Note on "The Californian Thistle".

By W. Archer. H.S.S.

The genus carduus, as established by Linnaeus, consists of what are called "True Thistles", with a hairy pappus or calyx, and "Plume Thistles", with a feathery pappus or calyx.

Bentham, in his "Hand-book of the British Flora", follows Linnaeus; but some botanists class the "True Thistles" under the genus "carduus", and the "Plume Thistles" under the genus cnicus or cirsium.

The "Milk Thistle" (carduus marianus) represents the "True Thistles" in Tasmania, and the carduus lanceolatus, or "Spear Thistle" (cnicus lanceolatus of "The British Flora", by Hooker and Arnott,) the "Plume Thistles"

of England is what is called in Tasmania "The Scotch Thistle", but it is not by any means peculiar to Scotland. (The Scotch heraldic thistle is the Onopordon Acanthium, which is a native of central Europe and of Asia, but certainly not a native of Scotland, according to Bentham)

The "Spear Thistle" (Carduus or Cnicus lanceolatus) has a biennial root-stock, which sends up, for two years (after which it dies), annual stems, winged and prickly, with broadish, pinnatifid, prickly-lobed leaves, and large, egg-shaped flower-heads, enveloped in involucres, spreading bracts with stiff, largish prickles.

The "Creeping Thistle" (Carduus

or Cnicus arvensis), has a perennial and creeping root-stock, ~~with~~ which sends up, perpetually, annual stems, with rather narrow, pinnatifid, very prickly-lobed leaves, and dioecious flower-heads, ~~dioecious~~, (i.e. the males on one plant and the females on another), - the male flower-heads nearly globular, and the female flower-heads egg-shaped, enveloped in involucral appressed bracts, with small prickles.

Both the Spear Thistle and the Creeping Thistle are found abundantly in Europe and Asia. The Spear Thistle is, of course, the more easily destroyed of the two. The Creeping Thistle seems to be quite ineradicable. -

The Creeping Thistle is mentioned by Professor Johnston as being called in the United States of America the "Canadian Thistle",- probably because it travelled thither from Canada and so, I suppose, the same Thistle is called here the ~~Scot~~ "Californian Thistle" because it has come to us from California. It is nevertheless the "Creeping Thistle" of ~~Scot~~ Great Britain,- and it never quits a country into which it is introduced.

— 1870 —

Destruction of Rabits in their burrows —

Mr W Archer

Notes of an experiment with the fumes of sulphur, and other methods, for the destruction of rabbits in their burrows.

By W. Archer. F.L.S.

The immense increase in the number of common rabbits, in the midland districts of Tasmania, renders necessary the adoption of the most efficacious means possible for their destruction. Already the quantity of stock which many runs were able to carry is reduced more than half; and still the rabbits are increasing, and advancing their burrows into runs hitherto untouched by them. In Victoria they have been very

destructive in their operations, several squatters having been obliged to expend large sums in getting rid of them, reducing on.

The means adopted are, for the most part, three; namely, shooting, digging-out, and blocking-in. I have heard that sulphur has been tried on a small scale, but the ~~statements of its~~ in the form of rag-matches, or of squibs made up with powder; but the statements of the results have been rather apocryphal, and have not induced more than one or two persons, I hear, to try that ~~plan~~ course.

Shooting is a very ~~successful~~ excellent plan, and costs about 1½d. a rabbit. When combined with the operations of a good ferret, with netting. and digging, it is eminently successful, — and the cost would be probably 1d. each. A man and a boy, with a gun, a ferret, nets and spades, would kill fully twice as many as a shooter would, if not more. This plan may fairly be recommended as the best yet tried.

Blocking-in, & smothering in the burrows, has been adopted on a very large scale in Victoria, and is being tried in the midland

districts. The movements of the men employed, and the noise made by them, have the effect of driving the rabbits onwards to other ground; but it is exceedingly doubtful whether this plan really destroys many of them, — at least in a sandy district.

It occurred to me that the fumes of sulphur, if forced with a pair of bellows into the burrows so as to fill them thoroughly, would be a very successful, as it would be an exceedingly economical mode of destruction.

Accordingly I had an iron 5-gallon can prepared, with holes for the admission of air near the

bottom, and a larger hole fitted with a projecting rim ~~at the top~~ in the movable cover or lid, so as to receive a pair of ordinary kitchen bellows — the rim being fixed into the hole in the lower part of the bellows — placed on the lid of the can. A piece of india-rubber pipe was then fastened on the nozzle of the bellows and also on a piece of ½ inch lead pipe, joining their ends together. The apparatus was then ready for use.

