

# DANIEL SOLANDER AND AUSTRALIA

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- Per Tingbrand© -

**Hic libellus propter congressum TERRA AUSTRALIS AD AUSTRALIAM in Sidnovia, Australia, mense sextili, MCMLXXXVIII, expositus est in memoriam aeternam Danieli Solandri (MDCCXXXIII - MDCCLXXXII), artis cultori illustri de urbe Pitovia apud Sinum Bothnicum in parte septentrionali terrae, primo suecorum circumnavigatori mundi, qui simul cum gubernatore James Cook in nave ENDEAVOUR mundum circumnavigavit MDCCLXVIII-MDCCLXXI. Etiam pitoviensis scriptor libentissime vela facit in sulco Solandris sed – quod dolendum est - nondum circumnavigator mundi est.**

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What part, if any, did the Swedish scientist Daniel Solander (1733-1782) play in the discovery of Australia? This opening question may cause some raised eye-brows but let us have a closer look at his connections to the smallest continent of the world now drawing our attention.

Solander was born on 19 February 1733 in the small coastal community of Piteå in the Gulf of Bothnia in northern Sweden as the son of the vicar of Piteå. He studied natural science under the famous Carl Linnaeus - *Princeps Botanicorum* - in Uppsala in the 1750's and was sent to England in 1760 to spread his master's gospel of *Systema Naturae* in the Anglo- Saxon world. This task he accomplished so well that he soon was known in London as *the learned Swede* and in 1764 accepted as a member of Royal Society, showing an ever growing appetite for all branches of science and at the same time making himself very well liked for his affability.

In the early 1760's Solander's hopes to become Linnaeus' son-in-law by marrying his eldest daughter were shattered, when his *sweetest Mamselle Lisa-Stina* met and married another man. Nor did he succeed Linnaeus to the Chair of Botany at the University of Uppsala as had been expected by many. Indeed Solander acclimatized himself so well to the English society that he never returned to Sweden let alone to his hometown Piteå.

Evidently fate had other events waiting for the young Swede, considered by Linnaeus himself to be *the wittiest* of his disciples, many of them travelling far and wide in pursuit of natural knowledge. In our own time they were aptly phrased by the eminent New Zealand historian, late professor J.C Beaglehole, as Linnaeus' *wandering apostles*. Truly Solander was on his way to wander far beyond the horizons of the world then known to western man and by doing so he distinguished himself as the very first Swede to sail around the globe.

These were the words with which Beaglehole gave his summing up of Solander in *The Life of James Cook* (1974):

**"Everybody liked Solander - - - - . Acute and encyclopaedic in his**

**knowledge, yet an ever diligent and unostentatious student, modest, cheerful and friendly to all his acquaintance, his popularity among the scientists and the collectors was great. He was a sort of touchstone."**

Around 1764 Solander met a wealthy young landowner from Yorkshire, Joseph Banks (1744-1820), from 1778 the President of Royal Society until his death. Although Banks was 10 years younger a life-long very close friendship developed between the two men. Banks being very wealthy by the standards of his time and Solander having no pecuniary resources of his own never stood between them. As a matter of fact Banks became his friend's patron in many respects as well as Solander in the early stages of their acquaintance got to be Banks's tutor and later his scientific adviser and librarian.

After Solander's untimely death on 13 May 1782 Banks to a great extent devoted himself to early Australian exploration and colonization. In consequence he was later to be rightfully called *the Father of Australia* by many historians, e.g. by J H Maiden in the biography published in 1909. Being a Swede myself and admittedly somewhat biased I nevertheless think that Solander should not be forgotten in this conference.

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Banks and Solander accompanied James Cook on board H.M. Bark *Endeavour* during Cook's first circumnavigation from August 1768 to July 1771. As scientists they played a very prominent role indeed in this epoch-making voyage during which their ship, sailing from New Zealand in April 1770, hit upon the eastern coastline of New Holland a little north of the 38th parallel and followed the coast from Cape Howe northward up to the tip of Cape York before crossing the Torres Strait to New Guinea. A time span of four months filled with a remarkable amount of adventures and marvels of nature.

Whether this enigmatic coastline had in fact been seen by other Europeans before Cook - maybe by the Portuguese Mendonça in 1522 - has in recent years been eagerly re-examined by many historians in the light of the so called Dieppe maps but it remains to be proven beyond reasonable doubt.

As a Fellow of Royal Society Solander no doubt was quite familiar with the theories of a presumed land mass in the Southern Hemisphere thought necessary to counterbalance the continents of the Northern Hemisphere. However his main scientific interests lay in natural science, not in geography.

From Alexander Dalrymple (1737-1808), that ardent prophet of the Great Southern Continent, we learn from a postscriptum to his *Memoir concerning the Chagos and adjacent islands*, published in London in 1786 four years after Solander's death, that somehow Solander had acquired a copy of the Dauphin Map of Portuguese origin, indicating an eastern coastline of New Holland, and handed it to Banks. Dalrymple states that he was informed about this by his *much lamented friend Dr Solander* but he does not tell when all this happened.

Dalrymple had given a copy of his still not published book *An Account of Discoveries in the South Pacific to 1764* to Banks before the *Endeavour* sailed from the English channel. No doubt a *book worm* like Solander also read it and saw the dotted line on a map showing the track of Torres from 1606 through the strait that was to be named after him.

Still that does not prove that Solander and Banks had access to the Dauphin Map before the departure of the *Endeavour*. The circumstances rather seem to indicate that it was much later after their celebrated homecoming. After having seen the eastern coastline himself and taken part in the conversations between Cook and Banks held from time to time as they approached Torres Strait Solander was in a much better position to realize the importance of the Dauphin Map when he stumbled upon it. I doubt that he would have understood its value before his circumnavigation.

Although Daniel Solander and - to a lesser degree - the other Swedish member of the expedition, Herman Diedrich Spöring (1733?- 1771), fulfilled important tasks in the daily life on board the *Endeavour* and during the various landings in the Pacific this is no attempt to claim that the Swedes were in charge of the expedition. In no way wishing to diminish the fame due to the outstanding seafarer James Cook and the glory reflected upon the British nation through his achievements I feel content to remark that since two Swedes took part in this scientific adventure Swedish was probably spoken as early as the English tongue if not on Australian soil altogether - bearing in mind the poor pirate but first-class pilot William Dampier, who touched on the northwestern coast in 1688 and 1699 - at least along the eastern coast of New Holland, until then unknown to western man.

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Let us now make a survey of the various places along the coastline of New South Wales and Queensland where we know that Solander and Banks gathered their flowers and other specimens of nature.

The landmass of New Holland was sighted at dawn on 19 April 1770 and the southernmost point of the land named Point Hicks after Lieutenant Hicks. The first attempt to land was not undertaken until 27 April outside present-day Bulli north of Five Islands close to the inlet of Lake Illawarra. Cook, Banks, Solander and Tupia tried to get ashore in the yawl - *a boat just capable of carrying the Cap<sup>tn</sup>, D<sup>r</sup> Solander, myself and 4 rowers* according to Banks - but had to resign in view of the dangerous white-foamed surf. They saw four or five natives move about and a few canoes on the beach. No doubt the son of Piteå was utterly frustrated at the outcome of this attempt but his time was still to come.

In the morning of 28 April a promising gap opened up on the port side. Having sounded the entrance the three-masted squarerigged ship stood into the bay and anchored in what we now call Botany Bay south of Sydney, truly one of the most historical anchorages in our seafaring history. In this bay - where the history of modern Australia was about to commence - the ship stayed until 6 May.

In his first chart of the area Cook named the southern point Point Solander, nowadays Cape Solander, to which access is given by Solander Drive. The northern point was named Cape Banks. Thus the two close friends figuratively spoken joined hands over the span of water at the entrance of Botany Bay.

Solander accompanied Cook in the first boat to land and I think it only proper to let Cook tell us about this exciting experience, almost as if they had stepped down in our time on a distant planet. Certainly they landed in a different world and it was to be of the utmost importance for western civilisation, in its context, no less a giant step for mankind than Neil Armstrong's on

the moon almost two centuries later in 1969.

**"Men, women and children on the south shore abreast of the Ship, to which place I went in the boats in hopes of speaking with them accompanied by Mr Banks, Dr Solander and Tupia; as we approached the shore they all made off except two Men who seemed resolved to oppose our landing. As soon as I saw this I ordered the boats to lay upon their oars in order to speake to them but this was to little purpose for neither us nor Tupia could understand one word they said. We then threw them some nails beads & ca a shore which they took up and seem'd not ill pleased in so much that I thout that they beckon'd to us to come a shore; but in this we were mistaken, for as soon as we put the boat in they again came to oppose us upon which I fired a musket between the two which had no other effect than to make them retire back where bundles of thier darts lay, and one of them took up a stone and threw at us which caused my fireing a second Musquet load with small shott, and altho some of the shott struck the man yet it had no other effect than to make him lay hold of a Shield or target to defend himself. Em-midiatly after this we landed which we had no sooner done than they throw'd two darts at us, this obliged me to fire a third shott soon after which they both made off, but not in such haste but what we might have taken one, but Mr Banks being of opinion that the darts were poisoned, made me cautious - - - - - "**

The naturalists found themselves among new and strange plants amazingly rich in variety and during the following days they went on several excursions in the green landscape marked by many freestanding Eucalyptus trees among which today can be found The Cook Historical Landing Site Museum with some quite interesting Solanderiana.

Along the southern shore of Botany Bay the visitor of our time - interested in the early beginnings of European discovery of and settlement in Australia - will furthermore find a row of impressive monuments in honour of Cook, Banks and Solander, *the three musketeers* of so many small boat landings in the unknown Pacific. The Solander Monument was erected in Swedish granite in August 1914 with the famous Swedish author August Strindberg as one of the strongest advocates of such a monument. Already in 1907 Strindberg rounded up a letter to the Swedish consul in Sydney saying that *Solander was a Great Man and he deserves a stone at the Cape.*

One afternoon Cook, Banks and Solander followed the sea coast to the southward of the bay and whenever they met with the natives these made off and kept at a safe distance from the strange pale-faced men with thundersticks in their hands.

The many incidents, strange events, thrilling adventures and the all but shipwreck on the Great

Barrier Reef that took place during the increasingly hazardous passage along the coast of New Holland have already been told by others more suitable to the task and instead of giving another detailed account I choose to quote from Cook's and Banks's journals some colourful passages in which the Swedish scientist is mentioned or otherwise may have been involved. It should be pointed out that Banks was using civil time while Cook as a naval officer kept his journal running from noon to noon in ship time.

