

it represents my life work." (Hill, 1935: 449.) But things were not quite so desperate. In 1920, the war over, Cockayne was able to make a few alterations in the later part of the book, and in 1921, seven years after the text was submitted, "The Vegetation of New Zealand" appeared. It was an issue of only 400 copies (letter to Gibbs, 7 July 1922), but it was a triumph.

ceous leaflets quite unlike the juv-
enile. R. cissoides is leafy only for
a very short time as a seedling,
when it rapidly develops into the
juvenile with midribs lacking laminae.
R. subpauperalis is not so leafy as
the last-named in the seedling but
it never reduces its leaves to only mid-
ribs.

i. Certain cushion-plants.

The dense cushion species of
Raoulia and Haastia have seedlings
with flat, spreading leaves which also
appear, at times, as reverain-shoots.
Cultivation under moist-atmosphere
conditions encourages the persistence of
such shoots. ^{Sensational?} more striking (by far) is
the history of the great, dense
hard cushions of Dracophyllum ^(Epacrid.) polkneyi
(see fig.) This is the culmination of
a set of series of changes, which, even
yet, though I studied the matter minu-
tely in Stewart Island, I can hardly
believe. The actual seedling has not
been seen, as yet. But evidently it is.

So too with the dense, green cushions
of Phyllocline clavata which produce leafy
reverain shoots as a means of survival.

Example of Cockayne's manuscript.

The aim of the book was to present as vivid and accurate a picture as possible of the actual vegetation of the country. A historical account is followed by a sketch of the physical geography and climate, and then the primitive vegetation is described in detail—the sea-coast, the lowland and lower hills, the higher mountains and the outlying islands, each in its turn. The effect of settlement upon the plant covering occupies a section, and this includes some comments on agriculture and horticulture.