

LIST OF THE INDIGENOUS PTERIDOPHYTES AND SPERMOPHYTES—*continued.*

Species, Family, &c.	Maori Name.	English Name.	Distribution.			Remarks.	
			Beyond New Zealand, or Endemic.	Within New Zealand.	In Stewart Island.		
SPERMOPHYTA—contd.							
UMBELLIFERAE—contd.							
<i>Aciphylla intermedia</i> (Hook. f.)	..	..	End.	..	S. ..	Dunes, blown sand on rock, banks near sea	Common, but only to south and west of the island.
——— var. <i>oblongifolia</i> * Kirk	..	..	End.	..	S. ..	..	Probably the Solanders plant may be referred here.
——— <i>aromatica</i> (Hook. f.)	..	..	End.	..	C. S. ..	Subalpine meadow	Not common.
——— <i>flabellata</i> (Kirk)* Cockayne	..	..	End.	..	S. ..	Cliffs and rocks of coast and inland	Local, but fairly common in its station. Confined to south and west of island.
CORNACEAE.							
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i> Raoul ..	Kapuka, papamu	Broadleaf ..	End.	..	N. C. S.	Forest, sub-scrub	Frequently epiphytic.
ERICACEAE.							
<i>Gaultheria antipoda</i> Forst. f.	Tawiniwini ..	Erect snowberry	End.	..	N. C. S.	Forest, sub-alpine scrub	Fairly common.
——— var. <i>erecta</i> Cheesem.	..	..	Aus.	..	C. S. ..	Subalpine meadow	Rare.
——— <i>Hook. f.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
——— <i>perplexa</i> Kirk ..	..	Narrow-leaved snowberry	End.	..	C. S. ..	Heath ..	Fairly common in its station.
EPACRIDACEAE.							
<i>Pentachondra pumila</i> (Forst. f.) R. Br.	..	..	Aus.	..	N. C. S.	Open and boggy ground	Lowland to subalpine. Only on Thames mountains of northern province.
<i>Styphelia acerosa</i> Sol. ..	Mingimangi, ngohungohu	Sharp-leaved heath	Aus.	..	N. C. S.	Forest, sub-alpine scrub	Common.
——— <i>empetrifolia</i> (Hook. f.) Diels	..	..	End.	..	N. C. S. Sub.	Open and boggy ground	Lowlands to subalpine. Common.
——— <i>Fraseri</i> (A. Cunn.) F. Muell.	Patotara, totara	Dwarf heath ..	Aus.	..	N. C. S.	Heath ..	Moderately common.
<i>Archeria Traversii</i> Hook. f. var. <i>australis</i> T. Kirk	..	..	End.	..	S. ..	Subalpine scrub	Only observed by Kirk; probably very rare; Mount Anglem.
<i>Dracophyllum Menziesii</i> Hook. f.	..	..	End.	..	S. ..	Subalpine scrub	Only noted on Mount Anglem, where it is fairly common on the moraine.
——— <i>longifolium</i> (Forst. f.) R. Br.	Inanga ..	Grass-tree ..	End.	..	C. S. Sub.	Coastal scrub, forest, sub-alpine scrub	Abundant.
——— <i>Urvilleanum</i> A. Rich. var. <i>Lessonianum</i> (A. Rich.) Cheesem.	..	Smaller grass-tree	End.	..	C. S. ..	Heath(?)	This is given in Cheeseman's Manual. Kirk also referred plants growing at head of Paterson Inlet to <i>D. Urvilleanum</i> and <i>D. scoparium</i> , but I am not at all sure but that the plants in question are not merely small examples of <i>D. longifolium</i> .
——— <i>Pearsoni</i> * Kirk ..	..	Pearson's needle-leaved heath	End.	..	S. ..	Subalpine scrub, bogs	From almost sea-level to the sub-alpine zone. The bog-form is much reduced in size. Fairly common on the mountains throughout and on any open ground near Port Pegasus.
——— <i>politum</i> (Cheesem.) Cockayne	..	Cushion-forming heath	End.	..	S. ..	Bog, subalpine scrub	Abundant from almost sea-level to the tops of the mountains. Blooms in January and early February.
MYRSINACEAE.							
<i>Rapanea Urvillei</i> (A. D. C.) Mez.	Mapau, tipau	Red mapau, matipo or maple	End.	..	N. C. S.	Forest ..	Common.
<i>Suttonia chathamica</i> (F. Muell.) Mez.	Matipo ..	Chatham Island matipo	End.	..	(?) S. Ch.	Scrub near shore	Abundant at Wilson Bay. One plant or so at Old Neck. Possibly introduced. Leaves smaller than in type, but in shade and on seedlings are typical. It is hard to see why the Maoris should have introduced this plant, but it is suspicious, seeing that the thickets are on old dunes where was a Maori settlement. Said also to be on Ruapuke.
——— <i>divaricata</i> (A. Cunn.) Hook. f.	..	Weeping-matipo	End.	..	N. C. S. Sub.	Subalpine scrub, forest	Abundant.
——— <i>nummularia</i> Hook. f.	..	Creeping-matipo	End.	..	C. S. ..	Open and boggy ground, subalpine meadow	Not common.