#### **Banks on 29 April at Botany Bay**

**"D<sup>r</sup> Solander and myself went a little way into the woods and found many plants, but saw nothing like people."**

#### **Banks on 30 April 1770 at Botany Bay**

**"Before day break this morn the Indians were at the houses abreast of the Ship: they were heard to shout much. At sunrise they were seen walking away along the beach; we saw them go into the woods where they lighted fires about a mile from us. Our people went ashore as usual, Dr Solander and myself into the woods. The grass cutters were farthest from the body of the people: towards them came 14 or 15 Indians having in their hands sticks that shone (sayd the Sergeant of marines) like a musquet. The officer on seeing them gatherd his people together: the hay cutters coming to the main body appeard like a flight so the Indians pursued them, however but a very short way, for they never came nearer than just to shout to each other, maybe a furlong."**

#### **Banks on 1 May 1770 at Botany Bay**

**"The Cap<sup>tn</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Solander, myself and some of the people, making in all 10 musquets, resolvd to make an excursion into the countrey. We accordingly did so and walkd till we compleatly tird ourselves, which was in the evening, seeing by the way only one Indian who ran from us as soon as he saw us. The Soil wherever we saw it consisted of either swamps or light sandy soil on which grew very few species of trees, one which was large yeilding a gum much like sanguis draconis, but every place was coverd with vast quantities of grass. We saw many Indian houses and places where they had slept upon the grass without the least shelter; in these we left beads ribbands & c. We saw one quadruped about the size of a Rabbit, My Greyhound just got sight of him and instantly lamd himself against a stump which lay concealed in the long grass; we saw also the dung of a large animal that had fed on grass which much resembled that of a Stag; also the footsteps of an animal clawd like a dog or wolf and as large as the latter; and of a small animal whose feet were like those of a polecat or weesel. The trees over our heads abounded very much with Loryquets and Cocatoos of which we shot several; both these sorts flew in flocks of several scores together.**

**Our second Lieutenant went in a boat drudging: after he had done he landed and sent the boat away, keeping with him a midshipman with whom he set**

out in order to walk to the Waterers. In his Way he was overtaken by 22 Indians who followd him often within 20 yards, parleying but never daring to attack him tho they were all armd with Lances. After they had join'd our people 3 or 4 more curious perhaps than prudent, went again towards these Indians who remaind about 1/2 a mile from our watering place. When they came pretty near them they pretended to be afraid and ran from them; four of the Indians on this immediately threw their lances which went beyond our people, and by their account were thrown about 40 yards; on this they stoppd and began to collect the lances, on which the Indians retir'd slowly. At this time the Cap<sup>tn</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Solander and myself came to the waterers; we went immediately toward the Indians; they went fast away; the Cap<sup>tn</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Solander and Tupia went toward them and every one else stayd behind; this however did not stop the Indians who walkd leasurly away till our people were tird of following them. - - - - - "

#### Cook on 1 May at Botany Bay

"After this we made an excursion into the country which we found deversified with woods, Lawns and Marshes; the woods are free from under wood of every kind and the trees are at such a distance from one a nother that the whole Country or at least great part of i might be cultivated without being oblig'd to cut down a single tree; we found the soil every where except in the Marshes to be a light white sand and produceth a quantity of good grass which grows in little tufts about as big as one can hold in ones hand and pretty close to one another, in this manner the surface of the ground is coated in the woods between the trees. D<sup>r</sup> Solander had a bad sight of a small Animal some thing like a rabbit and we found the dung of an Animal which must feed upon grass and which we judged could not be less than a deer, we also saw the track of a dog or some such like Animal.- - - - - "

Since at that time rabbits had not yet been brought into Australia we cannot identify *the small animal* that Solander saw but it may have been a small marsupial. The dung mentioned may have been left by a kangaroo, which would at a later stage of the expedition occupy Solander to such a great degree. The *dog or such like animal* was most probably a dingo.

#### Cook on 2 May 1770 at Botany Bay

"- - - - - In the morning I had sent Mr Gore with a boat up to the head of the bay to dridge for oysters; in his return to the ship he and another person came by land and met with these people who follow'd him at the distance of 19 or 20 yards; when ever M<sup>r</sup> Gore made a Stand and face'd them they stood also and not withstanding they were all arm'd they never offerd to attack him, but after he had parted from them and they were met by D<sup>r</sup> Munkhouse and one or two more who upon making a sham retreat they throw'd 3 darts after them, after which they began to retire. D<sup>r</sup> Solander, I, and Tupia made all the haste we could after them but could by neither words nor actions prevail upon them to come near us. - - - - - "

**Banks on 3 May 1770 at Botany Bay**

"The Cap<sup>tn</sup> and D<sup>r</sup> Solander employd the day in going in the pinnace into various parts of the harbour. They saw fires at several places and people who all ran away at their approach with the greatest precipitation, leaving behind the shell fish which they were cooking; of this our gentlemen took the advantage, eating what they found and leaving beads ribbands & c in return. - - - - - "

**Cook on 3 May 1770 at Botany Bay**

"- - - - - . In the PM I made a little excursion along the Sea Coast to the southward accompanied by M<sup>r</sup> Banks and D<sup>r</sup> Solander. At our first entering the woods we saw 3 of the natives who made off as soon as they saw us; more of them were seen by others of our people who likewise made off as soon as they found they were discover'd. In the AM I went in the Pinnace to the head of the Bay accompan'd by D<sup>r</sup>s Solander and Munkhouse in order to examine the Country and to try to form some Connections with the natives: in our way theither we met with 10 or 12 of them fishing each in a small Canoe who retired in to shoald water upon our approach, - - - "

**Banks on 5 May 1770 at Botany Bay**

"As tomorrow was fixd for our sailing D<sup>r</sup> Solander and myself were employd the whole day in collecting specimens of as many things as we possibly could to be examind at sea. The day was calm and the Mosquetos of which we have always had some more than usualy troublesome. No Indians were seen by any body during the whole day. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant went out striking and took several large Stingrays the biggest of which weighd without his gutts 336 pounds."

**Cook on 6 May 1770 at Botany Bay**

"- - - - - . The great quantity of New Plants & c<sup>a</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Banks & D<sup>r</sup> Solander collected in this place occasioned my giving it the name of Botany Bay. It is situated in the Latitude of 34° 0'S, Longitude 208°37' West; it is Capacious safe and commodious - - - - - "

Originally Cook intended to name the bay Stingray's Harbour and it is of some interest to notice that Solander even after his return to England continued to use this name instead of Botany Bay to identify the place where the specimens from this area had been collected.

The *Endeavour* slipped out of Botany Bay in the early morning of 6 May and at noon the ship sailed by a fair breeze past the opening of another bay, that Cook named Port Jackson, said later by many a sailing man to be the finest harbour in the known world. Maybe at that time the learned Doctor stood at the taffrail pondering over the marvels of nature of this new country waiting to be colonized.

Right then he could hardly imagine that almost 212 years later in March 1982 the Swedish king Carl XVI Gustaf should inaugurate a bronze bust of Solander in the Solander Garden of the Royal Botanic Garden of Sydney and the Swedish princess Christina open an exhibition at the Macleay Museum at the University of Sydney under the motto of *My Dear Friend Daniel Solander*, nor that the Sutherland Shire Historical Society of New South Wales should arrange in April 1983 a *Daniel Solander Heritage Week* as a pendant to the Daniel Solander Symposium in British Museum (Natural History) in March same year.

**Cook on 23 May 1770 at Bustard Bay**

" - - - - In the AM I went a shore with a party of men in order to examine the Country accompanied by M<sup>r</sup> Banks and the other gentlemen. We landed a little within the South point of the Bay where there is a channel leading into a large Lagoon. - - - - - "

**Banks on 30 May 1770 at Thirsty Sound**

"The Capt<sup>n</sup> and D<sup>r</sup> Solander went today to examine the bottom of the inlet which appeard to go very far inland; they found it to increase in its width the farther they went into it, and concluded from that and some other circumstances that it was a channel which went through to the sea again. They saw two men who followd the boat along shore a good way but the tide running briskly in their favour they did not chuse to stop for them; at a distance from them far up the inlet they saw a large smoak. At night they returnd and having found neither fresh water nor any other refreshment it was resolvd to leave this place tomorrow morn."

**Cook on 30 May 1770 at Thirsty Sound**

"- - - - - D<sup>r</sup> Solander and I was upon a rising ground up the Inlet which we thought had at one time or a nother been over flowed by the Sea, and if so great part of the Country must at that time been laid under water. Up in the lakes or Lagoons I suppose are shell fish on which the few natives subsist. We found oysters sticking to most of the rocks upon the Shore - - - - -  
- - - - - "

**Banks on 7 June 1770 on Great Palm Island**

" - - - - -. After dinner an appearance very much like Cocoa nut trees tempted us to hoist out a boat and go ashore, where we found our supposd Cocoanut trees to be no more than bad Cabbage trees. - - - - - "

**Cook on 8 June 1770 on Great Palm Island**

"- - - - -. In the PM we saw several large smooks upon the main, some people Canoes and as we thought Cocoa-nutt Trees upon one of the Islands, and as a few of these nutts would have been very exceptable to us at this time I sent

Lieut<sup>t</sup> Hicks a Shore with whome went M<sup>r</sup> Banks and D<sup>r</sup> Solander to see what was to be got, in the mean time we kept standing in for the Island with the Ship. At 7 oClock they returnd on board having met with nothing worth observing, the trees we saw were a small kind of Cabbage Palms; they heard some of the Natives as they were puting off from the shore but saw none. - - -  
- - - - -"

**Cook on 10 June 1770 in Mission Bay**

"After hauling round Cape Grafton we found the land trend away NWBW. Three miles to the Westward of the Cape is a Bay wherein we anchored about 2 Miles from the shore in 4 fathom water an owsey bottom. The East point of the bay bore s 74° East, the west point s 83° West and a low green woody Island bore N 35° East. - - - - and is known in the Chart by the name of Green Island. As soon as the Ship was brought to an Anchor I went ashore accompanied by M<sup>r</sup> Banks and D<sup>r</sup> Solander, the first thing I did was to look for fresh water and with that View rowed out towards the Cape because in the bottom of the Bay was low mangrove land and little probability of meeting with any there, but the way I went I found two small streames which were difficult to get at on account of the surff and rocks upon the shore. As we came round the Cape we saw in a Sandy Cove a small stream of water run over the beach, but here I did not go in the boat because I found that it would not be easy to land. - - - - -"

**Banks on 17 June 1770 at Endeavour River**

"Weather a little less rough than it was. Weighd and brought the ship in but in doing it ran her twice ashore by the narrowness of the channel; the second time she remaind till the tide lifted her off. In the meantime D<sup>r</sup> Solander and myself began our Plant gathering. In the Evening the ship was moord within 20 feet of the shore afloat and before night much lumber was got out of her."

The ship came to rest within the entrance of the Endeavour River on its south shore, where Cooktown is situated today.

**Banks on 28 June at Endeavour River**

"We have ever since we have been here observd the nests of a kind of Ants much like the White ants in the East indies but to us perfectly harmless; they were always pyramidical, from a few inches to 6 feet in hight and very much resembled stones which I have seen in English Druidical monuments. Today we met with a large number of them of all sizes rangd in a small open place which had a very pretty effect; D<sup>r</sup> Solander compard them to the Rune Stones on the Plains of Upsal in Sweden, myself to all the smaller Druidical monuments I had seen."

This reference to the runic stones outside Uppsala, where Solander studied under his great master Linnaeus between 1750 and 1759, is a somewhat touching link between Terra

Australis  
and Sweden of the late 18th century, almost the antipodes of each other.

