

- 9 Richard Owen to George Grey, 8 May, 1839, Grey Coll., Auckland Public Library.
- 10 For a decade and more, there was increasing concern that England lagged behind France and Germany in the pursuit of science; and particularly that little was being done by the Government to exploit effectively the natural history resources of the colonies to enrich the national collections. In the mid-forties, Dr. (later Sir) John Richardson, the head of the Navy's Haslar Museum at Gosport which he was turning into something of a research station, had published in Australia instructions to local collectors who could enrich the Haslar Museum's collections in order to 'render our Museums superior to those of any other country' as well as providing the comparative collections for 'Naval Officers desirous of becoming acquainted with some of the branches of Natural History.' ([John Richardson], 'On Preserving Specimens of Fish, &c., For Exportation', *Tasmanian Journal of Natural Science*, 2 (1846) 72-73.) Perhaps in response to this concern, the Admiralty commissioned a handbook to guide the collection of scientific information by naval personnel throughout the Empire. Both Hooker and Owen were engaged to write the articles for botany and zoology. (J.F.W. Herschel, editor, *A Manual of Scientific Inquiry: Prepared for the Use of Her Majesty's Navy and Adapted for Travellers in General*, (London, 1849).
- 11 T. Lindsay Buick, *The Discovery of Dinornis*, (Christchurch, 1936); William Colenso, 'Status quo: a Retrospect . . . concerning the First Finding of the Bones of the Moa in New Zealand', *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute*, 24 (1891) 468-478; Richard Owen, 'The Earliest Discovered Evidence of Extinct Struthious Birds in New Zealand', *Geological Magazine* (1873), 478; Richard Taylor, 'An Account of the First Discovery of Moa Remains', *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute*. [read November 6, 1872], 5 (1873) 97-101; Jacob W. Gruber, 'Myth into Reality: The Moa Comes to Life', *Archives of Natural History* (1987), in press.
- 12 Richard Owen 'On Dinornis, an Extinct Genus of Tridactyle Struthious Birds, with Descriptions of Portions of the Skeleton of Five Species which Formerly Existed in New Zealand, (Part I)' *Transactions of the Zoological Society*, 3 (1844) 235-276.
- 13 Gideon Mantell, 'On the Fossil Remains of Birds Collected in Various Parts of New Zealand by Mr. Walter Mantell, of Wellington', *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, 4 (1848) 225-241.
- 14 William Colenso, 'An Account of some enormous Fossil Bones, of an Unknown Species of the Class Aves, Lately Discovered in New Zealand', *Tasmanian Journal of Natural Science*, 2 (1843) 81-107 [transmitted May, 1842; volume 2 published as a volume in 1846 with the appearance of issue no. 7 containing the paper in 1843].
- 15 The Martins, particularly Mrs. Martin, continued a correspondence with the Owens throughout their stay in New Zealand. The Sherborn Collection in the British Museum, originally part of the Owen archive, contains 33 letters from 1839 to 1881 but, though long, they contain little of scientific interest.
- 16 C.A. Murray to William Buckland, 30 January 1843, British Museum Add MSS 42584, fols 17-18.
- 17 William Swainson to Owen, no date but probably 1839, OC:25:57a/58.
- 18 Disappointed in the manner in which the New Zealand Company was using the survey which it had commissioned, Dieffenbach had offered to create for himself a *de facto* position of Colonial Naturalist. Although enthusiastically endorsed by Hobson, the proposal was rejected by both Governor Gipps of New South Wales and Lord Russell, the Colonial Secretary on economic