit, which is produced in clusters, not un-



like a bunch of currants, with the seed external, of a purple colour and of an agreeable flavour ; but it can only be used by expressing the juice and carefully separating all the seeds and seed stalks, which are very poisonous. It is the native wine, and when boiled with Rimu, a seaweed, forms a jelly which is very palatable ; when fermented, it makes a sort of wine ; the juice contains so much colouring matter that it may be used as a dye.

Nat. Ord. *Solanae*.

Poroporo, Turunui, Koheuheu, *Raupeti laciniatum* ; there are two or three varieties of this family ; one, a large shrub, producing a berry about the size of a gooseberry, which is eaten. The leaves of the other, *Raupeti*, resembling the common English night shade, are eaten by the natives either raw or cooked.

Nat. Ord. *Chenopodeæ*.

Rengarenga, *Tetragonia expansa*, *New Zealand Spinach* ; it was first brought into notice by Captain Cook, who found it useful as an antiscorbutic ; the natives use it as food ; it is chiefly found in low swampy grounds near the sea, and is easily propagated from seed ; it is perennial ; there are several varieties.

Nat. Ord. *Coniferae*.

Rimu, *Dacrydium cupressinum* ; a noble tree, and by far the most beautiful of the New Zealand pines ; it produces a small fruit, with the seed externally attached, which is much prized by the natives, the smallness of the size being made up by its abundance ; this tree produces a resin which is both sweet and bitter ; the wood, also, possesses the same qualities ; an infusion might be used for beer.

Te Mai, Matai, *Taxus matai* : this pine resembles the English Yew in the form of its leaf ; the fruit is a black, or purple berry, about the size of a wild cherry ; it is sweet and rather slimy, but of an agreeable flavour.

Miro, *Podocarpus ferruginea* ; the fruit of this pine is about the size of a small plum, rather flattened ; it is a bright red externally, with a yellow pulp inside, which covers a large hard stone ; the flavour is sweet but rather bitter, very



aromatic, resembling that of the nutmeg ; it is the favorite food of the Kereru, or wood pigeon.

Kahikatea, *Podocarpus excelsus* ; the fruit of this pine is similar to that of the Rimu ; its wood and resin also have the same qualities as the former ; Captain Cook brewed beer from it for his men during his stay in New Zealand.

Nat. Ord. *Laurineae*.

Karaka, *Corynocarpus laerrigator* ; this beautiful Laurel produces a fruit about twice the size of a large Acorn, of an orange colour, having somewhat the flavour of an apricot, but by far too strong to be agreeable ; the kernel is as large as an Acorn ; until it has been cooked and steeped in a running stream for a fortnight it is very poisonous ; after it has undergone this process it is much prized as an article of food by the natives.

Tawa, *Laurus Tawa* ; the fruit of this tree has somewhat the appearance of a wine-sour plum, and it is very sweet with a slight flavour of turpentine ; the kernel, when cooked, is also eaten ; the bark, when infused, furnishes the traveller with a wholesome, as well as a grateful beverage, which does not require the addition of sugar.

Kohe, Kohekohe, *Laurus Kohekohe* ; the large leaves of this beautiful tree are extremely bitter, and may be used in the same way as Peruvian bark.

Taraire, *Laurus macrophylla* ; this tree produces a long, oval fruit, about the size of the date ; the pulp is sweet, but has too strong a taste of turpentine to be agreeable.

Nat. Ord. *Amentaceae*.

Titoki, Tokitoki, Topitopi, *Alectryon excelsum* ; this tree bears a singular looking fruit, more agreeable to the eye than to the taste ; it is contained in a calyx, which bursts open and discloses the fruit of a bright red fleshy appearance, having a black seed in the centre, from which the natives extract an oil ; the fruit is sweet, but has a very rough taste.

## MONOCOTYLEDONES.

Nat. Ord. *Orchideae*.

Maikaika ; there are several members of this family, which all produce edible roots ; when roasted they are not



unlike the potatoe, and are sometimes found as large as small kidney potatoes.