**Banks on 16 July 1770 at Endeavour River**

"As the ship was now nearly ready for her departure D<sup>F</sup> Solander and myself employed ourselves in winding up our Botanical Bottoms, examining what we wanted, and making up our complement of specimens of as many species as possible. - - -"

**Banks on 17 July 1770 at Endeavour River**

"Tupia who was over the water by himself saw 3 Indians, who gave him a kind of longish roots about as thick as a mans finger and of a very good taste. On his return the Cap<sup>tn</sup> D<sup>F</sup> Solander and myself went over in hopes to see them and renew our connections; we met with four in a canoe who soon after came ashore and came to us without any signs of fear. After receiving the beads &c that we had given them they went away; we attempted to follow them hoping that they would lead us to their fellows where we might have an opportunity of seeing their Women; - - - - -"

**Cook on 18 July 1770 at Endeavour River**

"- - - - - In the PM I sent the Master and one of the mates in the Pinnace to the northward to look for a Channell that way clear of the shoals. M<sup>F</sup> Banks, D<sup>F</sup> Solander and my self took a turn into the woods on the other side of the water where we met with five of the natives and altho we had not seen any of them before they came to us without shewing the least signs of fear two of these wore necklaces made of shells which they seem'd to Value as they would not part with them. - - - - -"

**Banks on 24 July 1770 at Endeavour River**

"- - - - - The D<sup>F</sup> and me were obligd to go very far for any thing new; to day we went several miles to a high hill where after sweating and broiling among the woods till night we were obligd to return almost empty. But the most vexatious accident imaginable befel us likewise: traveling in a deep vally, the sides of which were steep almost as a wall but coverd with trees and plenty of Brush wood, we found marking nuts (anacardium orientale) laying on the ground, and desirous as we were to find the tree on which they had grown, a thing that I beleive no European Botanist has seen, we were not with all our pains able to find it; - - - - -"

**Banks on 10 August 1770 at Cape Flattery**

"- - - - - thought Land all round us, on which we immediately came to an anchor resolvd to go ashore and from the hills examine whether it was so or

**not. The point we went upon was sandy and very Barren so it afforded very few plants - - - - - "**

Still 22 different plants were described by Solander as being found at Point Lookout and/or Cape Flattery.

**Cook on 11 August 1770 at Cape Flattery**

**"- - - - To the northward of Point Lookout the shore appeared to be shoald and flat some distance off, which was no good sign of meeting with a channel in with the land as we have hitherto done. We saw the foot steps of People upon the Sand and smook and fire up in the Country, and in the evening returnd on board where I came to a resolution to Visit one of the high Islands in the offing in my Boat, - - - - - from the top of one of them I hoped to see and find a Passage out to sea clear of the shoals: accordingly in the morning I set out in the Pinnacle for the northermost and largest of the three accompanied by M<sup>r</sup> Banks, - - - - - "**

**Banks on 11 August 1770 on Lizard Island**

**"As propos'd yesterday the Capt<sup>n</sup> went today to the Island, which proved 5 leagues off from the Ship, I went with him. - - - - - The island itself was high; we ascended the hill and when we were at the top saw plainly the Grand Reef still extending itself Paralel with the shore - - -"**

**Cook on 12 August 1770 on Lizard Island**

**"- - - - when I immediatly went upon the highest hill on the Island where to my mortification I discoverd a Reef of Rocks laying about 2 or 3 Leagues without the Island, extending in a line NW and SE farther than I could see on which the Sea broke very high. - - - - - . With this view I stay'd all night upon the Island, and at 3 in the Morning sent the Pinnacle with one of the Mates I had with me to sound between the Island and the Reefs and to examine one of the breaks or Channells, and in the mean time I went again upon the hill where I arrived by sun rise but found it much hazier than in the evening. - - - - . The only Land-animals we saw here were Lizards and these seem'd to be pretty plenty which occasioned my nameing the Island Lizard Island. The Inhabitants of the Main Visit this Island at some seasons of the year for we saw the ruins of several of their hutts and heaps of Shells & c<sup>a</sup>."**

Evidently Solander did not go ashore on Lizard Island, from which island he nevertheless described in detail six different plants, no doubt brought to him by Banks.

**Cook on 13 August 1770 on Eagle Island**

**"At 2 oClock in the PM we left Lizard Isl<sup>d</sup> in order to return to the Ship and in our way landed upon the low sandy Isle mentioned in coming out. We**

found on this Island a great number of birds the Most of them Sea fowl, except Eagles, we likewise saw some Turtle but caught none for the reasons before assigned. We found that the Natives resort to this Island as we saw several turtle Shells piled one upon another. After leaving Eagle Island we stood SW directly for the Ship.----- "

In consequence to my deduction that Solander did not land on Lizard Island he could not have landed on Eagle Island either from which latter island no plants at all were recorded by him.

Banks on 17 August 1770 on an unidentified shoal

"----- now safe at an anchor it was resolv'd to send the boats upon the nearest shoal to search for shell fish, turtle or whatever else they could get. They accordingly went and D<sup>r</sup> Solander and myself accompanied them in my small boat. In our way we met with two water snakes, one 5 the other 6 feet long; we took them both; they much resembled Land snakes only their tails were flatted sideways, I suppose for the convenience of swimming, and were not venomous. The shoal we went upon was the very reef we had so near been lost upon yesterday, now no longer terrible to us; it afforded little provision for the ship, no turtle, only 300 lb of Great cockles, some were however of an immense size. We had in the way of curiosity much better success, meeting with many curious fish and mollusca besides Corals of many species, --- "

Cook on 22 August 1770 on Possession Island

"----- Between these two points we could see no land so that we were in great hopes that we had at last found a Passage into the Indian Seas, but in order to be better inform'd I landed with a party of Men accompan'd by M<sup>r</sup> Banks and D<sup>r</sup> Solander upon the Island which lies at the SE point of the Passage. Before and after we Anchor'd we saw a number of People upon this Island arm'd in the same manner as all the others we have seen, except one man who had a bow and a bundle of Arrows, the first we have seen on this coast. From the appearance of these People we expected that they would have opposed our landing but as we approach'd the Shore they all made off ----- . After landing I went upon the highest hill ----- . I could see plainly that the Lands laying to the NW of this passage were composed of a number of Islands of various extent both for height and circuit, ----- . Having satisfied my self of the great Probability of a Passage, thro' which I intend going with the Ship, and therefore may land no more upon this Eastern coast of New Holland, and on the Western side I can make no new discovery the honour of which belongs to the Dutch Navigators; but the Eastern Coast from the Latitude of 38° South down to this place I am confident was never seen or viseted by any European before us, and Notwithstanding I had in the Name of His Majesty taken possession of several places upon this coast, I now once more hoisted English Coulers and in the Name of His Majesty King George the Third took possession of the whole Eastern Coast from the above Latitude down to this place by the name

of New South Wales, together with all the Bays, Harbours Rivers and Islands situate upon the said coast, after which we fired three Volleys of small Arms which were Answered by the like number from the Ship. -----  
 ----- . We saw on all the Adjacent Lands and Islands a great number of smooks, a certain sign that they are Inhabited, and we have dayly seen smooks on every part of the coast we have lately been upon.

Between 7 and 8 oClock in the Morning we saw several naked people, all or most of them women, down upon the beach pickning up Shells & c<sup>a</sup>, they had not a single rag of any kind of Cloathing upon them and both these and those we saw yesterday were in every respect the Same sort of people we have seen every where upon the Coast; two or three of the Men we saw Yesterday had on pretty large breast plates which we supposed were made of Pearl Oysters Shells, this was a thing as well as the Bow and Arrows we had not seen before. ----- "

#### Banks on 23 August 1770 on Booby Island

"----- . At noon we were abreast of an Island which was white with the Dung of Birds; as we had little wind the ship was brought too we went ashore upon it and shot bobies ----- . I myself Botanized and found some plants which I had not before seen. ----- "

It would seem that Solander did not land himself on Booby Island. The only species of boobies that *the good Doctor* recorded from Australia was the Brown Booby, the most common species found in the Cape York area.

#### Cook on 23 August 1770 on Booby Island

"----- . In this situation we had no part of the Main Land in sight. Being now near the Island and having but little wind M<sup>r</sup> Banks and I landed upon it and found it to be mostly barren Rock frequented by birds such as Boobies, a few of which we Shott and occasioned my giving it the Name of Booby Island. I made but a very short stay at this Island before I returned to the Ship. ----- "

---

The artist Sydney Parkinson kept a journal of his own and from the ship's stay at Tahiti I would like to cite the following lines from Parkinson's pen:

"During our stay here, Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander were very assiduous in collecting whatever they thought might contribute to the advancement of Natural History; and, by their directions, I made drawings of a great many curious trees, and other plants, fish, birds, and of such natural bodies as could not be conveniently preserved entire, to be brought home."

Those words could just as well apply to the various landings along the coast of New Holland,

particularly at Botany Bay and Endeavour River. While at the latter river mouth Parkinson did in fact write, that

**"During the time we staid here, we picked up a great many natural curiosities from the reef we struck upon, consisting of a variety of curious shells, most of which were entirely new to Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander. We met also with many new species of fish, Madrepores and other curious corals; sea-weed and other beautiful marine productions."**

Summing up in his journal his impressions of what he named New South Wales Cook wrote, inter alia, that:

**" - - - - - everything that can be of use to the Learn'd World will be very accurately described by M<sup>r</sup> Banks and D<sup>r</sup> Solander. The Land naturly produces hardly any thing fit for man to eat and the Natives know nothing of Cultivation. - - - - - "**

Although Cook's expectations were never quite fulfilled before Solander's sudden death by a stroke in Banks's home in Soho Square in London Solander left the scientific world a great many manuscripts of a very high standard, still preserved in British Museum (Natural History) and related to early Australian natural history.

The most important botanical manuscripts concerned with the flora of New Holland are

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) " <b>Plantae Novae Hollandiae. Vol.1</b> ",  | 160 pages describing plants from Botany Bay and Bustard Bay;  |
| b) " <b>Plantae Novae Hollandiae. Vol. 2</b> ", | 140 pages describing plants from Bay of Inlets, Great Palm Island, Cape Grafton, Rocky Point and Endeavour River;             |
| c) " <b>Plantae Novae Hollandiae. Vol. 3</b> ", | 168 pages describing plants from Endeavour River;   |
| d) " <b>Plantae Novae Hollandiae. Vol. 4</b> ", | 164 pages describing plants from Endeavour River, Lookout Point and Cape Fear Islands and Possession Island and Booby Island; |
| e) " <b>Index Plantarum Novae Hollandiae</b> ", | 67 pages giving a systematic index arranging all the plants collected in Australia in their Linnaean classes;                 |
| f) " <b>Index plantarum Novae Hollandiae</b> ", | 32 pages giving an alphabetical index of the plants described in a) above.  |

Also two major zoological manuscripts, related to the Australian fauna, ought to be mentioned here, titled

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| g) " <b>Pisces etc. Novae Hollandiae</b> ",   | 19 folios describing mostly Australian fishes but also birds, insects and "Amphibia", viz. sharks, rays and bony fishes;  |
| h) " <b>Copies of Solander's Descriptions of Animals, made during Capt<sup>n</sup> Cook's First Voyage</b> ", | 512 pages of loose sheets in a slip case of which 123 about birds, 7 about reptiles, 65 about "Amphibia Nantes", 79 about fishes and 233 about invertebrates (these descriptions are only partly related to Australia). |

Apart from the manuscripts detailed above Solander also left us his famous Manuscript Slip Catalogue with prolific botanical and zoological information. The Slip Catalogue consists of his accumulated working notes in Latin describing plants and animals on slips of paper systematically arranged according to Linnaeus' *Species Plantarum* (plants) and *Systema Naturae* (animals). Originally these many thousands of slips were kept loose in so called Solander boxes or Solander cases designed by the Swede for the purpose but kept at British Museum (Natural History) they are nowadays bound in no less than 24 volumes in regard to botany and 27 volumes in regard to zoology.

