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# REPORT

ON THE

## Forests of Travancore

BY

T. F. BOURDILLON, F. L. S.,  
Conservator of Forests, Travancore.

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WITH 4 MAPS.

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## APPENDIX I

### THE CARDAMOM MONOPOLY.

The cardamoms of commerce consist of the capsules and seeds of a Zingiberaceous plant (*Elettaria cardamomum*) found wild in the evergreen forests of Travancore, Cochin and Malabar at elevations between 500 and 4,000 ft. above sea-level.

2. The average annual production of this State for the last 19 years has been not quite 203 candies (of 600 lbs.) realizing an average of 1,020 rupees per candy or 2,07,116 rupees a year.

3. They have therefore yielded a very considerable revenue, and whereas in British India cardamoms are collected by the Forest Department, it was thought worth while in Travancore, as explained in para 1136, to form a separate Department in the year 1044 M. E. for the collection of the spice and the prevention of smuggling.

4. By far the greater part of the cardamoms produced is obtained from gardens which have been in existence from a very remote period, and which are still among the most productive. It may therefore be concluded that this kind of cultivation does not exhaust the soil, provided that the plants are not allowed to overbear, nor the shade above them to get too thin.

5. From statistics obtained from the Cardamom Office in 1064 M. E. I ascertained, that beside 12 gardens in the neighbourhood of Thodupura, owned by Government, and extending over 8430 parras\* (=1200 acres), there were 2,479 gardens aggregating 3,07,525 parras (=about 44,000§ acres) held by 1,197 persons, and situated on the Cardamom Hills and near Thodupura. Of the area in private hands, 14,370 parras (say 2,000 acres) lie near Thodupura, 3,800 parras (about 500 acres) at Mlāpāra on the Peermerd plateau, and 3,105 parras (about 450 acres) at Peermerd, the produce of all these lands being classed as "Kanni" cardamoms (see para 1201 of this Report). The other 2,86,250 parras (say 41,000 acres) are on the Cardamom Hills proper, which produce the "Magara elam." These last named gardens lie along the edge of the plateau overhanging the Kambam valley in Madura, and are almost all owned by ryots living in the valley below, that is to say in British territory.

6. Owing to the large revenue accruing to Government, and to the fact that the gardens are considered to be in a certain sense private property, (Government retaining however the ownership of the land itself and the right to oust the occupant if the crop is not delivered to its officers) cardamoms have been treated as a monopoly up to the present time.

7. It has often been proposed to abolish the monopoly on the grounds that the age for monopolies has passed by, and that this cultivation should be left to private enterprise. While conceding the point that monopolies would be quite out of place in European countries, I am of opinion that in a State like Travancore where there is very little accumulated wealth in the hands of the people, it is the duty of Government to obtain revenue by assisting the people to raise produce, rather than to stand

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\* A parra of cardamom garden = 64 perukkams, each 10 ft. square, or 6,400 square ft. in all, or rather more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre.

§ This estimate is probably too high. I much doubt if there are more than 20,000 acres on the Cardamom Hills at the very outside, and 4,000 acres, all told, yielding "kanni-elam."

aside and allow them to grow crops unassisted, upon which or upon the land that produced the crops a tax has afterwards to be imposed. That the people are in want of assistance may be inferred from the collapse of pepper cultivation after the abolition of the monopoly in 1036, M. E. and the recent failure to get them to take up land for tea-cultivation, even though some encouragement was offered.

8. In my Memorandum on the Cardamom monopoly forwarded to Government with my letter No. 557 of 17th November 1888 when I was in charge of the Cardamom Department, I showed that if the monopoly were abolished, no other system would bring in so large a revenue, while the difficulty of realising the revenue, owing to the greater number of the ryots living in British territory, would be immense. If an export-duty were levied, five-sixths of the spice would be smuggled into Madura by some of the numerous paths leading out of Travancore. If it were decided to collect a land-tax, it would be necessary, first of all, to survey the gardens at great expense, while the ryots would never agree to a tax of 5 Rs. an acre (the lowest rate that could be charged), and lastly, the whole revenue from wild cardamoms would be lost, save in the case of reserved forests. Supposing that an assessment were charged on the produce of each garden, taking an average of several years, the only advantage this method would have over a land-tax would be that the cost of survey would be saved, while it would be an encouragement to slovenly cultivation. Finally, Government might take over all the gardens and give the holders compensation, but it would not be easy to come to terms with the ryots, while the difficulty of collection would be considerable when the Government no longer had their assistance.

9. Under the monopoly system the ryots undertake all the trouble of collecting the spice, and the Government is only charged with the work of protection. I consider therefore that the monopoly should be maintained as long as possible, some modifications being made in the present system, so as to encourage the ryots to keep their gardens in better order that the crops may be more equal.

10. Through the kindness of Mr. Maltby, Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills I have obtained from the Cardamom office the following returns of the crops collected by his Department\* for 38 years from 1030 to 1067 M. E. the figures are for thulams of about 20 English lbs. each:—

Year.	Kanni.	Magaram.	Total.	Year.	Kanni.	Magaram.	Total.	Year.	Kanni.	Magaram.	Total.
1030	214	1,244	1,458	1043	289	4,516	4,805	1056	923	4,289	5,212
1031	573	15,564	16,137	1044	163	4,229	4,392	1057	889	3,609	4,498
1032	327	8,130	8,457	1045	213	1,560	2,173	1058	556	974	1,530
1033	301	4,253	4,554	1046	377	6,131	6,508	1059	1,417	6,761	8,178
1034	261	3,940	4,201	1047	211	8,914	9,125	1060	1,809	11,274	13,173
1035	210	1,734	1,944	1048	182	5,063	5,245	1061	820	3,043	3,863
1036	447	4,519	4,966	1049	385	5,316	5,701	1062	1,145	1,614	2,759
1037	120	1,548	1,668	1050	264	3,867	4,131	1063	1,717	4,151	5,868
1038	284	1,556	1,840	1051	664	6,975	7,639	1064	1,262	3,344	4,606
1039	354	3,353	3,707	1052	336	856	1,192	1065	732	1,285	2,017
1040	209	1,407	1,616	1053	493	3,274	3,772	1066	1,844	6,698	8,542
1041	89	766	855	1054	1,069	2,622	3,691	1067	1,749	9,300	11,053
1042	158	759	917	1055	737	6,241	6,978				

11. The first thing that strikes one on looking at these figures is the extraordinary fluctuation in the quantity gathered from year to year. Thus, in <sup>1030 M. E.</sup> 1854 only 1,458 thulams were obtained, but in the following year the figures rose to 16,137, the highest on record, while in <sup>1041 M. E.</sup> 1865-6 they were only 855. Another thing to be noted is that the fluctuations are much greater in the figures for the "Magaram" than in those for the "Kanni" cardamoms. Further, there is no periodicity in the large and small crops. Most plants yielding fruit give alternate good and bad crops, but, with cardamoms, a good crop may or may not be followed by a poor one, while the third crop instead of being better is often much worse.

\* And by the Cardamom branch of the Forest Department from 1030 to 1041.

12. Now, it is well known that the cardamom crop depends very much on the seasons, showery weather in March, April and May being very favourable, and dry weather being prejudicial to the crop, but even granting that the weather about Thodupura (in the "Kanni" district) is more propitious, and that the rains fall more regularly there than on the Cardamom Hills, this cannot, I think, account for all the fluctuations in the returns of "Magara-alam." The reason I believe to be this.

13. On the Cardamom Hills the cost of cool labour has very much increased during the last 20 years, owing to various causes, and it is now so heavy that it does not pay the ryots to pick their crops unless the season is very favourable and the prices fairly high. Weeding also is much more neglected than formerly. The ryots visit their gardens a few months before crop commences, and if it promises to be a good one they proceed with the weeding, and when the time comes, they carefully collect the spice. If however the crop is likely to be poor, no weeding is done, and only the crop from the best parts is gathered, the rest being lost. Thus Government loses considerably, and we cannot be surprised at this behaviour of the ryots, for at the rates now given them they would otherwise lose heavily.

14. On the gardens in the "Kanni" district the case is different: a large area is cultivated by Government and these gardens are kept clean, and the produce is gathered each year, whatever the selling price of the spice may be. The cost of labour moreover has not appreciably increased, consequently the private gardens are weeded, and the whole crop is regularly picked.

15. The lesson to be learnt from this is that the ryots on the Cardamom Hills proper should receive better terms than at present, to enable them to pick their crops regularly and deliver them to Government, without losing money over the transaction.

16. Up to a dozen years ago the whole cardamom crop of the world was produced in Travancore, Cochin and Malabar, and in a bad year the prices would be good, and in a good year bad, thus the annual returns tended to an average. But the high prices ruling from 1880 to 1885 stimulated the cultivation of cardamoms in Ceylon, and before long large supplies were shipped from that island,\* the result being a rapid fall in prices, the demand not having kept pace with the increased supply. In  $\frac{1883 \text{ M. E.}}{1887-8}$  the prices were the lowest on record: the following year, owing, I believe, to a smaller crop in Ceylon, the prices were much better, but since then they have declined again, though the crops in Travancore have been small until last year. It is obvious therefore that the future prospects of cardamoms depend entirely on production in other countries. If this is large, the prices must remain low, but if it is small, prices will again rise.

17. I understand that present prices do not pay the Ceylon growers and there is not likely to be any extension of cultivation for some time. Opinions are divided as to what would happen if the price again rose: some say that Ceylon would again increase her output, while others consider that the area in that island suitable for growing cardamoms is limited, and that the highest possible yield has been already reached.

18. But, if not grown more extensively in Ceylon, it is quite possible that cardamoms may be found to thrive well in Burmah or other countries, so that we must hope that the prices will not again rise so high as to stimulate extension of cultivation, but that they may keep steady at a moderate figure. We must also endeavour to secure a more regular yield.

19. To ensure this we must pay the ryots better, and, as stated in my memorandum, I recommend

(1) That the monopoly be maintained.

(2) That the ryots' share be raised from two-fifths to one-half, or a sliding scale be introduced.

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\* Exports from Ceylon rose from 143 cwts. in 1890-1 to 2,684 cwts. in 1897-8. Coorg and Mysore also contribute more than formerly to the world's supply.



(3) That *mēlvāram* and other unnecessary deductions be discontinued.

(4) That delivery should be taken on the hills.

(5) That the price to be given should be notified to the ryots before the commencement of each crop, and that the spice should be paid for on delivery.

(6) That, if this system results in a loss, the monopoly be abolished, and an assessment be charged. That the cardamom forests be reserved, and that the ryots be ordered to demarcate their gardens to prevent encroachment: also, that, if the assessment is not paid for two years in succession, the ryot should lose all claim to his garden.

20. The following are the figures given me by the Commercial Agent at Alleppey of the total number of candies sold, the average price realised, and the total amount obtained. These differ slightly from the figures given in the Administration Report, which also include "*mēlvāram*" or landtax, and other small charges.

*Statement showing the sale of Travancore cardamoms.*

Year	Cardamoms in candies of 600 E. lbs.	Average price per candy in Rs.	Total amount realized.	Remarks
1049	192	1,048	2,00,815	<p>It may be noted that the 2nd column multiplied by the 3rd does not bring out exactly the 4th column. This is owing to the system of placing in the 2nd column a round figure and omitting fractions. If the number of pounds exceeds half a candy it is put down as one, but if under half a candy it is omitted.</p> <p>The average price is obtained by dividing the average of the 4th column by the average of the 2nd.</p>
1050	144	1,034	1,49,296	
1051	275	838	2,30,268	
1052	47	1,600	74,692	
1053	133	1,719	2,28,526	
1054	140	2,353	3,28,176	
1055	248	1,966	4,87,596	
1056	188	1,833	3,44,320	
1057	158	1,427	2,25,855	
1058	62	1,825	1,13,397	
1059	303	1,018	3,08,601	
1060	484	769	3,72,278	
1061	148	682	1,01,101	
1062	88	863	75,892	
1063	256	492	1,26,058	
1064	176	776	1,36,018	
1065	84	590	49,787	
1066	326	534	1,74,847	
1067	400	519	2,07,681	
Average.	203	1,020	2,07,116	

## APPENDIX II.

## THE HILL TRIBES OF TRAVANCORE.

The Hillmen of Travancore number between 8,000 and 10,000 persons, who live scattered through the forests of the State from the extreme south to the confines of Cochin. Preferring those parts of the country which are least inhabited and therefore abound in game, they retire before the approach of civilisation, and are to be found most numerous where the absence of competition gives them greater freedom and more room to carry out their cultivation. At the same time they like to be within reach of bazaars where they can procure salt, cloths and knives, and other necessaries in exchange for forest produce.

2. These peoples are divided into 12 or 14 tribes who live apart, and whose members do not intermarry with those of other tribes. Each tribe or clan has a certain tract of country which is considered to belong to it, and even each village of a tribe has its land allotted to it, and no one would dare to encroach on the land assigned to another clan or another village without permission. Thus the Urālies and Mannāns look on the Periyār as the line of demarcation between them, the former living to the west and the latter to the east of that river, save where in one or two places each clan has allowed the other to clear land on its side of the river for temporary occupation.

3. Though split up into so many tribes these Hillmen probably sprang from 2 or at most 3 sources. The Kānies, Malayadayars, Kochivālans, Hill Pandārāns, Urālies, Vishavāns, Ullādāns and Kādars are dark-skinned, and many of them have short noses and thick lips and possess African features. It is probable, therefore, that they are descended from the original inhabitants of the country, and that their ancestors took refuge in the forests to escape being reduced to slavery like their Pulleyar congeners. The Arayans are, as far as my observation goes, fairer-skinned and more intelligent, and they are possibly descended from a superior race, a supposition which is borne out by the fact that the Hill Pandārāns owe a sort of allegiance to them. All these tribes speak Malayalam.

4. The Muthuvāns, Mannāns and Palliyar, on the other hand, speak a language much more like Tamil than Malayalam, and they have admittedly immigrated from the Tamil country to the Travancore hills at a comparatively recent date. Moreover they intermarry with the Tamils of the plains even at the present time.

5. As regards appearance, the Muthuvāns, who claim the superiority over all the other tribes are probably the tallest, and have the best features of all, with aquiline noses, beards and moustachios. The Mannāns and Palliyar have, as a rule, little hair on their faces, but they are pleasant looking, bright and quick. I have not come much in contact with the Arayans, but the other tribes are quieter and slower, just as the Malayalee is more leisurely in his movements than the Tamil.

6. The men of these Hill-tribes are often very sturdily built and muscular, from the abundance of food they obtain and the healthy lives they lead, though often living in unhealthy localities. This is especially the case with the Kādars and Kānies. Their senses are, from constant use, keenly developed, and they can hear sounds and see objects which other people would not notice. For the same reason they can bear fatigue, and endure hunger and thirst, more readily than natives from the low country.

7. The numbers of the various Hill-tribes are probably decreasing. This we know to be the case in some cases. For instance there were not long ago 5 or 6 camps of Mannāns to the south of Kumili, whereas now there are only two; the Muthuvāns of Nēriamangalam as well as the Mannāns of the Cardamom Hills all say that they were more numerous formerly, while some of the smaller tribes like the Vishavāns and Hill Pandārāns are certainly dying out, and as they will not inter-

marry with other tribes, it is only a question of time when their clan will have to exist. On the other hand, the Palliyar of the Cardamom Hills are increasing.

8. Smallpox carries off very many, and it is rare to see an old man. When this scourge does appear they generally leave the sick to take care of themselves with a little food handy, and themselves move away to some other place, hoping thereby to escape the contagion. Cholera also sometimes appears, and fever carries off a certain number. As they have no medicines to counteract the effects of these diseases nature just takes her course, and the mortality is great.

