

new plant genus, belonging to Triandria Hexagyna<sup>82</sup>, of which he has sent the description to the Royal Society<sup>83</sup>, and to which he proposes to give the name *Forstera*: "Dno Forstero dicavi in nomen ejus siquidem itineris periculosissimi sui comitem me adjunxit."<sup>84</sup> He adds to this: "I have sent it to London, described and well designed, and it might be entered in the Acta Anglicana with the name given above. And you will, I hope, thereafter introduce it into your Systema<sup>85</sup>. It differs too much from Morea and other plants than that it could be brought to them." LINNAEUS has noted the name "Forstera" and he himself seems to have made an ink-drawing of a flower on the sheet.

## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

To SPARRMAN as a Correspondent I, Journ. of S. Afr. Botany, Vol. XXIII, Part II, April, 1957.

*Introduction.*

P.44—We are indebted to the Chief Archivist at Cape Town for some additional information about the activities of the Resident, also called Postholder, at Simon's Bay (Simonstown on False Bay). It was his main duty to see to it that ships which called there were provided with whatever they needed, which entailed a good deal of correspondence, mainly with the authorities at the Castle, which he had to do himself. He also reported the movements of the shipping at Simon's Bay. The Archives do not state explicitly that he was the official representative of the Dutch East-India Company at Simon's Bay, but we may safely assume that this was the case. Undoubtedly the then Resident, Mynheer KIRSTEN, SPARRMAN's patron and employer, exercised his influence to enable SPARRMAN to undertake a journey into the interior of the Colony.

P.47—With reference to some geographical names given in the short survey of SPARRMAN's voyage to the Antarctic, the following may be added: Dusky Bay is now known as Dusky Sound; Huaheine is one of the Society Islands, its spelling is still the same; also Queen Charlotte's Sound still goes by that name. As to Easter Island, it still retains its name, but in Spanish translation, *Isla de Pascua*, as it is called in Chile to which it now belongs.

On the same page mention is made of the fact that the *Resolution* and the *Adventure* were separated in a storm on the coast of New Zealand, and were to sail separately for the rest of the journey. We may add that the *Adventure* arrived in Europe a year before the ship commanded by Capt. COOK (SPARRMAN, *Voyage*, Vol. I, p. 91).

P.48—It may interest our readers that the present University Librarian at Cape Town, Mr. R. F. M. IMMELMAN, is a direct descendant of DANIEL FERDINAND IMMELMAN, the youth who accompanied THUNBERG and SPARRMAN on their journeys into the interior. We are greatly indebted to Mr. IMMELMAN for the following genealogical notes.

<sup>82</sup> Triandrous and hexagynous plants (3-stamened and with 6 pistils): *Forstera*, L. f.; cf. SPARRMAN's first letter to THUNBERG, sent from the Cape, Nov. 1772, and footnotes 6 and 7.

<sup>83</sup> The Royal Academy of Science, London? cf. SPARRMAN's first letter to THUNBERG.

<sup>84</sup> Transl.: "I have dedicated this genus to the name of Mr. FORSTER, since he has included me as his companion in his most dangerous journey."

<sup>85</sup> SPARRMAN obviously refers to LINNAEUS's *Systema Naturae*, first published in Holland in 1735. Many editions followed; the 10th, in which for the first time the binary nomenclature was also applied to zoology, in 1758.