

Canterbury College (Holloway, 1916) and apparently too, a part of the even more famous work on the prothallus of *Tmesipteris* was done in these laboratories (Holloway, 1918).

Arnold Wall was Professor of English Language and Literature at Canterbury University College from 1898 to 1931. He was elected to the Institute on 5 April 1899, and his first address on 3 May was, as we would expect, entitled "The Life-history of Words". In 1901 he spoke on "Evolution in Literary Types". We do not hear of him again until 1918 when he published a very modern paper for those times. Professor Wall took two very closely related daisies on Banks Peninsula, *Senecio saxifragoides* and *S. lagopus*, and studied the details of their morphology and distribution to see if in fact two units really existed. He concluded that they were "only two varieties of the same plant". Wall seemed to appreciate before most other New Zealanders the kinds of problems involved in speciation. In 1920 he brought evolutionary ideas to his study of *Ranunculus paucifolius*; and in a very thoughtful paper in 1926 set out to study a problem which he defined as follows. "The student of the flora of New Zealand in its wild state is confronted with very many problems arising out of the distribution of particular species. A certain plant, for example, will be found only in a very restricted area with no nearly related forms in its vicinity; or another will be found most nearly related only to one which grows many hundreds of miles away, both being quite rare; or yet another will be found commonly growing in two or more different localities at a great distance from one another, yet entirely absent in the intervening spaces. An attempt is here made to offer provisional explanations of some of these apparent anomalies".

Professor Wall walked over much of the Peninsula and he combined his discoveries there with those of Laing (1924) and with Speight (1930). In 1922, he published his botany of Christchurch and his wide explorations as a mountaineer led to many records of distribution and to his Flora of Mount Cook in 1925. Several articles on his botanical excursions were contributed to the Press, and he did valuable work in caring for the herbarium at the Museum.

Mr William Martin began his botanical career in Canterbury when appointed in 1912 as instructor in Agriculture to the South Canterbury Education Board. He made numerous visits to Akaroa and took up the study of the ferns there. His discoveries, some of them additions to the work of Laing and Wall, were published in 1920, in the Pteridophytes of Banks Peninsula (Eastern Portion). During his Canterbury period he studied *Celmisias* and this was of use in his later valuable work on the genus. Martin was Secretary of the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury for two years and Secretary of the First Science Congress here in Christchurch in 1919 of which Cockayne was President. Mr Martin left Christchurch in 1920 when he was appointed a lecturer at the Dunedin Training College. In 1916 and 1920 he had collected mosses at Arthur's Pass, and in 1942 began collecting there again, publishing an account of the Moss Flora of Arthur's Pass National Park in 1946.

Dr H. H. Allan (1882–1957) taught at Waitaki Boys' High School and Ashburton High School and between 1917 and 1921 carried out an examination of the vegetation of Mount Peel, describing the forests, shrub lands, grasslands and other herbaceous communities and spending some 30 weeks in the field there (Allan, 1926).

It is also appropriate to mention here the pioneer proposal for a soil survey of New Zealand, made by L. J. Wild (1917) while lecturer in chemistry at Canterbury Agricultural College.

Mr C. E. Foweraker (1886–1964) began his botanical work as a young teacher, and early accompanied Laing to the Spenser Mountains in 1910–11, and Cockayne to the Awatere in December and January, 1911–12. In 1915 he was appointed to