

sprinkling of names of Admirals under whom he had served, and with whom, after all, he might well do so again.

The Frenchman Duperrey, rather more than his earlier fellow countrymen on the coast, at least tried to come to grips with the Maori place names. He started well enough with *Manawa Tawi* for Manawa Tahī or Three Kings, and even if the origin of his *Waha Roa* might be obscure, one might even prefer it to Great Exhibition Bay as it is today. As with so many others, Duperrey experienced difficulty over those Maori R's, resulting in *Oudoudou* for Ururu, the Maori name for Doubtless Bay, and he might even be forgiven for *Lac Morberri* for Lake Omapere, for other Europeans stumbled over that apparently simple name.

Duperrey's *Ipipiri* was his rendering of Puriri, for the Bay of Islands, and *Motugogo* for Motukokaku or Cape Brett may have derived from Cook's journal where Cook had it as *Motugogogo*. *Taria* for Tareha (Point), *Totatta Nui* for Totaranui, and *Ohou Aora* for Houhora might be accepted as reasonable approximations, and his *Toudakacha* for Tutukaka deserves full marks, but some of Duperrey's place names are less easily explained. These include his *Outhahah* for Aotea or Great Barrier Island, *Poukarrakarra* for Pukawakawaka, *Pouha Vocare* for Whakaari or White Island, *Teahowray* for Portland Island and *Mataoua Maou* for Cape Palliser, and while his *Wanga Paraoa* and *Wai Apou* are readily identifiable as Whangaparaoa and Waiapu, Duperrey was geographically astray in locating those names at East Cape and Hawkes Bay. Further south he offered a charming *Katchakow* for Kakakow (or Mokinui Island) off Stewart Island, and in the same vicinity gave *Fenouaho* as the French version of Whenuahou, or Codfish Island.

Dumont D'Urville who followed, did much to restore the French balance. In the extent and integrity of his cartography, D'Urville was second only to Cook, but he did rather better than Cook in seeking out the Maori place names and recording them with commendable fidelity; in places even replacing Cook's British names with the original Maori.

One could hardly argue, for instance with D'Urville's *Witi Anga* for Whitianga, or even with *Wangari* for Whangarei. He had, as did many others, some difficulty over Hauraki, which he recorded as *Shouraki*, but while he was in the Gulf was meticulous in recording *Rangui Toto* for Rangitoto, *Wai Heke* for Waiheke, *Po Nui* for Ponui, *Motu Tabu* for Motutapu, and had *Pakatoa* accurately for that island. He even got *Tiri Tiri Matenga* correctly and, in a brief visit to the Waitemata, identified it as *Wai Tamata* and its north shore, Takapuna, as *Taka Poini*.

D'Urville was perhaps a little uncertain over Rangaunu Bay which he put down as *Baie Nanga-Ounu* and, like Duperrey, called