

# A Few

*Exhibition catalogue*



Natural history illustrations by Erin Forsyth, 2018

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## ABOUT THE WORKS

These original works are from the exhibition 'A Few' - the third installment in an ongoing series of natural history illustrations depicting native and resident species of Aotearoa by Erin Forsyth. They may be viewed in person at the exhibition taking place at the TSB Wallace Arts Centre, Pah Homestead in Auckland October 30 - December 9.

A variety of native flora and fauna are represented in this collection with special attention given to the manu/birds (Avifauna), pekapeka/bats (Chiroptera), pepe or pūrerehua/butterflies (Lepidoptera) and rakau/trees. It is the artist's intention to continue to grow this series, providing insight to the unique biological (bio) diversity of Aotearoa New Zealand.

Details of this work appear on the poster 'Taonga O Aotearoa', produced in collaboration between the artist Erin Forsyth and Predator Free NZ Trust.

All works have been painted in Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper by the artist during 2018, and have not previously been exhibited unless specified. Exact dates of completion can be found in pencil on most works.



## About the artist

Erin Forsyth is an emerging visual artist and illustrator. Forsyth's practice has focused on exploring the intersection of cultural and bio-diversity often through the use of image production. Her earlier works focused on the production of what she refers to as 'contemporary archetypal' or 'gateway' images – painterly or illustrative works deliberately familiar with aesthetic reference to various subcultures. This process of image construction is evident in her approach to natural history illustration as demonstrated in *A Few* and in her previous two exhibitions in this series: *New Works*, Whitespace Contemporary Art, October 2017 and *In Direction – Plants and People*, Studio One Toi Tū, July, 2017.



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*For any related questions please email [info@erinforsyth.com](mailto:info@erinforsyth.com)*



1. Korimako, makomako, bellbird  
(*Anthornis melanura*)  
\$675

Original painting  
A3 size, 297 x 420mm  
Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot  
pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

Female (top) and male (bottom) A pair of korimako depicted with harakeke, flax flowers (*Phormium tenax*). The female exhibits slightly browner colouration and the typical yellowish white stripe across the cheek. Pollen from the harakeke flowers has adhered to her head. The male, with a purple-blue colouration to his head looks out from the paper with his red eyes glinting.

*This is one of the pivotal images from the exhibition 'A Few', appearing on the invitations and promotional posters.*



2. Kākāriki, Red-crowned parakeet,  
(*Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae*)  
\$475

Original painting  
A3 size, 297 x 420mm  
Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot  
pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

A kākāriki perches atop a branch of *Coprosma* with the brightly coloured fruits clasped in its claw. The red crown and low pitched call helps to distinguish this endemic parrot from other species present in Aotearoa, New Zealand.



### 3. Moko kākāriki, Auckland green gecko (*Naultinus elegans*) \$325

Original painting

A4 size, 210 x 297mm

Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

The moko kākāriki is an endemic gecko species. There are thought to be over 100 endemic lizard species of Aotearoa and a great amount of variety exists within species. Many are at risk due to habitat loss and predation despite their great natural camouflage. Here the distinctive blue-purple tongue sweeps over the eye, a behavioural adaptation which compensates for lack of a natural eyelid.



## 1. Pekapeka-tou-roa, long-tailed bat (*Chalinolobus tuberculatus*)

**\$375**

Original painting

A3 size, 297 x 420mm

Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

Pekapeka are Aotearoa's only land mammals. There are 2 known species, both in decline due to predation and habitat loss. A third species, the greater short-tailed bat (*Mystacina robusta*) was last sighted in 1967 is considered extinct.

Pekapeka-tou-roa is active from dusk til dawn catching mosquitoes and other insects while 'on the wing'. They have brown black fur and are smaller than the pekapeka-tou-poto with smaller ears, which do not reach the snout when folded forward. Their bodies are about the size of a man's thumb. They may roost in groups in hollowed trees, or singly under strips of bark of canopy species such as rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*).

*This illustration was recently created for an educational resource regarding the pekapeka-tou-roa for Community Waitakere.*



5. Pekapeka-tou-roa, long-tailed bat (*Chalinolobus tuberculatus*)  
\$625

Original painting

710 x 1000mm

Schmincke Horadam Gouache on Fabriano hot press watercolour paper, 2018

The pekapeka-tou-roa or long-tailed bat (*Chalinolobus tuberculatus*) is smaller than the pekapeka-tou-poto with its body often described as the size of a man's thumb. It doesn't always roost in a community, instead it may sleep up under loose bark of various trees including non-natives such as Eucalypts. These bats are active from dusk till dawn and may be seen around forest edges as the sun sets.

