

Christchurch two years earlier. Together with miscellaneous specimens which had been accumulating for several years, the Glenmark materials made it possible for Owen to extend his classification based on size alone to the creation of a large species which, in a brief report to the Zoological Society, he names *Dinornis maximus*.⁷² Haast, however, had already rediscovered the potential of Glenmark. In December 1866, he was invited by the resident partner of Kermode & Co. to visit its sheep run at Glenmark on the Waipara to see the large collection of Moa bones which the drainage channels had exposed. His subsequent excavations there provided an immense collection which filled a 'large American four-horse waggon' out of which his articulator was able to fashion seven complete skeletons. In the more than 1000 moas—more than the total assembled during the previous thirty years—which Haast estimated made up the mass of bones which he and his assistant sorted out, as they attempted 'to solve a veritable jig-saw puzzle in bones, by laying out the collections on the grass between the Provincial Council and the river,' he possessed the currency with which to enrich the natural history collections of New Zealand and, in this case, Canterbury's recently established Museum at Christchurch.⁷³ The vast quantity of the harvest justified Haast's proprietary relationship to the Moa as well as his sense of his own professional role in its analysis. Ultimately it altered the hierarchical relationship which had existed between him and Owen who for almost thirty years had served as the expert witness on all things relating to the Moa.

Discouraged by what must have seemed to him Owen's lack of interest or, more nationalistically, less moved by the relationship New Zealanders felt to the mother country, Haast not only sought to analyse the material himself but peddled his collections to a wider market. Advised by Hooker,⁷⁴ for whom he had been a valued botanical collector, and warned by him of Owen's 'blunders',⁷⁵ he sent a collection of bones to W.H. Flower, only recently appointed to Owen's earlier position at the Royal College of Surgeons, in the hopes that after a quick description, Flower would either accept them in exchange for specimens desired by the newly established Canterbury Museum or sell them. Flower was not too sanguine. 'I wish that you had described them yourself as you first proposed, for if they have to go into Professor Owen's hands for description, some delay will necessarily be occasioned before they can be satisfactorily disposed of.'⁷⁶ To Owen, describing the circumstances of his great discovery and the possibility of an exchange, he noted that he has 'left the whole transaction to Mr. Flower & I may therefore perhaps suggest that if you cannot exchange specimens for them, that perhaps their value in money is