Pereiperei; this plant is only found in dense forests; it has tuberous roots, in size resembling the Kumara, but it is more prolific than even the potatoe; the tubers, when cooked, are sweet and mealy.

Nat. Ord. *Asphodelae*.

Harakeke, *Phormium tenax*; this plant, when in bloom, has the calyx of its flowers filled with honey, or, rather, with a sweet water, which the natives drink; one plant will produce nearly half a pint; at the root of the leaves is found a considerable quantity of semi-liquid gum, which is also eaten.

Rengarenga, *Arthropodium cirratum*; this is the New Zealand representative of the Lily, and is one of its most beautiful flowers; the root is large and fleshy, and is eaten.

Nat. Ord. *Smilacae*.

Whanake, Ti, *Cordyline Australis*; there are several varieties of this tree, all of which have long tap roots, which the natives cook; they have then a bitter sweet taste; the early Missionaries brewed excellent beer from them; the tender shoots are also eaten, and, although rather bitter, make a wholesome dish; the *Toi dracedra* also has a large tap root, which is likewise eaten; the Kouka is another variety which may be used in a similar way.

Kiekie, Uriuri, Ori, Tiore, Patangatanga, *Freycinetia Banksii*; this plant is found in forests, where it sometimes runs along the ground or climbs up the trees; it bears a male and female flower, the inner leaves of which are white, thick and fleshy; they are also tender and sweet and form a delicious fruit in Spring; in Autumn the pistils of the female flower, which are generally three, sometimes four in number, increase in size until they attain a length of nearly a foot, and a diameter of three inches; the outer skin is rough and very bitter, but when scraped off, it exposes the pulp of the fruit, which, when fully ripe, is very sweet and of an agreeable flavour; this may be considered by far the finest native fruit in New Zealand; the flower fruit is called Tawara, and is ripe in Spring; the other is called Pirori and Teure, and is in season at the commencement of Winter.



Kowarawara, *Astelia Banksii*; this plant is an epiphyte and produces its fruit in bunches, which is like a small red currant, with a small black seed in it; it is sweet and viscid.

Kokaha; this plant resembles the former in leaf, but grows on the ground; its root is eaten.

Nat. Ord. *Palmaceae*.

Nikau, Miko, *Areca sapida*; the tender shoot is eaten, either raw or cooked; in the former state it has the taste of a nut.

Nat. Ord. *Graminaceae*.

Pingao, *Elymus*; this is a coarse sedgy grass which runs over the sandhills in the vicinity of the sea, principally on the West coast; the tender shoot is sweet and palatable, and is eaten.

Nat. Ord. *Cyperaceae Typhaceae*.

Raupo, *Typha angustifolia*; the root, Korere, of this sedge runs deep in the swamps and attains a considerable size; it is white, tender, and cellular, filled with a fine mealy substance, which is eaten.

## ACOTYLEDONES.

Nat. Ord. *Filices*.

Korau, Pitau, Mamaku, *Cyathea medullus*; this is the most beautiful of the New Zealand arborescent ferns; its long, graceful leaves and jet black stalks, with its tender fronds, curled so as to form no inapt resemblance of a crozier, are sure to arrest the traveller's attention in the forest; the entire stem being peeled is eaten, and when cooked in the hangi, (Mamaku) is very good; one tree will dine a large party; it is a favorite dish of the natives; it is also worthy of notice that the pith of the cooked Mamaku, when dried in the sun, forms no bad substitute for sago.

Rarauhe, *Pteris esculenta*; this is the common fern, the root of which (Aruhe or Roi) is eaten; when well beaten, roasted, and deprived of its fibres, it is good eating; the proper time for digging it, is the early part of November, when it is stacked (Titara) and carefully protected from the



weather, but the wind is allowed to blow through it; the fern root is still prized as food, especially by the sick and those who travel by sea, being a great preventive of seasickness; there are particular spots where they dig it, and the part which is selected is the deepest in the earth.

