

In 1910 began the publication of his work on the fern allies, beginning with the New Zealand club mosses (species of Lycopodium) He gave detailed accounts of the anatomy of the sporophyte (i.e. the ordinary club-moss plant) and also of the prothalli or sexual generation. He realised the immense importance of an understanding of the fern allies in connection with the evolution of the higher plants, and it is to him that we owe those most important studies on the prothallus, embryo and young sporophyte of Tmesipteris tannensis, - studies that made him known throughout the botanical world. In 1923-4, he published his fine work on the filmy fern family (Hymenophyllaceae) producing a study which is a veritable model of first class field work. He carried out valuable research in regard to the prothalli of the kidney fern (Cardoimanes reniforme) and the tufted filmy fern (Hymenophyllum pulcherrimum). In 1938 he turned his attention to the Celery Leaved Pines, and published important work on the ovule anatomy development and embryogeny of Phyllocladus alpinus and P. glaucus, and suggested that their affinities were with the Podocarps rather than with the Taxads. His final publication carried further his researches on filmy fern prothalli.

As a teacher he was an unqualified success, humorous and above all kindly, he was friend as well as instructor to his students. He was a man who never spared himself, and his knowledge and experience were at all times at the service of his research graduates, who were always known for the excellence of their training.

He died, leaving to Botanical Science lasting contributions and to his friends gracious memories.

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REVIEWS.

The Botanical Names of the Flora of New Zealand.

Their Origin, History and Meaning, with Hints on Pronunciation, by Professor Arnold Wall and Dr. H.H. Allan, Whitcombe and Tombs.

Price 4/6

Members will be extremely glad to know that this most useful little book is now to hand. The authors, as is their custom, have left no stone unturned to ensure accuracy, and have been indefatigable in tracking down all manner of obscure scraps of

relevant information. The book takes the sting out of many an unwieldy scientific name. Further, not only do all generic and specific names receive adequate treatment, but Professor Wall has also added an extremely valuable introduction dealing with the general principles involved. Our gratitude to both authors!

Maori Medicinal Plants, by Olga Adams, M.Sc.

This valuable little Bulletin reviewed in our previous number, is now available from the Secretary. (9d. plus postage)

Salt Marshes, by Betty Molesworth.

This little bulletin, handy for excursions by the sea shore is also available. (9d. plus postage)

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Even weeding has its compensations! The other day, when weeding about a pepper tree (Schinus molle) what should be encountered but a specimen of Psilotum triquetrum. The plant is growing close to the pepper tree, apparently gaining nourishment from the humus formed from its bark. Psilotum appears to be "all stem", as its leaves are scale-like and it possesses no true roots. The globular sporangia borne on the branched stem are bright yellow in colour. Altogether a distinctive plant! Cheeseman described it as "very rare" on the Auckland Isthmus, though it is quite common on Rangitoto Island. A few weeks previously, walking along the higher part of Empire Road, Epsom, the editor encountered it growing from a bank beneath a Tecoma hedge. It had apparently been in this unpromising situation for some years, since Miss Molesworth stated she had visited that particular plant some years before with Miss Cranwell. Miss Joan Dinghley also records it from Remuera. If any other members encounter this odd little survival from prehistoric times, it is hoped they will inform the editor.

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The genus Carmichaelia, one of the most curious of our endemic genera, has now been revised by Mr. George Simpson of Dunedin, in a paper, "A Revision of the genus Carmichaelia". Trans. Vol. 75, Pt. 2, Sept. 1945. This puzzling genus, confined to New Zealand, except for one species which is found in Lord Howe Island, belongs to the pea family (Leguminosae). It is remarkable in that, particularly in the