

dissimilar. Both are stalked or petiolate and very unequal-sided, with the petiole oblique to the midrib. Those of the adult tree are long, curved to the weaker side, vertically suspended, and of equal dark green on the two surfaces. The specific name was suggested by the shape of the leaf, but, as the leaves of several other eucalypts are similarly unsymmetrical and oblique, it does not help much in identification. The umbel has numerous flowers, the common stalk being about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and the stalklets short. The bud is of a pale-yellow colour, has a short hemispherical lid, and tapers from the lid to the base or pedicel, after the manner of a club. The mature seed-case is of medium size, and takes the shape either of an egg with a small part of one end cut away or of a pear with the calyx end cut off. The valves are deeply sunk beneath the somewhat contracted rim.

The timber is of a pale-oak colour, is easily split, and excellent for sawing into boards and scantling. It is said that stout posts split out of mature trees will last fifteen years or more. The species, though indigenous to both Australia and Tasmania, is at its best in the south-eastern portion of the latter country, where the trees are so large and the natural crop so heavy that sawmills at work for many years still have abundant supplies before them. The Government pamphlet, "Tasmanian Forestry," states that *E. obliqua* is "esteemed as the most valuable general-purpose timber produced in Tasmania," and mentions wharf and bridge construction, house-building, railway-sleepers, and wood-paving amongst the uses to which it is applied. The output is immense, and the demand continuous.

The species is represented with us by many hundreds of specimens in various parts of the North Island and in Canterbury, many of which are large enough for the sawmill. A few trees in various localities have already been split or sawn up and utilized. When once established *E. obliqua* reproduces itself very freely by natural distribution and germination of the seed; but the seedlings do not transplant well, and therefore in starting a plantation the seed should be sown *in situ*, or the plants worked in boxes or mossed. Seed should be obtained from the best trees in south-eastern Tasmania or from the best acclimatized trees in Canterbury.

Eucalyptus globulus, Labillardière. — The blue-green colour and angular stems of the young plant, the tall smooth bole and dark-green pendent leaves of the adult tree, the warty lid of the bud, and the large-ridged seed-case of this species are so familiar to people in New Zealand that there is no need here to give a detailed description of the tree. It is important to remark, however, that the species is represented by two or three distinct