

55. BROADLEAF.—(*Griselinia littoralis*.)

The broadleaf is a handsome tree, with bright green foliage. It is usually from 30 to 50 feet in height, with a trunk 2 to 4 feet or upwards in diameter, but twisted, gnarled, and crooked. The timber is hard, compact, and of great durability, but, owing to its crooked habit of growth, it is rarely obtained in logs of sufficient length to be used for general purposes. It is valued for fencing posts, sills, boats' knees, &c.

56. TREE KARAMU.—(*Coprosma arborea*, n.s.)

A small tree, sometimes 25 feet high, with a trunk not exceeding 1 foot in diameter. Wood hard and compact; used for fence rails and other purposes. Not found south of the Waikato. Other species of *Coprosma* of smaller dimensions are occasionally used by cabinet-makers.

57. AKEAKE.—(*Olearia Traversii*.)

Confined to the Chatham Islands, where it is said to form one of the largest trees, the trunk being sometimes over 2 feet in diameter. Wood of old trees mottled; has been used in Auckland for inlaying.

58. NATIVE HOLLY.—(*Olearia ilicifolia*.)59. NATIVE HOLLY.—(*Olearia dentata*.)

Small trees ranging from the sea level to 3,500 feet, with sharply-toothed or dentate leaves. Trunk sometimes 18 inches in diameter; affords timber available for the same purposes as the last.

*Olearia virgata*, *O. Cunninghamii*, and *O. avicennifolia* afford a similar wood, but of smaller dimensions.

60. NEINEI.—(*Dracophyllum latifolium*.)61. NEINEI.—(*Dracophyllum Traversii*.)

The large grass-tree of the settlers. Sometimes 20 feet high, with a short trunk 2 feet in diameter, and long straggling branches, each tipped with a tuft of flat recurved linear leaves 12 to 18 inches long, and crowned with a terminal panicle of handsome red flowers.

In cross section the wood is prettily marked, and is valued by cabinet-makers for inlaying.

62. MAPAU.—(*Myrsine Urvillei*.)63. LONG-LEAVED MAPAU.—(*Myrsine salicina*.)

The mapau is a small, erect, twiggy tree, about 20 feet high, with a trunk from 8 to 12 inches in diameter, affording a useful timber for inlaying and other cabinetwork. It is largely used for firewood.

The long-leaved mapau is a much larger tree, sometimes 40 feet high, with a trunk 2 feet in diameter, but usually smaller. The leaves are 3 inches in length. Timber superior to that of the mapau, and more highly valued by the cabinet-maker.

64. PAU.—(*Sapota costata*.)

This tree is only found north of the Hauraki Gulf. Large specimens are 40 to 50 feet high, with a trunk 2 feet in diameter, but it is usually much smaller. Wood hard, fine-grained, and compact, but has been little utilized.

65. MAIRE.—(*Olea lanceolata*.)66. MAIRE.—(*Olea Cunninghamii*.)67. MAIRE.—(*Santalum Cunninghamii*.)

The first two species are fine olives, called maire alike by Natives and settlers, and are most plentiful in the northern part of the colony, where they attain the height of 40 feet or more, with a trunk 1 to 2 feet in diameter. The timber is hard, dense, and durable, but has only been used for fence-posts, &c., and occasionally for machine beds, bearings, &c. The third species, also termed maire, is the New Zealand sandalwood, and does not attain nearly so large dimensions as the olive, but the wood is hard, dense, and extremely durable. Stems no thicker than a man's wrist make excellent fence-rails.

68. MAANAWA—MANGROVE.—(*Avicennia officinalis*.)

This tree is confined to tidal mud flats north of Tauranga, and attains its greatest dimensions in the Hokianga and Kaipara districts, Whangururu, &c., where it is often 25 to 30 feet high, and produces a white timber containing a large percentage of potash.

69. NGAIO.—(*Myoporum laetum*.)

In favourable situations this forms a graceful tree, with punctate pale-green foliage, dotted with pellucid glands. It is sometimes 30 feet high or more, with a trunk 1½ feet in diameter. Heart-wood hard, dark, and durable; used for fence-posts, cabinetwork, and turning purposes.

70. TORO.—(*Persoonia Toro*.)

This elegant tree is only found in the northern parts of the colony, where it attains the height of 40 feet, with a trunk 1 to 2 feet in diameter. Wood red, beautifully marked, but not of great durability; adapted for veneering, cabinet manufacture, inlaying, &c.

71. MILK-TREE.—(*Epicarpurus microphyllus*.)

A small tree, with a trunk 1 to 2 feet in diameter, producing a white, rather soft, but compact timber, which does not appear to have been utilized except for firewood. The bark exudes a copious supply of a thick milky juice.