P. Colensoi can only be considered a variety of this species.

All the large New Zealand Pittosporads are called tarata by the Natives, and turpentine trees by the settlers.

41. MAHOE.—(*Melicytus ramiflorus.*)

A common tree in lowland districts throughout the colony, sometimes 40 feet high, with a trunk 2 feet in diameter, but usually smaller. Wood soft, white, not durable. Foliage eaten by horses and cattle.

42. HOUI.—(*Plagianthus betulinus.*)

A graceful tree, 30 to 50 feet high; trunk, 1 to 2½ feet in diameter; more closely resembling the European birch in appearance than any other tree in the colony. Wood white, compact, remarkably fissile, but not durable. Has been used for shingles, &c. One of the trees termed ribbonwood by the settlers.

43. WHARANGI PIROU.—(*Melicope ternata.*)

A small tree, or more frequently a shrub, with pale green trifoliate leaves. Wood of a peculiar satiny lustre; used in Auckland for inlaying.

44. KAIKOMAKO.—(*Pennantia corymbosa.*)

A small tree, 20 to 30 feet high, bearing a profusion of handsome waxy white flowers. Trunk, 1 foot or more in diameter. Wood, dense, compact; sometimes used by cabinet-makers.

45. AKEAKE.—(*Dodonæa viscosa.*)

This sometimes attains the dimensions of a small tree, 30 feet high, when it affords a dark, heavy timber, of even compact grain and great durability.

46. KARAKA.—(*Corynocarpus lævigata.*)

A well-known tree, with large ovate, glossy, coriaceous leaves. Height, 30 to 40 feet; trunk, 1 to 2 feet in diameter. Wood white, compact, but not durable. Foliage avidly eaten by horses and cattle.

47. NEW ZEALAND LILAC.—(*Quintinia serrata.*)

The typical form of this tree is confined to the kauri district, where it varies from a shrub with viscid foliage and lilac-coloured flowers, to a tree 40 feet high, trunk 12 to 18 inches in diameter.

In the south lowland district, the variety B forms large portions of the forest, attaining greater dimensions and forming clean, well-grown trunks, adapted for a variety of purposes, as tramway sleepers, fence stuff, &c., &c. Its durability is probably about the same as that of tawhero, to which indeed it is closely allied.

48. PIRIPIRIWHATA.—(*Carpodetus serratus.*)

This also is closely allied to the tawhero, but it is a much smaller tree, with slender straggling branches, bearing clusters of small white flowers. Trunk rarely more than 9 inches in diameter; wood, compact and tough.

49. MAKAMAKA.—(*Ackama rosæfolia.*)

A handsome tree, with foliage resembling the mountain ash (*Pyrus aucuparia*) of Europe. Trunk sometimes more than 2 feet in diameter, producing a timber similar to the tawhero, with which it is closely allied. Bark used for tanning.

50. MANUKA—TEA-TREE.—(*Leptospermum scoparium.*)

This well-known plant attains the dimensions of a tree but rarely; it is usually a shrub from 1 to 15 feet high, but occasionally forms a trunk 12 to 18 inches in diameter, affording a deep red timber, inferior in strength and durability to the rawiri (*L. ericoides*).

51. RAMARAMA.—(*Myrtus bullata.*)

52. ROHUTU.—(*Myrtus pedunculata.*)

The ramarama is almost confined to the North Island, where it varies from a shrub to a tree, with a trunk 10 inches in diameter, the wood of which is valued for purposes requiring density and toughness; it is also used for cabinetwork. Its brown inflated foliage and myrtle-like leaves render it an attractive plant.

The rohutu yields a timber of similar quality, but rarely attaining such large dimensions; it is plentiful in Otago. The wood of *M. obcordata* is doubtless of equal value with the above.

53. KOHUTUHUTU.—(*Fuchsia excorticata.*)

This attains large dimensions in many districts; the twisted gnarly trunk is sometimes 10 or 12 feet long, and over 2 feet in diameter. The timber is certainly durable, and well adapted for house blocks, which are found sound and good after being down upwards of twenty years.

54. LANCEWOOD—HOROEKA.—(*Panax crassifolium.*)

A shrub or small tree, sometimes 20 to 30 feet high, with a trunk 10 or 12 inches in diameter. The timber is compact and firm, but not durable in ordinary circumstances, although Mr. Blair states that small piles, driven in a jetty at Port Chalmers twenty-seven years ago, are still in good preservation.

Panax Colensoi and *P. Edgerleyii* afford good firewood.