9. With the exception of the Kādars who can scarcely be said to be Hill-men Travancore, as they live more often in British territory or Cochin, and the Pandārāns, all the tribes clear land and raise crops of paddy or rāgi, as the case may be. In addition to these grains, they grow plantains, tapioca, pumpkins of various kinds, yams and chillies, so that, as a general rule, they are very well off. Unless some accident happens, the supply of grain, which is carefully stored in granaries in huts in trees, lasts till the next crop, but if the quantity is insufficient, the Hillmen go out and dig for yams and other roots, or collect the fruit of various trees, though it cannot be said that any of them are very pleasant to eat.

10. All the Hillmen eat fish, which they catch by nets, by lines or by poisoning. The Urālies who live near the Periyār are especially clever fishermen. The flesh of most animals is acceptable to them, and some of them have a particular liking for that of the large black monkey (*Semnopithecus Johnii*), but with the exception of some Kānies and Arayans, none of them will eat, or even touch, the flesh of a bison. The Hillmen often possess guns, but some of the Kānies still use the bow and arrow.

11. Besides the grain they grow, most of the Hill tribes raise a little bhā and tobacco, the leaves of which they dry and smoke, but as they do not know how to prepare them they are always very glad to get any properly cured tobacco that may be offered them. Many of them are sadly addicted to the use of opium, which they have got into the habit of taking to alleviate pain, or to mitigate the bad effects of fever.

12. The Hillmen are as a rule truthful, and much more reliable than men from the low country. From living such a free and easy life they are independent, and do not like to be driven. They have therefore to a certain extent to be humoured. They are said to be very moral, and most of them make a point of sending away their women folk on the arrival of any stranger at a village. The Mannāns are less particular. They are good tempered and easily pleased, and they may often be heard shouting with laughter at the anecdotes or remarks of some one of their number.

13. For a person travelling from place to place, and not staying long at any one spot it is not easy to collect much information about the religion of the Hillmen. They seem to worship some beneficent Deity, who is supposed to inhabit one of the neighbouring hills, and whose favour they are desirous of retaining, but they pay more attention to mitigating the anger of malignant demons who are supposed to be ever on the watch to do them harm. Thus, as I was travelling once on the Cardamom Hills, I wanted to gather the fruit of the common Hill Cycas (*C. circinalis*), when a Mannān stopped me, and said that one of their number had once eaten some of the fruit there and got very ill after it, so that a demon must live in that place. On another occasion I wished to enter a patch of forest on the crest of the Kaliāni-pāra ridge, but I could get no one to follow me. I was told as a reason, that once on a time a Mannān had entered the same bit of forest and had never been seen again, and that this forest was haunted by a very powerful demon to whom they made yearly sacrifices. Many pieces of forest are often seen on the hills left untouched when the surrounding land has been cleared, and this is because they are supposed to be each inhabited by some spirit. There seem also to be some traces of manes-worship. Mr. Munro tells me that the Mannāns who are said to be descended from men of various trades from the Tamil country, on certain days do pooja with the tools of their ancestors.

14. All the tribes are broken up into small "kudies" or villages varying in number from 5 to 20 or 30 families, and each village is led by a headman, who

usually the oldest member. But among the Muthuvāns, and Mannāns, and perhaps some others, the headship is hereditary, and here perhaps the office carries with it more power, the headman among the Kānies being nothing more than the leader. Each village is independent of the others, save perhaps among the tribes mentioned, who often owe some sort of allegiance to one particular headman, thus the Muthuvāns of all the Nēriamangalam hills look on Bāka Muthuvān as their chief, and the Mannāns of the Cardamom Hills are nominally under the head of the Varakil Mannāns.

15. As the cultivation carried on by the Hillmen is not permanent, they are obliged to change their homes at short intervals. Where the soil is fertile, they remain perhaps 2 or 3 years in one place, sowing grain one year, and then obtaining a crop of tapioca or plantains the next year from the same land. Most of the tribes move every year, clearing a bit of forest in January, reaping the grain in September and clearing another piece of forest the following year. As the changes are so frequent it is not worth while for them to build permanent houses, their homes are therefore constructed merely of reeds very neatly put up, and generally clean, which last just one year. Some of the tribes prefer to have their huts of small size scattered about their clearings, each family occupying a separate building, but others, like the Mannāns, build one or two large houses with many rooms in some central place. The Kānies vary their cultivation and thus remain several years in one spot, and they have in many places planted jack, arecanut and other fruitbearing trees, the produce of which they sell in the bazaars, but their huts are all temporary.

16. The Arayans alone build more permanent homes, always selecting some steep hillslope away from elephant tracks. Here they terrace the hill-side, build houses with mud walls, and plant useful trees around them, but they shift their cultivation from spot to spot in the neighbourhood.

17. As regards clothing, most of the tribes living on the lower slopes of the hills wear little else but the loin-cloth, but the Mannāns and still more the Muthuvāns, whose homes are in a colder climate, wear heavier upper cloths as well, and are glad to get coats or blankets.

18. All the Hillmen are expert trackers, and from their knowledge of the country, the facility with which they use their knives in clearing paths, and their endurance they are invaluable as guides to any one travelling in the forests. They are also much in request for running up huts, which they do in a surprisingly short time. The Forest Department employ them also to collect ivory, dammer, and cardamoms, and are entirely dependent on them for getting wax and honey from the lofty trees and precipices on which the bees swarm.

19. Though these Hill tribes have many characteristics in common, they really differ from each other very considerably, thus the Urālies are better cultivators than the others and know much more about trees, while the Palliyar are better sportsmen. The most curious tribe is that of the Hill Pandārāns. They live on the fruit of the Cycas, on fish, and fruit, and the pith of the sago palm, and on any roots they can dig up. They do not clear land nor sow paddy, and they live generally in caves. They are exceedingly timid and no inducement can make them come out and show themselves. They always fly at the approach of other human beings.

20. The following is an estimate of their numbers beginning from South Travancore.

<i>Kānies</i> from the south up to the Chenthrōni valley			
On the Palli and Parali rivers	11 villages	=	300 persons.
On the Kōtha	22	"	=400 "
On the Ney	22	"	=400 "
On the Karumana	14	"	=300 "
On the Vāmanapuram	8	"	=300 "
On the Kalleda	3	"	=300 "
			2,000

<i>Palliyar.</i>				
On the Kalleda and Acchankövil rivers	2 villages	...	50	pers
<i>Malayadayar.</i>				
On the Kakkād (Rāni) river near Nānāttapāra	...	...	30	
<i>Hill Pandārans.</i>				
On the Bamba river (Rāni)	3 or 4 gangs	...	100	
<i>Kochivālans.</i>				
On the Valiyār (Rāni)	2 villages	...	50	
<i>Ullādans.</i>				
On the Pālāyi river	...	...	100	
<i>Arayāns.</i>				
Scattered along the foot of the hills in numerous camps from the Valiyār to Thodupura	...	...	4,000	„
<i>Vishuvāns.</i>				
At the foot of the Hills on the Periyār	3 gangs	...	50	„
<i>Urālies.</i>				
On the Hills to the west of the Periyār	23 villages	...	700	„
<i>Palliyar.</i>				
Of the Cardamom Hills near Vandamettu	3 villages	...	200	„
<i>Mannāns.</i>				
On the hills east of the Periyār up to the foot of the High Range.				
1. Sundra Pandy Mannāns	2 villages		70.	
2. Varakīl Mannāns (including Udamanshola)	12	„	600.	
3. Lower Periyār Mannāns	2	„	100.	
4. Kōvar Mannāns	1	„	50.	
			820	„
<i>Muthuvāns.</i>				
1. Bāka Muthuvāns to the west of High Range			200.	
2. Sānthapāra do. do. south do.			100.	
3. Thēvikolam do. on the High Range			100.	
4. Anjināda do. do. east of do.			400.	
			800	„
			<u>8,900</u>	„
			Total.....	8,900

## APPENDIX III.

### LIST OF TRAVANCORE TREES. §

Names of trees.	English and Vernacular names.	Habitat.	Remarks.
N. O. DILLENIACEÆ.			
	*		
1. <i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> (Roxb)	{ T. Naythēkku M. Punna, kodapunna. K. Patti punna.	... Deciduous forest 0-3000 ft. abundant every where.	Wood reddish, heavy and strong: used elsewhere, but not in Travancore.
N. O. MAGNOLIACEÆ.			
2. <i>Michelia champaca</i> (Linn)...	{ E. and M. Champak T. Chambagam.	... Open forest about 1000 ft. rare as a wild tree.	Wood very durable, not used in Travancore. Bark and root medicinal.
N. O. ANONACEÆ.			
3. <i>Unona pannosa</i> (Dalz) ...	...	... Evergreen forest 1000-4000 ft. very common.	Wood tough.
4. <i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Benth & H.) ...	{ T. Assothi M. Choruna, aruna.	... Planted, doubtfully indigenous: wild in cultivated places.	Wood very elastic and tough, bends very easily.
5. <i>P. coffeoides</i> . (Benth & H)	... K. Villa.	... Evergreen forests 1000-3000 ft. abundant	Medium sized tree.
6. <i>P. fragrans</i> (Benth & H.) ...	{ M. Nedu nār K. Chela, udambatti, kodanyi.	... Evergreen forests 0-2000 ft. abundant.	Stems elastic and straight, much used for masts.
7. <i>P. cerasoides</i> (Benth and H.) ...	... ..	... Do. do.	Small tree.
8. <i>Popowia Beddomeana</i> (H. f. and T.) ...	... ..	... Evergreen forests 3000-5000 ft.	Do. do.
9. <i>Goniothalamus Thwaitesii</i> (H. f. and T.) ...	... ..	... Evergreen forests 3000-4000 ft.	Do. do.
10. <i>G. Wightii</i> (H. f. and T.) ...	... ..	... Evergreen forests 3000-5000 ft. common.	Do. do.
11. <i>Mitrephora Heyneana</i> (Thwaites).	... ..	... Lower elevations.	Do. do.
12. <i>Xylopia parvifolia</i> (Hook f)	... ..	... Evergreen forests 0-2000 ft.	Medium sized tree.
13. <i>Miliusa Wightiana</i> (H. f. and T.) ...	... ..	... Evergreen forests 3000-5000 ft.	Do. do.
14. <i>M. velutina</i> (H. f. and T.) ...	... M. Kāna kayitha	... Central Travancore deciduous forests 0-2000 ft.	Wood very elastic, used for shafts.

§ Taken from Hooker's Flora of British India, with some additions of new trees and others hitherto known to occur in Ceylon and other countries only. This list includes trees of 20 ft. high and upwards.

\* E=English, T=Tamil, M=Malayalam, K=Hillmen's

Names of trees.	English and Vernacular names.	Habitat.	Remarks.
15. <i>Saccopetalum tomentosum</i> (H. f. & T.)	...	Evergreen forest ...	Small tree.
16. <i>Alphonsea zeylanica</i> (H. f. & T.)	...	Evergreen forest 2000—3000 ft. ...	Do.
17. <i>Orophea uniflora</i> (H. f. & T.)	...	Evergreen forest 0—4000 ft. ...	Do.
18. <i>O. Thomsoni</i> (Bedd)	...	Evergreen forest 1000—4000 ft. ...	Do.
19. <i>O. erythrocarpa</i> (Bedd)	...	Evergreen forest 2000 ft. ...	Wood tough.
20. <i>Bocagea Dalzielii</i> (H. f. & T.)	{ T. Nedu nātta K. Kānakayitha.	Evergreen forest 0—2000 ft. ...	Wood tough and elastic, used for shafts: the leaves contain tannin.
N. O. BERBERIDÆ.			
21. <i>Berberis nepalensis</i> (Spreng.)	{ E. Nepal barberry K. Maranthu.	Evergreen forest 5000—6000 ft. N. Travancore.	Wood bright yellow, used for inlaying and as a dye in N. India. Hillmen consider the bark a remedy for snake bite.
N. O. CAPPARIDÆ.			
22. <i>Cratœva religiosa</i> (Forst.)	{ T. Kātt māvalangei M. Nir māthalam	Abundant on river banks from 0—5000 ft.	Bark, leaf and root are used medicinally: timber used in other countries.
N. O. VIOLARIÆ.			
23. <i>Alsodeia zeylanica</i> (Arnt)	...	Evergreen forests 0—1000 ft.	Small tree.
N. O. BIXINÆ.			
24. <i>Cochlospermum Gossypium</i> (DC.)	{ T. Tanaku M. Appakodakka.	Deciduous forests 0—1000 ft. com- mon.	Cotton from the capsules is useful for stuffing. The gum is officinal.
25. <i>Scolopia crenata</i> (Clos)	...	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft.	Wood white and strong.
26. <i>S. Gœrtneri</i> (Thwaites)	...	Evergreen forests 0—1500 ft.	Small tree.
27. <i>Flacourtia cataphracta</i> (Roxb.)	{ T. Vayangkārei M. Thallira. K. Chalanga.	Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft. abun- dant.	Wood reddish very hard. Fruit edible.
28. <i>Hydnocarpus Wightiana</i> (Blume)	{ T. and M. Maravetti K. Kodi, nīrvetti.	Evergreen forests 0—1000 ft. very abundant. Planted.	A lamp oil is extracted from the seeds and largely used.
29. <i>H. alpina</i> (Wight)	...	Evergreen forests 0—6000 ft. rare.	Wood is useful and splits readily.
30. <i>Asteriastigma macrocarpa</i> (Bedd)	T. Vellei nāngu	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft. com- mon.	Wood white and soft.
N. O. PITTOSPOREÆ.			
31. <i>Pittosporum tetraspermum</i> (W. & A.)	K. Kācchapatta	Evergreen forests 5000 ft.	Small tree.
32. <i>P. nilghirensis</i> (W. & A.)	...	Do.	Do.

N. O. POLYGALEÆ.

33. *Xanthophyllum flavescens* (Roxb.) ...

{ T. Muttei ...  
M. Madaku.

... Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft., very common...

Small tree.

N. O. GUTTIFERÆ.

34. *Garcinia cambogia* (Desrouss.) ...

{ E. Gamboge ...  
T. Kodakkappuli.  
M. Kodapuli, pinaru.  
K. Chigiri, kodagan.

... Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft., abundant. Much planted in the low country.

Wood elastic, lemon coloured and useful. The fruit is eaten largely.

35. *G. echinocarpa* (Thwaites.) ...

{ T. Madul ...  
K. Pura.

... Evergreen forests of S. Travancore only, 2000—4000 ft. locally common.

Medium sized tree.

36. *G. Morella* (Desrouss.) ...

{ T. Makki ...  
M. Valogam.

... Evergreen forests of S. Travancore, 2000 ft. not common.

Yields an excellent pigment.

37. *G. Wightii* (T. Ander.) ...

{ M. Puli maranga  
K. Koli vāla.

... Banks of rivers in N. Travancore 0—500 ft.

Pigment probably good.

38. *G. travancorica* (Bedd.) ...

{ ...

... Evergreen forests 3000—5000 ft., S. Travancore, local.

Pigment said to be good.

39. *G. xanthochymus* (Hook f.) ...

{ K. Ana vāya

... Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft. N. Travancore, local.

Small tree.

40. *Calophyllum tomentosum* (Wight.) ...

{ T. Malampunna  
M. Punnappay.  
K. Viri.

... Evergreen forests 0—5000 ft. common.

Stem very straight, wood red with a long fibre. Much used for masts.

41. *C. Wightianum* (Wall.) ...

{ T. Sirapunna  
M. Purapunna.  
cherupunna.

... Banks of rivers 0—500 ft.

An oil is extracted from the fruit.

42. † *Mesua ferrea* (Linn.) ...

{ T. and M. Nāngu  
K. Pēri.

... Evergreen forests from 0—6000 ft., abundant.

Wood exceedingly hard and heavy, excellent for building.

43. *Pœciloneuron indicum* (Bedd.) ...

{ T. Pūthangkōlli  
M. Vayila.

... Evergreen forests from 0—3000 ft., abundant locally.

Wood very hard and heavy, excellent for building.

44. *P. pauciflorum* (Bedd.) ...