*This large pekapeka-tou-roa illustration was commissioned by Puke Ariki Museum (New Plymouth) and will be reproduced in large format for the East Taranaki Environment Trust Exhibition.*



6. Pekapeka-tou-roa, long-tailed  
bat (*Chalinolobus tuberculatus*)  
\$875

Original painting

730 x 1190mm

Schmincke Horadam Gouache on Fabriano hot  
press watercolour paper, 2018

A common behavioural trait of pekapeka-tou-roa and pekapeka-tou-poto is for the mother to carry the bat 'pup' when she leave the roost to find food. Pekapeka-tou-roa are present in different parts of the North Island including Taranaki and West Auckland. They often travel along streams, using them like (predator free) highways, catching midges 'on the wing'. Trapping in your backyard helps to increase their chances of survival and a goal of chief Biodiversity Officer for Auckland Regional Council Ben Paris and others is to see a predator free wildlife corridor, across private and public land from the West to East coasts of Tāmaki Makaurau allowing these and other taonga species to travel in safety.

*This large pekapeka-tou-roa illustration was commissioned by Puke Ariki Museum (New Plymouth) and will be reproduced in large format for the East Taranaki Environment Trust Exhibition.*



11. Ngirungiru, miromiro, South  
Island tomtit (*Petroica macrocephala  
macrocephala*) male  
\$325

Original painting  
A5 size, 148 x 210mm  
Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot  
pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

Native tomtits are small songbirds, classified  
into 5 subspecies. Four out of five of these  
subspecies show dimorphism - the male and  
female differ in appearance. In three of the four  
in which this occurs the male will often have  
yellow and/or sometimes orange plumage on  
the chest and belly. For this particular painting  
males from the South Island subspecies in  
which this occurs were referenced.



## 12. Kakaruwai, South Island Robin (*Petroica australis*)

\$325

Original painting

A5 size, 148 x 210mm

Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper

2018

There are three robin species endemic to Aotearoa, New Zealand. The North Island, black (or Chatham Island) and South Island robin, depicted here.

The South Island robin is a small friendly forest dwelling bird and if its territory is near a track or other situation in which it is regularly exposed to human activity it will venture close to human visitors who remain relatively still and quiet. Even better a human who disturbs the debris of the forest floor so they might easily pick out grubs.



13. Tōreapango, variable oystercatcher  
(*Haematopus unicolor*)

\$375

Original painting

A3 size, 297 x 420mm

Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper

2018

Tōreapango are a predominantly black bird with a striking orange beak. They are found in many coastal parts of the country with some variation in the coloring occurring across their geographical range (hence the name). Tōreapango have been a protected species since 1922 but prior to that they were hunted for food.



14. Kererū, NZ wood pigeon  
(*Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae*)  
\$425

Original painting

A3 size, 297 x 420mm

Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

The kererū has been voted 'Bird of the Year' in Forest and Birds annual competition. It is known affectionately as the world's most beautiful pigeon. It is a large bird and familiar in most parts of the country along with the distinctive sound of its wings beating in flight. As one of the larger avifauna species it is an important frugivore helping to distribute the seeds of large stoned fruits such as kōpī - the fruit of the karaka tree (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), taraire (*Beilschmiedia taraire*) and pūriri (*Vitex lucens*); whose fermenting fruit causes intoxicated behaviour in the animal to the surprise and amusement of many observers.



15. Kōtare, sacred kingfisher  
(*Todiramphus sanctus*)  
\$475

Original painting  
A3 size, 297 x 420mm  
Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot  
pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

The shining blue green feathers and long black bill of the kōtare help to identify this bird wherever it is found throughout the country. Their bills are multi-purpose and they are used to create nest holes in banks and old trees as well as catching a variety of prey such as the introduced golden bell frog (*Litoria aurea*) depicted here. They are most often noticed atop posts, older trees and power lines where they have a good line of vision for most prey and predators alike, they rarely seen on the ground.