Operations were commenced by lifting off the lid of the can, and lighting ½ lb of flour of sulphur (such as is used

× placing the lead pipe about eighteen inches in the entrance-mouth of a burrow, and carefully stopping the ingress of air; then by ×

for sheep-dipping) which had been placed on the bottom of the can; then the lid was replaced, the bellows secured by cords at the nozzle and lower handles to the top of the can, and the bellows steadily worked.

The result was that in a few minutes the sulphurous fumes began to issue from other mouths of holes (bolt-holes) connected with that into which the lead pipe was inserted — often at a distance of 15 to 20 feet from the apparatus. All these holes were carefully stopped with sand; and the blowing of the sulphurous

fumes into the burrow was continued for about 20 minutes — until the whole of the sulphur was consumed.

After allowing a quarter of an hour to elapse after the consumption of the sulphur the burrow was opened, in full confidence that suffocated rabbits would be found in it. But, to my chagrin, I discovered that I had not considered the rapid condensation of the sulphurous vapours which would be caused by the cold earth of the burrow. When the burrow was opened there was scarcely a trace of the fumes, — and live rabbits were found within!

It is possible though not

probable, I think, — that a more powerful and perfect apparatus might have been successful.

I chronicle this experiment, for the Royal Society, both on account of the importance of the subject, and that it may serve as a guide or warning to others who may be induced to try further experiments with the fumes of sulphur, or with any other vapours, for the destruction of rabbits in their burrows.

Notes of an excursion to Cummings's Head and the Falls of the Meander, on the Western Mountains, Tasmania.

By W. Archer F.L.S.

Accompanied by a friend and two servants I started on the morning of May 10th 1848 for an excursion to Cummings's Head, a spur of the Western Mountains near Westbury, with the intention of visiting the Falls of the Meander River, which I had seen before in the Summer, when a mere silvery thread of water was all of them that was visible. We hoped at this season to

find a large stream flowing over the dark basaltic rocks of the mountain side. Our provisions consisted of 4 lb. of cold meat, 12 lb. of bread, 3 lb. of rice, 5 lb. of sugar, and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of tea; and we took with us an opossum-skin rug, a pair of blankets, and a light tent weighing $3\frac{3}{4}$ lb., — besides the usual accompaniments of matches, knives, tomahawk, &c.

At the foot of the mountain we first passed through a gum-tree forest, with a thick undergrowth of "native hop," or "bitterleaf," (Daviésia latifolia), mixed with the "native indigo-plant"

Indigofera tinctoria), the "clover tree" (Goodia latifolia), red and white Eparris (Eparris impressa), "prickly beauty" (Pultenaea juniperina), and the common "fern" (Pteris aquilina var. esculenta), and other less conspicuous plants, all destitute of flowers at this season; and there entered a dense thicket, composed for the most part of "musk-wood" (Eurybia argophylla), "dog-wood" (Pomaderris apetala), "daisy-tree" (Eurybia lirata), "stink-wood" (Dicksonia antarctica), "fern-trees" (Ziera lanceolata), the common "fern" 6 and 7 feet high, — growing beneath gigantic trees of "stringy-bark" (Eucalyptus robusta), "white gum" (Eucalyptus viminalis), "blackwood" (Acacia melanoxylon),

"silver wattle" (Acacia dealbata),— and rendered almost impenetrable by the huge trunks and branches of fallen gum-trees, and a net-work of nettles (Urtica incisa), with the rope-stemmed Clematis (Clématis coriacea), and Lyonsia (Lyonsia straminea), here and there, stinging our hands and faces, and tripping us up as we scrambled and cut our way through the entangled mass of vegetation. To the right of our track were some many-crowned fern-trees (Dicksonia antarctica),— one with about thirty crowns— ~~one of the~~ wonders of the vegetable world,— and somewhat further on we came to a white gum-tree of enormous height, towering

far above the surrounding forest, and rising to an altitude of some 300 feet, with a trunk about 40 feet in circumference at a height of 4 feet from the ground, tapering very gradually up to the first branches, fully 150 feet from the base.