{ T. Pūthangkōlli

... Evergreen forests from 2000—4000 ft., rare, S. Travancore.

Wood hard and useful.

N. O. TERNSTROMIACEÆ.

45. *Ternstroemia Japonica* (Thunb.) ...

{ ...

... Evergreen forests about 4000 ft.

Small tree.

† Col. Beddome distinguishes 3 species of *Mesua* found in S. India, *M. coromandelina*, *M. speciosa* and *M. ferrea*, but Sir J. Hooker considers them all to be varieties of the same plant. Accepting this classification, the varieties are nevertheless very strongly marked, the "karu nāngu" or broad leaved variety with small flowers and fruit has the strongest timber, the *M. ferrea* of Beddome. The "nāngu," the *M. coromandelina* of Beddome, has larger flowers and fruit, but small and narrow leaves: while the least strong is Beddome's *M. speciosa* with long leaves and large showy flowers. "nir nangu."



Names of trees.	English and Vernacular names.	Habitat.	Remarks.
46. <i>Eurya japonica</i> (Thunb) ..	K. Attathuvarei ..	Evergreen forest, 3000—5000 ft.	Small tree.
47. <i>Gordonia obtusa</i> (Wall)	K. Alāngi, āla ..	Evergreen forest 3000—7000 ft. com- mon.	Wood white and easily worked, useful for buildings.
N. O. DIPTEROCARPEÆ			
48. <i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i> (Gœrtn)	{ T. Ennei .. M. Kalpayin. K. Varangu : velayani.	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft. common very large tree.	Wood brownish, soft but useful for building. An oil exudes from the trunk which is used medicinally.
49. <i>D. sp. nov</i> ...	K. Kār anjili ...	Evergreen forests 0—1000 ft. local.	A very lofty tree used for boats,
50. <i>Vatica Roxburghiana</i> (Blume)	K. Vellei payin ..	Evergreen forests 0—1000 ft.	Wood said to be useful.
51. <i>Hopea parviflora</i> (Bedd)	{ T. Kongu .. M. Thambagam, kambagam. K. Pongu.	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft.	Wood hard heavy and durable, much used.
52. <i>H. Wightiana</i> (Wall)	K. Ilapongu ..	Evergreen forests 0—2000 ft. plains.	Wood strong hard and heavy.
53. <i>H. racophloea</i> (Dyer)	{ T. Karung kongu .. K. Neduvāli kongu.	Evergreen forests 1000—3000 ft. local.	Wood yellow, hard, heavy and very durable.
54. <i>Vateria indica</i> (Linn)	{ E. White dammer .. T. Vella kunthirikam. M. Payin, thelli.	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft common, much planted.	Wood white, soft and useless. A gum exudes which is useful as a varnish.
55. <i>Balanocarpus erosa</i> (Bedd)	...	Evergreen forests 1000—3000 ft.	Large tree, wood good.
56. <i>B. utilis</i> (Bedd)	...	Do. do.	Do. do.
N. O. MALVACEÆ			
57. <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> (Linn) ...	M. Nir parutti ..	Low country on the sides of canals and rivers : planted.	A small tree. The bark yields a fibre.
58. <i>Bombax malabaricum</i> (DC.)	{ E. Cotton tree .. T. & M. Ilavu.	Very abundant everywhere 0—4000 ft.	An immense tree, wood soft and light, used for boats and tea boxes.
59. <i>Cullenia excelsa</i> (Wight)...	{ T. Veduplā § K. Kār ayani.	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft common.	A very large tree, wood white and useless.
N. O. STERCOLIACEÆ.			
60. <i>Sterculia foetida</i> (Linn) ...	T. Pināri ..	Deciduous forest 0—2000 ft.	Wood light and useful, seeds edible.
61. <i>S. urens</i> (Roxb.)	...	Deciduous forest 0—2000 ft.	Wood white and soft, a gum exudes from the stem, seeds edible.

§ Called kār anjili by the Peermerd planters.

62.	<i>S. villosa</i> (Roxb)	...	{ T. Murutthan ... M. Vakka.	...	Deciduous forest 0—2000 ft., com- mon.	Yields a splendid fibre used for elephant ropes. Wood soft and useless.
P 63.	<i>S. guttata</i> (Roxb)	...	{ T. Thondi ... M. Kāvalam.	...	Deciduous forest 0—2000 ft	Wood useless. Fibre useful.
64.	<i>S. nobilis</i> (R. B.)	..	Do.		In the low country.	Wood soft. Small tree.
65.	<i>S. alata</i> (Roxb.)	...	{ T. Anei thondi, kithondi ... M. Porla.	...	Evergreen forests about 500 ft.	A very lofty tree.
66.	<i>Heritiera Papilio</i> (Bedd)...	...	...	...	Evergreen forests about 2000—4000 ft.	A large tree.
67.	<i>Pterospermum rubiginosum</i> (Heyne).	{	T. Chinna poiavu ... M. Mala vūram. K. Ponangka.	...	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft.	A very handsome tree. Wood hard and useful.
68.	<i>P. Heyneanum</i> (Wall)	...	{ T. Polavu ... M. Malavūram, thopali, palaka unam. K. Nay unam.	...	Evergreen forests 0—1000 ft. Much planted.	Wood white and soft.
69.	<i>P. glabrescens</i> (W. and A.)	..	...	...	Evergreen forests 2000 ft.	Flowers white and handsome.
70.	<i>Leptonychia moacurroides</i> (Bedd)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 2000—3000 ft.	A small tree.
N. O. TILIACEÆ.						
71.	<i>Berrya Ammonilla</i> (Roxb)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 2000 ft.	Wood brown and very elastic.
72.	<i>Grewia tilicefolia</i> (Vahl) ...	...	{ T. Unu ... M. Chadiccha. K. Thadiccha, unal.	...	Deciduous forest 0—3000 ft.	Wood excellent for axe and tool handles.
73.	<i>Elæocarpus serratus</i> (Linn)	..	{ T. Ulang kārai, uttrāccham. M. Valiya kāra.	...	Evergreen forests 0—2000 ft.	Fruit edible.
74.	<i>E. oblongus</i> (Gœrtn)	...	..	...	Do.	Wood white and tough.
75.	<i>E. tuberculatus</i> (Roxb)	...	K. Nāvādi, pulānthi	...	Do.	Medium sized tree.
76.	<i>E. Monocera</i> (Cav)	...	...	...	Evergreen forest 4000 ft.	Do.
77.	<i>E. ferrugineus</i> (Wight)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 5000 ft.	Do.
78.	<i>E. Munroii</i> (Mast)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 3000 ft.	Do.
N. O. RUTACEÆ.						
79.	<i>Evodia Roxburghiana</i> (Benth)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 1000—3000 ft.	Small tree. Leaves scented.
80.	<i>Zanthoxylum Rhetsa</i> (DC.)	...	M. Mulillam	...	Evergreen forests 0—1000 ft.	Do. do.

Names of trees.	English and Vernacular names.	Habitat.	Remarks.
81. <i>Toddalia bilocularis</i> (W. & A.) ...	...	Evergreen forests, 3000 ft.	Small tree. Leaves scented.
82. <i>Acronychia laurifolia</i> (Blume) ...	M. Mütta nāri...	Evergreen forests 0—1000 ft.	Do. do.
83. <i>Murraya exotica</i> (Linn) ...	...	Evergreen forests.	Do. do.
84. <i>M. Koenigii</i> (Spreng) ...	...	Evergreen forests, often planted.	Fruit yields a gum. do.
85. <i>Clausena indica</i> (Oliv) ...	{ T. Kariveppilei K. Gorakatta, kōtti, katta panachi, kūra kol.	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft. N. Travancore.	Fruit edible. Leaves eaten in curries, sweet scented.
86. <i>Atalantia racemosa</i> (W. & A.) ...	T. Katta nāragam	Evergreen forests 2000—5000 ft.	Wood hard. Leaves scented.
87. <i>Citrus medica</i> (Linn) ...	{ E. Wild orange T. Katta nāragam.	Do.	Wood white and hard do.
88. <i>Egle marmelos</i> (Correa) ...	{ E. Bael T. Vilvam. M. Kovalum	In dry places, much planted.	Fruit used medicinally. do.
N. O. SIMARUBEE.			
89. <i>Ailantus excelsa</i> (Roxb) ...	T. Peru	Doubtfully indigenous, much planted.	An ornamental tree, wood light not durable.
90. <i>A. malabarica</i> (DC.) ...	{ T. Mattipālei, pongiliyam M. Padatthavetti. K. Thuma	Evergreen forests 0—1000 ft. N. Travancore.	A very large tree. Resin fragrant when burnt, and used medicinally.
91. <i>Samadera indica</i> (Gœrtn)...	M. Karingōtta	Evergreen forests 0—1000 ft. much planted.	A small tree, a medicinal oil is made from the seeds.
N. O. OCHNACEE.			
92. <i>Ochna Wightiana</i> (Wall)...	...	Evergreen forests 0—1000 ft.	Small tree.
93. <i>Gomphia angustifolia</i> (Vahl) ...	...	Do.	Do.
N. O. BURSERACEE.			
94. <i>Protium caudatum</i> (W. & A.) ...	T. Kilevei	Deciduous forests 2000—3000 ft.	Do.
95. <i>Canarium strictum</i> (Roxb) ...	{ E. Black dammer T. Karungkunthrikam. M. Thelli.	Evergreen forests, 0—5000 ft. abund.	A lofty tree with a straight white stem producing the dammer of commerce.
96. <i>Filicium decipiens</i> (Thwaites) ...	K. Kungiliyam, viraga. K. Vāl muriccha, nīr vāli, nīroli	Evergreen forests with light rainfall 1000—3000 ft.	Lofty and very handsome tree.

N. O. MELIACEÆ.

97. <i>Melia Azadirachta</i> (Linn) ...	{ E. Margosa, neem ... T. & M. Vēmbu.	... ..	Doubtfully indigenous, much planted in the low country.	Small tree, wood hard and excellent, a medicinal oil is made from the seeds.
98. <i>M. Azedarach</i> (Linn) ...	{ E. Persian lilac ... T. & M. Malei vēmbu.	... ..	Abundant in deciduous forest, and on old cultivation.	Small tree. Very fast growing. Wood excellent. An oil is made from the seeds.
99. <i>Dysoxylum malabaricum</i> (Bedd)	{ E. White cedar ... T. and M. Vellei agil.	... ..	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft. abundant and well distributed.	A very lofty tree, wood pale, yellow and sweet scented, used for oil casks and largely felled.
100. <i>D. sp. nov.</i> ...	{ M. Kār agil	... ..	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft. rare and local. Central Travancore.	A large tree.
101. <i>D. Beddomei</i> (Hiern) ...	{ T. Adanthei	... ..	Evergreen forests 3000 ft. Peermerd hills.	A very large tree.
102. <i>Aglaia Roxburghiana</i> (Miq) ...	{ T. Chokkala	... ..	Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft. Arienkavu forests.	Medium sized tree, wood red and strong, used for bandy wheels. Fruit edible.
103. <i>A. minutiflora</i> (Bedd) ...	{ K. Nir mūlei	... ..	Evergreen forests 3000 ft.	A small tree with sweet scented wood.
104. <i>Lansium anomalayanum</i> (Bedd)	{ T. Santhana viri ... M. Vandakanni. K. Thēvathāli.	... ..	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft.	Medium sized tree, wood sweet scented.
105. <i>Amoora Rohituka</i> (W. & A.) ...	{ ... ..	... ..	Evergreen forests 2000—5000 ft.	A small tree, an oil is made from the seeds in Bengal.
106. <i>Walsura piscidia</i> (Roxb) ...	{ T. Vālsura	... ..	... ..	Small tree. Bark used for poisoning fish.
107. <i>Heynea trijuga</i> (Roxb) ...	{ M. Korakādi	... ..	Evergreen forests 2000—6000 ft.	Medium sized tree, wood scented.
108. <i>Beddomea indica</i> (Hook f) ...	{ ... ..	... ..	Evergreen forests 1000—4000 ft.	Small tree.
109. <i>B. simplicifolia</i> (Bedd) ...	{ ... ..	... ..	Evergreen forests 1000—4000 ft.	Small tree.
110. <i>Soymida febrifuga</i> (Adr Juss)	{ T. Shem	... ..	Evergreen forests. Rare.	Medium sized tree. Wood red and durable. Bark used as a febrifuge.
111. <i>Chickrassia tabularis</i> (Adr Juss)	{ E. Chittagong wood ... K. Malei vēppu.	... ..	Evergreen forests, 0—3000 ft. Rare.	Large tree. Wood scented, prettily veined and useful for furniture.
112. <i>Cedrela toona</i> (Roxb) ...	{ E. Red cedar ... T. Santhana vēmbu. M. Mathagirivēmbu, thēvathāram. K. Vedi vēmbu.	... ..	Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft. Common on Peermerd.	An immense tree. Wood scented, red and easily worked. Much valued. Bark used as a febrifuge.
N. O. CHAILLETIACEÆ.				
113. <i>Chaillertia gelonioides</i> (Hook f) ...	{ ... ..	... ..	Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft.	Small tree.
N. O. OLACINEÆ.				
114. <i>Anacolosia densiflora</i> (Bedd)	{ T. Kāttā vekkāli ... M. Kalmānikkam. K. Kāna madakku, kānayam.	... ..	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft.	Large tree with a very straight stem.
115. <i>Gomphandra axillaris</i> (Wall)	{ ... ..	... ..	Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft. com.	Small tree.
116. <i>Apodytes Benthamiana</i> (Wight)	{ ... ..	... ..	Evergreen forests.	Medium sized tree.
117. <i>A. Beddomei</i> (Mast) ...	{ ... ..	... ..	do.	Do.

Names of trees.	English and Vernacular names.	Habitat.	Remarks.
118. <i>Mappia fetida</i> (Miers)	T. Arāli	Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft.	Large tree. Flowers very maladorous.
119. <i>M. ovata</i> (Miers)	...	Do.	Small tree.
120. <i>M. oblonga</i> (Miers)	K. Chorla, pilipiccha...	Do.	Do.
N. O. ILLICINEÆ.			
121. <i>Ilex denticulata</i> (Wall)	...	Evergreen forests 6000—8000 ft.	Large tree.
122. <i>I. Wightiana</i> (Wall)	...	Do. 2000—4000 ft.	
N. O. CELASTRINEÆ.			
123. <i>Euonymus crenulatus</i> (Wall)	...	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft.	Small tree. Wood white, hard and close grained
124. <i>Glyptopetalum zeylanicum</i> (Thwaites)	...	Do.	Small tree.
125. <i>Microtropis densiflora</i> (Wight)	...	Do.	Do.
126. <i>Lophopetalum Wightianum</i> (Arn)	{ T. Vengalkattei M. Vengkotta, karuka K. Vengkadavan.	Evergreen forests and on river banks from 0—3000 ft	Very lofty tree. Wood light, white and useful, durable if smoked.
127. <i>Kurrimia paniculata</i> (Wall)	...	Evergreen forests 3000—6000 ft. abundant on Peermerd.	Very lofty tree.
128. <i>Elceodondron glaucum</i> (Pers)	T. Karuvāli	Evergreen forests 1000—3000 ft.	Very large tree with hard red wood.
N. O. RHAMNEÆ.			
129. <i>Zizyphus Jujuba</i> (Lamk)	{ E. Jujube T. Ellandi. M. Elantha.	Deciduous forest in South Travancore Planted.	Small thorny tree, wood reddish and strong, fruit edible.
130. <i>Z. glabrata</i> (Heyne)	T. Karukuvā	Do.	Small tree, unarmed.
131. <i>Z. xylopyrus</i> (Willd)	{ T. Kottei M. Kotta.	Deciduous forest throughout Travancore at low elevations.	Small thorny tree. Wood yellow, hard and durable.
132. <i>Z. rugosa</i> (Lamk)	M. Thodali	Do.	Small thorny tree.
133. <i>Colubrina asiatica</i> (Brong)	...	Do.	Small tree, unarmed.
N. O. AMPELIDÆ.			
134. <i>Leca sambucina</i> (Willd)	{ T. Nyekku M. Nyeru, maniperandi.	Evergreen forest 0—3000 ft. common.	Stragglng weak tree.

