

Timber easily worked and extremely durable. A valuable species for warm, hilly regions. Leaves sometimes over a foot in length, pendulous.

P. Gerardiana (*Wallich*). "Gerard's Pine." Nepaul to Afghanistan, ascending to 10,000ft.—Height, 60ft. Affords useful timber of small dimensions. Of great value on account of its edible nuts, which are largely used as an article of food.

P. Sabiniana (*Douglas*). "Nut Pine." California.—Height, 100ft. Timber durable, but not of the first quality. Nuts edible. Suitable for planting in rocky places.

P. Coulteri (*Don*). "Dr. Coulter's Pine." California. (*P. macrocarpa*, *Lindley*).—Height, 80ft. to 100ft. Nuts edible.

P. australis (*Michaux*). "Swamp Pine," "Pitch Pine." Southern United States.—This is one of the most valuable pines available for planting, but requires a fair depth of soil. It is from 80ft. to 100ft. in height, and yields a hard, dense, resinous timber of great durability, adapted to a great variety of purposes. It affords a large quantity of resinous products, and is one of the chief constituents of the famous pine-barrens of Georgia and the adjacent States.

P. Jeffreyi (*Balfour*). "Jeffrey's Pine." California, Oregon.—Height, 100ft. and upwards. Nuts edible.

P. rigida (*Miller*). "Pitch Pine." New England to Georgia.—Height, 70ft. to 80ft. Affords a heavy, resinous timber when growing in rocky places. Useful for planting in swamps; but the timber is less valuable than when grown in dry situations.

P. radiata (*Don*). "The Spreading Pine." California. (*P. insignis*, *Douglas*).—Height, 80ft. to 100ft. Timber white, soft, not durable. Of great value for shelter, as it grows with great rapidity, from 3ft. to 4ft. per annum being a common rate in all parts of New Zealand. Instances of from 6ft. to 9ft. of growth in a single season are not uncommon. The foliage turns brown under cutting winds, and is liable to the attacks of an aphid; the wood is attacked by the larva of *Prionoplus reticularis*.

P. ponderosa (*Douglas*). "Yellow Pitch Pine." Western North America.—Height, 150ft. to 200ft. Timber dense, heavy, resinous, and durable; but rather brittle. Of special value for mining pumping-machinery.

P. Teocote (*Chamisso* and *Schlechtendal*). "Okote Pine." Mexico.—Height, 100ft. to 150ft. Timber easily worked, and of great durability.

C. *Species with Five Leaves in a Sheath.*

P. Hartwegii (*Lindley*). "Hartweg's Pine." Mexico.—Attaining the height of from 100ft. to 150ft. Yielding timber of great value and durability.

P. leiophylla (*Schiede* and *Depp*). "Smooth Pine." Mexico.—Height, 60ft. to 80ft. Timber firm and durable.

P. pseudostrobus (*Lindley*). "The False Strobilus." Mexico.—Of similar value to the preceding species.

P. tenuifolia (*Bentham*). Guatemala.—Height, 80ft. to 100ft. Affording useful timber. Not adapted to the climate of the South Island.

P. Cembra (*Linne*). "The Swiss Stone Pine." Central Europe to Siberia, the Kurile Islands.—Height, 80ft. to 120ft. Wood white, fine-grained, durable; suitable for cabinet-work, carving, &c.

P. flexilis (*James*). "Rocky Mountain Pine." California, British Columbia.—A rather small species, affording a compact, durable timber. Ascends to 13,000ft.

P. excelsa (*Wallich*). "The Bhotan Pine." Bhotan to Afghanistan, Macedonia, Roumelia.—Height, 100ft. to 150ft., affording a smooth-grained timber of great durability. Adapted to numerous purposes. Although most suitable for mountainous situations, it flourishes at the sea-level in several parts of the North Island, and it produces seed freely.

P. Strobilus (*Linne*). "Weymouth Pine." Canada and Eastern United States.—A noble tree, 120ft. to 200ft. in height, affording smooth-grained, easily-worked timber, suitable for cabinet-making and all inside work, but not of great durability when exposed. It is largely imported into England under the name of "yellow pine." Especially valued by moulders for pattern-making.

P. monticola (*Douglas*). British Columbia, Oregon, California.—Similar to the above, but the timber is rather stouter in the grain, and of greater durability.

P. Lambertiana (*Douglas*). "The Giant Sugar Pine." British Columbia, Oregon, California.—The loftiest of all pines, sometimes exceeding 300ft. in height, with a diameter of more than 10ft.; usually smaller. Timber used for shingles, flooring, cabinet-making, joinery, and all inside work; smooth and even in the grain, and easily worked, but not of great durability when exposed. The cones sometimes exceed 18in. in length; nuts edible. Adapted to mountain districts.

P. Ayacahuite (*Ehrenberg*). Mexico.—Height, 120ft. to 150ft. Timber similar to that of *P. Strobilus*, but usually of a red colour, and of greater durability.

CEDRUS (*Loudon*).

Cedrus Libani (*Barrelière*). "Cedar of Lebanon." Syria, Asia Minor, Cilicia, Cyprus.—Height, 100ft. Timber whitish or pale-red; easily worked, and durable. More suitable for planting for picturesque effect than for forestry.

C. Libani (*Barr.*), var. *Atlantica*. "African Cedar." Mount Atlas Range.—More valuable for forests than the typical form.

C. Deodara (*Loudon*). "Indian Cedar." Himalaya Mountains, Afghanistan to Nepaul.—A noble tree, 200ft. to 300ft. in height, with trunk from 5ft. to 10ft. in diameter. Timber yellowish, even-grained, and of extreme durability; adapted to general building-purposes, railway-sleepers, joinery, cabinet and finishing work, boat-building, &c. It is not subject to the attacks of insects, even when it has been in use for four hundred years.