Uwipara, Paratawiti; *a very rare fern* growing in the densest parts of the forest, having a very long and slender leaf; the root is scaly, like that of the white lily, each scale being of a considerable size; these are roasted and considered a great delicacy.

Nat. Ord. *Fungi*.

Harori; the New Zealand forests abound with them, and many are edible; of such are the following:—the Hakekakeka, which has a brown leathery appearance; the Hawaii, which is the same as the Roupou; the Aaroritui, which is a large white fungus; the Wairuru, and the Powata.

Parekoko, Panako, *Tubar cibarium*; this truffle nearly resembles the European; it is abundant, but difficult to discover; the natives esteem it as an article of food; there are several varieties of it.

Nat. Ord. *Algae*.

Rimu, *Chondrus Chripus*; this sea weed is generally used by the natives, being boiled with the juice of the Tutu, which it converts into a jelly; it possesses all the properties of the Carrigeen moss, and will, doubtless, before long be as highly prized by the Europeans as it is by the natives.

Most of the *Algae* of the New Zealand shores are edible and still occasionally used as food.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE WILL ASSIST IN  
SHEWING THE CLOSE CONNEXION BETWEEN THE  
NATIVES OF NEW ZEALAND AND THE POLYNESIAN  
RACE IN GENERAL:—

Atua, *general name for the Diety in almost all the islands*; teu, Aleutian isles.



Aitua, *satisfaction of the spirit*, an evil omen ; Aitua, Spirit, Samoan, Rorotonga ; Maitu, Pau.

Aka, *creeping plant*, a liand ; Tonga, Rarotonga, Mangarewa, Nukahiva.

Akaaka, *root of a potatoe* ; Samoa, Tahaiti, Hawaii, Vitia, Tarawa.

Hue, *general name for the pumpkin or melon, or creeping vines* ; Fue, Pohue, convolvus ; Fze Fue, wild vine, Sam. ; Hue, Nuk., Haw. ; Pohuehue, do. ; Pohue, Tah. ; the gourd convol., *Braziliensis*.

Huhu, *moth* ; Uu, Rar., Nuk., an insect of the beetle kind.

Hutu, *a tree* ; *Phillocladus Trichamanoides*, Tah. and Nuk., the *Barringtonia speciosa* ; Ifi, Sam. Ton. ; ihi, Nuk. a species of chesnut.

Ipu, *calabash*, cup ; Sam., Tong., Nuk., Tah., Mang., Haw.

Iro, *maggot*, Ilo, Haw. ; Vio, Tah. ; Io, Nuk.

Kaho, and Kakaho, *reed*, a rush ; Kaho, Tong. ; Kakaho, Tong. ; Kakao, Mang. ; Aeho, Tah. ; Ahuawa, Haw.

Kakau, *handle of a tool*, the stalk or stem of a plant, Nuk. ; Kau, Tang ; Au, Sam., Haw.

Kawakawa ; evidently used when the natives first arrived as Cava ; the memory of the custom is preserved in the names of places where they used to meet for drinking it, as Kawaranga, in the Thames.

Kete, *basket* ; Rar., Mang. ; Ete, Sam., Haw. ; Kete in the Tong. and Vit., is the stomach or belly.

Kiri, *skin*, Rar. ; Kili, Fakaafa, Tong. ; Iri, Tah. ; Ili, Haw. ; Kii, Nuk. ; a skin, bark, rind ; also a rasp, file, originally of the Shark's skin.

Kiore, *rat*, Mang. ; Kirole, Pau. ; Iole, Sam., Haw.

Kirikiri, *gravel*, pebbles, Tar. ; Kilikili, Iliili, Sam., Haw.

Ko, *native spade*, Nuk. ; O, Tah., Haw.

Kuku, *muscle*, shell fish, Tong. ; ùù, Sam., Haw.

Kuku, *pigeon* ; Nuk., a green dove.

Kukupu, *pigeon*, Pau. ; Uupa, Tah.

