

## SOME SOUTHERN MAORI PLANT NAMES

The Maori people of Southland, Otago, Canterbury and Westland used some distinctive names for plants. Some were coined for plants found only in the south; others are southern vernacular variations on names well known from the north; others are names known only from the south, or most commonly used there. Some of the latter may be very old usages. As we South Islanders use various southern place-name spellings, perhaps we should also become familiar with the southern versions of plant names.

### PLANTS CONFINED TO THE SOUTH

<b>kokomuka</b>	<i>Hebe elliptica</i>	(name sometimes used in <u>N.</u> for other <i>Hebe</i> spp. but koromiko is more general)
<b>puheretaiko (or puharitaiko)</b>	<i>Senecio reinoldii</i> (= <i>Senecio rotundifolius</i> , <i>Brachyglottis rotundifolius</i> )	
<b>punui</b>	<i>Stilbocarpa</i> spp.	
<b>teteaweka</b>	<i>Olearia oporina</i> (= <i>Olearia angustifolia</i> )	

### VERNACULAR VARIATIONS ON NORTHERN USEAGES

<b>haumakaroa</b>	<i>Pseudopanax simplex</i>	( <u>N.</u> haumangaroa for <i>P. simplex</i> , <i>P. edgerleyi</i> )
<b>inaka</b>	<i>Dracophyllum longifolium</i>	( <u>N.</u> inanga)
<b>kaio</b>	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	( <u>N.</u> ngaio)
<b>kokoweka (or kokoeka)</b>	<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	( <u>N.</u> horoekea, ohoeka)
<b>mikimiki</b>	<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>	( <u>N.</u> mingimingi - also used for <i>Cyathodes juniperina</i> and <i>Leucopogon fasciculatus</i> )
<b>mohi</b>	<i>Luzuriaga parviflora</i>	( <u>N.</u> nohi or puwatawata)
<b>okaoka</b>	<i>Urtica ferox</i>	( <u>N.</u> ongaonga)
<b>ouhou (or oho)</b>	<i>Pseudopanax colensoi</i>	( <u>N.</u> orihou, houhou - the latter also used for <i>P. lessonii</i> )
<b>pikao</b>	<i>Desmoschoenus spiralis</i>	( <u>N.</u> pingao)

<b>pikiraki</b>	<i>Elytranthe tetrapetala</i> (= <i>Peraxilla tetrapetala</i> ) (also used for <i>Ileostylus micranthus</i> )	( <u>N.</u> pikirangi)
<b>punaweta</b>	<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>	( <u>N.</u> putaputaweta)
<b>tataki (or tutaki)</b>	<i>Gahnia</i> sp.	( <u>N.</u> tatangi)

NAMES USED ONLY (OR MORE COMMONLY) IN THE SOUTH

<b>hakeke (or haki)</b>	<i>Olearia ilicifolia</i>	( <u>N.</u> ? )
<b>hinahina</b>	<i>Meliccytus ramiflorus</i>	(Chathams inaina; <u>N.</u> mahoe is commoner)
<b>houi (or houhi)</b>	<i>Plagianthus regius</i>	( <u>N.</u> manatu; houhi is used for <i>Hoheria</i> spp.)
<b>kakaukore</b>	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	( <u>N.</u> raupo)
<b>kapuka</b>	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	( <u>N.</u> papauma is commoner; puka is used for <i>G. lucida</i> )
<b>naupiro</b>	<i>Gingidia montana</i>	( <u>N.</u> ?; the same name is used for <i>Coprosma foetidissima</i> )
<b>pirita</b>	<i>Ripogonum scandens</i>	( <u>N.</u> a commoner name is kareao, originally used only for the berry)
<b>ramarama</b>	<i>Pseudowintera colorata</i>	( <u>N.</u> horopito; there ramarama is used for <i>Myrtus bullata</i> )
<b>takapo</b>	<i>Gaultheria antipoda</i>	( <u>N.</u> tawiniwini)
<b>tapuka</b>	<i>G. depressa</i>	( <u>N.</u> ? )
<b>tataraheka</b>	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	( <u>N.</u> taramoa, tataramoa)
<b>tupare (or tupari)</b>	<i>Olearia colensoi</i>	( <u>N.</u> ?; same name used for <i>Olearia oporina</i> )
<b>tuturakau</b>	<i>Coriaria arborea</i>	( <u>N.</u> tutu)
<b>whanake</b>	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	( <u>N.</u> ti, ti-kauka, ti-rahau)

SOURCES:

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