16. Ruru, morepork  
(*Ninox novaeseelandiae*)  
\$475

Original painting  
A3 size, 297 x 420mm  
Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot  
pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

The ruru is a native owl and like all owls it is nocturnal by nature and hunts at night. It is considered by many to be an ill omen to see a ruru during daylight. It is generally a forest dwelling animal, choosing native or plantation forests to make it's home. It's common name is taken from it's cry of 'morepork' which may be heard from early dusk.



17. Tūi, Parsons bird  
(*Prothemadera novaeseelandiae*)  
in kōwhai (*Sophora microphylla*)  
\$1250

Original painting  
Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches  
640GSM hot pressed 100% cotton watercolour  
paper, 570 x 770mm (approx)  
2018

Three tūi atop a flowering kōwhai tree (*Sophora microphylla*). The tūi is one of the most iconic songsters of Aotearoa and may be seen alighting on the flowering trees of the spring months in large groups. Kōwhai may be considered the 'national tree' and all of the 8 recognised species are endemic (not found elsewhere) and in the genus *Sophora*, of which *S. microphylla* is the most prolific. It's bright golden yellow flowers hang in clusters their winged petals drooping amongst the leaves each bearing 30-50 leaflets.





18. Kōkako, blue-wattled crow  
(*Callaeas wilsoni*)

\$525

Original painting

A3 size, 297 x 420mm

Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper

2018

Both male and female kōkako have distinct blue wattles or pink/lilac in their juvenile form. Their distinct song (which includes the longest duet of any songbird worldwide) is more likely to be heard than the bird is to be seen.

They prefer old growth native forests with tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*) or taraire (*Beilschmiedia taraire*) in the canopy layer but are also known to eat karo (*Pittosporum crassifolium*) pictured here.

Of the North and South Island kōkako only the North is thought to survive. Predation by the introduced ship rat (*Rattus rattus*) and paihamu, brushtail possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) is the major threat to recovering populations.



19. Takahē, South Island Takahe  
(*Porphyrio hochstetteri*)

\$475

Original painting

A3 size, 297 x 420mm

Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper

2018

The takahē is a large blue/turquoise bird and one of few remaining species representing the flightless bird life once widespread in Aotearoa prior to human arrival. For a long time takahē were considered to be extinct with what was thought to be the final specimen collected in 1898. It was not until 1948, 50 years later, that a remnant population of takahē was discovered by Geoffrey Orbell in the tussock grasslands in the Murchison Mountains. It is related to the widely distributed pukeko and another bird similar appearance known as the moho, North Island takahē (*Porphyrio mantelli*).



20. Tūturiwhatu, NZ Dotteral  
(*Charadrius obscurus*)

\$475

Original painting

A3 size, 297 x 420mm

Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot  
pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper

2018

There are thought to be as few as 1700 tūturiwhatu remaining. They are particularly vulnerable as their coastal habitats are also preferable for urban development, and exposed to erosion, wave surges and mammalian predators from rats, to cats, stoats and hedgehogs (known to travel large distances every night eating eggs from their shallow nests - typically just a hole in the sand - as they go). The Southern NZ Dotteral subspecies, pictured here with breeding plumage, is now only found on Stewart Island with thanks to conservation efforts to eradicate cats. It is listed by the IUCN Redlist as Critically Endangered with only 60 - 80 mature individuals remaining.



21. Whio, blue duck  
(*Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos*)  
\$475

Original painting  
A3 size, 297 x 420mm  
Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot  
pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