Quite many of the botanical slips emanate from the voyage of the *Endeavour* but surprisingly few concern plants from New Holland. Among the mammals pertaining to Cook's first voyage represented in the Slip Catalogue Solander's two forms of detailed descriptions of the kangaroo, one on a double foolscap sheet and the other on slips, deserve to be noticed.

Contrary to what might be expected Solander's extant manuscripts titled in a misleading way "**Plantae Australiae**", "**Index Plantarum Australiae**" and "**Pisces Australiae**" are concerned with the flora and fauna of New Zealand causing many mistakes made in the past.

It has been estimated that Banks and Solander brought home more than 30 300 specimens of plants in which 3 607 species were represented. About 110 genera and about 1 400 species were new to science.

The information recorded on animals was less abundant but still of great scientific value. Solander's descriptions of mammals and birds could be summed up as comparatively sparse while the notes on fishes were both numerous and detailed. Solander described 222 fish species in the Pacific ocean of which 13 in Australian waters. He also left us manuscripts or slips of information on marine invertebrates, molluscs and insects. 134 specimens of shells are believed to have been brought home from Australia by the *Endeavour*.

Among the few extant descriptions of Australian mammals and birds we find the kangaroos of Endeavour River and the bustard of Bustard Bay. The red-tailed cockatoo was the only Australian land bird to be drawn by Sydney Parkinson but several sea birds were both described and drawn.

In the case of the elusive kangaroo Solander wrote in Latin the very first scientific report on this *bouncing animal*, so very strange to European eyes of that time bouncing forward by *successive leaps or hops, of a great length, in an erect posture*. The fact that in doing so Solander failed to recognize his *Kanguru saliens* as a marsupial, an animal order not entirely unknown to science of his time, exemplifies one of his very few *slip-ups* and only proves the complexity of the animal kingdom of Australia. Like the sun Solander evidently had his spots too.

In spite of all the learned discussion in the zoological literature it seems to me that out of the three *Macropus* at Endeavour River – two shot by Lieutenant Gore and one, the smallest, run down by Banks's greyhound - the species described by Solander still cannot be determined with absolute certainty. He seems to have made a composite description, based on all three animals brought to him although they represented at least two maybe three different species of the kangaroo, an animal which in the eyes of us Swedes symbolizes the continent of Australia even more than the koala bear.

Solander's name is commemorated in the tropical Solanaceous genus **Solandra** (Salisbury). Also many species, with beautiful conspicuous flowers which seem to thrive very well in Australia, have been named after Solander e.g.

**Spondias solandri Benth. = Pleiogynium solandri;**  
**Tribulopsis solandri R. Br. = Tribulus solandri F. Muell.;**  
**Acacia solandri Benth.;**  
**Banksia solandri R. Br.;**  
**Orthoceras solandri Lindl. = Orthoceras strictum R.Br.; Agrostis solandri F. Muell. =**  
**Deyeuxia Forsteri (Rich. Ex Roemer & Schultes) Kunth.**

Admittedly to help myself in the footsteps of the Great Son of Piteå but - hopefully - also as an aid to other addicts of Cook's voyages sailing or otherwise travelling in the wake of the *Endea-vour* along the coasts of New South Wales and Queensland I have compiled the following lists of plants once gathered by the naturalists of the slowly sailing bark and now held in the British Museum (Natural History) and/or described by Solander in his manuscripts. I do hope to stumble upon some of these myself during my forthcoming *pilgrimage* along the very same coast-line.

To find an *Acacia solandri* on Great Palm Island or a *Tribulus solandri* at the mouth of Endeavour River where my compatriot once found and described them so long ago would indeed add a new dimension to my Solander research. The same thing goes for the opportunity to watch the big game fish *Acanthocybium solandri* (wahoo) jump over the wave-crests and see the shoals of the *Exocoetus solandri* flying fish bounce over the deep blue sea outside the Great Barrier Reef while the petrels named *Pterodroma solandri* (Providence petrel or Brown-headed petrel) soar aloft in the skies between Norfolk Island and Australia.

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From south to north the landing-sites were Botany Bay at Kurnell in New South Wales and Bustard Bay, Quail Island, Thirsty Sound, Bay of Inlets, Palm Island (thought to be Great Palm Island), Rocky Point, Mission Bay, Cape Grafton, Endeavour River at present-day

Cooktown, Lookout Point or Point Lookout north of and close to Cape Flattery, Lizard Island, Islands of Cape Fear, Eagle Island, Possession Island and Booby Island, all in Queensland. All plants were picked from 28 April to 23 August, 1770.

**B O T A N Y   B A Y**

\*\*\*\*\*

**from near noon 28 April until late afternoon 6 May 1770,  
latitude 33° 58' South - longitude 151° 10' East.**

DILLENACEAE:

*Hibbertia scandens* (Willd.) Dryand.

VIOLACEAE:

*Viola hederacea* Labill.

*Hybanthus monopetalus* (Schultes) Domin

POLYGALACEAE:

*Salomonina oblongifolia* DC.

*Comesperma ericinum* DC.

*Calandrinia calypttrata* Hook.f.

RUTACEAE:

*Zieria pilosa* Rudge

*Boronia pinnata* Smith

*Boronia parviflora* Smith

*Eriostemon buxifolius* Smith

*Philotheca salsolifolia* (Smith) Druce

*Correa alba* Andrews

*Correa reflexa* (Labill.) Vent.

MELIACEAE:

*Synoum glandulosum* (Smith) A. Juss

STACKHOUSIACEAE:

*Stackhousia viminea* Smith

RHAMNACEAE:

*Cryptandra amara* Smith in Rees

LEGUMINOSAE:

*Oxylobium cordifolium* Andrews

*Aotus ericoides* (Vent.) G. Dow

*Bossiaea heterophylla* Vent.

*Desmodium rhytidophyllum* F. Muell. ex Benth.

*Glycine tabacina* (Labill.) Benth.

*Hardenbergia violacea* (Schneev.) Stearn

*Kennedia rubicunda* Vent.

*Acacia ulicifolia* (Salisb.) Court

Acacia suaveolens (Smith) Willd.  
 Acacia legnota Pedley  
 Acacia longifolia (Andrews) Willd.  
 Acacia leiocalyx (Domin) Pedley  
 Acacia terminalis (Salisbury) Macbride

BAUERACEAE:

Bauera rubioides Andrews var. microphylla (Sieber ex DC) Ser.  
 Bauera capitata Ser. ex DC.

DROSERACEAE:

Drosera binata Labill.

MYRTACEAE:

Darwinia fascicularis Rudge  
 Baeckea imbricata (Gaertner) Hochr.  
 Leptospermum squarrosum Gaertner  
 Leptospermum attenuatum Smith  
 Callistemon citrinus (Curtis) Stapf  
 Melaleuca thymifolia Smith  
 Melaleuca armillaris Smith  
 Melaleuca nodosa (Sol. ex Gaertner) Smith

UMBELLIFERAE:

Platysace ericoides (Sieb. ex DC.) C. Norman  
 Platysace lanceolata (Labill.) Druce  
 Xanthosia pilosa Rudge  
 Actinotus helianthi Labill.  
 Actinotus minor (Smith) DC.

RUBIACEAE:

Opercularia aspera Gaertner  
 Pomax umbellata (Gaertner) Sol. ex A. Rich.

COMPOSITAE:

Calotis lappulacea Benth.  
 Wedelia spilanthoides F. Muell.  
 Wedelia biflora (L.) DC.  
 Spilanthes grandiflora Turcz.

STYLIDIACEAE:

Stylidium graminifolium Sw. ex Willd.

GOODENIACEAE:

Goodenia ovata Smith  
 Goodenia paniculata Smith  
 Scaevola ramosissima (Smith) K. Krause  
 Scaevola calendulacea (J. Kenn.) Druce  
 Dampiera stricta R. Br.

CAMPANULACEAE:

*Lobelia dentata* Cav.  
*Lobelia gracilis* Andrews  
*Pratia purpurascens* (R. Br.) E. Wimmer

EPACRIDACEAE:

*Styphelia viridis* Andrews  
*Astroloma pinifolium* R. Br. ex Benth.  
*Leucopogon virgatus* (Labill.) R. Br.  
*Leucopogon ericoides* (Smith) R. Br.  
*Epacris longiflora* Cav.  
*Epacris microphylla* R. Br.  
*Woollisia pungens* (R. Br.) F. Muell.

MYRSINACEAE:

*Aegiceras corniculatum* Blanco

LOGANIACEAE:

*Mitrasacme polymorpha* R. Br.

LENTIBULARIACEAE:

*Utricularia biloba* R. Br.

BIGNONIACEAE:

*Pandorea pandorana* (Andrews) Steenis

LABIATAE:

*Plectranthus parviflorus* Willd.  
*Hemigenia purpurea* R. Br.  
*Westringia fruticosa* (Willd.) Druce

CHENOPODIACEAE:

*Rhagodia candolleana* Moq.  
*Atriplex cinerea* Poiret

PROTEACEAE:

*Isopogon anethifolius* (Salisb.) Knight  
*Isopogon anemonifolius* (Salisb.) Knight  
*Symphionema paludosum* R. Br.  
*Persoonia laevis* (Cav.) Domin  
*Persoonia lanceolata* Andrews  
*Xylomelum pyriforme* (Gaertner) Knight  
*Lambertia formosa* Smith  
*Grevillea mucronulata* R. Br.  
*Hakea teretifolia* (Salisb.) Britten  
*Hakea gibbosa* (Smith) Cav.  
*Hakea dactyloides* (Gaertner) Cav.  
*Banksia ericifolia* L. f.

*Banksia integrifolia* L. f.  
*Banksia serrata* L. f.

THYMELAEACEAE:  
*Pimelea linifolia* Smith

SANTALACEAE:  
*Exocarpos cupressiformis* Labill.

EUPHORBIACEAE:  
*Poranthera microphylla* Brongn.  
*Ricinocarpos pinifolius* Desf.

CASUARINACEAE:  
*Casuarina littoralis* Salisb.

ORCHIDACEAE:  
*Phrasophyllum striatum* R. Br.  
*Pterostylis revoluta* R. Br.

IRIDACEAE:  
*Patersonia sericea* R. Br.

PHILESIACEAE:  
*Eustrephus latifolius* R. Br. ex Sims

PHORMIACEAE:  
*Blandfordia nobilis* Smith

LOMANDRACEAE:  
*Lomandra longifolia* Labill.

JUNCAGINACEAE:  
*Triglochin procerum* R. Br.

### **B U S T A R D   B A Y**

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**from morning 22 May to late afternoon 23 May 1770,  
 latitude 24° 05' South - longitude 151° 48' East**

PITTOSPORACEAE:  
*Pittosporum ferrugineum* Ait.

PORTULACACEAE:  
*Calandrinia calypttrata* Hook. f.

MALVACEAE:  
*Abutilon albescens* Miq.

TILIACEAE:

*Grewia latifolia* (F. Muell. ex Benth.

STACKHOUSIACEAE:

*Stackhousia monogyna* Labill.

ANACARDIACEAE:

*Pleiogynium timoriense* (DC.) Leenh.

LEGUMINOSAE:

*Lotus australis* Andrews

*Indigofera trifoliata* L.

*Tephrosia astragaloides* R. Br. ex Benth.

