

34. *Hinau*.—Habitat: North Cape to Otago. Grows mostly on ridges. The timber is very hard and durable, and lasts well in the ground, but is very heavy and hard to work. It is used for fencing, and especially for strainers. It is also used for house-blocks. It should be well seasoned before use, as otherwise it is apt to split. A good permanent black dye is made from the bark.

35. *Pokaka*.—Habitat: Generally distributed over the Dominion, but rare in some parts. In this district it is found chiefly at high altitudes in the Rangitikei district and in eastern Wairarapa. The bark may be found to contain medicinal properties.

37. *Tawa*.—Habitat: Auckland to Nelson. In this district it is everywhere fairly abundant. The timber, which is not very durable, is light, white, coarse-grained, and easy to work. Used for butter-boxes, coopers' staves, charcoal-making, and firewood. It burns freely, and can be used for this purpose green. It may come into more general use for such purposes as house-lining as more valuable timber becomes scarce.

38. *Titoki, Tokitoki*.—Habitat: Mongonui to Westland. Not very plentiful in this district. The timber is very hard and tough, straight-grained, and easily worked. It is used for all purposes requiring toughness, strength, and elasticity, such as bullock-yokes, axe-handles, wheelwrights' work, &c. It is apt to become brittle, however, when very dry.

39. *Tawari*.—Mr. F. A. Thompson says "It is probably restricted to the Auckland and Hawke's Bay Districts, but I have not come across it." It is not mentioned in the other reports.

41. *Rewarewa*.—Habitat: Mongonui to Marlborough. Found in small quantities all over the district, generally on ridges. It is used for cabinet-making, and also for fencing, owing to its splitting easily. Hard to burn. Royalty-value, 1s. per 100 sup. ft. Generally known as "honeysuckle."

42. *Tawhero*.—Habitat: North part of the North Island, in high rugged country, mainly on sharp ridges, on poor soil. There are two varieties—pale red and white. The timber is not very durable. It is sometimes used for fencing, but generally only for firewood. It burns well when dry. The bark contains 10 per cent. of tannin. Of no commercial value.

43. *Towhai, or Kamahi* (Black-beech).—Habitat: South part of Auckland to Stewart Island. Found plentifully on high sandstone ridges in all parts of the Wellington District. The timber is very similar in appearance to totara, and is said to be very durable. It can be used for bridges and fencing, and will no doubt be used for building and other purposes as other timber grows scarce, and it becomes better known. The bark may have medicinal and tanning properties.

44. *Porokainuhiri*.—Habitat: South part of North Island and north part of South Island. In this district it occurs in every bush plentifully, from scrub to trees about 1 ft. through. The timber is soft and perishable, and not of economic value. The red berries afford good pigeon-food.

45. *Kohekohe*.—This tree is only mentioned by Mr. F. A. Thompson, and he only says (referring to this district), "I have never found this tree except from Wellington to Levin."

46. *Horopito*.—Habitat: Found in all parts of New Zealand. Generally distributed, but most plentiful on high spurs. The timber is strong and durable, but it is not used except for cabinet-work. The bark may contain medicinal properties.

47. *Tarata*.—Habitat: North and South Islands. The timber is tough and elastic, and makes fair tool-handles. Occurs in large quantities as underscrub. The timber is of no commercial value, but leaf may contain medicinal properties.

50. *Mahoe*.—Habitat: North and South Island, from North Cape to the Bluff. It is generally an indication of good soil. The timber is not durable, and is of no practical use. The Maoris used it for making charcoal for their *wharepunis*. The berries make a splendid ink, of a deep-violet colour.

51. *Huoi, or Manatu*.—Habitat: South of Mongonui to Chatham Islands. Commonly called ribbon-wood. It is found all over the Wellington District, but is of no present commercial value. It contains resin, and may be of value on that account. A small quantity is used for cabinet-work and inlaying, the wood being white and even-grained, and is easily split. Good baskets can be made from the bark.

52. *Wharangi*.—This shrub or small tree is also sometimes called "rangiora." It is found in large quantities among the underscrub in the Wellington District. It has no commercial value. The leaf is poisonous for horses and cattle.

53. *Kaikomako*.—Habitat: North Cape to middle of South Island. Grows in low-lying ground, in small quantities. It is a strong hard wood, and should make good fencing-material. It is sometimes called "kohikomiko."

54. *Ake*.—Also called "akeake" or "ake rautangi." Habitat: North and South Islands and Chatham Islands. Generally near the coast. It is a very strong and tough wood, mainly used for fencing and mauls, and for fuel. It is very common in the Wellington District.

55. *Karaka*.—Habitat: North Island and in the north part of the South Island; also at the Chathams and Kermadec Islands. Generally found near Native cultivations and clearings, and often near the coast. It is a very handsome tree, but the timber is not durable. The berries are much prized by the Natives, who make an excellent food of them. The leaves are used as fodder.

56. *Putaputa weta*.—Habitat: Mongonui to Stewart Island. Found in small quantities only among the undergrowth in this district.

59. *Manuka, or Kahikatoa*.—Habitat: In all parts of the Dominion. The wood is fairly durable, and is used for posts and fuel. There are three varieties—viz., red (kahikatoa), white (kapuka), and pale (kaikaia). The red variety is the most durable.

60. *Ramarama*.—Habitat: North part of South Island and south part of North Island. Generally found on wet and swampy land. Used for fencing-rails. The bark may be of commercial value.

62, 63. *Rohutu*.—Habitat: Hauraki Gulf to Otago. Generally found in wet and swampy land. The timber is of no practical use.