

from which this information has been gathered will give some idea of Cockayne's immense energy in the field, and his application at the desk, while he busied himself almost single-handed in describing the vegetation of this country. A very good preliminary assessment of Cockayne's contributions to botanical thought was given by Laing (1936).

1897: A botanical excursion to Otago Lakes in February (Cockayne, 1898, p. 441).

1897–98: Six weeks camping at Arthur's Pass from December to January (Cockayne, 1899c, p. 399; 1900b, p. 131).

1898: With von Goebel in December to Castle Hill and the head of the Oira Gorge, both for some days (Cockayne, 1933) and on to Westland for two weeks (Cockayne, 1900b, p. 133).

1901: Six weeks at the Chatham Islands in January and February (Cockayne, 1902, p. 245).

1902: Cockayne (1906d, p. 361) wrote: "My own acquaintance with the Kairouras commenced in 1902, when in February of that year I partially ascended Mount Fyffe twice, and once crossed over its summit, following the long spur from the River Kowhai and descending by another spur leading directly from the summit to the plain near the north end of the mountain. A year or two later Mr Brown and myself camped for some days near the River Conway, which we followed up to its source and to the Palmer Saddle".

1903: On the *Hinemoa* in February to Dusky Sound (Cockayne, 1910, p. 16) and Open Bay Islands (Cockayne, 1905a, p. 369). Left Lyttelton on the *Hinemoa* in the middle of June for Stewart, Auckland, Campbell and Antipodes Islands (Cockayne, 1904, p. 229). In October Cockayne was at the Thirteen Mile Bush at the source of the Selwyn River (Cockayne, 1905b, p. 368).

In 1903 Cockayne received an Honorary Ph.D. degree from von Goebel's university, the University of Munich, and pointed out in *Who's Who in New Zealand* that Lord Kelvin was then the "only other Englishman enjoying this distinction".

Some time during this year Dr Cockayne left his New Brighton property and gave the contents of his garden to the Christchurch Beautifying Association which used many of the plants on the banks of the Avon (Anon. 1919).

1904: Early in this year an invitation was received from Professor Engler "to contribute to the comprehensive *Vegetation der Erde* a volume written in English dealing with the plant-geography of New Zealand" (Cockayne, 1921). Dr Cockayne's name is not mentioned in the reports of the 1904 meetings of the Canterbury Philosophical Institute until, at the Annual Meeting on 30 November the Council regretted "that owing to his removal to Wellington it has lost the services of Dr Cockayne". He lived at Island Bay (Cockayne, 1906a, p. 342).

1905: Cockayne sailed on the *Hinemoa's* northern trip, landing on East Cape Island (Cockayne, 1907, p. 321) and on 28 February for two and a-half hours on the Poor Knights Island (Cockayne, 1906b, pp. 351, 352). On 5 March he collected near the Rangaunu estuary north of Kaitaia (Cockayne, 1917, p. 59). On 5 April he was elected a member of the Wellington Philosophical Institute. Later in the year he returned to Christchurch and on 5 July purchased the property which is now 51 Olliviers Road, Linwood (Lands and Survey Department records). By 6 September he was back at the Canterbury Institute meetings and in October was again on Mount Fyffe (Seaward Kaikoura Range) this time with Mr H. J. Matthews of Dunedin, the Chief Government Forester (Cockayne, 1906d, p. 362).