*Tephrosia brachyodon* Domin

*Glycine tabacina* (Labill.) Benth.

*Canavalia rosea* (Swartz) DC.

*Vigna vexillata* (L.) Benth.

*Acacia legnota* Pedley

*Acacia leiocalyx* (Domin) Pedley

*Acacia longifolia* (Andrews) Willd.

RHIZOPHORACEAE:

*Ceriops tagal* (Perr.) C. Robinson

*Bruguiera conjugata* (L.) Merr.

*Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* (L.) Savigny

MYRTACEAE:

*Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Cav.) S. T. Blake

MELASTOMATACEAE:

*Melastoma denticulatum* Labill.

CUCURBITACEAE:

*Zehneria cunninghamii* F. Muell.

AIZOACEAE:

*Sesuvium portulacastrum* (L.) L.

RUBIACEAE:

*Opercularia aspera* Gaertner

COMPOSITAE:

*Wedelia spilanthis* F. Muell.

*Helichrysum bracteatum* (Vent.) Andrews

*Helichrysum collinum* DC.

*Helichrysum rupicola* DC.

*Gynura pseudochina* (L.) DC.

GOODENIACEAE:

Velleia paradoxa R. Br.  
 Goodenia rotundifolia R. Br.  
 Scaevola calendulacea (J. Kenn.) Druce

CAMPANULACEAE:

Lobelia membranacea R. Br.

PLUMBAGINACEAE:

Limonium australe (R. Br.) OK.

ASCLEPIADACEAE:

Sarcostemma australe R. Br.

LOGANIACEAE:

Mitrasacme pygmaea R. Br.

CONVOLVULACEAE:

Evolvulus alsinoides (L.) L. var. decumbens (R. Br.) Ooststr.  
 Xenostegia tridentata (L.) D. F. Austin & G. W. Staples

SCROPHULARIACEAE:

Buchnera linearis R. Br.

ACANTHACEAE:

Pseuderanthemum variabile (R. Br.) Radlk.

MYOPORACEAE:

Myoporum acuminatum R. Br.

VERBENACEAE:

Avicennia marina (Forsskål) Vierh.

LABIATAE:

Plectranthus graveolens R. Br.  
 Ajuga australis R. Br.

CHENOPODIACEAE:

Suaeda arbusculoides L. S. Smith

THYMELAEACEAE:

Pimelea cornucopiae Vahl

EUPHORBIACEAE:

Chamaesyce atoto (G. Forster) Croizat  
 Chamaesyce mitchelliana (Boiss.) Hassal

ULMACEAE:

Ficus platypoda (Miq.) Cunn. ex Miq.

ORCHIDACEAE:

Dendrobium discolor Lindley

IRIDACEAE:

Patersonia sericea R. Br.

DIANELLACEAE:

Dianella caerulea Sims

LOMANDRACEAE:

Lomandra laxa (R. Br.) A. Lee

**QUAIL ISLAND and/or THIRSTY SOUND**

\*\*\*\*\*

**from morning 29 May to late afternoon 30 May 1770,  
latitude 22° 08' South - longitude 149° 59' East**

CAPPARIDACEAE:

Capparis canescens Banks ex DC

TILIACEAE:

Grewia latifolia F. Muell. ex Benth.

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE:

Tribulus cistoides L.

RUTACEAE:

Acronychia laevis Forster & G. Forster  
Micromelum minutum (G. Forster) Wight & Arn.

ANACARDIACEAE:

Pleiogynium timoriense (DC.) Leenh.

LEGUMINOSAE:

Lotus australis Andrews  
Indigofera australis Willd.  
Indigofera linifolia (L. f.) Retz.  
Indigofera trifoliata L.

MYRTACEAE:

Eucalyptus alba Reinw. ex Blume  
Eucalyptus crebra F. Muell.

PASSIFLORACEAE:

Passiflora aurantia G. Forster

AIZOACEAE:

*Sesuvium portulacastrum* (L.) L.

RUBIACEAE:

*Ixora queenslandica* Fosberg

*Psychotria loniceroides* Sieb. ex DC.

COMPOSITAE:

*Pterocaulon serrulatum* (Montr.) Guillaumin

*Pterocaulon sphacelatum* (Labill.) Benth & Hook f. ex F. Muell.

*Helichrysum elatum* A. Cunn. ex DC.

GOODENIACEAE:

*Velleia pubescens* R. Br.

SAPOTACEAE:

*Manilkara kauki* (L.) Dubard

OLEACEAE:

*Jasminum volubile* Jacq.

*Olea paniculata* R. Br.

BORAGINACEAE:

*Trichodesma zeylanicum* (Burman f.) R. Br.

BIGNONIACEAE:

*Pandorea pandorana* (Andrews) Steenis

ACANTHACEAE:

*Justicia juncea* R. Br.

*Pseuderanthemum variabile* (R. Br.) Radlk.

VERBENACEAE:

*Clerodendrum inerme* (L.) R. Br.

*Vitex trifolia* (L.)

AMARANTHACEAE:

*Deeringia amaranthoides* (Lam.) Merr.

LORANTHACEAE:

*Dendrophthoe vitellina* (F. Muell.) Tieghem

SANTALACEAE:

*Exocarpus latifolius* R. Br.

EUPHORBIACEAE:

*Chamaesyce macgillivrayi* (Boiss.) Hassall

*Phyllanthus hebecarpus* Benth.

ULMACEAE:

*Ficus opposita* Miq.

CASUARINACEAE:

*Casuarina torulosa* Ait.

LOMANDRACEAE:

*Lomandra multiflora* (R. Br.) Britten

**BAY OF INLETS**

\*\*\*\*\*

**from late afternoon 30 May 1770 to 31 May 1770,  
latitude 22° 08' South - longitude 149° 59' East**

CAPPARIDACEAE:

*Capparis canescens* Banks ex DC.

MALVACEAE:

*Abutilon albescens* Miq.

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE:

*Tribulus cistoides* L.

RUTACEAE:

*Acronychia laevis* Forster & G. Forster

*Micromelum minutum* (G. Forster) Wight & Arn.

ANACARDIACEAE:

*Pleiogynium timoriense* (DC.) Leenh.

LEGUMINOSAE:

*Crotalaria calycina* Schrank

*Indigofera australis* Willd.

*Indigofera linifolia* (L. f.) Retz.

*Indigofera pratensis* F. Muell.

*Glycine tabacina* (Labill.) Benth.

*Erythrina vespertilio* Benth.

*Canavalia rosea* (Swartz) DC.

*Acacia solandri* Benth.

*Acacia multisiliqua* (Benth.) J. R. Maconochie

RHIZOPHORACEAE:

*Ceriops tagal* (Perr.) C. Robinson

*Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* (L.) Savigny

MYRTACEAE:

*Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Cav.) S. T. Blake

*Melaleuca viridiflora* Sol. ex Gaertner

*Eucalyptus crebra* F. Muell.

PASSIFLORACEAE:

*Passiflora aurantia* G. Forster

CUCURBITACEAE:

*Zehneria cunninghamii* F. Muell.

AIZOACEAE:

*Sesuvium portulacastrum* (L.) L.

RUBIACEAE:

*Ixora queenslandica* Fosberg

*Coelospermum decipiens* Baill.

*Psychotria loniceroides* Sieb. ex DC.

COMPOSITAE:

*Pterocaulon serrulatum* (Montr.) Guillaumin

*Pterocaulon sphacelatum* (Labill.) Benth. & Hook. f. ex F. Muell.

*Wedelia biflora* (L.) DC.

*Helichrysum bracteatum* (Vent.) Andrews

*Helichrysum elatum* A. Cunn. ex DC.

GOODENIACEAE:

*Velleia pubescens* R. Br.

PLUMBAGINACEAE:

*Limonium australe* (R. Br.) OK.

OLEACEAE:

*Jasminum volubile* Jacq.

*Olea paniculata* R. Br.

ASCLEPIADACEAE:

*Sarcostemma australe* R. Br.

LOGANIACEAE:

*Mitrasacme pygmaea* R. Br.

BORAGINACEAE:

*Trichodesma zeylanicum* (Burman f.) R. Br.

CONVOLVULACEAE:

*Evolvulus alsinoides* (L.) L. var. *decumbens* (R. Br.) Ooststr.

*Jacquemontia paniculata* (Burm. f.) Hall. f.

SCROPHULARIACEAE:

*Buchnera linearis* R. Br.

BIGNONIACEAE:

*Pandorea pandorana* (Andrews) Steenis

ACANTHACEAE:

*Justicia juncea* R. Br.

VERBENACEAE:

*Clerodendrum floribundum* R. Br.

*Clerodendrum inerme* (L.) R. Br.

*Vitex trifolia* L.

*Avicennia marina* (Forsskål) Vierh.

CHENOPODIACEAE:

*Suaeda arbusculoides* L.S. Smith

*Salsola kali* L.

AMARANTHACEAE:

*Deeringia amaranthoides* (Lam.) Merr.

LORANTHACEAE:

*Dendrophthoe vitellina* (F. Muell.) Tieghem

SANTALACEAE:

*Exocarpus latifolius* R. Br.

EUPHORBIACEAE:

*Chamaesyce atoto* (G. Forster) Croizat

*Phyllanthus hebecarpus* Benth.

ULMACEAE:

*Ficus platypoda* (Miq.) Cunn. ex Miq.

*Ficus opposita* Miq.

CASUARINACEAE:

*Casuarina torulosa* Ait.

ORCHIDACEAE:

*Dendrobium discolor* Lindley

LOMANDRACEAE:

*Lomandra multiflora* (R. Br.) Britten

**G R E A T P A L M I S L A N D**

\*\*\*\*\*

**late afternoon and early evening 7 June 1770,  
latitude 18° 43' South - longitude 146° 37' East**

PITTOSPORACEAE:

*Pittosporum ferrugineum* Ait.

MALVACEAE:

Hibiscus meraukensis Hochreut.

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE:

Tribulus cistoides L.

LEGUMINOSAE:

Tephrosia astragaloides R. Br. ex Benth.

Tephrosia brachyodon Domin

Desmodium umbellatum DC.

Canavalia rosea (Swartz) DC.

Acacia solandri Benth.

AIZOACEAE:

Sesuvium portulacastrum (L.) L.

RUBIACEAE:

Knoxia stricta Gaertner

GOODENIACEAE:

Scaevola koenigii Vahl (S. sericea G. Forster)

ASCLEPIADACEAE:

Sarcostemma australe R. Br.

CONVOLVULACEAE:

Jacquemontia paniculata (Burm. f.) Hall. f.

MYOPORACEAE:

Myoporum acuminatum R. Br.

VERBENACEAE:

Clerodendrum floribundum R. Br.

LABIATAE:

Teucrium argutum R. Br.

**ROCKY POINT and/or MISSION BAY**

\*\*\*\*\*

**and/or CAPE GRAFTON**

\*\*\*\*\*

**afternoon 9, June 1770,**

**latitude 16° 53' South - longitude 145° 54' East**

MALVACEAE:

Hibiscus meraukensis Hochreut.)

Hibiscus normanii F. Muell.

SAPINDACEAE:

*Dodonaea polyandra* Merrill & Perry

LEGUMINOSAE:

*Desmodium umbellatum* DC.

*Vigna vexillata* (L.) Benth.

DROSERACEAE:

*Drosera indica* L.

