GROUP 2.

J. CALDWELL, Esq. and Mrs. de CHAZAL MOON,—

- 44 Plates of Lithographed Canes, introduced into Mauritius by Mr. Caldwell, and painted from nature, in New Caledonia, by Mrs. Moon.
 - 1 Report on New Caledonia.
 - 1 Classifying Sugar Canes.
 - 16 Plates, original painted in Queensland.
 - 6 Ditto " " New South Wales.
 - 36 Ditto " " Mauritius.

(All cultivated in Mauritius.)

Sugar Canes painted from nature.

OF QUEENSLAND.

Nos. 61	Tugi.	Nos. 69	Tabor Socrat.
_ 62	Red Ribbon Cane.		Trebæ.
	Tabor Socrat.	71	Black Cheribon.
	" Rappæ.	72	Green à Rose Ribbon.
65	" var.		Caledonian "
66	" Mera.	74	"
67	" Pœti.		Mauritius "
68	" Djændgæng.	1 76	Queensland "

OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

2 Bales Ribbon.	Nos. 4 Bales Ribbon. 5 Light Purples.
3 ,, ,, [357]	6 Dark ,,

IN MAURITIUS.

1	Plaines St. Pierre.		19	Mapou blanche.
2	Belouguet verte.		20	" marbrée.
	" blanche.			Souchoniam.
4	,, ordinaire.		22	Bois rouge bonde.
3 4 5	" vernissée.			Mignonne.
	Grande Baie.			Abondance.
	Tamarin.	HILL ST	25	Malamane.
8	Diard verte.		26	Chicaga.
9	" blanche.		27	Reine blanche.
	Malabarde.		28	Egyptian striped.
11	Ghungham.	- done		" yellow.
12	Tiboo Haur.	Service N	30	Bambou Ghinghan.
	Tahiti blanche.		31	" verte.
	Tahiti verte.			,, rose.
15	Flaquine.	1		Bantang.
	Giraffe.			Saïgon.
	Elephant.	-		Reinette.
	Mapou Rouge.			Avenir.
5 52				

Sections of 62 kinds of Woods growing in Mauritius or from indigenous trees found in the Forests.

1 Labourdonnasia glauca.

2 Colophonia Mauritiana (B. Colophane).

3 Jossinia lucida (B. de Clous). 4 Jambosa venosa (one specimen).

5 Blackwellia glauca (B. Sagai, grandes feuilles),

6 Labourdonnasia revoluta (B. de Natte).7 Haronga Madagascariensis (B. Haronge).

8 Olea lancea (B. Sauvage) Olivier.

9 Calophyllum spectabile (B. Tatamaka). 10 Memecylon trinerve (B. de Canne).

11 Antidesma Madagascariens.

12 Syzgium obovatum (B. de Bœuf).

13 Securinega nitida (B. Dur), one specimen.

14 Melicocca diversifolia (B. Gaulettes).15 Diospyros reticulata (B. d'Ebène Batard).

16 Syzygium sp.

17 Erythrospermum sp.18 Mimusops angustifolia (B. de Natte, petites feuilles).

19 Jossinia mespiloides (B. Nefie).20 Erythroxylon sideroxyloides.21 Syzygium sp. (B. Calebasse).

22 Quivisia ovata (B. Quisi).

Sections of 62 kinds of Woods.—Continued.

23 Psathura myrtifolia (B. Cassant).

24

25 Gaertnera vaginata (B. Cofé).

26

27 Fropiera Mauritiana.

28 Elæodendron orientale (B. Olive).

29 Prockia species.

30 Erythrospermum sp. (B. Bigagnon).

31 Ehretia petiolaris (B. Betel).

32 Diospyros melanida (B. d'Ebène marbré).

33 Tabernæmontana Mauritiana (B. de Lait à feuilles jaunâtres).

34 Mimusops Imbricaria (B. de Natte).35 Sideroxylon cinerum (Tambalacoque).36 Mithridatea tamburissa (B. Tambour).

37 Diospyros melanida.38 Croton sp. (B. Violon).

39 Calycodaphane cupularis (B. Cannelle, blanc).

40 Blackwellia integrifolia.
41 Cupania lævis (B. Sagai).
42 Badula reticulata (B. Pintade).
43 Mimusops sp. (Pomme de Songe).

