

larger than sister species and with buds pale-lilac; further interest stems from possible confusion with Parahebe trifida.

Around the tors on the 'pavement' is a new assortment of alpines among which are the silver-grey cushions of Myosotis pulvinaris crowned with congregated flowers of exquisite form, and rosettes of bronze-green leaves of Gentiana bellidifolia (amabilis) from which emerge enormous white flowers. They take the individual honours. In the shelter of the tors, eating of lunch may be combined with looking at the small red Acaena saccaticupula, Cotula goyeni and C. pectinata, and another Myosotis aptly M. pygmaea var. minutiflora. In such a habitat Margaret found another inconspicuous Myosotis of uncertain identity and the curious crucifer Pachycladon novae-zelandiae, that I had not seen previously, found room to put down its long taproot.

Seepage areas I have left till last, not because of their inferiority, but rather because the variety of species is too great to encompass. In the luxuriant growth one may distinguish Ranunculus spp. and Caltha novae-zelandiae in abundance, blue-green Acaena leaves contrasting with brownish mosses and Viola flowers, and emergent humps carrying Rao lia. Peripheral areas are a favoured site for sheets of Celmisia viscosa. Photography of the softly moulded mounds and hollows brings out on the screen, a lingering image of colour, form, and detail that is curiously satisfying.

NAME CHANGES

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In Journal 13: 63-65, John Thompson, the then editor, under the title 'Name Changes', listed genera in which name changes had occurred. He obtained his information from Nomina Nova II, 1970-1976: Edgar, E.; Connor, H.E. 1978: N.Z.J. Bot. 9: 103-118, and also listed taxonomic papers appearing in the N.Z. Journal of Botany from 1976-1978. The publication of Nomina Nova III, 1977-1982: Edgar, E.; Connor, H.E. 1983: New Zealand Journal Botany 21: 421-441, has raised the question of name changes again. That changes will occur must be accepted as the very essence of life itself, and the two references above have been given in full to illustrate the way such references were once, and are now, to be shown in the N.Z.J. of Botany - just another change.

Before indicating some of the changes I would like to quote from the introduction to Nomina Nova III. 'In another important work on New Zealand plants published in this period, "Eagle's Trees and Shrubs of New Zealand" 2nd series 1982, Eagle chose to adopt many new names reported in Nomina Nova II and others reported here. The book is noteworthy in that it includes many undescribed new entities which meet all the requirements for publication except that no binomial or Latin diagnosis is provided and no type specimen indicated. In every instance, however, there is an adequate description, notes on distribution and on the relationship of the new unit to species already described, and most importantly, an illustration of each new entity showing the features by which it may be recognised'. One further quote: 'The word chose was italicised (underlined) above to stress that for some name changes, especially new generic names, one is able to exercise a choice whether to accept them or not, as we discussed in Nomina Nova II (op.cit.). However, the question is often asked of us "Will you decide on the generic name to be used authoritatively in New Zealand?" This equally means "Tell us the names to use and we will use them on your authority". Our customary answer is an emphatic "No".'

Recent nomenclatural changes for which there is no choice:

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| <i>Clematis cunninghamii</i> | replaces | <i>C. parviflora</i> |
| <i>Chionohebe</i> | replaces | <i>Pygmea</i> |

The specific epithets remained the same except *C. densiflora* replaces *P. tetragona*, and *P. armstrongii* was not transferred as it was considered to be based on hybrid plants.

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| <i>Helichrysum aggregatum</i> | replaces | <i>H. glomeratum</i> |
| <i>Helichrysum parvifolium</i> | replaces | <i>H. microphyllum</i> |
| <i>Lagenifera</i> | replaces | <i>Lagenophora</i> |
| <i>Rorippa gigantea</i> | replaces | <i>R. stylosa</i> |
| <i>Salicornia quinquefolia</i> | replaces | <i>S. australis</i> |
| <i>Sonchus kirkii</i> | replaces | <i>Sonchus littoralis</i> |

New names used in the Provisional List of Indigenous Plants of Canterbury, (Journal 17), that differ from those used in Flora I:

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| Aciphylla montana | re-instated | Distinguished from A. lyallii in which it had been included. |
| A. m. var. gracilis | replaces | A. gracilis |
| Alepis flavida | replaces | Elytranthe flavida |
| Apium prostratum | replaces | incl. A. filiforme and A. australe |

Apium prostratum ssp. prostratum var. filiforme occurs all around the New Zealand coast, and A. p. ssp. p. var. prostratum in northern Northland.

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| Brachyglottis repanda | | The rangiora of the gardener. |
| var. fragrans | replaces | |
| Empodisma minus | replaces | Calorophus minor (Flora II) |
| Cotula atrata ssp. atrata | replaces | Cotula atrata |
| Cotula dendyi | replaces | Cotula atrata var. dendyi |
| Gingidia decipens | replaces | Angelica decipens |
| G. enysii | replaces | Anisotome enysii |
| G. montana | replaces | Angelica montana |
| G. trifoliolata | replaces | A. trifoliolata |
| Gonocarpus aggregatus | replaces | Haloragis depressa var. aggregata |
| G. micranthus | replaces | H. micranthus |
| G. montanus | replaces | H. montanus |
| Oxalis exilis | replaces | O. corniculata vars. ciliifera, microphylla |
| Oxalis prernans | replaces | Oxalis stricta |
| Peraxilis colensoi | replaces | Elytranthe colensoi |
| P. tetrapetala | replaces | E. tetrapetala |
| Scandia geniculata | replaces | Angelica geniculata |

Changes in the names of GRAMINEAE species have not been included and as well the above list is not exhaustive and there are many likely future name changes foreshadowed in the papers referred to in Nomina Nova II and III.