N. O. SAPINDACEÆ.

135. Hemigyrosa deficiens (Bedd)	...	...	Evergreen forests 2000—5000 ft.	Small tree.
136. Allophyllus Cobbe (Blume)	...	...	Low country.	Do.
137. Schleichera trijuga (Willd)	{	E. Ceylon oak	Deciduous forests 0—2000 ft.	A large handsome tree. Wood hard, used for oil mills. An oil is extracted from the seeds.
		T. Pūvan.		
		M. Pūvam.		
138. Sapindus trifoliatus (Linn)	{	E. Soap nut	Deciduous forests 0—2000 ft. much planted.	Small handsome tree: the nuts are used for washing.
		T. Meringa kottei.		
		K. Chāna: shothali: nitha vanji.		
139. Nephelium Longana (Camb)	{	E. Longan. ..	Evergreen forests, 0—4000 ft. very abundant.	Large tree: wood red, hard and durable, fruit eaten in China where the tree is cultivated.
		T. Kātta pūvan.		
		K. Shempūvan: mulei.		
140. N. stipulaceum (Bedd) ...	...	...	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft. local.	Medium sized tree, wood hard and serviceable.
141. Harpullia cupanoides (Roxb)	...	...	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft.	Small tree.
142. Dodonœa viscosa (Linn)	{	M. Virāli	Open forest from 0—6000 ft.	Small tree. Wood hard and close grained, yellow.
		K. Unatharavie		
143. Turpinia pomifera (DC.) ...	...	...	Evergreen forests 1000—4000 ft. common.	Medium sized tree.

N. O. SABIACEÆ.

144. Meliosma Wightii (Planch)	...	...	Evergreen forests 4000—8000 ft.	Small tree.
145. M. simplicifolia (Roxb) ...	...	K. Kusavi: kalavi	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft.	Do:
146. M. Arnottiana (Wight) ...	...	Do. do.	Do.	Do.

N. O. ANACARDIACEÆ.

147. Mangifera indica (Linn)..	{	E. Mango ...	Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft. common, much planted.	Very large tree. Fruit edible. Wood white but not durable, much used for rough planking.
		T. & M. Māvu.		
148. Gluta travancorica (Bedd)	{	E. Red wood	Evergreen forests of South Travancore 0—4000 ft. common.	Very large tree with a bright red wood suitable for furniture but not strong.
		T. Shenkurāni: shenchanthanam.		
		T. Morala	Deciduous forests 0—3000 ft. common.	
149. Buchanania latifolia (Roxb)	{	M. Mūngapēra.		
		K. Mōra kāngi: mūra.		
150. B. angustifolia (Roxb) ...	...	...	Do.	Small tree.
151. B. lanceolata (Wight) ...	...	...	Do.	Do.
152. Solenocarpus indica (W. & A.)	...	...	Evergreen forests, 0—2500 ft.	Medium sized tree.
153. Odina Wodier (Roxb) ...	{	T. Uthi	Deciduous forests 0—1000 ft., common. Planted.	Medium sized tree of rapid growth. Heart wood red grained and good. The gum is used locally.
		M. Kalasan.		

Names of trees.	English and Vernacular names.	Habitat.	Remarks.
154. <i>Semecarpus Anacardium</i> (Linn)	{ E. Marking nut ... T. Shengkotta : thembārei. K. Sāmbiri	Deciduous forest 0—2000 ft., common.	Small tree : fruit contains a black resin used for marking linen. Wood soft.
155. <i>S. travancorica</i> (Bedd) ..	{ T. Kātta shengkotta ... K. Thēn chēra.	Evergreen forests 1000—4000 ft.	Very large tree.
156. <i>S. auriculata</i> (Bedd) ...	T. Velleichārie ...	Evergreen forests 0—2000 ft.	Medium sized tree.
157. <i>Holigarna ferruginea</i> (Marchand) ...	{ T. Chārei · karun chārei M. Chēra.	Evergreen forests, and beside water, 0—3000 ft.	Large tree, wood white, juice black and acrid, raising blisters.
158. <i>H. Grahamii</i> (Hook f) ...	... ..	Evergreen forests, 2000—3000 ft.	Large tree with black, acrid juice.
159. <i>Nothopegia Colebrookiana</i> (Blund) ...	... ..	do.	Small tree with milky, acrid juice.
160. <i>N. travancorica</i> (Bedd) ...	... ..	do.	Small tree.
161. <i>Spondias mangifera</i> (Willd)	{ E. Hog plum ... T. and M. Ambalam. K. Ambayam : māmpuli	Open forest 0—3500 ft., common, planted.	Medium sized tree, wood soft and useless, fruit edible, often pickled.
N. O. LEGUMINOSÆ.			
162. <i>Mundulea suberosa</i> (Benth)	T. Pil āvaram ...	Open forest on the eastern slopes of the hills 0—2000 ft.	Small tree.
163. <i>Erythrina stricta</i> (Roxb)	{ E. Coral ... T. and M. Murukku.	Deciduous forest 0—3000 ft.	Small tree, wood white and very soft but useful.
164. <i>Butea frondosa</i> (Roxb) ...	{ E. Bastard teak ... T. Porasam. M. Palāsin samatha : samatha. K. Pupalāsu : mukkam pūyam.	Deciduous forest 0—3000 ft., North Travancore	Medium sized tree, juice and flowers used for dying : lac is obtained from this tree : wood brown and useful.
165. <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> (Roxb)	{ E. Blackwood : rosewood T. Thothagatthi. M. Eetti.	Deciduous forest, 0—4000 ft., well distributed.	Large handsome tree, wood purplish black, hard, heavy and durable.
166. <i>D. paniculata</i> (Roxb) ...	{ E. Bastard blackwood ... T. Eravu. M. Velittha vittī : ottu thōli.	Deciduous forest 0—3000 ft. common	Large handsome tree ; wood white and useless.
167. <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> (Roxb)	{ T. Vēngei ... M. Vēnga.	Deciduous forest 0—3500 ft., common.	Large tree, wood brown, hard, heavy and durable. Highly valued. Produces gum kino.
168. <i>Pongamia glabra</i> (Vent) ...	{ T. Pungu ... M. Pongu.	Evergreen forest and river banks, 0—3000 ft. Planted.	Small tree. Wood light and useful. A medicinal oil is obtained from the seeds.

169.	<i>Ormosia travancorica</i> (Bedd)	...	{ T. and M. Mala manjādi K. Kuni.	...	Evergreen forests, 0—3000 ft.	Large handsome tree.
170.	<i>Cassia Fistula</i> (Linn)	...	{ E. Pudding pipe T. and M. Konnei.	...	Deciduous forests, 0—2000 ft.	Small tree, wood dark brown, strong and durable
171.	<i>C. siamea</i> (Lam)	...	{ T. Manjakonnei	...	do. Planted extensively.	Small tree of fast growth, wood brown and elastic, makes excellent fuel.
172.	<i>Cynometra ramiflora</i> (Linn)	...	M. Iripa	...	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft. planted.	Medium sized tree. Wood light brown, hard and durable.
173.	<i>C. travancorica</i> (Bedd)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft.	Large handsome tree.
174.	<i>Dialium ovoideum</i> (Thwaites)	...	T. Malam puli	...	Evergreen forests 0—2000 ft.	Immense tree with strong, hard wood.
175.	<i>Hardwickia pinnata</i> (Roxb)	...	{ T. Madeyan sampirāni M. Shurali : kolla : K. Uram.	...	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft.	Immense tree. Wood pale and used for planks and boats. Stem yields a red medicinal resin.
176.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (Linn)	...	{ E. Tamarind T. and M. Puli.	...	Dry forests 0—2000 ft. Doubtfully indigenous. Planted and run wild.	Immense tree. Fruit edible. Wood red, hard, heavy and durable, makes excellent fuel.
177.	<i>Humboldtia unijuga</i> (Bedd)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft. Local.	Small tree.
178.	<i>H. Vahlia</i> (Wight)	...	M. Koratthi	...	Evergreen forests and river banks 0—2000 ft., common.	Medium sized tree.
179.	<i>H. alata</i> (Lawson)	...	K. Kunthāni	...	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft. Local.	Small tree.
180.	<i>Bauhinia malabarica</i> (Roxb)	...	{ M. Arām puli K. Kokka vāli : ponnān : mīn puli.	...	Deciduous forests 0—2000 ft.	Medium sized tree, wood hard.
181.	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i> (Benth)	...	{ M. Irāl : irummula : kada K. Pangāli.	...	Open forest 0—2000 ft. Not found in South Travancore, common in North.	Large tree. Wood dark, red, hard, heavy and durable : much valued.
182.	<i>Adenanthe pavonina</i> (Linn)	...	{ T. Anei kundamani M. Manjādi.	...	Open forest, doubtfully indigenous.	Medium sized tree. Wood red, hard and useful.
183.	<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i> (Wight)	...	{ T. Malei konnei K. Kurangādi : kurunjan.	...	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft. Peermerd and High range.	Immense tree, wood pink, light and useful.
184.	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (Willd)	...	T. Vedda valla.	...	Dry forests on eastern slopes 0—5000 ft. planted.	Small thorny tree, wood tough and useful : a gum is produced.
185.	<i>A. planifrons</i> (W. and A.)	...	{ E. Umbrella thorn. T. Sālei.	...	Do. 0—1500 ft.	Small thorny tree, wood tough and hard, excellent fuel.
186.	<i>A. arabica</i> (Willd)	...	{ E. Babul. T. and M. Karuvēlam	...	Do. do.	Small thorny tree, yielding excellent fuel and a valuable gum.
187.	<i>A. leucophlcea</i> (Willd)	...	T. Vel vēlam.	...	Do. do.	Small thorny tree yielding excellent fuel.
188.	<i>A. Catechu</i> (Willd)	...	T. Othalei.	...	Do. do.	Small thorny tree, catechu is obtained from it.
189.	<i>A. Sundra</i> (DC.)	...	T. Karungāli	...	Do. do.	Do.
190.	<i>A. ferruginea</i> (DC.)	...	T. Vel vēlam	...	Do. do.	Small thorny tree, wood reddish-brown good for building



Name of trees.	English and Vernacular names.	Habitat.	Remarks.
191. <i>A. Latronum</i> (Willd) ...	{ E. Robber thorn ... T. Odei : usal. ...	... Dry forests on the eastern slopes 0—1500 ft.	Small thorny tree yielding excellent fuel.
192. <i>Albizia Lebbek</i> (Benth) ...	... T. Vāgei.	... Open forests 0—1000 ft. doubtfully indigenous. Planted in dry districts only.	Medium sized tree, wood reddish, brown, hard and durable. Yields a gum, not thorny.
193. <i>A. odoratissima</i> (Benth) ...	{ T. Karu vāgei ... M. Karu vāgei. K. Chittila vāga.	... Open forests 0—3000 ft. common.	Medium sized tree, wood dark and very good, much used.
194. <i>A. procera</i> (Benth)	{ T. Nalla vāgei ... M. Kottu vāga : karunthagara.	... Open forests 0—3000 ft. abundant, especially in North Travancore.	Medium sized tree, wood dark coloured and good. Fast growing.
195. <i>A. stipulata</i> (Boiv) ...	... { T. Pili vāgei ... M. Motta vāga.	... Open forests 0—5000 ft.	Medium sized tree, wood reddish, brown, good but not much used, very fast growing.
196. <i>A. amara</i> (Boivin) ...	... ..	... Open forests 0—5000 ft. drier districts.	Medium sized tree, wood dark and durable.
197. <i>A. Wightii</i> (Grah) ..	... T. Chēla vāgei ..	... Open forests 0—3000 ft. wetter districts.	Medium sized tree, very fast growing, wood soft and useless.
198. <i>Pithecolobium bigeminum</i> (Benth) ...	{ T. Kal pākku ... K. Panni vāga : atthaperantha.	... Open forests 0—3000 ft common.	Small tree, wood useless.
199. <i>P. subcoriaceum</i> (Thwaites)	... ..	... Open forests, 5000—8000 ft.	Small tree.
200. <i>Inga cynometroides</i> (Bedd) .	... ..	... Evergreen forests, 3000—4000 ft.	Medium sized tree.
N. O. ROSACEÆ.			
201. <i>Parinarium travancoricum</i> (Bedd)	... ..	... Evergreen forests 2000 ft., Central Travancore. Rare.	Small graceful tree.
202. <i>Pygeum Wightianum</i> (Blume)	{ T. Palāngkācchi ... M. Nay kambagam : shetthauri. K. Mūtta kongu : rettiyan.	... Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft., common.	Large tree. Smells strongly of prussic acid.
N. O. RHIZOPHOREÆ.			
203. <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> (Lam)	... E. Mangrove ...	... Tidal backwaters, common.	Small tree.
204. <i>R. conjugata</i> (Linn) ...	{ E. Mangrove ... M. Chīriya kanda.	... do.	do.
205. <i>Bruguiera eriopetala</i> (W. & A.)	... ..	... do.	do.
206. <i>Carallia integerrima</i> (DC.)	... M. Varanga : vallayam	... Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft., common and planted.	Large tree. Wood reddish but brittle, splits easily. Used for rough work.

207.	<i>Weihea ceylanica</i> (Baill) ...	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 0—2000 ft.	Small tree.
208.	<i>Blepharistemma corymbosum</i> (Wall) ...	...	...	...	do.	do.
N. O. COMBRETACEÆ.						
209.	<i>Terminalia belerica</i> (Roxb) ...	{	T. and M. Thāni K. Adamaruṭha.	...	Deciduous forests, 0—2000 ft., very common.	Immense tree with a straight trunk. Wood soft, white and not durable. Sometimes used for boats. Fruit sold as gallnuts.
210.	<i>T. Chebula</i> (Retz) ...	...	T. & M. Kadukkā	...	Deciduous forests 0—4000 ft. Local. Common on Cardamom Hills.	Medium sized tree yielding the myrabolans of commerce. Wood brown, hard and durable.
211.	<i>T. tomentosa</i> (Bedd) ...	{	T. Karumaruthu M. Thēmbāvu.	...	Deciduous forests, 0—2000 ft., common.	Immense tree. Wood dark brown, hard, heavy and useful. Much used for house building.
212.	<i>T. paniculata</i> (Roth) ...	{	T. Vem maruthu M. Pū marutha.	...	do. very abundant.	Immense tree. Wood hard and durable. Used.
213.	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (Wall) ...	{	T. Vekkāli ... M. Mala kānjiram	...	Deciduous forests of drier parts 0—4000 ft., South Travancore and Cardamom Hills.	Large tree. Wood hard and strong. Used for bardsies.
N. O. MYRTACEÆ.						
214.	<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i> (Wight) ...	{	E. Hill gooseberry K. Korāṭta.	...	Open forests, 5000—8000 ft.	Small tree. Fruit edible.
215.	<i>Eugenia Munronii</i> (Wight) ...	...	T. Ilambili ...	...	Open forests 1000—4000 ft.	Small tree. Wood hard.
216.	<i>E. Beddomei</i> (Duthie) ...	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 5000 ft.	Large tree.
217.	<i>E. hemispherica</i> (Wight) ...	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft.	Do.
218.	<i>E. lœta</i> (Ham) ...	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft.	Medium sized tree. Flowers handsome, crimson and lemon.
219.	<i>E. Arnottiana</i> (Wight) ...	{	T. Nāyal ... M. Nāga. K. Ayri.	...	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft.	Large tree. Wood hard. Fruit edible.
220.	<i>E. Wightiana</i> (Wight) ...	...	...	...	Do. do.	Small tree.
221.	<i>E. zeylanica</i> (Wight) ...	...	M. Nyāra ...	...	Do. do.	Large tree.
222.	<i>E. Gardneri</i> (Thwaites) ...	...	...	...	Do. do.	Small tree.
223.	<i>E. caryophylloca</i> (Wight) ...	...	...	...	Low country.	Do. Fruit edible.
224.	<i>E. Neesiana</i> (Wight) ...	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft.	Do.
225.	<i>E. Jambolana</i> (Lam) ...	...	T. Nāyal ...	...	Do. do. much planted.	Large tree. Fruit edible.
226.	<i>E. Heyneana</i> (Wall) ...	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft.	Small tree.
227.	<i>E. Jossinia</i> (Duthie) ...	...	...	...	Do. do. do.	Do.
228.	<i>E. floccosa</i> (Bedd) ...	...	...	...	Do. do. South Travancore	Large tree.