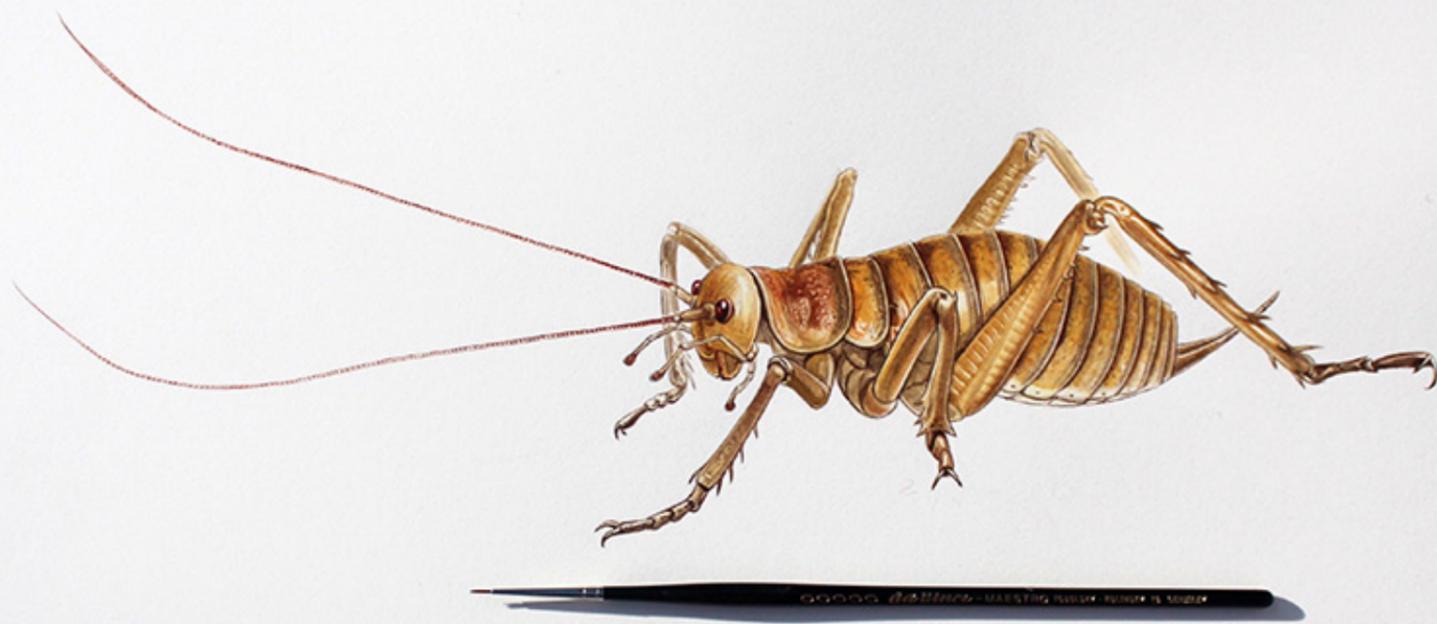
The whio is a beautiful but rare blue duck now only found in clear fast running waters of river or stream sections found in high altitudes of the North and South Islands. It's given name - whio in the North Island or ko whio whio in the South - is derived from the distinct 'whi - o' or 'fee - o' call made by the male of the species. They have a soft black membrane at the tip of their beak which allows them to feel around rocks in the water in search of food. Another interesting trait is their ability to fold their webbed feet to increase streamlining when waterbourne. Like tūturiwhatu and takahē, there are fewer individuals remaining than some species of kiwi. In the 2016 IUCN assessment there were thought to be fewer than 1600 mature individuals.



29. Kahukōwhai, yellow admiral  
(*Vanessa itea*)  
\$275

Original painting  
A5 size, 148 x 210mm  
Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot  
pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

The kahukōwhai (yellow cloak) is a native species of Aotearoa, Australia, Lord Howe Island and the Norfolk Islands. It has a wingspan of 45 - 55mm (painted at a scale of 2:1 here) and belongs to the largest butterfly family - Nymphalidae - the brush-footed butterflies. They are found in many parts of the country between October and March, preferring open areas in which stinging nettle host plants *Urtica urens* and *U. incisa* are found.



30. Wētāpunga, Little Barrier  
(Hauturu-o-Toi) giant weta  
(*Deinacrida heteracantha*)  
\$275

Original painting

A3 size, 297 x 420mm

Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

Like many threatened species the wētāpunga was once wide spread throughout Te Ika a Maui/ North Island but the arrival of European settlers brought mammalian predators and dramatic habitat loss. By 2000 only one natural surviving population existed; on Te Hauturu-o-Toi/ little barrier. This limited distribution meant that one natural disaster could wipe out what remained of the species. The work of a special team at Auckland Zoo focuses on animal husbandry of the wētāpunga to increase their numbers, from there they are strategically relocated into predator free islands to increase their range and likelihood of survival.



**31. Kārearea, NZ falcon**  
**(*Falco novaeseelandiae*)**  
**\$475**

Original painting

A3 size, 297 x 420mm

Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

The kārearea is one of only 38 falcon species found internationally and is endemic to Aotearoa. They are one of few natural predators of other native species including birds and lizards but also have been known to eat smaller mammals reaching speeds of up to 100kmh in pursuit of its prey. Their range extends throughout most of the main islands with three distinct forms recognised, the 'bush', 'Eastern' and 'Southern'. The Bush and Southern variants are classified 'At Risk' due to population decline. Although it's not understood entirely why the species is declining, introduced mammalian predators again seem to be the main culprits. Cats, mustelids, hedgehogs and rats are known to prey on fledglings and eggs from their nests.



