

leaves; pedicel slender, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or less, sparingly cottony, dilated at the base of the receptacle; involucreal scales in two series, linear-oblong; the outer series broader and villous, the inner narrower and glandular.

Heads $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $\frac{1}{7}$ in. wide; florets numerous; those of the ray with a short narrow ligule and a deeply divided style; of the disc, with a rather long sparingly silky corolla-tube, contracted above the insertion of the stamens, and with shorter and broader divisions of the styles; pappus of few simple crumpled or wavy hairs; achene densely silky.

This species is common by the open banks of streams and in swampy situations at Catlin's River, where it is known as the "swamp gum." It also grows in the upper valleys of the Clutha River, at the Matukituki, &c., and along the Kawarau River as far as the Cromwell Flat. I have not seen it anywhere in the Clutha basin below the mouth of the Kawarau Gorge. As a species it is perfectly distinct from the most nearly allied forms, *Olearia odorata*, mihi, and *Olearia virgata*, Hook. f. It is much closer to *O. odorata* than to *O. virgata*. It flowers at least four months before the former, and a month or more before the latter. At Dunedin and Catlin's River the time of flowering is October. In general appearance it greatly resembles *O. fragrantissima*, mihi, but the leaves are larger and not lozenge-shaped, the twigs are not flexuous, and the inflorescence is quite different.

ART. XLIII.—On a New Species of *Celmisia*.

By F. R. CHAPMAN.

[Read before the Otago Institute, 10th June, 1890.]

***Celmisia campbellensis*.**

A low-growing glabrous species. Not tufted.

Leaves rosulate, 3 in.—6 in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.—1 in. wide, lanceolate, obtuse or acute, serrate, coriaceous. Above, glabrous; below, thinly clad with loose hairy tomentum. Remarkably deeply ribbed. Sheathing.

Scapes numerous, 12 in. high. Slightly tomentose. Bracts numerous, 1 in.—2 in. long, large, sheathing, glabrous or slightly tomentose, serrate.

Head very similar in size and colour and the form of involucreal scales to *C. vernicosa*.

Corolla-tube pilose; pappus $\frac{1}{6}$ in. long; achene hispid.

Hab. Campbell Island.

This species is founded on the remarkable foliage, which is quite different from that of any other species, and notably so from that of *C. vernicosa*, with which it is closely allied. The broad, glabrous, strongly-ribbed, acutely-toothed leaves make it a totally different plant in appearance, and, though the head does not differ materially from that of *C. vernicosa*, the general appearance of the scape is different. In place of the narrow shining bracts, the tip of each of which reaches the base of the next, the broad serrate bracts of this species, set on a much stouter scape dusted with tomentum hairs, considerably overlap those above them. In one of my specimens the scape is branched, and carries two heads.

This species was discovered by my brother, Mr. Martin Chapman, of Wellington, when we were out together on a small piece of level country, near a large rock marked on the chart, in the vicinity of Venus Cove, Perseverance Harbour, Campbell Island, and I have named it from the locality. We found about a dozen plants in the space of an acre here, and none beyond. I have found it difficult to keep in cultivation.

ART. XLIV.—*Further Notes on the Three Kings Islands.*

By T. F. CHEESEMAN, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Curator of the Auckland Museum.

[Read before the Auckland Institute, 3rd November, 1890.]

Plates XXXVII., XXXVIII.

IN the spring of 1887, when returning from the Kermadec Islands in the Colonial Government steamer "Stella," I was granted an opportunity of landing on the main island of the Three Kings group, the natural productions of which were previously quite unknown. My visit was limited to three or four hours; but sufficient information was obtained to make it apparent that the group was worth a more careful examination. The notes made on this occasion were embodied in a paper read before this Institute, and printed in vol. xx. of the Transactions.*

It was not long before another opportunity of visiting the group arose. In the spring of 1889 great quantities of wreckage were washed ashore between the North Cape and Cape Maria van Diemen, and elsewhere on the northern coasts of the province. This wreckage was identified as belonging to a missing

* Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. xx., p. 141.