Names of trees.	English and Vernacular names.	Habitat.	Remarks.
229. <i>E. calcadensis</i> (Bedd) ...	...	Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft. South Travancore.	Small tree.
230. <i>E. Rottleriana</i> (W. & A.) ...	...	Evergreen forests.	Do.
231. <i>E. Moohiana</i> (Wight) ...	...	Do.	Do.
232. <i>E. microphylla</i> (Bedd) ...	...	Evergreen forests 4000—5000 ft. South Travancore.	Do.
233. <i>Barringtonia racemosa</i> (Blume) ...	{ T. Samudra... M. Samstravādi.	On backwaters, abundant.	Small tree: wood strong and serviceable. Flowers handsome.
234. <i>B. acutangula</i> (Goertn) ...	{ E. Indian oak M. Atta pēra, cherya samstravādi.	On river banks in the low country, common.	Small tree. Wood red, tough and strong. Much used elsewhere.
235. <i>Careya arborea</i> (Roxb) ...	{ T. Ayimā ... M. Pēra. K. Poyu.	Deciduous forest 0—3000 ft., very common.	Small tree. Wood tough and durable, but not used, except for rough house building &c.
N. O. MELASTOMACEÆ.			
236. <i>Memecylon amplexicanle</i> (Roxb) ...	...	Evergreen forests, 2000—4000 ft.	Small tree. Wood white and very hard.
237. <i>M. deccanense</i> (C. B. Clarke) ...	...	do.	do.
238. <i>M. Heyneanum</i> (Benth) ..	{ T. and M. Kanalei K. Kānyavu, pūvan thetti.	do.	do.
239. <i>M. edule</i> (Roxb) ...	...	do.	do.
N. O. LYTHRACEÆ.			
240. <i>Pemphis acidula</i> (Forst) ...	...	On river banks and backwaters.	Small tree.
241. <i>Lagerstrœmia lanceolata</i> (Wall) ...	{ T. Venthōkku: vemvila M. Senjāl. K. Venda: vengalam.	Open forests 0—3500 ft., abundant.	A large tree with a straight stem. Wood much used and exported, light brown.
242. <i>L. Flos-Reginœ</i> (Retz) ...	{ T. Pūmaruthu ... M. Mani marutha; nir marutha. K. Shem marutha.	Open forest and on river banks, 0—2500 ft., common, planted.	Large and handsome tree. Wood reddish brown, superior to venteak.
N. O. SAMYDACEÆ.			
243. <i>Casearia esculenta</i> (Roxb) ...	...	Evergreen forests, 2000—4000 ft.	Small tree.
244. <i>C. wynadensis</i> (Bedd) ...	...	do.	do.
245. <i>Homalium zeylanicum</i> (Benth) ...	...	do.	Medium sized tree.

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246.	<i>H. travancoricum</i> (Bedd)	...	...	...	...	Evergreen forests, 2000—4000 ft.	Medium sized tree.
N. O. DATISACEÆ.							
247.	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> (R. Br.)	...	{	T. and M. Chini ... M. Vella chini, vella pasa.	...	Evergreen and open forests, 0—2500 feet, common.	Immense tree of rapid growth. Wood white and light. Much used for boats and tea boxes.
N. O. ARALIACEÆ.							
248.	<i>Aralia malabarica</i> (Bedd)	...	...	...	...	Evergreen forests, 0—3000 ft.	Small thorny tree.
249.	<i>Polyscias acuminata</i> (Seem)	...	...	...	...	Evergreen forests, 4000—6000 ft.	Small tree.
250.	<i>Heptapleurum racemosum</i> (Bedd)	...	...	...	...	do.	Large tree.
251.	<i>H. venulosum</i> (Seem)	...	...	...	...	Evergreen forests, 0—4000 ft.	Small tree.
N. O. CORNACEÆ.							
252.	<i>Alangium Lamarckii</i> (Thwaites)	...	{	T. Alanji ... M. Arinjil.	...	Open forests, 0—3000 ft.	Small tree. Wood dark brown and useful.
253.	<i>Mastixia arborea</i> (C. B. Clarke)	...	...	...	...	Evergreen forests, 2000—7000 ft., common.	Large tree.
N. O. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.							
254.	<i>Viburnum punctatum</i> (Ham)	...	...	...	...	Evergreen forests, 2000—4000 ft.	Small tree.
N. O. RUBIACEÆ.							
255.	<i>Sarcocephalus cordatus</i> (Miq)	...	K. Nellani	...	...	River banks and swampy places in the low country.	do.
256.	<i>Anthocephalus Cadamba</i> (Miq)	...	M. Atta vanji	...	...	River banks, common, planted.	Medium sized tree. Wood yellow, light and useful.
257.	<i>Adina cordifolia</i> (Hook)	...	T. and M. Manjakadambu	...	...	Evergreen and open forests, 0—3000 feet, common.	Immense tree: Wood yellow and much used.
258.	<i>Stephegyna parvifolia</i> (Korth)	...	{	T. Chinnakadambu ... M. Sira kadamba. K. Kambli.	...	Deciduous and open forests, 0—2000 feet.	Medium sized tree. Wood chestnut-coloured and useful.
259.	<i>S. tubulosa</i> (Hook)	...	...	...	...	do.	Small tree.
260.	<i>Nauclea missionis</i> (Wall)	...	...	...	...	On the banks of streams.	Large tree
261.	<i>Hymenodictyon excelsum</i> (Wall)	...	{	T. Peranjoli: naykadambu M. Vellakadamba.	...	Deciduous forests, 0—3000 ft.	good.
262.	<i>H. obovatum</i> (Wall)	...	...	...	...	Deciduous forests 0—2000 ft.	
263.	<i>Wendlandia Notoniana</i> (Wall)	...	K. Puvu: thovara	...	...	do.	

Names of trees.		English and Vernacular names.		Habitat.	Remarks.
264.	<i>W. angustifolia</i> (Wight)	...	...	Deciduous forests 0—2000 ft.	Small tree.
265.	<i>Webera corymbosa</i> (Willd)	T. Kurā: pāvetti	...	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft.	Do.
266.	<i>Byrsophyllum tetrandrum</i> (Hook)	...	...	Evergreen forests 3000 to 5000 ft.	Do.
267.	<i>Randia uliginosa</i> (DC.)	T. and M. Kāru.	...	Deciduous forests 0—2000 ft.	Small thorny tree.
268.	<i>R. dumetorum</i> (Lamk)	...	...	Do. do.	Do.
269.	<i>R. densiflora</i> (Benth)	...	...	Do. do.	Do.
270.	<i>Canthium didymum</i> (Roxb)	T. Irambaratthan	...	Evergreen forests 0—2000 ft.	Small tree Wood hard.
271.	<i>C. neilgherrense</i> (Wight)	T. Nānyūl	...	Evergreen forests 2000—5000 ft.	Small tree. Wood very hard.
272.	<i>C. travancoricum</i> (Bedd)	K. Nalla manthana: kārei	...	Do. do.	Do. do.
273.	<i>Ixora Notoniana</i> (Wall)	T. Kalilambili.	...	Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft.	Small tree with very hard wood.
274.	<i>I. parviflora</i> (Vahl)	K. Irumbaripi	...	Do. do.	Do.
275.	<i>Pavetta indica</i> (Linn)	T. Shulundu	...	Do. do.	Do.
276.	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> (Linn)	T. Nūna	...	River banks in the low country.	Small tree.
277.	<i>M. tinctoria</i> (Roxb)	T. Manjanātti	...	Low country, common everywhere.	Do. roots yield a valuable red dye, wood yellow and good.
N. O. COMPOSITE.					
278.	<i>Vernonia arborea</i> (Ham)	T. Shutthi	...	Edges of evergreen forest 2000—5000 ft.	Small, fast growing tree, with handsome foliage and flowers.
279.	<i>V. travancorica</i> (Hook)	M. Kadavāri	...	Do. do.	Do. do.
		K. Karanthei: kirana.	...		
		K. Thēnpā	...		
N. O. VACCINIACEÆ.					
280.	<i>Vaccinium Leschenaultii</i> (Wight)	K. Kalāvu	...	Open forest, 5000—8000 ft.	Small tree. Fruit edible.
281.	<i>V. Bourdillonii</i> (Lawson)	K. Kalāvu	...	Evergreen forests, 2000—4000 ft. on river banks.	Small tree. Fruit edible.
N. O. ERICACEÆ.					
282.	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> (Sm)	T. Billi	...	Open forests from 5000 ft. upwards.	Small tree with handsome flowers. Wood useful.
N. O. MYRSINÆ.					
283.	<i>Mesa indica</i> (Wall)	K. Kirithi	...	Open forests from 1000—6000 ft., common.	Small tree.

284.	<i>Myrsine capitellata</i> (Wall)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 6000—8000 ...	Small tree. Wood good; fruit edible.
285.	<i>Ardisia paniculata</i> (Roxb)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests from 1000—4000 feet.	Small tree.
286.	<i>A. pauciflora</i> (Heyne)	...	...	...	do.	do.
287.	<i>A. rhomboidea</i> (Wight)	...	...	...	do.	do.
288.	<i>Egiceras majus</i> (Gaertn)	...	...	...	Rivers and tidal backwaters.	Small tree with milky juice.
N. O. SAPOTACEÆ.						
289.	<i>Chrysophyllum Roxburghii</i> (G. Don)	{	T. Katt iluppei	...	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft., common.	Large tree with milky juice and red wood useful for shingles.
290.	<i>Sideroxylon tomentosum</i> (Roxb)	...	M. Pāla.	...	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft.	Small thorny tree, with milky juice and red wood. Fruit edible.
291.	<i>Isonandra lanceolata</i> (Wight)	...	T. Pālei	...	do.	Small tree.
292.	<i>Dichopsis elliptica</i> (Benth)	{	T. Katt iluppei	...	do.	Very large tree with milky juice, and red, useful wood, good for building and shingles.
			M. Pāla.	...		
			K. Kei pāla.	...		
293.	<i>Bassia longifolia</i> (Linn)	...	T. Natt iluppei	...	Doubtfully indigenous, planted extensively in drier districts.	Large tree with milky juice and hard, durable wood. Flowers are dried and eaten. Seeds yield oil.
294.	<i>B. malabarica</i> (Bedd)	...	T. Att illuppei	...	On river banks in the low country.	Small tree, juice milky.
295.	<i>Mimusops Elengi</i> (Linn)	{	T. Mahila; magadam	...	Doubtfully indigenous, planted.	Large tree; fruit eaten; seeds yield oil.
			M. Elenji.	...		
296.	<i>M. Roxburghiana</i> (Wight)	...	T. Kana pālei	...	Evergreen forests 2000—5000 ft.	Large tree: juice milky. Wood red and strong.
N. O. EBENACEÆ.						
297.	<i>Diospyros Embryopteris</i> (Pers)	...	M. Panichi	...	River banks and evergreen forests in the low country, common.	Medium sized tree with fairly strong wood. Fruit contains tannin and a gum used for fishing lines &c.
298.	<i>D. Toposia</i> (Ham)	...	T. Karun thuvarei	...	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft. common.	Medium sized tree with white, soft wood.
299.	<i>D. foliolosa</i> (Wall)	...	T. Vellei thuvarei.	...	Do.	Do.
300.	<i>D. ovalifolia</i> (Wight)	...	...	...	Do.	Do.
301.	<i>D. Ebenum</i> (Kœnig)	{	E. Ebony	...	Evergreen forests 0—2000 ft. sparingly distributed.	Medium sized tree: heart wood black, hard and heavy: most valuable.
			T. Karunthāli.	...		
			M. Karu: mushtimbi.	...		
302.	<i>D. microphylla</i> (Bedd)	...	T. Chinna thuvarei	...	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft. common	tree of very ornamental appearance. Wood said to be good.
			M. Elicheviccha.	...		
			K. Chōrakali.	...		
303.	<i>D. insignis</i> (Thwaites)	...	T. Potta thuvarei	...	Do.	id to be good.

Names of trees.	English and Vernacular names.	Habitat.	Remarks.
304. <i>D. Candolleana</i> (Wight)...	...	Evergreen forests, 0—3000 ft., com-	Large tree.
305. <i>D. paniculata</i> (Dalz) ...	...	Do. do. [com.	Do.
N. O. STYRACEÆ			
306. <i>Symplocos spicata</i> (Roxb) ...	T. Kambli yetti ...	Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft. com-	Small tree
307. <i>S. oligandra</i> (Bedd) ...	...	Evergreen forests 3000—5000 ft.	Do.
308. <i>S. Gardneriana</i> (Wight)...	...	Do.	Do.
309. <i>S. pendula</i> (Wight) ...	...	Evergreen forests 4000—6000 ft.	Do.
310. <i>S. sessilis</i> (Clarke) ...	...	Do.	Do.
N. O. OLEACEÆ.			
311. <i>Linociera malabarica</i> (Wall) ...	K. Kal idalei ...	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft.	Small tree
312. <i>L. Wightii</i> (Clarke) ...	...	Evergreen forests 1000—3000 ft.	Do.
313. <i>L. leprocarpa</i> (Thwaites) ...	...	Do.	Do.
314. <i>Olea dioica</i> (Roxb) ...	{ T. Payar ... M. Edana. K. Parava idalei: man idalei.	Open and deciduous forest, 0—2000 feet, common.	Large tree. Wood said to be good.
315. <i>Ligustrum Roxburghii</i> (Clarke) ...	...	Evergreen forests, 2000—4000 ft.	Small tree.
316. <i>L. Perrottetii</i> (A. DC.) ...	K. Pungu ...	do.	do.
317. <i>L. Decaisnei</i> (Clarke) ...	...	do.	do.
N. O. APOCYNACEÆ.			
318. <i>Hunteria corymbosa</i> (Roxb) ...	...	Evergreen forests near Courtallum, 0—3000 ft.	Small tree. Wood close grained and fine. Juice milky.
319. <i>Cerbera Odollam</i> (Gœrtn) ...	M. Othalam ...	On rivers and backwaters in the low country.	Small tree: juice milky: kernel of the fruit poisonous.
320. <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (Brown) ...	{ T. Mukampālei ... M. Elila pāla: kodapāla	Deciduous and open forests, 0—3000 feet, common.	Immense tree of rapid growth. Juice milky: wood white, bitter light, used for packing cases.
321. <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> (Wall) ...	{ T. Kodagapālei ... K. Pannipālei	Deciduous forest, 0—2000 ft.	Small tree. Juice milky, fruit medicinal.
322. <i>Tabernaemontana dichotoma</i> (Roxb)...	{ T. Kandalei pālei ... M. Kunam pāla.	Open forest, 0—3000 ft., common.	Small tree. Juice milky.