At the height of 500 feet above the plain – about 1400 feet above the level of the sea – plants which grow to a height of 30 feet on the low ground are dwarfed down to shrubs. "Natine box" (Bursária spinosa), for example, is here a thorny little shrub a foot to 18 inches high, and the small-leaved Coprosma (Coprosma

microphylla), is reduced from 12 ~~feet~~ to 2 feet in height.

At the ~~the~~ an elevation of 2000 feet above the sea, the character of the vegetation is altered considerably, and the gum-trees lose the straightness and slenderness of their branches, and their now spreading tops approach the ground more closely.

The "Waratah" (Telopéa truncata), 3 feet high, and wax-cluster plant" (Gaultheria hispida), 2 feet high, grow here among the rocks; and a little higher up the pretty little Tetracarpéa (T. Tasmanica) makes its appearance. Huge masses of rock, detached from the crags above, are now met with, and the shrubs and trees have a somewhat battered and straggling form, until the summit

is reached, when they are found to assume a dwarfed and more compact appearance.

On reaching the summit we rested for awhile from our labours, and ate our dinner, — water being found in a little hole whilst I had previously dug beneath a dripping rock. Before starting again my friend H and I clambered to the very apex of Cummings's Head, — where there is a little plateau of a few yards square. From this spot situated at the brink of a terrific precipice, there is a wondrous view of the country lying to the west, north, and east, including the towns of Deloraine and Westbury in the middle distance, and the northern line of coast as far as the eye

could reach to the eastward, and for a considerable distance to the westward until shut out by intervening mountains. Mt. Copeland and other Wishing to get the bearings of some of the principal mountain peaks, and especially of Granby Bluff, rising in solitary grandeur on the east, I placed my compass on one of the rocks of the plateau, — when, to my great surprise, the bearing indicated was due west instead of due east; and it turned out that the local attraction was so great that the points of the compass were all reversed as long as the compass remained in direct contact with the rock. On removing it from the

rock, and raising it to the height of three feet ~~from the rock~~ above it, I found the bearings restored to their true position. This fact shows how careful explorers should be in availing themselves of commanding ~~positions~~ points for the purpose of fixing the positions of their camps of ~~h~~ rest or observation, - or the routes to be taken in order to reach other localities.

We now descended, about 400 feet, to a small ~~about 100 feet~~ plain lying between the heads or sources of two rivulets, one ~~which~~ flowing to the east and entering the Meander just above Archer's Sugarloaf, and the other flowing to the north-west

into Dale Brook near Gibson's Sugar-loaf.

Upon this plain are found the large "mountain ranunculus" (Ranunculus lyallianus), with its bright, varnished yellow flowers, purple underneath, and the curious little "Caltha" (C. introloba) with round-kidney-shaped leaves, found also on the Victorian Alps by Dr Mueller, - a little yellow-flowered "Stackhousia" (S. pulvinaris), - occurring also on the Gipps Land mountains, - a prostrate little Pultenaea (P. fascicularis), - gathered also on the Cobberas Mts in Victoria, - the singular little Liparophyllum Gunnii, belonging to the Gentian tribe, - found nowhere else in the world, - small large-flowered plants of the "mountain gentian" (Gentiana montana), - found also on the mountains of Victoria,

New South Wales, and South Australia, - the little Mitrasacme Drcheri, - found nowhere else, - Euphrasia alpina, striata, and cuspidata, - the first found on Mt Kosciusko in New South Wales and on the Dobberas Mts in Victoria, and the last nowhere but on the Western Mts, Mt Sorell, and Mt Lafeyrouse in Tasmania; besides several other plants peculiar to mountainous localities, and some that are found also on the plains, - such as the common "Tea-tree" (Leptospermum lanigerum) which here grows in thickets to the height of 12 to 15 feet.

We erected our little tent - made of unbleached linen, and enclosing a space of 6 feet by 6½ - and leaving the servants to procure

a large supply of dry fire-wood for consumption during the long and cold night, we made our way down the valley of the eastern rivulet. After descending about 200 feet to a spot where the rocky sides of the valley rise steeply from each bank of the stream, we came to fine specimens of different species of the largest ~~genus~~ kind of "mountain pine" — as I generally call it, — Athrotaxis cupressoides, selaginoides and laxifolia, — and also the celery-topped pine (Phyllocládus rhomboidalis), which occurs also on the Meander near Blackhurst. Here were also many beautiful and rare mosses, clothing or fringing the rocky margins of the brook; here ~~occurs~~ I found a pretty white

violet, - found also in New Zealand (Viola Cunninghamii); here, straggling among the rocks, is Decaspora dischida, with its little clusters of purplish berries. Having gazed our fill at the rare and noble trees and curious alpine plants around us, and made a collection of botanical specimens, we returned to our tent.

