

66. *Toothed Lancewood*.—Have seen this tree in Westland, but much scattered, and not anywhere in quantity. The remarks upon horoeke (above) apply equally to this variety.

67. *Papauma*.—Occurs all over Westland, from the seaboard to the "grass-line" on the mountains. Trunk grows twisted and short. Not plentiful; only odd trees. 20 ft. and 30 ft. high. Good durable timber. Fine firewood; and used for ornamental cabinet-work.

68. *Puka*.—Found all throughout Westland and the low lands. Nice ornamental tree. Makes good garden shelter-fences, and is much grown for that purpose. Good cattle-feed.

70. *Yellow-wood*.—So far as this tree can be identified, it occurs throughout the low lands of Westland, and grows intermixed with other small bush, usually on good soil. Known locally as "yellow-wood." Very subject to a green moss, which covers the whole shrub, even at times on the leaves. Not used for any purpose whatever.

71. *Milk-tree*.—Cannot positively identify this tree, but a similar (isolated) tree is found throughout Westland which is never used by settlers, being soft, and not durable. Not even used for firewood.

72. *Large Milk-tree*.—The remarks attached to milk-tree (above) apply to this variety.

74. *Akeake*.—Grows throughout Westland, from the seaboard up to 2,000 ft. on the mountains. Does not occur as an undergrowth, but luxuriates on gravelly river-beds, slips, and similar locations; rarely intermixed with other shrubs. Attains a height of 20 ft. A very ornamental garden flowering-shrub. Grown sometimes as a fence; will stand clipping, and is easily propagated. In the absence of oats and chaff, has been often cut and used for feeding horses. Is a good winter feed for horses and cattle.

75. *Neinei*.—Only know of its occurrence along the seaward lower faces of the Paparoa Range, from Grey River northward. Makes a fine ornamental garden-shrub, but is difficult to strike.

76. *Mountain Neinei*.—Occurs at altitudes of 2,500 ft. up to 3,500 ft. all along the mountain faces, from the Nelson boundary down to the Mahitahi River, but not south of that valley. Very plentiful. Would make a fine garden-shrub.

77. *Inaka*.—Grows, principally intermixed with other high mountain shrubs, at altitude of 2,500 ft. to the "grass-line"—say, 3,000 ft. to 4,000 ft. above sea-level. Grows very thickly, and has an average of 9 ft., but dwarfing rapidly until, at the "grass-line," it is only 3 ft. to 4 ft. Good, fierce-burning wood, full of pitch, but leaves no coals.

78. *Toro*.—Grows all over the low lands in Westland. Good tree for shelter purposes, but not fit for anything else except firewood.

79. *Mapau*.—Grows all over the low lands in Westland. Good tree for shelter, but not fit for any other purpose except second-rate firewood.

82. *Ngaio*.—This tree only occurs on the limestone hills behind Greymouth, and thence northward on the sea-faces of the Paparoa Range. It is not found elsewhere in this district.

84. *Houhere*.—This is probably one of the "varieties" described under huoi (51); at any rate, cannot positively identify this tree otherwise.

85. *Makomako*.—Found all over the low lands of Westland; locally named "wine-berry." It usually grows along the seaboard and on the river-flats, partly as undergrowth, but prefers open sky. In most clearings, either of miner, settler, or sawmiller, it springs up vigorously, and is one of the few plants which flourish on old tailing-heaps and mounds of sawdust. Grows up to 30 ft. in height. Fine shelter-tree for small orchards, and is frequently planted for that purpose. It is not utilised in any other way in Westland.

86. *Tumatukuru*.—This shrub has only been found in one or two places in Westland, always as an isolated plant, and never in mass.

*Holly*.—Grows throughout Westland, but local; largest in inland country; plentiful locally on slips; requires good drainage; has been found along seaboard, and also up to 3,000 ft. on mountains. Accompanied often by young seedlings, which transplant easily, and in two years make a low garden shelter-fence, for which purpose it is well adapted, but is apt to become scraggy and open if not attended to. Leaves delicately scented. Have seen it 20 ft. high. Has heavy crowns of lovely white blossoms.

*Koromiko*.—This shrub occurs throughout Westland; flourishes from the sea-coast up to the "grass-line" on the mountains; numerous varieties; grows mainly along creeks, sea-coast, river-banks, open low lands, mountain slips, and high up on the edges and within the alpine grass lands, where it is much dwarfed, but has a profuse bloom. Demands sunshine. Cattle-feed, but not very much eaten except in winter. The leaves declared to be a sure cure for dysentery. Grown as a breakwind for gardens. The different varieties bloom (white and purple) heavily. Seedlings very common. Transplants very easily.

*Tree-ferns*.—These grow plentifully throughout Westland, and range from the sea-coast up to 1,600 ft. on inland hills; infrequent in inland valleys. A variety, locally called "mamakau" (20 ft. to 30 ft. high, and 1 ft. 3 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. through stem), sends out enormous fronds. Only grows on sea-coast slopes from Pakorari down to Teremakau, and from Paringa down to Cascade River. Prefers limestone formation. Plentiful in above localities only. Maoris reported to eat the pith when cooked. Grows well if carefully transplanted, and forms a very handsome garden-tree. "Ponga" (ordinary) is very beautiful; easily transplanted, and will grow readily even if cut off at ground; much used for garden-fences by planting stems side by side, when fronds grow vigorously; also used (split) for sides of rough sheds, stables, flooring for cow-bails, for paths, and bridle-roads. "Black wiry ponga" is also very common; has thick overlapping rows of fronds; gold-miners working in black sand for very fine gold saw this variety into slabs (4 ft. by 1 ft. by 1½ in.), and line their sluice-boxes, 4 ft. wide, with them, crosswise; the surface of this prepared "ponga" has a wire-brush appearance, and the particles of gold settle into the numerous interstices, and is there quite secure from the rush of water; afterwards the slabs are placed, upside down, in a tub of water, and, after being tapped smartly, the most