323.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> (Brown)	..	{ T. Nīla pālei M. Eeccha. K. Irum pāla : thonda pāla.	...	Deciduous and open forests 0—3000 feet.	Small tree. Juice milky. Wood white, hard and fine.	
324.	<i>W. tomentosa</i> (Roem) ...	...	...	...	do.	Small tree. Juice milky.	
N. O. LOGANIACEÆ.							
325.	<i>Fagraea obovata</i> (Wall) ...	...	...	...	Evergreen forest 2000—5000 ft.	Scandent tree. Flowers showy white.	
326.	<i>Strychnos Nux-vomica</i> (Linn)	...	{ E. Strychnine M. Kānjiram! T. Yetti.	...	Open and deciduous forest, 0—3000 feet, common.	Medium sized tree, wood bitter, strong, and durable, seeds largely exported.	
327.	<i>S. potatorum</i> (Linn) ...	...	{ E. Clearing nut T. Thettankottei.	...	do.	Medium sized tree. Wood durable. Seeds used for clearing water.	
N. O. BORAGINÆÆ.							
328.	<i>Cordia Myxa</i> (Linn) ...	...	{ E. Sebistan'plum T. Vidi. M. Virasham. K. Karadi.	...	Open and deciduous forests 0—4000 ft. Planted.	Small tree. Fruit mucilaginous.	
329.	<i>C. obliqua</i> (Willd) ...	...	...	...	Do.	Do. wood ...	
330.	<i>C. monoica</i> (Roxb) ...	...	...	...	Do.		
331.	<i>C. Perottetii</i> (Wight) ...	...	...	...	Do.		
332.	<i>C. octandra</i> (A. DC.) ...	...	...	...	Do.		
333.	<i>Ehretia laevis</i> (Roxb) ...	...	M. Chavāndi	...	Evergreen forests 0—2000 ft.	S	
334.	<i>E. Wightiana</i> (Wall) ...	...	...	...	Do.		
N. O. SOLANACEÆ.							
335.	<i>Solanum verbascifolium</i> (Linn)	...	T. Anei chundeī ...	...	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft.	Small thorny tree.	
N. O. BIGNONIACEÆ.							
336.	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (Vent)	...	{ T. Arlānthei : arandei M. Palaga payāni. K. Chori konnan.	...	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft.	Small tree. Wood soft.	
337.	<i>Dolichandrone Rheedii</i> (Seem)	...	...	...	Open country and river banks, Plains.	Small tree.	
338.	<i>Streospermum chelonoides</i> (DC)	...	{ T. Pumbāthri M. Karing kura. K. Karanyāvu.	...	Open and deciduous forests, 0—3000 ft.	Large tree. Wood yellow, useful and durable, but very hard.	



Names of trees.	English and Vernacular names.	Habitat.	Remarks.
339. <i>S. suaveolens</i> (DC) ...	... { T. Malei uthi: sira kora ...	Deciduous forests, 0—3000 ft., com-	Large tree. Wood useful.
340. <i>S. xylocarpum</i> (Wight) ...	... { M. Pathiri: vedang konnan: edang korna.	Do. do. [men.]	Do. tree of rapid growth. Wood very ornamental and valuable.
341. <i>Pajanelia Rheedii</i> (DC) ...	... M. Payāni ...	Plains.	Do.
N. O. VERBENACEÆ.			
342. <i>Callicarpa lanata</i> (Linn). .	... { T. Vettelei patta ... M. Thīn perivellum: uma thōkku. K. Puru.	Edges of evergreen forest and open places 2000—4000 ft.	Small tree.
343. <i>Tectona grandis</i> (Linn) ...	... { E. Teak ... T. and M. Thōkku.	Deciduous forest 0—3000 ft.	Large tree yielding splendid timber.
344. <i>Premna tomentosa</i> (Willd)	... { ...	Deciduous forest 0—500 ft.	Medium sized tree. Wood hard and close grained.
345. <i>P. thyrsoidea</i> (Wight) ..	... { ...	Do.	Small tree.
346. <i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Linn) ..	... { T. Gumadi ... M. Kumbil. K. Kumala.	Deciduous forest, 0—3000 ft.	Medium sized tree. Wood pale and useful for many purposes. Bark and root used medicinally.
347. <i>Vitex trifolia</i> (Linn) ...	... { T. Nir nocchi ... M. Karu nocchi.	Open forest 0—1000 ft.	Small tree.
348. <i>V. Negundo</i> (Linn) ...	... { T. Vellei nocchi ...	Do.	Do.
349. <i>V. altissima</i> (Linn) ...	... { T. Mayila ... M. Mayilella.	Open forest from 0—3000 ft. common.	Large tree. Wood brown, hard, durable, very useful.
350. <i>V. pubescens</i> (Vahl) ...	... { Do.	Open forest 0—1000 ft.	Small tree. Wood dark brown and durable.
351. <i>V. leucoxyton</i> (Linn) ...	... { Do.	Do. do. Banks of streams rare.	Small tree. Wood whitish and compact.
352. <i>Clerodendron infortunatum</i> (Gærtn)...	... { T. Perugilei ... M. Vatta perivalam.	Open forest 0—4000 ft. common.	Small tree. Timber worthless.
N. O. MYRISTICÆ.			
353. <i>Myristica laurifolia</i> (Hook f.) ...	... { E. Wild nutmeg ... T. Malampadavu: jāthikkay K. Patthapānu.	Evergreen forests 2000—5000 ft. common.	Large tree. Wood yellowish, soft and decays easily. Juice red.
354. <i>M. malabarica</i> (Lamk) ...	... { M. Pathiri. ...	Evergreen forests 0—1000 ft.	Medium sized tree. The mace of the fruit is collected under the name of ponnampayin, juice red.
355. <i>M. magnifica</i> (Bedd) ...	... { T. Chūra pānu ... M. Chūra payin.	Evergreen forests of Central and South Travancore, local, 0—1000 ft.	Large handsome tree, juice red.

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356.	<i>M. attenuata</i> (Wall)	{ M. Chenalla ... K. Paṇu : karayan : undipānu.	Evergreen forests, 0—3000 ft., very abundant.	Small tree river banks said to be good.
N. O. LAURINEÆ.				
357.	<i>Cryptocarya Wightiana</i> (Thwaites)	...	Evergreen forests, 2000—5000 ft.	Lofty tree.
358.	<i>Apollonias Arnotii</i> (Nees)	K. Chenthanam	do.	Medium sized tree.
359.	<i>Beilschmiedia fagifolia</i> (Nees)	...	Evergreen forests, 0—2000 ft.	do.
360.	<i>B. Wightii</i> (Benth)	...	Evergreen forests, 2000—4000 ft.	do.
361.	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> (Breyn)	{ E. Wild cinnamon ... T. Karuvā. M. Eringolam : elavangam : vayana. K. Lavanga.	Evergreen forests, 0—4000 ft., abundant.	Large tree, leaves scented. Wood brown and useful for rough work.
362.	<i>C. gracile</i> (Hook. f)	M. Atta karikka	Evergreen forests on river banks, 0—1000 ft.	Small tree. Leaves scented.
363.	<i>Machilus macrantha</i> (Nees)	{ T. Kolla māvu ... M. Urāvu. K. Ana kuru.	Evergreen forests, 0—4000 ft.	Large tree. Wood yellowish, light and soft, often used for common boats and tea boxes.
364.	<i>Phoebe lanceolata</i> (Nees)	...	do.	Medium sized tree.
365.	<i>Alseodaphne semecarpifolia</i> (Nees)	...	do.	Softy tree. Wood said to be good.
366.	<i>Actinodaphne Hookeri</i> (Meissn)	{ T. Thāli ... M. Iyōla : mala virinyi K. Neyārum : munāli : puvaccha.	Evergreen forests, 0—3000 ft., common.	Small tree. Leaves used in washing.
367.	<i>A. angustifolia</i> (Nees)	...	do.	do.
368.	<i>A. hirsuta</i> (Hook. f)	...	do.	do.
369.	<i>Litsca polyantha</i> (Juss)	...	do.	do.
370.	<i>L. coriacea</i> (Heyne)	{ T. Panni thāli ... M. Maravetti thāli.	do.	do. leaves used for washing.
371.	<i>L. glabrata</i> (Wall)	...	Evergreen forests, 0—4000 ft.	Small tree.
372.	<i>L. Stocksii</i> (Hook. f)	...	do.	do.
373.	<i>L. Wightiana</i> (Wall)	...	do, 3000—5000 ft.	Medium sized tree.
374.	<i>L. zeylanica</i> (C & F. Nees)	M. Vayana	do.	Small tree, wood yellow, strong, and sweet-scented.
N. O. PROTEACEÆ.				
375.	<i>Helicia travancorica</i>	...	Evergreen forests about 4000 ft.	Medium sized tree.
N. O. THYMELÆACEÆ.				
376.	<i>Lasiosiphon eriocephalus</i> (Dcne)	K. Nanju	Evergreen forests 3000—6000 ft.	Small tree, bark used for poisoning fish.

Names of trees.	English and Vernacular names.	Habitat.	Remarks.
N. O. ELÆAGNACEÆ.			
377. <i>Elceagnus latifolia</i> (Linn)	...	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft.	Small tree.
N. O. SANTALACEÆ.			
378. <i>Santalum album</i> (Linn)...	{ E. Sandalwood ... T. and M. Chanthanam.	Open forests of the Anjinād valley only, 3000 ft.	Small tree. Wood highly scented and valuable.
379. <i>Scleropyrum Wallichianum</i> (Arn)	...	Evergreen forests 3000—4000 ft.	Small thorny tree.
N. O. EUPHORBIACEÆ.			
380. <i>Euphorbia Nivulia</i> (Ham)	...	Open rocky hills 0—1000 ft.	Small thorny tree with milky juice.
381. <i>E. antiquorum</i> (Linn)	... T. and M. Kalli ...	do. 0—2000 ft.	do.
382. <i>E. neriifolia</i> (Linn)	... do. ...	Rocks 2000—4000 ft.	do.
383. <i>Bridelia retusa</i> (Spreng)	{ T. Mulla vāngei : mullu maruthu. M. Mullangayum.	Deciduous forest 0—3000 ft., common.	Large branching tree, wood strong, hard and heavy. Thorny when young.
384. <i>B. sp</i>	... K. Olam : kadavu : asivei	... Deciduous forest 3000—4000 ft., Cardamom Hills.	Branching tree, wood said to be good.
385. <i>Cleistanthus patulus</i> (Muell)	...	Open forest in drier parts 0—1000 ft.	Small tree. Wood rose-coloured, hard and durable.
386. <i>Actephila excelsa</i> (Muell)	...	Evergreen forests 0—5000 ft.	Small tree.
387. <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> (Linn)	... F. and M. Nelli ...	... Deciduous forests 0—3000 ft. abundant.	Small tree. Wood red hard and heavy.
388. <i>P. indicus</i> (Muell)	...	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft.	Small tree. Wood white and tough.
389. <i>Glochidion fagifolium</i> (Miquel)	{ M. Nir vittil ... K. Vayal nannal.	... Swampy places 0—2000 ft.	Small tree.
390. <i>G. arboreum</i> (Wight)	...	Evergreen forests 2000—3000 ft.	Small tree.
391. <i>Flueggea microcarpa</i> (Blume)	...	Do.	Do.
392. <i>Breynia rhamnoides</i> (Muell)	...	Do.	Do.
393. <i>Hemicyclia venusta</i> (Thwaites)	{ T. Vellelambu ... M. Vella kasavu. E. Palla kāni	... Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft, common.	Small tree. Wood white, hard and heavy, used for posts.
394. <i>Cyclostemon macrophyllus</i> (Blume)	...	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft.	Large tree.
395. <i>C. malabaricus</i> (Bedd)	...	Do.	Do.
396. <i>Bischofia javanica</i> (Blume)	{ T. Malschithiyan : thondi ... M. Nira. K. Nannal : thiripu.	... Evergreen forests 2000—5000 ft. common	A very large tree, wood red but not useful.

397.	<i>Aporosa acuminata</i> (Thwaites)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft.	Small tree.
398.	<i>A. Lindleyana</i> (Bail)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft.	Do. fruit edible.
399.	<i>A. Bourdilloni</i> (Stapf)	...	...	...	Do. 0—1000 ft. North Travancore.	Small tree.
400.	<i>Daphniphyllum glaucescens</i> (Blume)	...	...	...	Do. 5000—8000 ft.	Do.
401.	<i>Antidesma Ghoesembilla</i> (Gœrtn)	...	...	...	Do. 0—2000 ft.	Medium sized tree.
402.	<i>A. Bunius</i> (Spreng)	...	M. Cheruthāli	...	Do.	Small tree.
403.	<i>A. diandrum</i> (Roth)	...	...	...	Do.	Do.
404.	<i>A. Menasu</i> (Miquel)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 0—2000 ft.	Small tree.
405.	<i>Baccaurea Courtallensis</i> (Muell)	...	M. Mātta thūri : mātṭi keipu	...	Evergreen forests 1000—3000 ft.	Small tree. Fruit edible, wood hard and heavy.
406.	<i>Croton malabaricus</i> (Bedd)	...	K. Anei kuru.	...	Evergreen forests 1000 4000 ft.	Small tree.
407.	<i>C. scabiosus</i> (Bedd)	...	...	...	Do.	Do.
408.	<i>C. Klotzschianus</i> (Wight)	...	...	...	Do.	Do.
409.	<i>Givotia rottleriformis</i> (Griff)	...	T. Vendālei...	...	Dry forests 1000 ft. South Travancore.	Medium sized tree. Wood soft and very light.
410.	<i>Trigonostemon nemoralis</i> (Thwaites)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 2000—4000 ft.	Small tree.
411.	<i>Ostodes zeylanica</i> (Muell)	...	...	...	Do.	Do. Flowers large and handsome, yellow.
412.	<i>Dimorphocalyx Lawianus</i> (Hook. f)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft. common.	Small tree.
413.	<i>Agrostistachys longifolia</i> (Benth)	...	T. Mānchārei K. Mulimpālei : erla pānei	...	Do. common 2000—4000 ft.	Small tree with a straight trunk, useful for posts. Wood hard.
414.	<i>Adenochloena indica</i> (Bedd)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 2000—5000 ft.	Medium sized tree.
415.	<i>Celodepas calycinum</i> (Bedd)	...	...	...	Do.	Small tree.
416.	<i>Trewia nudiflora</i> (Linn)	...	M. Pambara kumbil	...	Low country.	Large tree, wood soft and easily carved.
417.	<i>Mallotus albus</i> (Muell)	...	T. Mulla polavu K. Patthaparal	...	Secondary and open forest 1000—4000 ft. common.	Small tree.
418.	<i>M. muricatus</i> (Bedd)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests 0—4000 ft.	Do.
419.	<i>M. Beddomei</i> (Hook)	...	...	...	Do.	Do.
420.	<i>M. atrovirens</i> (Muell)	...	...	...	Do.	Do.
421.	<i>M. distans</i> (Muell)	...	...	...	Do.	Do.
422.	<i>M. repandus</i> (Muell)	...	...	...	Do.	Do.
423.	<i>M. philippinensis</i> (Muell)	...	K. Manjana : ponni	...	Secondary & open forests, 0—5000 ft.	Small tree, a red dye (kamila) is obtained from the fruit.
424.	<i>Cleidion javanicum</i> (Blume)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests, 0—3000 ft.	Small handsome tree.
425.	<i>Macaranga indica</i> (Wight)	...	T. Vattathamarei	...	Secondary and open forests, 0—4000 feet, common	Small tree.
426.	<i>M. Roxburghii</i> (Wight)...	...	T. Vattakanni M. Vatta.	...	do.	do.
427.	<i>Gelonium lanceolatum</i> (Willd)	...	...	...	Evergreen forests.	do.
428.	<i>Sapium indicum</i> (Willd)	...	M. Komatti	...	Low country.	do. juice milky and poisonous.