MYRTACEAE:

*Myrtella obtusa* (Endl.) A. J. Scott

BARRINGTONIACEAE:

*Planchonia careya* (F. Muell.) Kunth

RUBIACEAE:

*Borreria* (Spermacoce nodosa?)

COMPOSITAE:

*Wedelia biflora* (L.) DC.

*Helichrysum rupicola* DC.

APOCYNACEAE:

*Alyxia spicata* R. Br.

ASCLEPIADACEAE:

*Sarcostemma australe* R. Br.

*Hoya australis* R. Br. ex Traill

LOGANIACEAE:

*Mitrasacme pygmaea* R. Br.

CONVOLVULACEAE:

*Evolvulus alsinoides* (L.) L. var. *decumbens* (R. Br.) Ooststr.

*Solanum viride* R. Br.

LENTIBULARIACEAE:

*Utricularia minutissima* Vahl

*Utricularia uliginosa* Vahl

VERBENACEAE:

*Premna integrifolia* L.

*Gmelina macrophylla* (R. Br.) Benth.

*Clerodendrum floribundum* R. Br.

LABIATAE:

*Plectranthus apreptus* S.T. Blake

PIPERACEAE:

*Piper mertonii* Bailey in Merton

THYMELAEACEAE:

*Pimelea cornucopiae* Vahl

ULMACEAE:

*Ficus opposita* Miq.

ORCHIDACEAE:

*Dendrobium discolor* Lindley

**ENDEAVOUR RIVER**

\*\*\*\*\*

**from morning 17 June to late afternoon 3 August 1770,  
latitude 15° 28' South - longitude 145° 15' East**

DILLENACEAE:

*Dillenia alata* R. Br. ex DC.

*Hibbertia banksii* (R. Br. ex DC.) Benth.

MENISPERMACEAE:

*Tinospora smilacina* Benth.

*Hypserpa decumbens* (Benth.) Diels

NYMPHAEACEAE:

*Nymphaea violacea* Lehm.

VIOLACEAE:

*Hybanthus enneaspermus* (L.) F. Muell.

COCHLOSPERMACEAE:

*Cochlospermum gillivraei* Benth.

POLYGALACEAE:

*Salomonina oblongifolia* DC.

*Polygala longifolia* Poir. in Lam.

*Polygala rhinanthoides* Banks & Sol. ex Benth.

*Polygala linariifolia* Willd.

*Comesperma secundum* Banks & Sol. ex DC.

PORTULACACEAE:

*Portulaca bicolor* F. Muell.

*Calandrinia* ?

MALVACEAE:

*Abutilon albescens* Miq.

*Hibiscus merakauensis* Hochreut.  
*Hibiscus normanii* F. Muell.

STERCULIACEAE:

*Abroma fastuosa* R. Br. ex Ait.  
*Commersonia bartramia* (L.) Merr.

TILIACEAE:

*Triumfetta repens* (Blume) merr. & Rolfe

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE:

*Tribulus solandri* F. Muell.

RUTACEAE:

*Boronia alulata* Banks & Sol. ex Benth.  
*Eriostemon australasius* A. Cunn. ex Endl.  
*Micromelum minutum* (G. Forster) Wight & Arn.

MELIACEAE:

*Xylocarpus granatum* Koenig

LEEACEAE:

*Leea indica* (Burm. f.) Merr.

SAPINDACEAE:

*Dodonaea vestita* Hook. in Mitch.  
*Distichostemon hispidulum* (Endl.) Baill.

ANACARDIACEAE:

*Buchanania arborescens* Blume

BLEPHAROCARYACEAE:

*Blepharocarya involucrigera* F. Muell.

ANACARDIACEAE:

*Pleiogynium timoriense* (DC.) Leenh.

LEGUMINOSAE:

*Gompholobium nitidum* Banks & Sol. ex Benth.  
*Jacksonia thesioides* A. Cunn. ex Benth.  
*Crotalaria verrucosa* L.  
*Crotalaria calycina* Schrank  
*Indigofera linifolia* (L. f.) Retz.  
*Indigofera colutea* (Burm. f.) Merr.  
*Indigofera pratensis* F. Muell.  
*Lamprolobium fruticosum* Benth.  
*Tephrosia reticulata* R. Br. ex Benth.  
*Tephrosia filipes* Benth. var. *latifolia* Benth.  
*Tephrosia leptoclada* Benth.

Ormocarpum cochinchinensis (Lour.) Merr.  
 Smithia conferta Smith  
 Uraria lagopoides (Burm.) DC.  
 Glycine tomentella Hayata  
 Vandasia retusa (Benth.) Domin  
 Erythrina vespertilio Benth.  
 Mucuna gigantea (Willd.) DC.  
 Galactia tenuiflora (Klein ex Willd.) Wight & Arn.  
 Canavalia rosea (Swartz) DC.  
 Vigna radiata (L.) R. Wilezek  
 Vigna vexillata (L.) Benth.  
 Vigna lanceolata Benth.  
 Atylosia reticulata (Ait.) Benth.  
 Rhynchosia acuminatissima Miq.  
 Castanospermum australe A. Cunn. ex Hook.  
 Cynometra ramiflora L.  
 Acacia multisiliqua (Benth.) J. R. Maconochie  
 Acacia legnota Pedley  
 Acacia calyculata A. Cunn. ex Benth.  
 Acacia holosericea A. Cunn. ex G. Don  
 Acacia humifusa A. Cunn. ex Benth.  
 Abarema grandiflora (Benth.) Kosterm.

CHRYSOBALANACEAE:

Parinari nonda F. Muell. ex Benth.

DROSERACEAE:

Drosera indica L.  
 Drosera banksii R. Br. ex DC.

BYBLIDACEAE:

Byblis liniflora Salisb.

RHIZOPHORACEAE:

Rhizophora mucronata Lam.  
 Carallia brachiata (Lour.) Merr.

COMBRETACEAE:

Lumnitzera littorea Jack

MYRTACEAE:

Thryptomene oligandra F. Muell.  
 Baeckea imbricata (Gaertner) Hochr. Leptospermum fabricia Benth.  
 Callistemon viminalis (Sol. ex Gaertner) Cheel  
 Melaleuca angustifolia Gaertner  
 Melaleuca viridiflora Sol. ex Gaertner  
 Tristania suaveolens (Sol. ex Gaertner) Smith  
 Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa Benth.  
 Myrtella obtusa (Endl.) A. J. Scott

*Eugenia banksii* Britten & S. Moore

MELASTOMATACEAE:

*Melastoma denticulatum* Labill.

LYTHRACEAE:

*Rotala densiflora* Roth ex Roemer & Schultes

*Rotala mexicana* Schlecht. & Cham.

*Ammania baccifera* L.

*Ammania auriculata* Willd.

ONAGRACEAE:

*Ludwigia octovalvis* (Jacq.) Raven

PASSIFLORACEAE:

*Passiflora aurantia* G. Forster

CUCURBITACEAE:

*Diplocyclos palmatus* (L.) C. Jeffrey

*Zehneria cunninghamii* F. Muell.

AIZOACEAE:

*Sesuvium portulacastrum* (L.) L.

UMBELLIFERAE:

*Centella asiatica* (L.) Urb.

*Trachymene procumbens* (F. Muell.) Benth.

RUBIACEAE:

*Hedyotis mitrasacmoides* F. Muell.

*Oldenlandia biflora* L.

*Ixora timorensis* Decaisne

*Timonius timon* (Sprengel) Merr.

*Schyphiphora hydrophylacea* Gaertner

*Canthium coprosmoides* F. Muell.

*Coelospermum decipiens* Baill.

*Psychotria* ?

*Myrmecodia beccarii* Hook.

COMPOSITAE:

*Adenostemma viscosum* Forster

*Olearia arguta* Benth.

*Vittadinia macrorrhiza* (DC.) A. Gray

*Epaltes australis* Less.

*Allopterigeron filifolius* (F. Muell.) C. R. Dunlop

*Wedelia biflora* (L.) DC.

*Spilanthes grandiflora* Turcz.

*Phacellothrix cladochaeta* (F. Muell.) F. Muell.

*Helichrysum bracteatum* (Vent.) Andrews

*Helichrysum collinum* DC.

STYLIDIACEAE:

*Stylidium alsinoides* R. Br.  
*Stylidium rotundifolium* R. Br.  
*Stylidium uliginosum* Swartz ex Willd.  
*Stylidium* ?  
*Stylidium pedunculatum* R. Br.  
*Stylidium fissilobum* F. Muell.

GOODENIACEAE:

*Leschenaultia filiformis* R. Br.  
*Goodenia pumilio* R. Br.  
*Calogyne pilosa* R. Br.

CAMPANULACEAE:

*Wahlenbergia communis* Carolin

EPACRIDACEAE:

*Leucopogon ruscifolius* R. Br.  
*Leucopogon leptospermoides* R. Br.

MYRSINACEAE:

*Rapanea urceolata* (R. Br.) Mez  
*Aegiceras corniculatum* Blanco

SAPOTACEAE:

*Planchonella obovata* (R. Br.) Pierre

OLEACEAE:

*Chionanthus axillaris* R. Br.

APOCYNACEAE:

*Alyxia spicata* R. Br.  
*Ervatamia orientalis* (R. Br.) Turrill  
*Parsonsia velutina* R. Br.

ASCLEPIADACEAE:

*Sarcostemma australe* R. Br.  
*Cynanchum erubescens* R. Br.  
*Dischidia nummularia* R. Br.  
*Hoya australis* R. Br. ex Traill.

LOGANIACEAE:

*Mitrasacme polymorpha* R. Br.  
*Mitrasacme ambigua* R. Br.  
*Mitrasacme connata* R. Br.  
*Mitrasacme stellata* R. Br.  
*Mitrasacme laricifolia* R. Br.

GENTIANACEAE:

*Canscora diffusa* (Vahl) R. Br.

BORAGINACEAE:

*Tournefortia sarmentosa* Lam.

CONVOLVULACEAE:

*Ipomoea* (*longiflora*?)

*Ipomoea indica* (Burman) Merr.

*Evolvulus alsinoides* (L.) L. var. *decumbens* (R. Br.) Ooststr.

*Xenostegia tridentata* (L.) D. F. Austrin & G. W. Staples

*Lepistemon urceolatus* R. Br.

SOLANACEAE:

*Solanum viride* R. Br.

SCROPHULARIACEAE:

*Mimulus uvedaliae* Benth. in DC.

*Lindernia crustacea* (L.) F. Muell.

*Lindernia subulata* R. Br.

*Centranthera cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Merr.

*Buchnera tetragona* R. Br.

*Buchnera linearis* R. Br.

*Buchnera tenella* R. Br.

LENTIBULARIACEAE:

*Utricularia chrysantha* R. Br.

*Utricularia uliginosa* Vahl

*Utricularia biloba* R. Br.

*Utricularia limosa* Banks & Sol. ex R. Br.

*Utricularia caerulea* L.

BIGNONIACEAE:

*Deplanchea tetraphylla* (R. Br.) F. Muell. ex Steenis

ACANTHACEAE:

*Nelsonia rotundifolia* R. Br.

*Hygrophila salicifolia* (Vahl) Nees in Wall

*Acanthus ilicifolius* L.

*Justicia* (*procumbens*?)

*Pseuderanthemum variabile* (R. Br.) Radlk.

VERBENACEAE:

*Callicarpa pedunculata* R. Br.

*Clerodendrum floribundum* R. Br.