One side of the tent being left open towards the large fire, we passed a comfortable night, sleeping on a bed of tea-tree branchlets with our feet towards the blaze, and only waking when the diminished heat warned some one of us to put on more wood. The coldest part of the night was - to use the words of a

well-known song—"2 o'clock in the morning"—owing, partly, I suppose to the fire having died down at about that hour.

We started early next morning in a direction nearly due south, in order to skirt the rocky gulley at the hidden source of Dale Brook, and then crossed a plain in a south-easterly direction. On our way we passed through a large quantity of the mountain Bellendena (B. montana), a handsome, glaucous-leaved small shrub, with pointed spikes of cream-coloured flowers, followed by reddish-brown fruits,—an alpine form of that very graceful branched genus, Gleichenia dicarpa

the pretty and rare Eurybia
abrotanifolia, only found on the
Tasmanian mountains, with
its wedge-shaped leaves, toothed
at the apex, and daisy-like
flowers;- the bright "green cushions"
besprinkled
with the disproportionately large
berries of the tiny Pernettya
Tasmanica, a plant of the Heath
tribe, found only on the mountains of Tasmania
~~on the mount~~ and the beautiful
little Gaultheria antipoda, not
found anywhere else in Australia
but occurring on lofty mountains
of the Middle Island, New Zealand,-
the cider-tree (Eucalyptus gunnii),
and many other rare and
interesting plants.- On the
plain just mentioned we
found a small group of

the cypress-like mountain pines" (Athrotaxis cupressoides), with a ragged and broken-down appearance. Shortly after passing them we began to ascend the western end of the Ironstone Mt range, and came upon a kind of saddle between the trigonometrical station and "West Bastion Bluffs. Here we found that little curious coniferous plant, Microcachrys tetragona, lying here and there, perfectly flat on the ~~surface of the~~ greenstone rocks whose surfaces were nearly level with the ground; - and, keeping too much to the left, we passed through or over an undergrowth of a dwarf-pine about 4 feet high - which attains to the

height of 10 feet in very sheltered situations — called Diselma Archeri, with many straggling branches close to the ground, so that if one put one's foot between them instead of on them, one's progress became slow and exceedingly laborious. My friend, who did not succeed well in making his way through them, on coming up to me, botanising while waiting for him, requested me particularly to tell him the name of the plant, "in order", as he said, "that he might taste it all his life".

Looking from the top of West Bastion Bluff we saw Lake Every Song — a somewhat appropriate name — extending

in a long-timbered, narrow sheet of water to the westward), on the plain below. Far away to the south-west Frenchman's Cap stood up against the horizon, and to the south-west lay the Lakes Augusta and Ada, and the other waters of the Nineteen Lagoons. Turning to the left after leaving the saddle, and skirting the upper part of Ironstone Mt. we proceeded nearly in the direction of the Split Rock trigonometrical station, passing over ground covered with Asteliagalpina and soon came to a small lake, which proved to be Lake Meander, the chief source of the Meander River.

Leaving Lake Meander, with its bright and pellucid water, and scrambling down the bed of a rivulet running towards the east, we soon found ourselves at the brink of a great precipice, over the face of which the water of the rivulet was falling in a long silvery sheet ~~cord~~ thread, frayed at the edges into foam and liquid ravellings, and plashing into a nearly circular basin about 100 feet in diameter. Before us lay, in grand ruggedness and confusion of huge crags and great bare patches covered with rocks & stones, interspersed with lines and clumps of small trees and straggling shrubs fighting a hard

battle of life for bare existence,
the immense gorge at the
bottom of which the rapid
winding Meander rushes
along its sounding course
to the plains below.— This
gorge extends beyond "the
Falls" for about a quarter of
a mile, and terminates in
where a stream runs under rocks
a short curve, ~~not far~~ from
a pretty little, shallow lake,
not far off,
(which I named "Lake
Pediluvium", for a reason
which can be as well imagined,
as described. From the
cliff, to the westward of
the end of the gorge, the Falls
looked like a tiny thread
of silver, suspended from

the brink of the precipice above, and we could not hear the noise they produced, after our rough scramble down the rocks and through the shrubs at the end of the gorge, until we were within about fifty yards from the pool into which the water tumbled after its gigantic leap.