44 Erythroxylom lancifolium (B. à Flambeaux).

45

46 Gastonia cutisponga (B. d'Eponge). 47 Terminalia Catappa (Budamier).

48 Heriteria littoralis.

49 Nephelium Litchi (Litchi).

50 Syzygium Jambolana (Jamlongue).

51 Accasia elata (B. Noir blanc).

52 Lagerstræmia indica (Goyavier fleur).

[53 Hæmatoxylon Campechianum (Campeche-Logwood).

54 Imbricaria coriacea (Pomme Jacquot). 55 Camphora officinarum (Camphor).

56 Morinda citrifolia (Murier de Java, B. Jaune)—Chinese prepare a yellow dye from the bark of its roots.

57 Flacourtia Ramontchi (Prunier de Madagascar).

58 Nephelium Longan (Longan).

59 Psidium Indicum (Goyavier de Chine).

60 Accacia Lebbek (B. Noir).

61 Hymenæa verrucosa Copalier (one specimen).

62 Tetranthera laurifolia.

63 Artocarpus integrefolius (Jacquier).

64 Cinnamomum Cassia, Bitter Cinnamon (Cannallier).

65 Casuarina equisetifolia (Filao).

Note 1.— Numbers (in Roman characters) corresponding with those in the margin are cut in the back of each specimen, and the specimens will thus be identified with the names in the list.

Note 2.—The "Gomti" fibre is not named, but will easily be distinguished, as it is used in Botanical Garden, Box marked 4, to pack the bottles containing the Nutmegs.

Note 3.—It is my wish that the fibres, woods, and nutmegs be handed to the Museum at Vienna after the Exhibition.

J. HORNE,

Sub-Director, Royal Botanical Gardens.

List of Fibres sent from the Royal Botanical Gardens, Mauritius.

Caladium purpurescens.

Ditto, a species of.

Fourcrova gigantea (a very valuable fibre for Ropes, &c.).

Agave Americana variegata. Musa textilis (Manila Hemp).

Musa, variety "Red-fruited Banana."

Abutilon, variety "Duc de Malakoff."

Bæhmeria nivea, "China grass."

Musa violacea.

" Paradisica, " Seed-bearing Banana."

Hibicus mutabilis, "Passe Rose."

Helicteres hirstua.

Dracæna Mauritiana.

Bromelia spectrum.

Musa, species "Square-fruited Banana."

Sida glutinosa.

Agave Mexicana.

Guazuma tomentosa.

Ficus, a species of.

Morus tartarica, "Chinese Mulberry."

Isora corylifolia.

Daphne viridiflora.

Pandanus utilis.

Hibicus lilifloris.

Milochia tilæfolia.

Carludovica palmata.

Cordia mixta.

List of Fibres sent from the Royal Botanical Gardens, Mauritius.—Continued.

Livistona Mauritiana. Latania aurea. Ropolocarpus lucidus. Sagus Ruffia (Ruffia). Malvaviscus arboreus. Strusticias avlandica.

Sanseviera cylandrica
Ceylonica
latifolia

These plants are said to yields the strongest known fibres.

Yucca gloriosa.

Agave Americana (used for making Ropes).

Ficus, a species of.

Urania (Ravenalla) Madagascariensis.

Sturculia, a species of. Sanseviera zebrina. Paudanus latifolius.

Musa, variety "Otahiete Banana."

Sida velutina.

Pine Apple (Fibre from cultivated varieties).

Alpinia magnifica. Heliconia gigantea. Strelitzia Reginæ. Theobroma Cacoa.

Dracæna (Fibre extracted from the Stems).

Ficus, a species of.

Hibicus, a species from Central Africa.

Colocasia antiquorum.

Ananas bracteatum.

Ficus Indica.

Pterospermum acerifolmi.

Hibiscus esculentus.

" populnea. Sponia orientalis.

Paritium tilaceum.

Gomti. From the trunks of Arenga saccharifera: is much used as a substitute for horse-hair in stuffing cushions. In Box No. 4 of Botanical Gardens.

Note.—The fibres are all from plants grown at the Botanical Gardens.

J. HORNE.

MR. J. HORNE.

63 Sections of Wood, of which 43, from No. 1 to No. 46, are from indigenous trees.

Sections of Mauritian Woods.

