

34. *Hinau*.—Fairly common in Hawke's Bay. The heart of the timber is extremely durable, and is much used for fencing-strainers. The bark is exported for tanning purposes.

37. *Tawa*.—In many parts of Hawke's Bay District these trees form the greater portion of the forest. Not a lasting timber, nor durable when exposed. Its principal use is for firewood, and it will burn green as well as dry. The berry forms a staple food of the native pigeon and kaka.

38. *Titoki*.—Fairly common in Hawke's Bay. A strong, tough, and elastic timber, but will not stand in exposed positions. Used in the manufacture of agricultural implements. In this district rarely exceeds 18 in. in diameter of trunk.

41. *Rewarewa*.—Not durable in exposed situations, and liable to the grub borer, as in the case of the white-pine. Principally used in ornamental work, and in house and furniture fittings and inlaying. The grain of the timber is very pretty.

43. *Towhai, or Kamahi*.—Common throughout Hawke's Bay, usually at fairly high altitudes. Not a durable timber, and of no present commercial value.

45. *Kohekohe* (New Zealand Cedar).—In most parts of district. A very light timber, and will not stand exposure. Used in furniture-manufacture.

46. *Horopito* (Pepperwood).—An ornamental shrub too small to be of any commercial value.

47. *Tarata*.—A quick-growing tree, but not of durable character. Used as ornamental tree in gardens. Sometimes known as lemon-wood, on account of the aroma of its leaves.

50. *Mahoe, or Hinahina* (Whity Wood).—Not durable, or of any use for commercial purposes. Cattle will eat the leaves and branches.

51. *Huoi, or Manatu*.—So far, not of commercial value. The inside bark used by Natives in the manufacture of mats, baskets, &c.

55. *Karaka*.—A very handsome and ornamental shrub and tree. Timber of no commercial value. The berry was used for food by the Natives in the early days. The kernel is poisonous, and the effect of eating it is similar to that produced by an overdose of strychnine. The Natives soaked the berries in a running stream for some weeks and otherwise prepared them before deeming them fit for consumption.

56. *Putaputa weta*.—Common in Hawke's Bay, and usually found in shady gullies. It rarely exceeds 6 in. in diameter, and is of no commercial value. The timber is generally found full of large insect-bores, which probably give the tree its name.

59. *Manuka*.—Common in Hawke's Bay as a shrub and small tree. Not durable. Makes good firewood, and leaves used by Natives for medicinal purposes.

60. *Ramarama*.—Found generally in Hawke's Bay at elevations up to 1,500 ft. Rarely exceeds 6 in. in diameter. To thrive, this shrub requires the shelter of the forest. The fruit is pleasant to the taste. The timber is used to a small extent in cabinetmaking and inlaying.

64. *Kotukutuku*.—Common in Hawke's Bay District. Will last for some time in wet or swampy ground as fencing-posts. Usually considered a fairly durable timber, but is generally of too small a size and too crooked to be of much commercial value. It is very difficult to burn when green. The fruit has the distinguishing name of *konini*.

65. *Horoeke* (Lance-wood).—Rarely attains a diameter of more than 6 in. An ornamental tree, tough and elastic. The saplings were used by Natives for spring traps for birds.

67. *Papauma*.—Generally found at an altitude of 1,500 ft. above sea-level and over, but rarely on lower levels. Of extreme durability; good firewood.

Karo.—Have met with this shrub in Ruakituri Valley, but not elsewhere.

74. *Akeake*.—Generally of stunted growth in this district. Slow-growing, and a very hard, tough timber. Very useful in the manufacture of tool-handles and hardwood blocks.

78. *Toro*.—Have met with this timber in Ngapaeruru Bush. No knowledge as to its uses or durability.

82. *Ngaio*.—Principally hugs the coast-line, and not found inland. A tough timber, and fire-resisting when green. Used for fencing-posts.

85. *Makomako*.—Common in Hawke's Bay. Not a durable timber. Used in the manufacture of charcoal. The berries, when pressed out and fermented, provide a pleasant wine. This tree usually appears as a second growth after fires.

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WELLINGTON.

The Wellington District is bounded towards the north by the Auckland District; towards the east by the Hawke's Bay District, to the sea; thence by the sea to the Patea River on the west coast; and thence bounded towards the west by the Taranaki District. The area contained within these limits is about 6,810,958 acres. It lies between the parallels of 39° and 41° 30' south latitude; its greatest length north and south is about 180 miles, and its mean width east and west about sixty miles.

The Wellington District until quite recently was essentially a forest country, but out of the 6,810,958 acres contained within its borders there are now not more than 2,600,000 acres under bush. By far the largest forest is the Waimarino, having an area of at least three-quarters of a million acres,