Names of trees.	English and Vernacular names.	Habitat.	Remarks.
429. <i>S. insigne</i> (Benth) ...	...	Evergreen forests, 2000—5000 ft.	Small tree, juice milky and poisonous.
N. O. URTICACEÆ.			
430. <i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> (Planch) ...	{ T. Ayā ... M. Aval. ...	Evergreen forests, 0—1000 ft.	Very large tree.
431. <i>Trema orientalis</i> (Blume) ...	{ E. Charcoal ... T. Mudālei: mini. M. Ama: pottāma. K. Rātthi: ambarki: ayali.	Secondary and open forest, 0—5000 feet, common.	Small tree, wood white, soft and useless except for charcoal.
432. <i>Gironniera reticulata</i> (Thwaites) ...	...	Evergreen forests, 0—3000 ft.	Large tree, timber hard and useful.
433. <i>Phyllochlamys spinosa</i> (Bureau) ...	...	do.	Small thorny tree.
434. <i>Streblus asper</i> (Lour) ...	...	Dry forests, 0—1000 ft.	Small tree.
435. <i>Plecosperrnum spinosum</i> (Trecul) ...	...	do.	do.
436. <i>Ficus bengalensis</i> (Linn) ...	{ E. Banyan ... T. Al. ... M. Cherla. ...	Evergreen forests, 0—3000 ft., planted.	Immense tree, wood lasts under water.
437. <i>F. tomentosa</i> (Roxb) ...	...	do.	Large tree.
438. <i>F. altissima</i> (Blume) ...	...	do.	do.
439. <i>F. Benjamina</i> (Linn) ...	...	do.	do.
440. <i>F. religiosa</i> (Linn) ...	...	Much planted, doubtfully wild.	do.
441. <i>F. Tsiela</i> (Roxb) ...	...	Evergreen forests, 0—3000 ft.	do.
442. <i>F. infectoria</i> (Roxb) ...	...	do.	do.
443. <i>F. asperrima</i> (Roxb) ...	{ E. Sandpaper tree ... T. Irumbarutthān. ... M. Thēragam. ...	Secondary and open forest 0—3000 feet.	Small tree. Leaves very rough.
444. <i>F. hispida</i> (Linn) ...	{ T. Chōna atthi: otta nāli ... M. Eruma nākku. ...	do.	do.
445. <i>F. glomerata</i> (Roxb) ...	...	do.	Large tree.
446. <i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> (Leschen) ...	...	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft.	Immense tree. Wood soft and light, used for boats. Bark made into sacking.
447. <i>Artocarpus hirsuta</i> (Lamk) ...	...	do. Much planted.	Immense tree, yielding very valuable timber and edible fruit.
448. <i>A. integrifolia</i> (Linn) ...	{ E. Jack ... T. M. Plāvu: palā ...	do.	Large tree, yielding excellent timber and good fruit.
449. <i>A. Lakoocha</i> (Roxb) ...	...	Evergreen forests, rare.	Large tree.
450. <i>Laportea crenulata</i> (Gaud) ...	{ E. Maussa ... T. Otta plāvu. ... M. Ana choriya. ...	Evergreen forests 1000—3000 ft.	Small tree with very stinging leaves.

451.	<i>Villebrunea integrifolia</i> (Gaud)		...	Evergreen forests 1000—3000 ft.	Small tree.
	N. O. SALICINÆ.				
452.	<i>Salix tetrasperma</i> (Roxb)		...	On banks of streams 2000—6000 ft., common.	Small tree. Wood soft.
	N. O. CONIFERÆ.				
453.	<i>Podocarpus latifolia</i> (Wall)	T. Nerambali	...	Evergreen forests 3000—5000 ft.	Large tree with aromatic wood.
	N. O. CYCADACEÆ.				
454.	<i>Cycas circinalis</i> (Linn)	{ T. Chala ... M. Entha. K. Kalla.	...	Deciduous forests 0—3000 ft.	Small tree. Kernels of fruit made into flour.
	N. O. PALMÆ.				
455.	<i>Borassus flabelliformis</i> (Linn)	{ E. Palmyra .. T. Pani.	..	In the drier tracts of South Travancore 0—5000 ft., planted.	A lofty tree, yielding toddy and sugar. Wood tough and useful.
456.	<i>Corypha umbraculifera</i> (Linn)	{ E. Talipot ... T. Kondapanei. M. Kodapana.	..	Much planted, doubtfully indigenous but escaped.	Large tree with immense leaves used for thatching. Flour is obtained from the stem.
457.	<i>Caryota urens</i> (Linn)	{ E. Bastard sago : fish tail palm M. Chūdapana.	...	Evergreen forests 0—3000 ft.	Large tree yielding toddy. Sap can be obtained from the stem and also fibre.
458.	<i>Areca</i> sp.	T. Kāttakamugu	...	On rocks 2000—5000 ft.	Small tree.
459.	<i>A. Catechu</i> (Linn)	T. and M. Kamugu	..	Planted.	do. yielding an edible nut.
460.	<i>Bentinckia condapana</i> (Barry)		...	Evergreen forests.	do.
461.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (Linn)	{ E. Coconut T. and M. Thenga.	...	Planted.	Large tree yielding toddy and fibre.
	N. O. GRAMINÆ.				
462.	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> (Retz)	{ E. Bamboo ... T. Mungil. M. Illi. K. Mula.	...	Dry forests 0—3000 ft.	Culms up to 6 inches in diameter and 80 ft. high. Flowers about every 30 years.
463.	<i>Oxytenanthera Thwaitesii</i> (Munro)...		...	Evergreen forests 3000—6000 ft.	Reeds not exceeding one inch in diameter and 10 feet high. Flowers at long intervals.

XXX

Names of trees.	English and Vernacular names.	Habitat.	Remarks.
464. <i>O. Bourdillonii</i> (Gamble)	{ E. Thornless bamboo T. Pon mūngil. M. Arambu. K. Kāmbu.	.. On rocks at 2000—4000 ft.	Culms 4 inches in diameter and 40 ft. high. Flowers at long intervals.
465. <i>Teinostachyum Wightii</i> (Munro)	K. Nanyūra : meieetta : chitthu ...	Evergreen forests 3000—4000 ft.	Reeds not exceeding one inch in diameter and 10 feet high. Flowers at long intervals.
466. <i>Beesha Rheedii</i> (Kunth)	M. Amma ...	Banks of rivers in the low country.	Reeds up to ¾ inch in diameter and 10 ft. high. Flowers annually.
467. <i>B. Travancorica</i> (Bedd)	{ T. Eeral ... M. Eetta : vā. K. Kār eetta.	Evergreen forests 0—5000 ft.	Reeds up to 2 inches in diameter and 15 ft. high. Flowers every 7 years.
468. <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> (Nees)	{ E. Male bamboo ... T. Kal mūngil ...	Anjñāda valley 3000—4000 ft.	Culms up to 3 inches in diameter and 30 ft. high. Flowers gregariously and also sporadically.

## APPENDIX IV.

## List of Proclamations and notices connected with the Forests, appearing in the Government Gazette &amp;c.

<u>1st January 1837</u> <u>18th Dhanoo 1013.</u>	Prohibiting the collection of wax from the hills by private persons, and notifying that it will be sold by Government at certain places for $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per lb.
<u>16th February 1853</u> <u>6th Koombom 1028.</u>	Prohibiting the felling of kōl-teak except in the presence of a forest officer, fixing its price at 2 Rs. a candy, and notifying that no kōl-teak will be sold for mercantile transactions.
<u>27th September 1858.</u> <u>13th Kanni 1034</u>	Raising the price of kōl-teak from 4 to 6 rupees per candy.
<u>11th April 1865.</u> <u>31st Meenom 1040</u>	Saying that no one may take up land for coffee cultivation without applying to Government.
<u>6th June 1865.</u> <u>25th Edavom 1040.</u>	Fixing the duty on planks and other materials.
<u>13th June 1865.</u> <u>1st Mithanam 1040.</u>	Fixing the duty on timber at 10%.
<u>20th June 1865.</u> <u>8th Mithanam 1040</u>	Rules for the sales of waste land.
<u>11th July 1865.</u> <u>29th Mithanam 1040</u>	Notifying that instead of a fixed rate of 116 Rs. a candy for seeds and 240 Rs. for cardamoms, a share of $\frac{1}{3}$ would be given to the cardamom ryots for their produce.
Do.	Prohibiting the felling of teak and blackwood and of jungle wood over 10 vannams in girth, by hill cultivators under fear of a penalty (not specified).
<u>8th August 1865</u> <u>25th Karkadagom 1040</u>	That on account of the trouble and delay in passing timber and getting it measured, seigniorage would in future be charged on the log, and not on the cubic contents as heretofore.
<u>26th September 1865</u> <u>12th Cunni 1041</u>	About measuring timber in blocks at the Chowkey and not piece by piece.
<u>24th October 1865</u> <u>9th Thulam 1041.</u>	Offering a reward (but not saying how much) for giving information about the felling of teak and blackwood &c.
<u>14th November 1865</u> <u>1st Vrichagam 1041</u>	Abolishing the export duty on small articles of furniture &c.
<u>21st November 1865.</u> <u>8th Vrichagam 1041</u>	Abolishing the employment of watchets at watch stations on the rivers without pay.
<u>2nd January 1866.</u> <u>20th Dhanoo 1041.</u>	Inviting applicants for the lease of the fruit trees and other forest produce of the Forest watch lands in South Travancore.
<u>30th January 1866.</u> <u>19th Magaram 1041</u>	Prohibiting the felling of teak, blackwood and ebony on private lands, and of all useful trees, and of trees near tanks and roads &c. "Jack, tamarind, and palmyra may be felled " by holders of tax paying lands, but only after getting leave, " and they can sell the timber after getting permission. " Holders of tax paying lands may sell or do what they like " with other trees, but, if taken by water, seigniorage will " have to be paid (no penalty is named)."
Do	Raising the price of kōl-teak from 4 Rs to 6 Rs. per candy.



<u>25th December 1866</u> 12th Dhanoo 1042.	Prohibiting the felling of forest land by hillmen if suitable for coffee cultivation.
<u>13th August 1867.</u> 30th Karkadagom 1042.	Raising the seigniorage on bamboos from 2 to 4 fanams per 100.
<u>15th February 1868</u> 5th Coombum 1043.	Imposing a charge on foreign cattle grazing on the hills.
<u>2nd March 1869.</u> 20th Coombum 1044.	Abolishing certain petty taxes hitherto levied on the hillmen near Thodupūra and Kārikōda.
<u>19th October 1869.</u> 3rd Thulam 1045.	Prohibiting the shooting of elephants.
<u>28th December 1869</u> 15th Dhanu 1045	Forbidding the sale of land draining into the Parali Aur.
<u>12th April 1870.</u> 1st Medam 1045.	Publishing rules for hill cultivation.
<u>9th August 1870</u> 26th Karkadagom 1045.	Abolishing certain dues paid by cardamom collectors and cultivators.
<u>21st November 1871.</u> 7th Kartigay 1047.	Cancelling the order about killing elephants in the neighbourhood of coffee estates in South Travancore, and giving permission to shoot <i>any</i> elephants within a certain area.
<u>1st April 1873</u> 21st Meenam 1048.	Levying taxes on firewood and eetas taken into British territory from Acchankōvil.
<u>17th March 1874.</u> 5th Pungoony 1049.	Allowing timber to be felled on the road near Punalūr, and permitting clearing.
<u>15th September 1874.</u> 1st Cunnai 1050	About felling of kōl-teak, that applicants must go to the Taluq Cutcherries, and that a pillay will be deputed to fell and hand over the trees within six months.
<u>17th August 1875.</u> 2nd Chingom 1051.	Increasing the mēl-lāvam on teak and blackwood from 15 Rs. to 20 Rs. a candy (only on the road from Punalūr to Shencottah).
<u>9th November 1875.</u> 14th Tholam 1051.	Cancelling permission given to hill cultivators and others to dig pits and catch elephants.
<u>15th February 1876.</u> 5th Coombum 1051.	Prohibiting the felling of forest in the province of Thovalah.
<u>2nd May 1876.</u> 22nd Medam 1051.	Prohibiting the felling of forest near the keddah at Kōnniyūr.
<u>22nd February 1881.</u> 12th Coombum 1056	Increasing the reward for capturing smuggled cardamoms if the smugglers are caught to 22 Rs. and 12 Rs. per thulam, and if they are not caught to 20 Rs. and 10 Rs.
<u>22nd March 1881.</u> 11th Meenam 1056.	Defining the limits of hill cultivation.
<u>2nd August 1881</u> 19th Karkadagom 1056	Declaring that neglected cardamom gardens left untouched for 5 years will be given to others, and ordering the ryots to take up the cultivation of their gardens where neglected.
<u>16th May 1882.</u> 4th Edavom 1057	Conceding to ryots the right to collect, free of seigniorage, leaves for manure, firewood and wood for implements, and the right of grazing in the Kādūkāval lands near Thovalah.
Do.	By the Conservator, offering rewards for giving information about the felling of teak without permission of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the price realized for the articles seized.

<u>22nd June 1882.</u> <u>10th Mithnam 1057.</u>	Ordering the safe preservation and rescue of teak and other logs belonging to the Sirkar which had been carried away in the floods.
<u>26th September 1882.</u> <u>12th Cunni 1058.</u>	About the felling of timber in the Shencottah forests, granting the right to cut timber on permit for one year.
<u>3rd April 1883.</u> <u>22nd Meenam 1058</u>	Prohibiting the felling of forests or burning of grass land in the forests for fear of the fires spreading into Tinnevely or Madura.
<u>19th June 1883.</u> <u>7th Mithanam 1058.</u>	By the Conservator, ordering that all logs measured by the Forest Department should be stamped, and instructing the watchers and Police to examine them for the stamps.
<u>3rd July 1883</u> <u>21st Mithanam 1058.</u>	By the Conservator, ordering that all receipts to merchants obtaining permits must be given on printed forms.
<u>12th February 1884.</u> <u>31st Magaram 1059.</u>	Regarding the assessment on hill cultivation that on Government lands 2 fanams per parrah of land be charged, and on Jennies 1 fanam should be paid to Government, and 1 to the Jennie.
<u>26th August 1884.</u> <u>12th Avani 1060.</u>	By the Conservator, directing that all timber for which permits have been granted must be brought down within a year of this date, or it will be confiscated, and offering a reward of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd value of confiscated materials to any informant of cases of smuggling.
<u>11th November 1884.</u> <u>27th Thulam 1060.</u>	By the Dewan, fixing the length of the measuring kole at 30 English inches.
<u>19th May 1885.</u> <u>24th Medom 1060.</u>	Increasing the kuduyila on cardamoms from $\frac{1}{3}$ rd to $\frac{2}{3}$ ths.
<u>18th August 1885.</u> <u>4th Chungam 1061.</u>	By the Conservator, offering $\frac{1}{4}$ reward for information regarding the felling of teak on private lands.
<u>22nd September 1885.</u> <u>8th Cunni 1061.</u>	By the Conservator, about renewing old permits and removing the timber covered by them within a certain date.
<u>2nd March 1886.</u> <u>21st Combam 1061.</u>	By the Conservator, that old permits will be renewed from 30th Meenom 1061.
Do.	By the Conservator, that all claims for timber floated away by the floods should be preferred within a month.
<u>31st May 1887.</u> <u>19th Edavom 1062.</u>	By the Dewan, that the Depôt system now obtaining in the Forest Department will be tried till Adi 1063, and its further continuance will be afterwards decided.
Do	By the Dewan, fixing the rate of assessment on waste lands sown with gingelly and other produce than paddy @ 6 chs. per 128 perakoms.
<u>6th December 1887.</u> <u>22nd Vrichigam 1063.</u>	The Forest Act. Regulation IV of 1063.
<u>24th January 1888.</u> <u>12th Magaram 1063.</u>	By the Dewan, reintroducing the seigniorage system, and giving a list of the rates to be levied on all kinds of timber and produce.
Do.	By the Conservator, that permits will not be given to fell timber on the Calcollam and Neduvangād hills for a time.
<u>24th April 1888.</u> <u>13th Madam 1063.</u>	By the Dewan, reducing the seigniorage on mango-wood timber, logs or materials to 3 fanams a candy.
<u>8th May 1888.</u> <u>27th Madam 1063.</u>	By the Quilon Peishcar, prohibiting the shooting of game in the neighbourhood of elephant pits at Acchankōvil.