Names, Botanical and Local.

Remarks on uses, &c.

- 1 Labourdonnasia glauca (Bois de Natte).
- 2 Colophania Mauritiana (B. Colophon).
- 3 Jossinia Iucida (B. de Clous).
- 4 Jambosa venosa.

- 5 Blackwellia glauca (Bois Sagai).
- 6 Labourdonnasia revoluta (B. de Natte).

- 1 All of this order are more or less durable woods. They comprise the so-called "B. de Nattes," all of which are used for house and shipbuilding, cabinet and furniture work. Barks good for tanning and dyeing, and seeds make excellent bird lime; diameter from two to four feet.
- 2 A resinous, heavy wood, much used for framing of carts, felloes of wheels, and in some parts of ships, buildings, breaks for railways, carriages, waggons, &c. It is a large tree often attaining a diameter of six feet.
- 3 A slow growing tree. Wood very hard and heavy, used in building; named from its extreme hardness.
- 4. The Jambosas, of which there are five or six species in Mauritius, are woods commonly used for household purposes, tables, small planks, &c., one is used for the shafts of carriages. J. vulgars makes excellent charcoal, tool handles, &c.
- 5 Three kinds of Blackwellia are used for building purposes, and for the axles of carts.
- 6 There are several kinds of "B. de Natte," all of which are good for all building purposes, and are not excelled in durability by any other kind of wood.

Names Botanical and Local.

7 Horonga Madagascariensis (B. Horounge).

8 Olea lancea (Olivier Sauvage).

9 Callophyllum spectabile (B. de Tatamaka).

10 Memecylon trinerve (B. de Canne).

11 Antidesma Madagascariens.

12 Syzygium obovatum (B. de Bœuf).

13 Securinega nitida (Bois dur).

14 Melicocca diversifolia (Bois Gaulettes).

15 Diospyros reticulata (B. d'Ebène Batard).

16 Syzygium sp. (B. de Pomme).

17 Erythrospermum species

18 Mimusops angustifolia (B. de Natte, petites feuilles).

19 Jossinia mespiloides.

20 Erythroxylon sideroxyloides (B. d'huile).

Remarks on uses, &c.

7 "B. Horounge" is little used and of no value, as the wood never attains a large size.

8 An elastic wood used for shafts, tool handles, &c. Tree small,

slow growing.

9 There are two or three excellent species of "Tatamaka," the woods of which are light and tough, difficult to work, very durable, serving for poles and for bullock carts, masts, and squared timber, &c.

10 Seldom of large size, the wood is excellent and much esteemed by carpenters for handles to axes, &c. It is very elastic. Diame-

ter 6 to 8 inches.

12, 16, 21, and 50 are different species whose woods are used in house building, and the wood of one species (No. 50) is used for shafts.

13 The remarks to Nos. 17 and 30 apply equally to this.

15 Furniture, &c.

16 Timber of excellent quality and useful for many purposes.

18 Vide remarks on the "Nattes."

19 Used in house building, grows to 10 inches in diameter.

20 Yields good tough durable wood, but seldom found large. This is the common character of the Erythroxylum of the country.

Names Botanical and Local.

Remarks on uses, &c.

- 21 Syzygium species (B. 21 Vide No. 12. Calebasse).
- 22 Quivisia ovata (B. Café).
- 23 Psathura myrtifolia.
- 23 Small tree, wood durable and elastic, fit for handles of axes and shafts. A valuable medicinal tree.

(There are no specimens marked 24 and 26.)

- 25 Gaertnera vaginata.
- 27 Fropiera Mauritiana.
- 28 Elæodendron orientale (B. Olive).
- 29 Prockia species.
- 30 Erythrospermum sp. (B. Bigagnon).
- 31 Ehretia petiolaris (B. Betel).
- 32 Drospyros melanida (B. d'Ebène marbré).
- 33 Tabernæmontana Mauritiana (B. de Lait à fleurs jaunâtres).
- 34 Mimusops Imbricaria (B. de Natte).
- 35 Sideroxylon cinereum (B. Tambalacoque).

- 29 Wood good, durable, but liable to crack, is therefore seldom used.
- 30 Wood used in ship building; valuable, good for piles and posts, as it is very durable.
- 31 Grows to 2 feet in diameter; wood used in house building, but not valuable.
- 32 Common characters of the ebony.

