

Miss B.H. Macmillan, Botany Division, D.S.I.R. and Miss Truda Howard, Botany Department, Melbourne University, helped compile the species list.

REFERENCES

- R.M. LAING, Trans. N.Z. Inst., Vol. 46, 1914.
A. WALL, The Botany of Christchurch Revised Edition 1953.
C.J. BURROWS in the Natural History of Canterbury 1969.

"Our dark and leafy glade Bands the bright earth with softer
mysteries"

Mary Colbourne-Veel

GENERIC NAMES OF NEW ZEALAND ORCHIDS

by Lucy B. Moore

ACIANTHUS	Sharp flower	EARINA	Coming in Spring
ADENOCCHILUS	Gland lip	GASTRODIA	From gaster, stomach
APOKOSTYLIS	Style without pores	LYPERANTHUS	Dull flower
BULBOPHYLLUM	Bulbous leaf	MICROTIS	Small ear
CALADENIA	Beautiful gland	ORTHO CERAS	Straight horn
CALEANA	For Mr Caley	PRASOPHYLLUM	Leek leaf
CALOCHILUS	Beautiful lip	PTEROSTYLIS	Winged style
CHILOGLOTIS	Lip tongue	(Sarcochilus	Fleshy lip)
CORYBAS	Dancing priest	SPIRANTHES	Spiral flower
(Corysanthes	Helmet flower)	THELYMITRA	Female hooded, i.e.
(Cyrstostylis	Curved style)		stigma covered by hood
DENDROBIUM	Tree life	(Townsonia	For Mr Townson)
DRYMOANTHUS	Forest flower	YOANIA	For Joan

(Names in brackets, though often used in New Zealand, are not now considered to be correct.) (As listed for the Society's meeting of November 7, 1969)

"What a name! Was it love or praise? Speech half-asleep or
song half-awake?"

Robert Browning

BOTANY DIVISION D,S,I,R, TRIENNIAL REPORT

by Ross Elder

The bulk of this report as shown by the contents table comes under the heading of Research Projects. Sub-headings such as Taxonomy, Experimental and Chemo-Taxonomy, Adventive Plants, Horticultural Plants, Botanical Illustrations, Seeds, Genetics, Cytology, Palynology, Surveys and General Vegetation Studies on National Parks Reserves, and selected areas including Pacific Islands and the Sub-Antarctic, give an idea of the wide range and varied interest of the work carried out in the Division. Any member of the Society would find the Report good reading but some sub-sections are of particular interest and worthy of note.

Under Taxonomy we find "Flora of New Zealand, Volume 2, Monocotyledons except grasses (Dr. L.B. Moore and Dr E.Edgar). The whole of the text and illustrations was in the hands of the Government Printer by 11 June, 1969." This is good news and we look for-

ward eagerly to seeing the published work in which, it is noted, that illustrations will be more numerous than in Volume 1 of the Flora. Grasses, excluded from Volume 2, will be described in a separate volume now being written, and will include all wild grasses of the country both native and introduced. This latter work is being carried out by Mr V.D. Zotoz, the second person to join the Division, as an assistant to Dr H.H. Allen in 1928. He has retired from the permanent staff, but still continues hard at work, and we wish him enjoyment and successful completion of the task.

To review what is after all a review, presents some difficulties, so much is of interest and worthy of mention. We recommend it strongly as good reading and extend our congratulations to the Director and Staff on their work and efforts over the period, as evidenced by the six page bibliography of publications and the list of committees and appointments on which they serve or hold.

"Each mindful Plant hastes to make good The hope and promise
of his Bud."

Richard Crashaw

BRACKEN ON BANKS PENINSULA

by M.J.A. Bulfin

In September 1969 bracken on Banks Peninsula, along the level of the summit road from Cashmere to Gebbies Pass, was a most attractive rust red colour.

At the same time in the narrow part of the valley of the Buller River known as "Devils Grip", the bracken on the lower slopes was a similar colour but on the upper slopes the leaves were still green. A persistent fog layer here could have protected the plants from frost.

Does anyone know whether the plants on Banks Peninsula change colour and die back each year?

"The lazy mist hangs from the brow of the hill"

Robert Burns

REGROWTH AFTER FIRE IN MIXED BEECH FOREST NEAR REEFTON

by Bryony Macmillan

After reading reports of forest fires in the Inangahua district, (The Press 16-19 Jan. 1961) I visited Reefton in February 1961. Mr. E. Ensor, the District Forest Officer, indicated a burnt site on an easily accessible slope near McConnachie Creek, 6 miles S.E. of Reefton, altitude 1,000 ft. (Grid ref. N.Z.M.S.1 S38: 40-21-). Here, regrowth was observed on a marked plot, over six year, by listing the plants and counting their numbers, on each of three visits.

The undamaged forest was broadly composed as follows:

Canopy at 40 feet: Nothofagus menziesii (silver beech) Sub-canopy 20-30 feet: N. menziesii, Phyllocladus alpinus Shrubs and young trees 10 feet: N. menziesii, N. solandri, P. alpinus Shrubs and young trees 3-6 feet: Cyathodes fasciculata, Elaeocarpus hookerianus, (juvenile), Nothofagus solandri,