

Hypericum humifusum	Solanum nigrum
Linaria purpurea	S. sodomium
Linum marginale	Stachys arvensis
Lotus pedunculatus	Trifolium pratense
Lythrum hyssopifolia	Veronica arvensis
Mentha x citrata	V. persica
Myosotis caespitosa	V. plebeja
Nasturtium officinale	V. serpyllifolia
Orobanche minor	Vicia sativa
Oxalis incarnata	

DAISIES

Bellis perennis	Gnaphalium simplicicaule
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	G. spicatum
Cryptostemma calendula	Hypochaeris radicata
Erigeron mucronatus	Senecio angulatus
E. floribundus	S. bipinnatisectus
Eupatorium adenophorum	Soliva pterosperma
E. riparium	Sonchus asper
Gnaphalium claviceps	Taraxacum officinale

TREES AND SHRUBS

Acacia longifolia	Lonicera japonica
Araujia hortorum	Malus domestica
Hakea salicifolia	Tecomaria capensis
H. sericea	Ulex europaeus
Leycesteria formosa	

"NATIVE ADVENTIVES"C.A. Mackinder

While native bush lovers may be quick to spurn the "European weed", the Maori of former times was just as quick to recognize the nutritive or medicinal properties of these newcomers and readily accepted these plants by giving them Maori names.

Some of these names were transliterations of the English, for example kootimana (Scotsman) for the Scotch thistle. Other names, like puuhaa were probably originally used for the native species but later transferred to the more palatable or abundant European species.

Of special mention is the dandelion. Taraxacum magellanicum, the native species of subalpine regions (rarely lowland), was not widely known. However, the more readily available introduced species T. officinale was used by the Maori as a green vegetable called tohetaka. The Maori also observed this plant's daisy or "day's eye" character i.e. possessing a flower which opens in the daytime and closes at night. This was incorporated into a whakatauki or proverbial saying. "Kei te moe tonu tohetaka." The dandelion is still sleeping - a reference to a late riser.

The following is a list of some adventive herbs and their Maori nomenclature.

<u>Macri</u>	<u>Botanical</u>	<u>Common</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
Haaka	<i>Erigeron floribundus</i>	fleabane	5
Kaingarua			5
Huainanga	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fathen	2,3,5
Kaapeti	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	wild cabbage	2,5
Kaikaiatua <sup>(a)</sup>	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	milkweed	2,5
Kohukohu	<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed	5
Kopakopa <sup>(b)</sup>	<i>Plantago major</i>	plantain	2,3
Koopata <sup>(c)</sup>	<i>Geum urbanum var. strictum</i>	herb Bennet	2,3,5
Koowhai <sup>(d)</sup>			5
Kootimana	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle	2,5
Puungitangita			5
Puunitanita			5
Koowhitihiti <sup>(e)</sup>	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	watercress	2
Namunamu	<i>Geranium molle</i>	dove's foot	2,5
Paewhenua	<i>Rumex sp.</i>	dock	2,3,5
Paenehua			5
Pohata	<i>Brassica campestris</i>	wild turnip	2,5
Poowhata			5
Naniti			5
Punawaru	<i>Siegesbeckia orientalis</i>		5
Rauriki	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sow thistle	1,2,3,4,5
Pororua			1,2,3,5
Rauroroa	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	prickly sow thistle	1,5
Puuhaatiotio			1,5
Tiotio			3
Remuroa	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	black nightshade	5
Raupeti			1,5
Tohetaka <sup>(f)</sup>	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	1,5
Tohetake			5
Tohetea			5

(a) also refers to Rhabdothamnus solandri and Leucopogon fasciculatus.

(b) " Myosotidium hortensia and Trichomanes reniforme.

(c) " Pelargonium inodorum.

(d) " Sophora spp., Clianthus puniceus, Potentilla  
anserinoides.

(e) " Rorippa islandica.

(f) " Taraxacum magellanicum.

References

1. Best, Elsdon, 1942; Forest Lore of the Maori.
2. Brooker, S.G., and Cooper, R.C., 1961; New Zealand Medicinal Plants.
3. Macdonald, Christina, 1973; Medicines of the Maori.
4. Natusch, Sheila, 1979; Wild Fare for Wilderness Foragers.
5. Williams, H.W., 1971; A Dictionary of the Maori Language. 7th ed.

MT. WILLIAM RESERVE - 17th March 1979

J. Beaver

This trip which had been well organised by Jean King consisted of a walk of about 3 miles across farmland with sweeping views of Franklin County and the Hauraki plains and even much further in all directions. The weather though it remained fine until we had had our lunch did not permit views as good as we would have wished.

The last part of the walk was about a mile through bush which proved interesting as we had decided to list all we could for reference at a later date. Rain in the late afternoon stopped us making a short walk into an adjoining piece of bush where we think we would have found kauri and beech which were not listed by our recorders.

Plants noted were as follows;

FERNS (J. King & J. Mackinder)

Anarthropteris lanceolata	Dicksonia squarrosa
Asplenium bulbiferum	Histiopteris incisa
A. falcatum	Mecodium demissum
A. flaccidum	M. flabellatum (& others)
A. lamprophyllum	Paesia scaberula
A. lucidum	Phymatodes diversifolium
Blechnum capense	P. scandens
B. discolor	Pteridium aquilinum var. esculentum
B. filiforme	Pteris macilenta
B. fraseri	P. tremula
B. lanceolatum	Pyrrosia serpens
B. membranaceum	Rumohra hispida
Ctenitis glabella	Thelypteris pennigera
C. velutina	(Cyclosorus pennigerus)
Cyathea medullaris	Todea hymenophylloides
C. dealbata	

- Notes: 1. Tmesipteris present but not identified as to species.  
 2. Lycopodium billardieri was seen.  
 3. Selaginella kraussiana an exotic was not seen.

GYMNOSPERMS (J. Beaver & J. Mackinder)

Dacrydium cupressinum	P. ferrugineus
Podocarpus dacrydioides	P. totara