 D. ebenum is the true ebony;
 the wood of both used for square
 timber in building, but will
 not support exposure, and it is
 of no use for planks as it invariably splits.
- 34 Vide "Nattes."
- 35 Tree tall, straight, large, some 5 feet diameter. Timber used in house building, planks, shingles, almost indestructible if cut in proper season, makes very good piles.
- 36 Mithridatea tamburissa (B. tambour).

Names	Botanical	and	Local.	
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Remarks on uses, &c.

- 37 Diospyros sp. (B. d'Ebène).
- 37 Common properties of the Ebonies. A tall, straight tree. Wood durable, used for furniture and house building.

- 38 Croton sp.
- 39 Calycodaphne cupsularis (B. de Canelle blanc).
- 39 Timber used in shipbuilding, makes good planks, and furniture. Is one of the best native timber trees, but very scarce.
- 40 Blackwellia integrifolia.
- 40 Is not found large enough to serve for more than axles, small planks, &c., a good wood.
- 41 Cupania lœvis (B. Sagai).
- 42 Badula reticulata (B. Pintade).
- 43 Mimusops sp. (B. Pomme de Siège).
- 44 Erythroxylom lancifolium.
- 43 Good wood, vide "Nattes."
- 44 Never found large, but is used as It is almost indestruclathes. tible
- (No No. 45.)
- 46 Gastonia cutisponga (B. d'Eponge).
- 46 Only the heart wood durable, the outer and bark peculiarly soft and spongy.
- 47 Terminalia catappa (B. Badamier).
- 47 Wood fit for cabinet making and cornices, &c.

48 Heriteria littoralis.

- 48 Large tree, wood excellent, close grained, dark coloured; makes beautiful furniture, &c.
- 49 Nephelium Litchi (Litchi or Lee-chee). 50 Syzygium Jambolana
- 49 Wood excellent, but not sufficiently abundant to be much used.
- (Jamlongue). blanc).
- 50 Vide Nos. 12, 16, and 21.
- 52 Lagerstræmia (Goyavier fleur).
- 51 Accacia elata (B. Noir 51 Timber said to be stronger than teak. Heart wood excellent, hard, and durable: useful for many purposes; stands a heavy strain.
 - indica 52 Generally small in size, apparently good, little used, but hard and tough.

Names Botanical and Local.

53 Hæmatoxylon Campechianum (Campeche Logwood).

- 54 Imbricaria coriacea (Pomme Jacquot).
- 55 Camphora officinarum (Camphor).
- 56 Morinda citrifolia (Murier de Java).
- 57 Flacourtia Ramontchi (Prunier de Madagascar).
- 58 Nephelum Longan (Longan).
- 59 Psidium Indicum (Goyavier de Chine).
- 60 Accacia Lebbeck (Bois Noir).
- palier).
- 62 Tetranthera (B. d'Oiseaux).
- (Jacquier).

Remarks on uses, &c.

- 53 Not often found large enough for building purposes, used for ornament and dyeing. This plant makes excellent hedges.
- 54 Wood good, but not common, and therefore little used.
- 55 Grows to a large size. Wood used for boxes for preserving articles against insects.
- 56 A yellow dye is prepared from the bark of the roots of this tree by the Chinese.
- 57 Mostly small trees, with a hard wood, which is serviceable for small articles of furniture.
- 58 Vide "Litchi," No. 49.
- 59 Vide 52, the wood of which this very much resembles in quality, &c., but this is a much larger growing tree.
- 60 Heart wood used for naves and felloes of wheels; makes good charcoal, and formerly the French used to collect it largely and employ it as charcoal in gunpowder-making.
- 61 Hymæna verucosa (Co- 61 Timber apparently good, strong, hard, but coarse grained. The tree yields gum copal; and it is very common in Madagascar, but exists in a very few places in a cultivated state, in Mauritius.
 - laurifolia 62 Used for shafts, tool handles, &c.
- 63 Artocarpus integrifolia 63 Wood useful for naves of carriage wheels, also for furniture. Yellow, beautifully coloured when fully matured.

Names Botanical and Local.

Remarks on uses, &c.

