

N.S.W., as quoted by Mr. Maiden in the same article, bestows unstinted praise on this tree as a hardy reafforester and yielder of first-class timber for house-building and general purposes.

The species is closely similar to *E. obliqua*, and has, the writer believes, been occasionally planted in the Dominion under that name; but otherwise it is unknown to New Zealand forestry. One cannot safely say how any species will behave until it has been practically tested; but the probability that this exceedingly valuable timber eucalypt would make itself perfectly at home on our own frosty uplands amounts almost to certainty. Not a season should be lost in obtaining supplies of seed from typical trees above the winter snow-line in New South Wales or Tasmania and putting the question to the test of competent and adequate experiment.

*Eucalyptus viminalis*, Labillardière.—The specific name, which means "withe-like" or "willow-like," was probably suggested by the graceful and beautiful appearance of the tree, but it does not help us much in separating the species from several others. The tree, in what may be described as its typical form, has a tall central shaft with spreading branches and drooping branchlets. Except for a few feet at the base of the stem, it throws off its dead bark and exhibits a greenish-white smooth surface that often looks as if it had been polished, or touched with white enamel. The juvenile leaves are sessile, opposite, lance-shaped; those of the adult tree are stalked or petiolate, scattered, long, thin, rather narrow, curved to one side, and of about equal green on the two surfaces. The umbel normally carries three flowers, but occasionally has more; the lid of the bud is conical; the mature seed-case is of small to medium size; the rim rises and the valves spring from just within its edge, forming a dome while closed and projecting when open. The heart-wood is pale yellow or sometimes salmon-coloured, never red.

The species is recorded by botanists as indigenous to Tasmania and eastern Australia. The island form is described by L. Rodway as medium to large; of the continental one as seen in their own State Baker and Smith say that it is "a very large tree, probably the largest of New South Wales eucalypts." The species is very widely distributed in New Zealand. It is very easily propagated, either by sowing *in situ* or by transplanting from the nursery. That it is strongly frost-resistant is proved by the evidence of thousands of specimens 600 ft. to 900 ft. above sea-level on the Canterbury Plains. In middle Canterbury, where the phenomenal frosts of 1899 and 1903 seriously injured so many species, *E. viminalis* has made the best recovery.