### 32. Common evening brown (*Melanitis leda bankia*)

\$575

Original painting

A3 size, 297 x 420mm

Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

The Common Evening Brown is found in Africa, South East Asia and reaching some Pacific Islands and parts of Australia. It is from Australia that it is thought to occasionally be blown over to Aotearoa. However this is such a rare occurrence that it has only twice been recorded. The first recorded sighting was reported in 1962 from Taranaki and the second in 1972 from Nelson. It is therefore categorised as a 'very rare migrant'.

Preferred host plants of the larvae include plants in the grass family Poaceae, while the adult feeds on nectar and in some instances rotting fruit.

It is known for its erratic flight pattern, different seasonal forms and for territorial behavior in which resident males will fight other males which enter their territory.

Male adults have an orange patch on the forewing with two ocelli (top, dorsal view). The females have similar colouration but the orange is larger on the forewing and extends through the hindwing (second down, dorsal view). The wet-season (bottom left) and dry-season form (bottom right) are also illustrated here.





### 33. Pepe pouri, Helms' butterfly or forest ringlet (*Dodonidia helmsii*) on kāmahī (*Weinmannia racemosa*) \$1250

Original painting  
Schmincke Horadam gouache on A2, oversized,  
Arches 100% cotton, 300GSM hot pressed  
watercolour paper, 570 x 770mm (approx)  
2018

Pepe pouri, the Helms' butterfly or Forest ringlet (*Dodonidia helmsii*) is a rare native species of Aotearoa and the most at risk of extinction. It lives in forest clearings and along forest margins and is the only member of the genus *Dodonidia*. It is becoming increasingly rare as the native lowland sedge it's larvae/caterpillars feed on decreases and due to the predation by parasitic *Tachinid* fly which lays eggs on the food of the larva so they may use it as a host when they hatch. Once widespread in Auckland and Wellington its main populations are now found close to Tawai, Tawhai beech forests in the South Island. Pepe pouri is pictured here with flowering kāmahī, the nectar of which is a favourite of the imago (butterfly).





FRAGMENTS OF NEW ZEALAND ENTOMOLOGY





35. Kahukōwhai, yellow admiral (*Vanessa itea*) & Kahukura, NZ red admiral (*V. gonerilla gonerilla*)  
\$2250

Original painting

Schmincke Horadam gouache on A2, oversized, Arches 100% cotton, 300GSM hot pressed watercolour paper, 570 x 770mm (approx)  
2018

The kahukōwhai and kahukura (red cloak), red and yellow admirals are depicted here with their preferred host plants - stinging nettles. Kahukōwhai - a native species also found in other countries - is known to prefer exotic nettle species such as *Urtica urens* (which it is pictured with here) while kahukura - although similar to red admirals found in Europe, Asia and North America, is an endemic species - preferred the native ongaonga, nettle tree, *U. ferox* with which it is pictured here.

Clockwise from top: Kahukura dorsal view, ventral view, larvae/caterpillar in a silken 'larval tent' which acts as a protective camouflage from would be predators, larvae/caterpillar, dark and light varieties of kahukura chrysalises, kahukōwhai chrysalis, kahukōwhai larvae/caterpillar, ventral view and dorsal view.





36. Pepe pouri, Butler's ringlet (*Erebiola butleri*) & pepe pouri, black mountain ringlet (*Percnodaimon merula*)

\$1850

Original painting

A3 size, 297 x 420mm

Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper

2018

Butler's ringlet and the black mountain ringlet pictured here are both only found in the alpine regions of the South Island and are known in Māori as pepe pouri.

Each belongs to a mono-typic genus, being the sole species belonging to that genus. Butler's is known to live in marshy alpine terraces near lakes where tussock from the *Chionochloa* genus (pictured here) is present, while the black mountain ringlet may be observed on scree slopes (the loose stones that cover the slopes of mountains). This mountainous terrain is home to the few plants or animals who have adapted unique characteristics to survive this harsh environment, such as the scree pea (*Lignocarpa carnosula*) pictured here, demonstrating glaucous colouration (greyish-blue) which mimics the terrain, so acting as a natural camouflage.