- 64 Mangifera Indica (Mango).
- 64 Often attains a large size. Wood soft, light, but tough, used for doors, packing cases, &c. It is scarce possible to draw nails out of it.
- 65 Cinnamomum Cassia (Cannallier).
- 65 The better Cinnamon of Commerce.
- 66 Casuarina equisetifolia (Filao).
- 66 Axle trees, interior of houses, excellent firewood. Must not be exposed to moisture.

J. HORNE, Sub-Director, Botanical Gardens.

GROUP 4.

Sugar.-14 Samples sent by James Wiehé, Esq.

- 1.—Mr. W. HEWETSON, *Hewetson Estate*.

 Refining quality manufactured for European markets.
- 2.—Messrs. HART and DE BISSY, *Plaisance* Estate. Large Crystals, manufactured for Australian market.
- 3.—Mrs. Ww. PELLEGRIN, Constance Estate.

 Medium Crystals, manufactured for Australian market.
- 4.—Mr. KŒNIG, *Médine* Estate.

 Large White Crystals, manufactured for Australian market.
- 5.—Mr. T. THIERRY, Mon Désert Estate.

 Soft white, manufactured for Australian market, without animal charcoal.
- 6.—Mr. MANES, Constance Estate.
 Good white, manufactured without animal charcoal, for Australian market.
- 7.—Messrs. D'ARIFAT, Constance Estate.

 Good white, manufactured without animal charcoal, for
 Australian market.

- Sugar.—14 Samples sent by James Wiehé, Esq.— Continued.
- 8.—Messrs. TREBUCHET & Co., Espérance Estate. Good yellow, manufactured for Australian market.
- 9.—Mr. A. SORNAY, Beauchamp Estate.
 Good refining quality, manufactured for European markets.
- 10.—Mrs. L. FADUILHE, Clémentine Estate.
 Fair yellow, manufactured for Australian market.
- 11.—THE CEYLON COMPANY LIMITED, Mon Désir Estate. Refining quality, manufactured for European market.
- 12.—The CEYLON COMPANY LIMITED, Solitude Estate. Yellowish white, manufactured for Australian markets.
- 13.—The CEYLON COMPANY LIMITED, Astroa Estate. White, manufactured for Bombay.
- Grande Baie Estate.
 Good yellow, manufactured for Australian market.
- Honourable H. PITOT,—6 cases Sugar.
 Sugars A B C, crystalized in the Vacuum Pan, different sizes of Crystals.

These Sugars have been filtered and manufactured without animal charcoal, and purged by turbines. The juice of the sugar cane has been treated according to Dr. Icery's process. These three boxes, with the one marked F, are white "Vesou" sugars.

Sugars D and E have been treated in the same manner as above, with larger Crystals, and have been made from the syrup or refuse from the "Vesou" sugars.

FLORE MAURICIENNE. 24 Bottles Preserved Fruits.

H. MOIZEAU.
7 Bottles Pickles.

WIDOW J. STRONG. 9 Bottles Pickles.

GROUP 4.

C. DUMAT, Esq.
 Statistics of Sugar production.
 1 Plan of first class Sugar Mill.

GROUP 5.

Messrs. BOURGUIGNON & Co.
Rope made of Aloe Fibre (Fourcroya Gigantea), 6 sizes.

Mr. D'UNIENVILLE.
4 lbs. Raw Silk.

GROUP 12.

J. KYSHE, Esq.
One Copy Mauritius Almanack (1872).
Three Copies " (1873).

Mr. MOCO.

16 Photographs—Types of the Chinese, Indian, and Mozambique inhabitants of Mauritius.
22 Photographic Views of Landscapes, &c. (Mauritius.)

GROUP 17.

C. MELDRUM, Esq., Government Observatory. Meteorological Charts.

MADAGASCAR PRODUCTS.

(Exhibited by Honourable H. Jourdain.)

- 2 Handsome Silk Lambas.
- 2 Grass Cloth Nattes.
- 3 Pieces fine Grass Cloth.
- 1 Sample Flax.
- 1 " Silk.
- 1 " Fibre.
- 1 " Cord.

- 3 Samples India Rubber.
- 6 Cigar Cases.
- 7 Spoons.
- 1 Fork.
- 2 Cups.
- 1 Specimen Crystal.

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