

New Zealand Birds—continued.

- 1 *Anas superciliosa*, Gray Duck, Parera.
- 1 *Fuligula novæ-zealandiæ*, Black Teal, Papango.
- 1 *Rhyncaspis variegata*, Shoveller Duck.
- 1 *Larus dominicanus*, Black-backed Gull, Karoro.
- 1 *Larus melanorhynchus*, Black-billed Gull.
- 1 *Sterna frontalis*, Sea Swallow, Tara.
- 2 *Sterna antarctica*, Common Tern.
- 2 *Sterna nereis*, Little Tern.
- 2 *Graculus punctatus*, Spotted Shag, Kawau.
- 2 *Rhipidura flabellifera*, Pied Fantail, Piwakawaka.

COLONIAL MUSEUM—Tan Barks native to New Zealand.

- Wood of *Fuchsia excorticata*, Native name *Kotukutuku*; percentage of tannin, 5·3.
- Bark of *Eugenia mairi*, Native name *Whawhako*; percentage of tannin, 16·7.
- Bark of *Eleocarpus hookerianus*, Native name *Pokako*; percentage of tannin, 9·8.
- Bark of *Coriaria ruscifolia*, Native name *Tutu*; percentage of tannin, 16·8.
- Bark of *Knightia excelsa*, Native name *Rewarewa*; percentage of tannin, 2·7.
- Bark of *Elæocarpus dentatus*, Native name *Kiri-Hinau*; percentage of tannin, 21·8.
- Bark of *Weinmannia racemosa*, Native name *Tawheri*; percentage of tannin, 12·7.
- Bark of *Myrsine urvillei*, Native name *Mapau*; percentage of tannin, 1·4.

COLONIAL MUSEUM—continued.

- Bark of *Phyllocladus trichomanoides*, Native name *Kiri-Toa-Toa*; percentage of tannin, 23·2.
- Bark of *Hoheria populnea*, var. *angustifolia*.
- Hirneola auricula-Juda*, Ear Fungus; exported largely to China by Chinese emigrants.
- Leaves of *Celmisia coriacea*, Native name *Tikumu*; hills of South Island.

W. S. GRAYLING, Taranaki—

Two samples of Extracts of *Hinau* and *Towai*.

The *Hinau* is a large forest tree, abundantly diffused throughout most parts of New Zealand. The bark has been successfully used in tanning operations. The Natives also use it in producing the beautiful black dye for their flax work; for which purpose the bark is first bruised, and boiled for a short time. When cold, the flax is put into the mixture, where it is left for two days, after which it is taken out and steeped thoroughly for two days in red swamp mud rich in peroxide of iron, when it is removed and dried in the sun. The *Hinau* can be used in the manufacture of ink, by dissolving a small quantity of the extract in water, and adding a little rust of iron. As it contains neither corrosive acid nor gum, the pen is neither injured nor clogged. The extract of *Hinau* can also be used instead of logwood.

The extract of *Towai* is much more astringent than that of *Hinau*, and needs only to be introduced to be accepted by the tanners.