On viewing the Falls from the front they had the appearance of an unbroken descending line; but, on moving to the right or left, it became evident, at once, that they consisted of two parts, separated by the basin which we had

seen from the summit of the rocks. I measured the lower fall and found it 150 feet; and estimated the height of the upper fall at 200 feet, making 350 feet in all. When standing close to the foot of the lower fall the effect was very grand, as the broken sheet of bright water, splashing, foaming, hissing, rent into a thousand fragments, then united, fell in a continuous torrent at our feet, just, in a word, as "the water comes down at Lodore".

(To be concluded.)

Continuation of Notes of an Excursion &c.

By Wm. Archer F.S.S.

One of my companions mounted to the summit of the lower fall, and found there a basin, somewhat of a circular outline, and about 100 feet across. From thence he let fall a stone, attached to a ball of twine, until it reached the foot of the lower fall. On measuring the length of this line afterwards I found it to be 150 feet. Judging by this ascertained height, the upper fall must have been fully 200 feet high.

After refreshing ourselves, and dividing our provisions into equal shares, in readiness for

for such emergencies as being lost, or of being the victim of hungry companions, we started on our way homewards.

A little way above the meander on the left bank, to which we had crossed immediately after leaving "The Falls", a fine specimen of the mountain pine called Athrotaxis selaginoides met our view. It was covered with its small cones just ripe, and afforded a rich harvest to one of my companions, who was on the look-out for such treasures. A little higher up the pretty Pimelea sericea occurs, with a small shrub, with very pale green leaves, smooth

above and covered beneath with glossy, shining, silky hairs, and (reaping in December) rather large heads of flowers. Passing through a grove of small gum-trees, (?) Eucalyptus coccifera,) and leaving the eastern bluffs of Frenstone Mountain on the left, we had to scramble across a plateau of great rocks, like those near the summit of Mt Wellington, with deep caverns beneath them into which there was much risk of falling, and then found ourselves on a plain sloping gently towards the river on our right, and dotted with small gum-trees and various shrubs. Here we pitched our tent near a bright little rill,

many of which flowed across the plains.

Next morning, pursuing our way northwards we found a large patch of Corrosma nitida, a kind of "native currant", as it is absurdly called, merely on account of the colour of its fruit, - thickly covered with its shining berries. It occurs also on the Bago-Bago Mts of Victoria. On the plateau of the mountain above us may be found another and much smaller species, (C. pumila), which is found on the Bero-Bero and Cobboras Mts of Victoria. Two much larger species C. hirtella with much larger berries and leaves, and C. Billardieri with berries and leaves smaller, - grow on the lower ground, the

latter being very common in some localities. The berries of all the species named have a similar and by no means pleasant flavour.

By the side of a murmuring rivulet which we now crossed were growing some beautiful plants of Athrotaxis laxifolia, with its graceful pyramidal form, and delicate branches covered with bright yellowish-green leaves, only long and spreading enough to give them somewhat serrated appearance as they waved in the breeze. The Athrotaxis previously mentioned (A. selaginoides) with longer more spreading prickly leaves is more prized in Tasmania than this species; but I think

this is the more elegant of the two. The third species, Ol. empressoides, is a much duller tree, with smaller and blunter leaves closely appressed to the branchlets. All the species are, I believe, peculiar to Tasmania.

Among the many shrubs through which we now walked and, sometimes, struggled, may be mentioned Persoonia Gunnii, with its olive-shaped leaves and black sloe-like ~~berries~~ fruit, — Orites revoluta, Decaspora Hygrifolia, Tetracarpaea Tasmanica, Eurylia linifolia, with its pungent leaves, Oxylobium Hookeri, and Baeckia Gunniana. Above us, at a height of about 400 feet, was

the summit of the mountain, towhich we clambered by a sinuous course over the loose stones, taking care not to move until we were all proceeding in the same direction, in order to avoid rolling down the stones on each other. Arrived at the tolerably level ground above, covered here and there with flat rocks, or with great stones among the smaller shrubs and grass, we could see Cumming's Head to the northward, while the Ironstone Range, with its trigonometrical station and its "Bastion Bluffs", lay to the south-west, behind our left shoulders.