*Vitex rotundifolia* (L. f.)

*Avicennia marina* (Forsskål) Vierh.

LABIATAE:

*Plectranthus apreptus* S. T. Blake

*Plectranthus graveolens* R. Br.

*Plectranthus foetidus* Benth.

*Teucrium argutum* R. Br.

CHENOPODIACEAE:

*Salsola kali* L.

AMARANTHACEAE:

*Deeringia arborescens* (R. Br.) Druce

POLYGONACEAE:

*Persicaria attenuata* (R. Br.) Sojak

*Muehlenbeckia rhyticarya* F. Muell.

PIPERACEAE:

*Piper mertonii* Bailey in Merton

MYRISTICACEAE:

*Myristica insipida* R. Br.

LAURACEAE:

*Endiandra glauca* R. Br.

PROTEACEAE:

*Persoonia falcata* R. Br.

*Persoonia laevis* (Cav.) Domin

*Persoonia lanceolata* Andrews

*Grevillea pteridifolia* Knight

*Grevillea parallela* Knight

*Grevillea glauca* Knight

*Banksia integrifolia* L. f.

*Banksia dentata* L. f.

THYMELAEACEAE:

*Pimelea cornucopiae* Vahl

LORANTHACEAE:

*Amyema biniflorum* Barlow

*Decaisnina brittenii* (Blakely) Barlow

SANTALACEAE:

*Santalum lanceolatum* R. Br.

*Anthobolus filifolius* R. Br. (Syn. *A. triqueter* R. Br.)

EUPHORBIACEAE:

*Chamaesyce atoto* (G. Forster) Croizat

*Chamaesyce mitchelliana* (Boiss.) Hassall

*Beyeria tristigma* F. Muell.  
*Petalostigma banksii* Britten & S. Moore  
*Phyllanthus dallachyanus* Benth.  
*Neoroepa banksii* Benth.  
*Claoxylon tenerifolium* F. Muell. ex Baill.  
*Tragia novae-hollandiae* Müll. Arg.  
*Mallotus claoxyloides* Müll. Arg.  
*Mallotus philippinensis* Müll. Arg.  
*Mallotus polyadenos* F. Muell.  
*Macaranga involucrata* Roxburgh ex Wallich  
*Macaranga tanarius* (L.) Müll. Arg.  
*Omalanthus novo-guineensis* K. Schum.  
*Sebastiania chamaelea* (L.) Müll. Arg.

ULMACEAE:

*Celtis paniculata* (Endl.) Planch.  
*Ficus obliqua* G. Forster  
*Ficus platypoda* (Miq.) Cunn. ex Miq. var. *angustata* (Miq.)  
*Ficus racemosa* (L.)

URTICACEAE:

*Pipturus argenteus* (G. Forster) Wedd.  
*Dendrocnide moroides* (Wedd.) Chew

ORCHIDACEAE:

*Dendrobium discolor* Lindley  
*Dendrobium canaliculatum* R. Br.  
*Dendrobium rigidum* R. Br.

BURMANNIACEAE:

*Burmannia juncea* Sol. ex R. Br.

HAEMODORACEAE:

*Haemodorum coccineum* R. Br.

DIANELLACEAE:

*Dianella caerulea* Sims

COLCHICACEAE:

*Schelhammera multiflora* R. Br.

ANTHERICACEAE:

*Thysanotus banksii* R. Br.

PHILYDRACEAE:

*Philydrum lanuginosum* Banks & Sol. ex Gaertner

XYRIDACEAE:

*Xyris paludosa* R. Br.

*Xyris pauciflora* Willd.

COMMELINACEAE:

*Pollia macrophylla* (R. Br.) Benth.

CARTONEMATACEAE:

*Cartonema spicatum* (R. Br.) F. Muell.

LOMANDRACEAE:

*Lomandra banksii* (R. Br.) Lanterb.

*Lomandra multiflora* (R. Br.) Britten

XANTHORRHOEACEAE:

*Xanthorrhoea resinosa* Pers.

ARACEAE:

*Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott

ERIOCAULACEAE:

*Eriocaulon fistulosum* R. Br.

GRAMINEAE:

*Leptaspis banksii* R. Br.

**POINT LOOKOUT and/or CAPE FLATTERY**

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**Point Lookout or Lookout Point north of Cape Flattery,  
"Cape Fear" of Solander, afternoon 10 August 1770,  
latitude 14° 50' South - longitude 145° 14' East**

DILLENACEAE:

*Dillenia alata* R. Br. ex DC.

*Hibbertia banksii* (R. Br. ex DC.) Benth.

SURIANACEAE:

*Suriana maritima* L.

LEGUMINOSAE:

*Gompholobium nitidum* Banks & Sol. ex Benth.

*Canavalia rosea* (Swartz) DC.

DROSERACEAE:

*Drosera indica* L.

MYRTACEAE:

*Thryptomene oligandra* F. Muell.

*Baeckea imbricata* (Gaertner) Hochr.

*Melaleuca angustifolia* Gaertner

LYTHRACEAE:

*Ammania auriculata* Willd.  
*Pemphis acidula* Forster & G. Forster

RUBIACEAE:

*Coelospermum decipiens* Baill.

COMPOSITAE:

*Wedelia biflora* (L.) DC.

APOCYNACEAE:

*Ervatamia orientalis* (R. Br.) Turrill

ASCLEPIADACEAE:

*Sarcostemma australe* R. Br.

SCROPHULARIACEAE:

*Adenosma coerulea* R. Br.  
*Buchnera tetragona* R. Br.

LENTIBULARIACEAE:

*Utricularia albiflora* Banks & Sol. ex R. Br.

VERBENACEAE:

*Avicennia marina* (Forsskål) Vierh.

PROTEACEAE:

*Grevillea pteridifolia* Knight  
*Grevillea parallela* Knight

HAEMODORACEAE:

*Haemodorum coccineum* R. Br.

**L I Z A R D I S L A N D**

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**from morning 11 August to afternoon 12 August 1770,  
 latitude 14° 50' South - 145° 28' East**

SURIANACEAE:

*Suriana maritima* L.

BLEPHAROCARYACEAE:

*Blepharocarya involucrigera* F. Muell.

MYRTACEAE:

*Syzygium suborbiculare* (Benth.) T. G. Hartley & Perry

BARRINGTONIACEAE:

*Barringtonia calyptрата* (R. Br. ex Miers) R. Br. ex Bailey

SAPOTACEAE:

*Manilkara kauki* (L.) Dubard

PEDALIACEAE:

*Josephinia imperatricis* Vent.

**ISLANDS OF CAPE FEAR**

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**12 August 1770**

**latitude 14° 40' South - longitude 145° 28' East**

PITTOSPORACEAE:

*Pittosporum ferrugineum* Ait.

BARRINGTONIACEAE:

*Barringtonia calyptрата* (R. Br. ex Miers) R. Br. ex Bailey

PEDALIACEAE:

*Josephinia imperatricis* Vent.

PROTEACEAE:

*Grevillea parallela* Knight

**EAGLE ISLAND**

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**afternoon 12 August 1770,**

**latitude 14° 43' South - 145° 23' East**

Evidently no botanical specimens were gathered on this island.

**POSSESSION ISLAND**

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**afternoon 21 August 1770,**

**latitude 10° 43' South - longitude 142° 24' East**

MYRTACEAE:

*Melaleuca angustifolia* Gaertner

RUBIACEAE:

*Coelospermum decipiens* Baill.

PROTEACEAE:

*Grevillea parallela* Knight

**BOOBY ISLAND**

\*\*\*\*\*

**afternoon 23 August 1770,  
latitude 10° 36' South - longitude 141° 55' East**

CAPPARIDACEAE:

*Capparis lucida* (DC.) R. Br. ex Benth.

LEGUMINOSAE:

*Sesbania cannabina* (Retz.) Poiret

ULMACEAE:

*Ficus superba* Miq. var. *henniana* (Miq.)

*Ficus obliqua* G. Forster

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Several curiosities have aroused my interest in early Swedish connections to Australia.

A contemporary of Solander, the Swedish professor of geography, Daniel Djurberg (1744-1834), introduced New Holland to Swedish readers in a series of books starting in 1776. Djurberg used the name of Ulimaroa for what was later to be called Australia and in a beautiful chart of the Pacific, also published by Djurberg, the Swedes got to know your continent under that name. It was the Maori name that Cook, while at anchor in Queen Charlotte's Sound in New Zealand, picked up and wrote about in his journal on 6 February, 1770, from which I quote

**"- - - The old man seeing us under sail came on board to take his leave of us amongst other conversation which pass'd betwix him a(nd) Tupia he ask'd if either he or any of his ancestors had ever seen or heard of any Ship like this being in these parts to which question he answer'd in the negative, but said that his Ancestors had told him that there came once to this place a small Vessel from a distant land call'd Olhemarua - - - - being asked where this distant land lay he pointed to the North, intimidated that it would take up a great many days to go - - -"**

I have already mentioned that Daniel Solander was born and raised in Piteå on the Gulf of Bothnia. The very first Swedish ship to sail around the world in 1839-1841, arriving in Port Jackson on 1 May, 1840, the schooner *Mary Anne*. She was built in Luleå - site of the 12 Metre World Championship sailing event in 1988, won by the outstanding Australian boat *Kookaburra III* - only 55 kms north of Piteå, by a well known shipbuilder from Piteå, Nils Petter Löfgren, in the summer of 1839.

To add more flavour of Piteå - Solander's from the Australian point of view understandably very remote birthplace - records show that a 20 years old Swede by the name of Peter Smith from Piteå was one of the first Swedes to settle in Sydney as early as in 1843. I doubt very much though that the Swedes who sailed into Port Jackson in the 19th century had any notion whatsoever of Solander and his landing with Cook in nearby Botany Bay in 1770.

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The possibility of ever finding a journal kept by Solander during his Odyssey around the world remains very remote. However some circumstantial evidence indicates its existence and should be mentioned here.

Solander's mother Magdalena Bostadia Solander wrote a letter, dated 10 December 1774, to the Secretary of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science in which she explicitly told the Secretary that she had received from her son the "*account*" of his voyage. He would hardly have confided an original manuscript to the postal authorities of that time but maybe a copy or rather a lengthy letter with personal comments on his circumnavigation. Whatever, such an "*account*" would be of tremendous value to all those interested in Cook's voyages and the early scientific probing of the Pacific basin.

In his *Narrative of a Survey of the Intertropical Coasts of Australia*, vol. II, p.g. 1827, Captain P.P. King commented upon the earlier name of Botany Bay - Stingray Bay or Stingray's Harbour - saying, that

**"it is so called in the charts of the "Endeavour's voyage in the Hydrographical Office at the Admiralty as well as in Sir Joseph Banks' copy of the "Endeavour's" journal and in Dr. Solander's MS journal, both of which are in the possession of my friend Robert Brown, Esq."**

Robert Brown was the third of the Banksian botanist-librarians after the two successive Swedes Daniel Solander and Jonas Dryander. Brown sailed as a naturalist with Captain Matthew Flinders in 1801 and spent four years in Australia resulting in his famous *Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae...* (1810). In Banks's later life he relied heavily upon Brown. Consequently this statement from Captain King about a journal of Solander in Brown's possession arouses my great interest compared to what Solander's mother wrote in 1774.

