

mounds, though it looks as if these are a rather poor substitute substrate for the beech, because you never see very many plants of *G. rawlingsii* on them. Given that *G. rawlingsii* will have that amazing gammitid gametophyte, the filamentous gemmiferous prothallus

that can grow out to or be dispersed to sites away from that where the spore germinated, it may be one of the few ferns that can cope with the setup. With prothalli like this you can, at least in theory, get quite a big colony of plants derived from a single spore.

Acknowledgements

To Leon Perrie for herbarium records of *Grammitis rawlingsii* from WELT/Te Papa and Ewen Cameron for records from AK (Auckland Museum).

References

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Memories of finding *Grammitis rawlingsii*, and of Joe Rawlings, retired forest pathologist

Barbara Parris

The original description of *Grammitis rawlingsii* (*New Zealand Journal of Botany* 14: 85-111, 1976) showed that the first collection was listed by Parris, Rawlings & Croxall on 29 December 1970 (AK 128133, wrongly cited in the paper as 120133). John Croxall and I had been staying with Joe Rawlings in Kerikeri for some northern botanising (I got the women's guest quarters, the back of his Ford Falcon station wagon with luxurious mattress, on the grounds that it wasn't suitable for me as an unmarried woman to share a house with a couple of blokes), and went over to Waipoua to see the Toatoa Track, which I hadn't visited before. I saw this rather scruffy looking *Grammitis* on the ground on a mound together with *Tmesipteris tannensis*, and thought, "what a strange habitat for a *Grammitis*", and picked it. The blokes were added as co-collectors in the usual way, because they were there at the time and part of the trip. I started looking at *Grammitis* in 1973 when based in the United Kingdom, having realised that Copeland's monograph was not up to scratch for Australia or New Zealand (but was pretty good for Papua New Guinea), and I borrowed AK material. That Toatoa Track plant really stood out as extremely different once it was under a dissecting microscope and was obviously new, but the AK collection wasn't great, so I wrote to Joe at the end of 1973 and said if he could collect me a decent plant I'd name the new species after him. He collected the material on 10 January 1974 and this is Parris 5242 - holotype CHR 276247, isotype (K). He

requested that the holotype should be in CHR, rather than in AK, because that was where most of his specimens ended up. He said he'd jumped into his car almost immediately and headed for Waipoua because the only other thing named after him was some slimy fungus (by Joan Dingley) and he wanted to be remembered by something more attractive.

Not long ago I rediscovered the site of Joe's old place on Opito Bay road in Kerikeri, when an acquaintance was showing me around her large, partly overgrown garden and said, "there's an old dunny in here somewhere". We didn't find the dunny, but I walked up to the road and worked out that the road curve and the land slope was exactly right for his place. No sign of the house, which was basically a kitchen-living room and a bedroom, with the occasional blackberry trailer coming in through gaps in the wall, heated by a big old wood burning range with wetback. "Refrigeration" was by the good old trick of muslin and a basin of water, and a meat safe on the south side of the house. Joe's staple for the first couple of days of field work was a huge casserole of chicken and veal and lots of sliced white bread to be shared out for lunch and dinner - he was a pretty competent cook judging by the casserole. Sometimes he'd haul out photographs of his English childhood for our edification: I wonder what happened to them all? They don't make 'em like Joe any more.

What is pikopiko ?

Mike Wilcox

Several references, namely Allan (1961), Brownsey & Smith-Dodsworth (1989), Beever (1991) and Crowe (2004) state that pikopiko is the Maaori name for the common shield fern (*Polystichum richardii*, now split into *P. wawranum*, *P. neozelandicum* and *P. oculatum* - see Perrie et al. 2003). Furthermore, in the New

Zealand Country Report on plant genetic resources to the United Nations (Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry 2007) it is stated in relation to indigenous plant resources that "some native plants are still sought after today, such as the green shoots of the pikopiko fern (*Polystichum richardii*). Buck (1950) and Clarke