"The Cider-tree" (Eucalyptus Gunnii)

was plentiful on the stony rises, and various alpine shrubs grew beneath its shade, or on the open ground. Sprengelia monticola and Cyathodes Sprengelioides, both of the Epacris Tribe, the latter closely resembling Sprengelia incarnata, but with the peculiar calyptrate flowers of the genus Cyathodes, are found here. Here are the "green cushions", so well known to mountain-excursionists, at first sight appearing to be composed of one plant only, but proving, on examination, to combine four or five; for instance, Scleroleima Forsteroides and Pterygopappus Lawrencii, both plants of the Compositae Tribe, - Coprosma pumila, of the Madder Tribe, - Pernettya Tasmanica, of the

Heath Tribe, - and Oreobolus Pumilio, a cyperaceous plant, - are all found densely packed together in a green, rounded mass, dotted here and there with the drupes of the Coprosma, or the berries of the Pernettya, or powdered lightly with the tiny flowers of the various plants composing it. - The little Rubus Gunnianus, of the Rose Tribe, coloured with cream-white bramble-like flowers, followed by blackberry-like fruit of good flavour, occurs in dry sandy spots; the common burr, Acaena Sanguisorbæ, of the same tribe, exhibits its patches of pretty green, wrinkled leaves, smaller and more wrinkled than those of the variety on the low ground; Euphrasia personoides and E. alpina of the Composite or Daisy-flowered

Tribe, thrown together into one species by Bentham, but differing in some important particulars, are seen, often close together, with their ~~dark glossy~~ green leaves, dark-green and glossy above, and covered with densely-packed hairs beneath; the flower-heads (daisy-like flowers, so called) of the former being several together on long slender stalks, while the latter bears single, larger heads of flowers, on short, stout stalks; Boronia rhomboidea and B. pilosa, with their pretty, pinkish four-petalled flowers, and leaves smelling like Rue; the little Mountain Sundew (Drosera Arctura) found also in Australia, New Zealand, Europe, Africa &c. with its largish white flowers, and the tiny Claytonia australasica, found also in New Zealand and America, of the Purslane Tribe; Hertera

a very small plant
depressa, of the Madder Tribe,
found in Victoria on the Bau-Bau
Mts, and on the banks of the Snowy
River, - Lisarophyllum gunnii,
a little plant of the Gentian Tribe,
which occurs in Europe, &c., - Ourisia
integrifolia, of the Foxglove Tribe,
a small plant, found likewise in
New Zealand, - the little Bladder-wort
(Utricularia lateriflora), - and some
other small plants are to be found
in wet places; Cryptandra alpina,
of the Buckthorn Tribe, - the curious
little Stackhousia pulvinata, with
its stamens, abnormally, of nearly
equal height, - the handsome
mountain
great Daisy (Celmisia longifolia),
the large Mountain Bachelor's Button
(Craspedia uniflora, a variety
of C. Richea), found in south-eastern
Australia, - Craspedia alpina,
found on Mt Buller in Victoria, -

Raoulia eatipes, of the Daisy-flowered Tribe, in white tufts, the Mountain Gnaphalium (Gn. collinum), variety monocephalum), - the minute Nitrasaéme Archeri, - the singular little Pimelea pygmaea, the remarkable little Ribgrass (Plantago Archeri), with its leaves closely appressed to the ground, and hairy on both surfaces, and its minute flowers, - all these with numerous other plants occur, here and there, over the area between Cumming's Head and Ironstone Mountain. There is also the extraordinary little Eyebright, (Euphrasia cuspidata) together with two other herbs of the same genus (E. alpina and E. striata) to be found on the little Plain below the summit of Cumming's Head to the southward. - The

between and among
noticed also, on the rocky risers
further back, plants of Diselma
Archeri, and Microcachrys tetragona,
together with Podocarpus alpina,
all belonging to the Coniferous
or Pine Tribe.

We returned to the summit
of Cunning's Head, passing through
a wood of dwarfed Beeches,
called Myrtle Trees, (Fagus
Cunninghamii), a little after
noon; and, having eaten our
dinner and refreshed ourselves
with bush-tea, and enjoyed
again the wondrous view over
the low country lying to the
westward, northward and
eastward, we descended the
mountain, and thus terminated
a pleasant and most interesting
excursion.