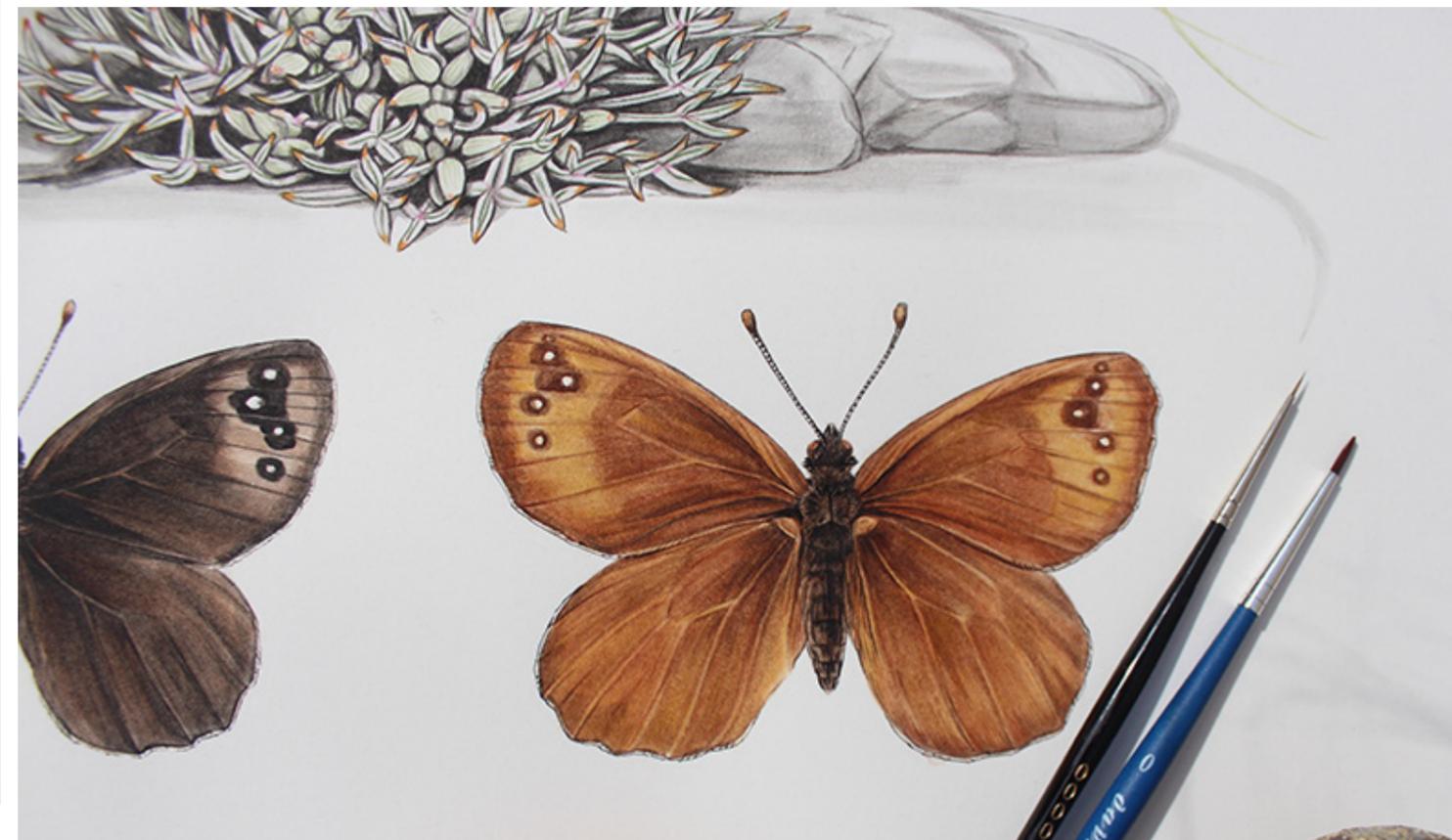
The black mountain ringlet's appearance also works in this manner with the added benefit of its dark colouration thought to act as a natural



**Cont...**

solar-panel helping this animal to absorb heat from the sun. There is large amounts of variation in this species which research by father & son team Brian & Hamish Patrick speculate (in their book *Butterflies of the South Pacific*, Otago University Press, 2012) may provide grounds for new sub-species classification although more research is required. Several variants are illustrated here.

