

References

- Edgar, E. & Connor, H. E. 2000: Flora of New Zealand Vol. 5. Gramineae. Manaaki Whenua Press, Lincoln.
- Jacobs, S. W. L. & Hastings, S. M. 1993: *Cortaderia*. Pp. 565-566, G. J. Harden (ed.) Flora of New South Wales. Vol. 4. NSW University Press.
- Knowles, B. & Ecroyd, C. 1985: Species of *Cortaderia* (pampas grasses and toetoe) in New Zealand. *Forest Research Institute Bull.* 105.
- Morris, D. I. 1994: *Cortaderia*. Pp. 318-322 in W. M. Curtis & D. I. Morris, Student's Flora of Tasmania. Part 4B. St David's Park Publishing, Hobart.
- Walsh, N. G. 1994: *Cortaderia*. Pp. 546-548 in N. G. Walsh & T. J. Entwisle (eds.), Flora of Victoria. Vol. 2. Inkata Press.
- Zotov, V. 1963: Synopsis of the grass subfamily Arundinoideae in New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 1: 78-136.

What, no Maori name?

Jack Mackinder

Mike Wilcox ends his article on *Sigesbeckia orientalis* in the last Journal with the curious statement "It does not seem to have a Maori name".

1st edn 1987, on p. 33 and p. 58, 2nd edn 1991, on p. 33 and p. 59.

But in Kirk's Students' Flora, 1899, on p. 318 the entry for *Sigesbeckia orientalis* gives the Maori name punawaru. And punawaru appears in Cheeseman's Flora, 1925, on p. 990; in Allan's Flora, 1961, on p. 1004; in H. W. Williams *A Dictionary of the Maori Language*, 7th edn 1975, on p. 310; in B. Biggs *Complete English-Maori Dictionary*, 1981, on p. 176; and in Jim Beever's *A Dictionary of Maori Plant Names*,

Also curious is the spelling of the generic name, sometimes *Sigesbeckia*, sometimes *Sigesbeckia*. Linnaeus named the plant "after his bitter opponent Johann George Siegesbeck (1686-1755)" — Smith, Stearn, Smith *A Gardener's Dictionary of Plant Names*, 1972. Seems Linnaeus, not content to insult Siegesbeck with a small-flowered weedy plant, misspelt his name as well.

Coastal forest saved at Waikawau Bay, northeastern Coromandel

Ewen K. Cameron

In 2002 a prime piece of privately owned coastal property at northern Waikawau Bay, northeastern Coromandel, was advertised for sale as 'Jewel in the crown' (*NZ Herald* 12 Oct 2002: 16). On 18 Dec it was stated (*NZ Herald* feature: Environment) that American banker Paul Kelly had gifted this property worth \$3.5 million to the Auckland University to help fund an expanded Business School and that it was the university who was selling it. There was a public plea for the Government to "Save a bit of coastal heaven" from the Thames Coromandel mayor, Chris Lux. This was followed on 16 Jan 2003 (*NZ Herald*) by Environmental Defense Society (EDS) warning off potential buyers of the university's land if they had intentions of subdivision because they would oppose it. EDS and the Conservation Minister Chris Carter pressurised the university, calling its intention to sell to the highest bidder "outrageous". On 10 Feb the Prime Minister asked the varsity to rethink (*NZ Herald*: A3), and 1 March it was announced that the Government's tender of \$3.54m was the highest, with \$2m coming from the Nature Heritage Fund - Waikawau forest was now in public ownership and everyone was happy (*NZ Herald*: A11). During the public debate I was asked in December by the Nature Heritage committee if I had any knowledge of the botanical values of the land. It was one of those unusual times when I had more data than I could supply in the short time frame so I passed on the salient points – see below. I am thrilled that the

Department of Conservation will now be responsible for the management of this property.

Summary of northern Waikawau Bay vegetation values

The following observations are based on 12, almost annual, weeklong trips (family holidays) to the northern Waikawau area by the author from Jan 1991 to Sep 2002. A full vascular plant list for the area is held by the author and will be published in the future. So far I have only published on the flora of an adjacent rocky islet, Kawetoto Reef (Cameron 1992, 1999), adjoining to the Kelly property.

Introduction

The dissected property (here referred to as the Kelly property) at the north end of Waikawau Beach occupies 149 ha, a high ridge (to 203 m asl) and 2 main valleys that drain by small permanent streams to the south: one into the estuary and the other onto the northern part of the Waikawau Beach by Kawetoto Reef (Figs. 1 & 2). Both these catchments are totally within the property. There are also several smaller, steep valleys, with no permanent streams, directly draining to the east onto the rocky coast north of Kawetoto Reef. The vegetation of the property marked "bush" on Fig. 1 varies from rough pasture (c.20%), manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*) and kanuka