Kumara, *sweet potatoe*, Batata ; Kumara, Mang. ; Kumaa, or, Kumawa, Nuk. ; Umara, Tah. ; Uala, Haw.

Kumete, Umete, Ubique, *wooden bowl*.



Kupenga, Upenga, Upena, Upea, Ubique, *sieve*.

Kuri, *dog*, Rar., Mang.; Kuli, Tong.; Uli, Sam.; Uri, Tah.

Mai, *pine tree*; Mai, Mea, Tong., Mang., Nuk., Tar.; Maiore, Tah., Mang., Pau.; Aeioe, Haw.; breadfruit tree.

Mahana, *warm*; Tah., the sun, a day.

Marae; properly the court before the Tohunga's house; it applied to any open space in a pa; in Tahaiti it is a sacred enclosure.

Miro, *Podocarpus ferrugenea*, Tah.; Mo, Nuk.; a tree, *Thespicia populneae*.

Moa, New Zealand, *large extinct bird*; Ubique, the common fowl.

Paraua, *sperm whale*; Palaoa, Haw.; Paaoa, Nuk.; Mang., same as New Zealand.

Poepoe, *ball* used in play; a round thing; Fae, Tong., Haw., Rar.; Poe, Tah., Rar., Mang., a pearl.

Pona, *knot*, Sam., Rar., Nuk., Haw., the parts of a sugar cane between the joints.

Ponapona, *joint*; Pona, Nuk.

Pungawerewere, *spider*; Punavelevele, Haw.; Punavee-vee, Nuk.

Rae, Lae, Ae, Ubique, *forehead*.

Rata, *tree*; Lata, Tah., *Tuscarpus edulis*; Lata, Tong., a tree, *Metrosideros robusta*.

Rau, *a leaf*, Rar., Mang., Pau.; Lau, La, Sam.; Lau, Lou, Tong.; Lau, Hau.; Au, Ou, Nuk.; Ndrau, Ndra, Vit.; a leaf, foliage raurau, Tah.

Romi, } *to rub*, press, or squeeze; Lomi, Lolomi,  
Roromi, } Omi, to shampoo.

Rongomai, *a New Zealand god*; Tahaiti, Te Rongo.

Roro, *brain*; Oo, Nuk., the core of the breadfruit; Lolo, Sam., the kernel of the old cocoanut; Lolololo, fat; Lolo, Tong., oil, oily, Haw.

Rororoi, *kind of pudding* formed of mashed kumara or potatoe; Loloi, Tong.; Tutolo, Haw.; Turoro, Mang., a pudding in which cocoanut oil is an ingredient.

Ruru, *owl*; Lulu, Sam., Tong., Vit.

Tangaroa; one of the most ancient of the New Zealand gods; Taaroa, in Tahaiti, is regarded as the Creator.



Taro, *arum* ; Talo, Tao, Ubique.

Ti, throughout the islands, *name of a tree in New Zealand, Dracaena Australis.*

Tohora, *black whale*, Tah., Haw.; Tafola, Sam., Fak.; Tafoa, Tong.

Tupapaku, *dead body* ; Tupapau, Tah.

Uri, *fruit of the kiekie* ; Kulu, Niua, Kuru, Rar.; Paiuru, Tah.; Ulu, Haw., the breadfruit.

Wata, *stand*, or raised platform for food ; Fata, Tah.

Wau, *paper mulberry* ; a tree said by the natives to have been originally brought with them ; from its inner bark, they formerly made a kind of cloth, used by females as a cincture for the hair ; Fau, Sam., Tong., Nuk., the *hibiscus liliaceus*, a tree from whose bark the natives make twine ; Vau, Vit.; the *hibiscus* ; the cincture worn by women is made from its bark ; Fau, Fak.; Pau, Haw.

Wiwi, *rush* ; Wi, Tafifi, Tah.; Tau, Rar.; Tahihi, Haw.; Tawiwi, to ensnare, entangle, to be entangled in the rushes.

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