Perhaps because of the range of these species little is known about them. Even less is documented about the elusive Butler's ringlet, although dimorphism in the species has been recorded (male above and female below, top left). Butler's ringlet was not recorded by Western scientists until 1879.





37. Mōkarakara, magpie moth  
(*Nyctemera annulata*)  
\$525

Original painting  
A3 size, 297 x 420mm  
Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot  
pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

The diurnal (day-flying) moth mōkarakara is known commonly as the 'magpie moth' because for its distinct black and white markings and its larvae the 'woolly bear' for its long black bristles. The black and yellow/orange stripes of the caterpillar are maintained in the body of the imago (butterfly) and are thought to act as a warning to would be predators in an evolutionary process known to scientists as 'aposematism'. Mōkarakara often feed on the exotic tansy ragwort *Senecio jacobaeae* and so is sometimes confused with the Cinnibar moth (*Tyria jacobaeae*) imported from Cawthron Institute, England in 1926 and released as a biological control for ragwort throughout Aotearoa 1929 - 1932.



### 38. Pīwakawaka, fantail (*Rhipidura fuliginosa*) \$525

Original painting  
A3 size, 297 x 420mm  
Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

Pīwakawaka is a small insectivorous bird endemic to Aotearoa and one of the most widespread of all native bird species. It is thought that its adaptability to the now heavily modified landscape, along with their ability to reproduce more frequently and successfully than other bird species has been key to sustaining a larger population. You can tell a lot about a bird from their beaks and tails and the fantail is no exception which uses its 'fan' to twist and dart as it chases tasty flying insects. Their diet is thought to be another factor in their success as an increase in particular insect populations is associated with changes to the landscape. Pīwakawaka often venture into gardens or alongside bush tracks often showing interest rather than fear of human activity. The pied morph is the most common while the black variety (both pictured here) is mainly found in the South Island where it comprises around 5% of the total population. There are strong cultural associations to the pīwakawaka in Mātauranga Māori.



### 39. Weka, woodhen (*Gallirallus australis*) \$375

Original painting  
A3 size, 297 x 420mm  
Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

The weka is a large flightless bird about the size of a chicken, earning it the common name 'woodhen'. There are four subspecies - North Island (*G. a greyi*), Western (*G. a australis*), Stewart island (*G. a scotti*) and the buff weka (*G. a hectori*). A considerable variation of plumage occurs within the species. The 'western' weka is depicted here with grey/brown chest and pink grey beak. Of the four subspecies *G. a australis* is the only non-threatened.

Their behaviour is endearing to some and off-putting to others as they are opportunistic in their foraging. They are not shy of venturing close to human activity to scour the ground for tasty morsels but often lose sympathy for those whose poultry and dog food are taken by the hungry weka.

40. Carnivorous land snail  
(*Powelliphanta superba*)  
\$275

Original painting

A3 size, 297 x 420mm

Schmincke Horadam gouache on Arches hot pressed, 300GSM, 100% cotton paper  
2018

Powelliphanta are the largest snails found on earth and are only found here in Aotearoa where their numbers are continuing to decline. The largest specimen recorded (*Powelliphanta superba prouseorum*) had a shell 9cm in diameter and weighed 90g and was found Kahurangi National Park at the top of the South Island.

They are hermaphrodites - each individual has the reproductive organs of both sexes allowing them to reproduce with any other individual.

They lay 5 - 10 pink hard shelled eggs each year with each egg measuring between 12-14mm.

They are largely nocturnal and carnivorous, venturing out of their shells to suck large worms out of their dwellings like spaghetti.

Due to habitat loss and predation each subspecies is range restricted.

There are 16 species and 57 subspecies in the genus, of which 40 are at risk. Beech masting (when rodent and then mustaloid populations boom due to a heavy seeding of the dominant forest trees) is known to have a hugely negative effect on some populations which inhabit tawai, beech forests.





71. *MYRTACEAE* Studies I & II  
(Dptych)  
\$525

Original drawings

Pigment liner on Hahnmuhle Acid free drawing paper, 2017.

Studies created in preparation for the painting *MYRTACEAE*. Previously exhibited in the group exhibition 'Flora' at the New Zealand Steel Gallery, Franklin Arts & Cultural Centre, 2017.

See following pages for images

2 x A3 size, 297 x 420mm



*Fin.*