I would like to think that one day in an attic in London or in a basement in Piteå this alleged *journal* or *account* of Solander will be found but I realize it will not happen. I am inclined to believe that Captain King was somehow mistaken, that Solander never wrote a journal in its real sense onboard the *Endeavour* and that in fact Solander's famous Slip Catalogue and his other manuscripts together constituted his memorial of the voyage.

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Solander was a naturalist in the widest sense of the word. He was considered to be one of the most able of Linnaeus' pupils and outstanding in England as a botanist and a zoologist. He acquired however his greatest reputation in botany.

In consideration of Solander's *Primitiae Florae Insularum Oceani Pacifici etc* and *Primitiae Florae Novae Zelandiae* - two complete floras dealing with the Pacific basin but unfortunately never published - and his many other exhaustive manuscripts, indexes and slips of information on Pacific plants I dare say that Daniel Solander ought to be looked upon by posterity as *the Father of Pacific Botany* as much as his close friend Sir Joseph Banks in our time is looked upon as *the Father of Australia*.

When I ventured to credit my compatriot with this paternity in a lecture before Royal Society in Wellington, N.Z., on 24 February, 1986, the President of that branch of Royal Society kindly told me afterwards that Sir Joseph Banks, from his portrait on the wall behind me overlooking the audience, with a growing smile clearly indicated that he was not only amused but also pleased with the idea.

Be that as it may. I still feel strengthened in my striving to render Solander long overdue credit for his remarkable services to the exploration of early natural history in the Southern Hemisphere and I am particularly pleased to find that a niche, however small, has been found for the good-natured Swedish scientist from Piteå in this Bi-Centenary of the first British colonization of Australia.

In a letter to the President of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Johan Alströmer (1742-1786), dated 16 November 1784, Banks wrote the following words about his departed friend. Coming from a man who was the President of Royal Society for more than 41 years and now is looked upon by many as the *Father of Australia* they are worthy of attention in this context.

**" - - - - when I was studying at Oxford, I first became acquainted with Solander. From then on, our acquaintance grew until it developed into a friendship the end of which now has given me much grief. Through his death I have suffered a loss which will be impossible for me to fill even if I should find another person as learned and as noble. - - - - - During the voyage - - - I must say he combined with industry and ingenuity, which was not possessed by his peers and which left nothing unexamined, an extraordinary equanimity. During the time, we never had an exchange of words which even for a second became heated. We often disagreed with each other's opinions of many things; but these disputes ended, as they had started, good humouredly. - - - - - . He possessed an unusual charming ability to describe the curiosities in the British Museum with taste; so that men as well as ladies attended in those hours when they knew that Solander was responsible for showing the collection. Indeed his tour was so stimulating and pleasing, has was not only sought by learned men, but the King himself had the graciousness to honour him with his private discussion. - - - - - . The botanical work with which I am presently involved is nearing its conclusion. Because everything was produced by our common effort, Solander's name will appear on the title page next to mine. While he was alive there was hardly a passage composed in which he was not represented. - - - - - . This all too early loss of a friend with whom I lived during my mature years forces me to ask permission to close as soon as I have finished the discussion of his death. I can never think about it without feeling sharp pain. However, if such virtues as wisdom, justness, temperance, kindness, diligence, as well as natural ability have claims to a place in a better world, nothing, except a defect in these merits on my part, will hinder us from finding each other once again "** (for full text, translation and background of this letter, see Rauschenberg 1964).

As we all know Banks' plans to publish a Florilegium of his Grand Tour around the world

were never fulfilled in his lifetime. The unexpected death of Solander - occupying a key position in the project - was no doubt one of the major reasons but not the only one. Banks found other fields to exert his energy. The American War of Independence had very disturbing effects on the British economy and the costs of publishing soon grew to astronomical figures even for a man of Banks' wealth.

Apt to hindsight I think that if Banks and Solander had not set from the beginning too high a standard and been willing to publish less lavishly surely they would have rendered science a greater service. Nevertheless we should acknowledge the fact that after Solander's death many other scientists were given access to Solander's manuscripts and Banks' extensive collections. Thus others were enabled to give important contributions to our early knowledge of Pacific natural history using the information collected by the ever so diligent Swede.

Banks and Solander shared a thirst for knowledge and a search for beauty and when you consider the astonishing amounts of specimens of nature, manuscripts and drawings they brought back from the new world *down under* it seems to me they compare very favourably indeed with the astronauts who have so far been sent by rocket into space in our time.

Alecto Editions Ltd in London started to pay tribute to Banks and Solander in 1981, when the first part of the splendid *Banks Florilegium* was published giving, in my opinion, as much credit to Solander's intellectual efforts as to Banks' initiative and will-power. Altogether 738 of Sydney Parkinson's beautiful drawings of plants found during Cook's first voyage are to be published and out of these no less than 337 will represent plants from the Australian continent, all extremely detailed and amazingly alive and colourful. The sets are packed in so called Solander cases and I am convinced that in their present abode in the heights of Parnassus Banks - *the Autocrat of the Philosophers* - and Solander - *the Philosophical Gossip* - will take pride in the final outcome of all their efforts.

In regard to this exquisite *Florilegium* I have one more reflection. Bearing in mind what Banks expressed in the letter of 1784, quoted above, about his intentions as to the title page and how *everything was produced by our common effort* would not *the Father of Australia* himself have preferred the slightly longer and admittedly clumsier but more proper title of *Banks' and Solander's Florilegium*?

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However strange it may seem in the eyes of posterity Banks and Solander attracted more public interest than Cook himself after their return from the South Seas. King George III received them before he honoured the real commander of the *Endeavour* with an audience and the press wrote more about Banks and Solander having returned than about Cook, who was to receive his well deserved recognition as a true genius of navigation only after his second voyage.

The following extracts from the contemporary English press of July and August 1771 may serve to illustrate this phenomenon.

**Public Advertiser, 22 July 1771**

"Dr. Solander and the other Gentlemen, who lately sailed around the world in the Endeavour frigate, spent four Months at George's Land, one of the new discovered Islands. - - - . Dr. Solander and his Company touched at near forty other undiscovered Islands, not known to other Europeans, but which have plenty of Inhabitants; and have brought over with them above a thousand different Species of Plants, none of which were ever known in Europe before".

**London Evening Post, 23 July 1771**

"We learn by the Endeavour, from the South Seas, that they discovered a Southern Continent in the latitude of the Dutch Spice Islands; that the people were hospitable, ingenious, and civil, of a copper complexion, but handsome and well-made. (Evidently the Polynesians, ed:s remark) Mr. Banks passed some months amongst them - - - - - "

**General Evening Post, 29 July 1771**

published "An Authentic Account of the Natives of Otahittee, or George's Island: Together with some of the Particulars of the three years voyage lately made by Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander", the author of which is unknown.

**Public Advertiser, 2 August 1771**

"It is observable, that in all the Ports and Islands which the Gentlemen on board the Endeavour touched at in the South Seas, there was not the least Appearancej of Gold or Silver Ores to be discovered. - - - . Some of the Plants brought over by Dr. Solander have been set in the Royal Garden at Richmond, and thrive very well."

**Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser, 5 August 1771**

"On Friday Mr. Banks, one of the gentlemen who went to the South Seas to discover the transit of Venus, was introduced to his Majesty at St. James's - - - ."

**London Evening Post, 6 August 1771**

"We are credibly informed that the Endeavour which carried Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander round the World, sailed many hundred Leagues with a large Piece of Rock sticking in her Bottom, which had it fallen out must have occasioned inevitable Destruction to them all, and deprived the World of the agreeable Discoveries they have reason to expect from this Voyage."

**Public Advertiser, 7 August 1771**

"It is said that Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander have made more curious Discoveries in the way of Astronomy (sic!), and Natural History, than at any one Time have been presented to the learned World for these fifty years past."

**London Evening Post, 8 August 1771**

"Dr. Solander who lately sailed round the world, is a native of Sweden, and about 40 years of age; Henry Banks Esq; who accompanied him, is aged about 26. - - - - - . On Saturday Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, accompanied by Sir John Pringle (President of the Royal Society; ed:s remark), by his Majesty's desire, attended at Richmond, and had the honour of a conference with his Majesty, on the discoveries they made on their late voyage."

**Public Advertiser, 19 August 1771**

"- - - it was not a Piece of Rock, but a large Trunk of Coral that stuck in the Bottom of the Endeavour, which carried Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander to Batavia - - - - . We are informed that the same Language prevails in all the Islands of the South Sea, which were visited by Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander - - - - ."

**Public Advertiser, 20 August 1771**

"It is an irreparable Loss to Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander's Discoveries, that both their Designers unfortunately died on the Voyage."

**Public Advertiser, 21 August 1771**

"Very great Expectations are formed from the Discoveries of Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, and it is expected that the Territories of Great Britain will be widely extended in Consequence of those Discoveries."

**Public Advertiser, 24 August 1771**

"We are told on the best Authority, that Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander's Voyage may be made extremely subservient to the Purposes of Navigation."

**Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser, 24 August 1771**

"Amongst a number of other curious plants, collected by Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, they have brought three different species of the - - - laurel tree, from which camphor is extracted - - -."

**Westminster Journal, 24-31 August 1771**

**"Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks have the honour of frequently waiting on his Majesty at Richmond, who is in a course of examining their whole collection of drawings of plants and views of the country."**

**Middlesex Journal, 31 August 1771**

**"The curiosities brought home by Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander have already been seen by most of the Nobility, and - - - several of the most extraordinary Phaenomena are to be taken - - - for the inspection of their Majesties."**

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Renowned heroes after their circumnavigation Banks and Solander gave to their friends - including the always curious Dr Benjamin Franklin, a few years later the *Father of the United States of America*- highly enthusiastic accounts of New Holland, eagerly picked up and spread by the press and literature of the day, thus stimulating interest in and paving the way for future colonization of Terra Australis.

Symbolically I now feel like watching the *ingenious gentlemen* Daniel Solander and Sir Joseph Banks meet happily again on Australian soil if only for a week. From their close friendship very important advances in natural history evolved and I find it highly appropriate that their *reunion* will take place right here in New South Wales during this conference of TERRA AUSTRALIS TO AUSTRALIA. No doubt they will talk eagerly of the exciting time they spent together *auld lang syne* along the eastern coast of this remarkable continent 218 years ago.

Long live the memory of **THE FATHER OF PACIFIC BOTANY** and **THE FATHER OF AUSTRALIA!**

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### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Many people have assisted me in my attempts to write about Daniel Solander's life and his participation in Cook's first voyage around the world and to all these people I feel greatly indebted for all kind information and helpful suggestions received throughout the 1980's.

I owe a particular debt of gratitude though to six people; viz. to Sir Charles Fleming of Royal Society of Wellington, New Zealand, whose departure from this life in 1987 I deeply regret; to the former Minister of Tourism in New Zealand, Hon. Rob. Talbot; to the former President of the Linnaean Society in London, professor William T. Stearn; to Dr. Alwyne Wheeler of British Museum (Natural History) in London; to the professor of botany, Bertil Nordenstam, at the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm and to the professor of geography, Erik Bylund, at the University of Umeå; all of whom have not only helped me a great deal - taking themselves a keen interest in the life of the distinguished Swedish scientist of the 18th century - but most of all they have consistently encouraged me to keep going in my research ever since I took part in the 250th anniversary of Solander's birth and the Daniel Solander International Symposium in his birthplace Piteå in 1983.

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Piteå, July 1988.

Per Tingbrand.