<u>22nd May 1888.</u> <u>10th Edavom 1063.</u>	By the Dewan, fixing the tax on Government lands planted with plantains and other produce at 2 fanams for 128 perukoms and $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 fanam for Jenmi lands.
<u>26th June 1888.</u> <u>14th Mithunam 1063</u>	By the Dewan, offering easy terms to natives of the country to take up low country land for tea.
<u>10th July 1888.</u> <u>28th Mithunam 1063.</u>	By the Conservator, that when Proverthicarens give certificates for the removal of timber grown on private lands they must give full particulars of time and place &c.
<u>18th September 1888.</u> <u>4th Cunni 1064.</u>	By the Trevandrum Peishcar, that the lands about Mukana māla are to be reserved.
<u>9th October 1888.</u> <u>25th Cunni 1064.</u>	By the Quilon Peishcar, declaring a Reserve near Kōnniyūr of 300 sq. miles.
<u>13th November 1888.</u> <u>29th Thulam 1064.</u>	By the Conservator, that no timber may be felled under $2\frac{1}{2}$ candies.
<u>8th January 1889.</u> <u>26th Dhanu 1064.</u>	By the Dewan, remitting the duty on reeds cut on the hills for making mats.
<u>5th February 1889</u> <u>24th Magaram 1064</u>	By the Quilon Peishcar, declaring a Reserve near Shencottah and Kulathurpura of 121 sq. miles.
<u>26th February 1889</u> <u>16th Coombum 1064.</u>	To the Conservator from the Dewan directing him to notify auction sales of timber contracts in the Government Gazette.
— <u>19th March 1889.</u> <u>7th Meenam 1064</u>	By the Conservator, imposing a duty of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fanams for every load of 56 lbs. of poonapine brought from the hills.
<u>26th March 1889</u> <u>14th Meenam 1064.</u> Do.	Reserving lands near the Vēli lake, 116 acres.
<u>30th April 1889</u> <u>19th Medam 1064</u>	By the Dewan, that the duty on squared logs will in future be the same as on logs and not as on planks.
<u>12th November 1889.</u> <u>28th Alpasy 1065</u>	By the Conservator, that permits for the removal of timber from private property should hereafter be obtained from the Forest Department, and not from the Proverthicars.
<u>19th November 1889.</u> <u>5th Vrichigam 1065</u>	By the Dewan notifying a Reserve in the Kunnathunād Taluq of 345 sq. miles (Malayāttūr and Idiyara.)
<u>28th October 1890.</u> <u>13th Alpasy 1066.</u>	By the Superintendent of Cardamom Hills, that the right to collect ginger and other forest produce had been sold to a merchant.
<u>9th December 1890.</u> <u>25th Kartigay 1066</u>	By the Dewan, notifying a Reserve of 1 sq. mile in Vykkeum Taluq (Manakuni Vadayār).
<u>3rd February 1891.</u> <u>22nd Tye 1066.</u>	By the Dewan Peishcar, notifying a Reserve in the Nēyyāttinkarai Taluq of 539.51 acres (Mukuna Mala).
<u>18th August 1891.</u> <u>3rd Avany 1067.</u>	Regarding the reduction in the tariff rate on sawn timber.
<u>19th January 1892.</u> <u>7th Tye 1067.</u>	Directing, that confiscated articles should not be auctioned until 2 months have elapsed from the date of such orders.
<u>26th January 1892</u> <u>14th Tye 1067.</u>	By the Dewan, notifying a Reserve of 127 acres in the Kunnathunād Taluq (Maravanūr 1st bit).
<u>9th February 1892.</u> <u>25th Tye 1067.</u>	By the Dewan, notifying a Reserve of 116 acres in the Trevandrum Taluq (Vēli Reserve).
<u>21st June 1892.</u> <u>9th Auny 1067.</u>	By the Dewan, notifying a Reserve of 87 acres in the Kunnathunād Taluq (Maravanūr 2nd bit).
	By the Dewan, notifying a Reserve of 100 sq. miles in the Thodupura Taluq.

## APPENDIX V.

*Receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department from 1047 to 1067 M. E.*

Malayalam year.	English year.	Receipts.										Expenditure.				Net Revenue.	
		Timber, chiefly teak, felled by Government and sold in logs.	Seignorage on timber felled by private parties.	Shencota depôt and sub-depôts.	Quilon depôt.	Trevandrum depôt.	Nagercoil depôt & South-ern depôts.	Coomilly and Ramakal depôts.	Other depôts.	Miscellaneous	Total.	Salaries.	Charges on felling timber.	Plantations.	Miscellaneous		Total.
1047	1871—2	82,508	24,444	16,222	..	...	...	..	21,037	1,44,211	..	No particulars.	..	..	55,161	89,050	
1048	1872—3	53,799	22,474	39,270	..	...	..	..	17,361	1,32,904	..	..	..	..	40,149	92,755	
1049	1873—4	62,017	26,058	45,789	..	...	..	..	22,976	1,56,780	..	..	..	..	62,442	94,338	
1050	1874—5	50,142	21,723	42,877	..	...	..	..	20,801	1,35,543	..	..	..	..	42,351	93,192	
1051	1875—6	18,465	30,241	81,608	..	...	..	..	19,651	99,965	..	..	..	..	28,838	71,127	
1052	1876—7	54,359	30,850	32,898	..	...	..	..	30,160	1,48,267	..	..	..	..	45,492	1,02,775	
1053	1877—8	58,575	41,765	32,846	..	...	..	..	27,470	1,60,656	..	..	..	..	45,419	1,15,237	
1054	1878—9	52,344	22,778	41,955	..	...	..	..	34,542	1,51,619	..	..	..	..	49,971	1,01,748	
1055	1879—80	82,797	18,640	36,747	..	...	..	..	24,601	1,62,785	..	..	..	..	47,915	1,14,870	
1056	1880—1	1,06,094	26,216	48,342	..	...	..	..	28,538	2,09,190	12,784	35,374	3,501	5,421	57,080	1,52,110	
1057	1881—2	1,36,042	22,735	53,803	..	...	..	..	10,072	2,22,652	13,025	46,333	10,765	4,010	74,133	1,48,519	
1058	1882—3	1,34,859	20,802	26,881	..	...	..	5,566	40,726	2,78,834	..	No particulars.	..	..	63,210	2,15,624	
1059	1883—4	1,38,353	17,507	57,608	..	...	..	9,478	28,138	2,51,114	27,649	28,717	14,631	8,656	79,673	1,71,441	
1060	1884—5	2,18,690	8,345	27,310	..	...	..	12,486	45,896	3,12,727	28,160	82,815	7,145	7,865	1,25,985	1,86,742	
1061	1885—6	2,05,246	8,275	79,125	18,677	39,259	11,069	..	6,917	34,977	4,03,545	29,877	1,44,099	5,365	1,79,311	2,24,204	
1062	1886—7	1,66,225	7,855	89,086	40,916	29,291	18,210	..	15,591	28,294	3,95,498	33,338	1,64,760	2,971	14,069	2,15,138	1,80,360
1063	1887—8	1,69,795	32,427	85,267	35,275	36,381	29,679	1,368	24,281	19,652	4,34,128	37,607	1,62,254	4,175	8,607	2,12,643	2,21,485
1064	1888—9	1,54,879	65,353	1,30,248	40,518	32,548	34,869	4,129	..	11,177	4,73,721	42,435	1,70,501	4,633	29,032	2,46,601	2,27,120
1065	1889—90	1,61,671	61,846	1,39,308	65,403	53,229	58,841	13,068	..	21,218	5,74,587	47,473	2,37,729	9,344	22,292	3,16,838	2,57,749
1066	1890—1	2,34,475	55,192	86,432	41,789	45,498	56,271	23,758	..	15,597	5,59,012	47,068	2,14,262	5,066	23,270	2,89,666	2,69,346
1067	1891—2	2,56,496	76,783	69,958	44,279	28,314	42,260	23,933	..	30,969	5,72,992	50,763	1,85,615	4,810	20,498	2,61,686	3,11,806

NOTE—Up to 1056 the estimated value of timber in stock as well as what was sold was included in these totals, so that the figures are not exact.  
 Up to 1057 the value of the elephants captured, and that of ivory, wax, cardamoms &c. collected by the Forest Department were included in these totals, but since 1057 the value of the elephants has not been credited to this Department, while the value of the ivory, wax, &c. have been credited to the Cardamom Department.

The large revenue shown in 1058 is due to a change in the manner of making up the account, rather than to any additional sales of timber &c.

The figures are taken from the Administration Reports.

Miscellaneous expenditure includes all sums advanced, and miscellaneous receipts all advances recovered.

## APPENDIX VI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Cardamom Department from 1047 to 1067 M. E.

Malaya- lam year	English year	Revenue.						Expenditure		Profit or loss.
		Cardamoms	Ivory.	Wax.	Dammer	Miscel- laneous.	Total.	Charges.		
1047	1871—2	3,57,860	No particulars			20,725	3,78,585			
1048	1872—3	2,54,702	..			18,642	2,73,344			
1049	1873—4	2,05,562	..			19,308	2,24,870			
1050	1874—5	1,49,398	4,078	2,851	101	16,474	1,72,897			
1051	1875—6	2,34,380	4,037	3,522	804	13,847	2,56,090			
1052	1876—7	No particulars					94,729			
1053	1877—8	2,28,526	3,871	1,795	17	23,196	2,57,405			
1054	1878—9	3,21,950	3,667	3,818	229	21,866	3,51,530			
1055	1879—80	4,87,520	4,025	3,187	258	21,531	5,16,523			
1056	1880—1	3,43,922	3,008	3,156	166	18,817	3,69,367			
1057	1881—2	2,29,888	4,353	4,075	501	16,518	2,55,335			
1058	1882—3	1,15,432	3,094	3,781	571	17,051	1,39,319			
1059	1883—4	3,14,112	5,873	3,181	1,189	3,937	3,28,242			
1060	1884—5	3,78,925	3,012	3,863	454	12,053	3,98,307			
1061	1885—6	1,02,906	3,450	2,984	524	12,021	1,21,885			
1062	1886—7	32,379	6,770	3,607	415	12,122	1,15,293	73,084	+ 42,209	
1063	1887—8	1,57,171	3,764	4,240	477	16,030	1,81,682	1,39,509	+ 42,173	
1064	1888—9	1,65,210	3,454	2,805	627	11,966	1,84,062	1,18,830	+ 65,226	
1065	1889—90	61,621	3,745	4,161	541	13,074	83,14	1,15,035	- 32,493	
1066	1890—1	2,29,234	2,538	3,303	438	13,751	2,49,268	1,43,078	+ 1,06,190	
1067	1891—2	2,31,301	4,959	4,174	755	11,828	2,53,017	1,89,144	+ 63,873	

Note—Cardamoms, ivory, wax and dammer include the collections of the Forest Department from 1058 forward.

From 1062 forward the mēlvāram and other charges, besides the actual sums received by the sale of cardamoms, are included under the head of cardamoms.

Miscellaneous includes the value of sugar sold to the pagodas, generally about 10,000 Rs. a year, but not the value of elephants captured by this Department.

Charges do not include the pay of the Nair Brigade sepoy employed in protecting the cardamom gardens during the crop season.

The figures are taken from the Administration Reports.

## APPENDIX VII.

Statement of timber sold on permits in 1066 and 1067 M. E.

Name of timber.	1066	1067	REMARKS.
	Candies.	Candies.	
Anjili ( <i>Artocarpus hirsuta</i> ) ..	2,532	3,683	<p>Note—A good deal of this timber was sold as sawn wood, and for this 33 per cent is added to show the quantity of timber in logs removed.</p> <p>Almost all in logs.</p> <p>Do. Do.</p> <p>Chiefly sawn wood.</p> <p>Chiefly in logs.</p> <p>For masts only.</p> <p>Almost entirely from private lands.</p>
Kambagam ( <i>Hopea parviflora</i> ) ..	916	1,518	
Jack ( <i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> ) ..	134	143	
Vēnga ( <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> ) ..	914	753	
Agil ( <i>Dysoxylum malabaricum</i> ) ...	2,036	4,977	
Thēmbāvu ( <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> ) ..	5,152	6,414	
Venteak ( <i>Lagerstræmia lanceolata</i> ) ...	8,203	9,160	
Kadapilavu ..	204	158	
Irul ( <i>Xylia dolabriformis</i> ) ...	574	1,885	
Thēvathārum ( <i>Cedrela toona</i> ) ...	10	67	
Vāga ( <i>Allizzia procera</i> ) ..	—	104	
Mayila ( <i>Vitex altissima</i> ) ..	—	49	
Manimaruthu ( <i>Lagerstræmia Flos reginæ</i> ) ..	—	338	
Manjakadambu ( <i>Adina cordifolia</i> ) ..	—	294	
Ponna-pay ( <i>Calophyllum tomentosum</i> ) ...	186	45	
Jungle wood of sorts ...	7,689	10,697	
Total ..	28,550	40,295	
Mango wood in planks ( <i>Mangifera indica</i> ) ...	1,840	2,858	

*Logs sold for boats.*

Anjili ( <i>Artocarpus hirsuta</i> ) ...	152	135
Kambagam ( <i>Hoped parviflora</i> ) ...	457	581
Jungle wood ...	1,253	1,827
Total .	1,862	2,543

Free permits were given for 872 candies in 1066 and 1,515 in 1067.

*Rate of seigniorage charged for the above timber &c. at the end of 1067.*

Anjili  
Kambagam } 2 rupees per candy in log, and 3½ rupees per candy for sawn materials.  
Jack

Vēnga : agil : thēmbāvu :  
venteak : kadapilāvu : irūl : } 1½ rupees per candy in log, 2½ rupees per candy for sawn materials.  
thēvathāram : karinthakara }  
(vāga)

Poon spars per candy 1½ rupees.

Mango planks per candy ½ rupee.

Nedunār (*Polyalthia fragrans*) per log ¼ rupee.

All other timber ½ rupee per candy in log, and 1½ rupee per candy in sawn materials.

Anjili boats ¼ rupee, kambagam ¼ rupee and other boats ⅓ of a rupee per viral (1¼ inches) in diameter, irrespective of length.

Bamboos per 100, one rupee (but in South Travancore bamboos can only be obtained from the depôts at varying and much higher rates).

Firewood brought to Quilon by cart ¼ rupee.

do. do. in boats ½ to 1½ rupee per boat.

Logs of firewood brought in rafts per 12 logs 1 rupee.

Figures supplied by the Forest Department.

## APPENDIX VIII.

*Sales of timber at the Land Depôts in 1067 M. E.*

	Nagerecoil	Trevandrum	Quilon.	Puliyara.	Kumili.	Ramakal.	Total number of candies.
Teak ...	1,200	...	134	1,839	2,087	457	5,717
Blackwood ..	250	..	...	176	277	23	726
Thambagam or kongu ...	450	156	3,077	2,292	...	..	5,975
Venga ...	240	793	742	255	1,504	2,079	5,613
Thembaru ...	103	1,407	190	...	..	...	1,705
Other kinds ...	662	11	...	10	204	4	891
Total.....	2,910	2,367	4,143	4,572	4,072	2,563	20,627

*Note*—These figures are only approximate, the different species not having been kept separate in all cases. This timber was delivered partly in logs, and partly as sawn wood. In the case of the latter 33 per cent. is added to bring all to one denomination.

Figures supplied by the Forest Department.

## APPENDIX I X.

Statement of the Teak and Blackwood sold in logs at the River Depôts from 1058—1067 M. E.

	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	Total No. of candies.
Teak	11,145	8,186	12,897	16,280	14,262	12,098	11,914	13,487	20,821	22,968	1,44,058
Blackwood	101	948	98	350	255	716	687	708	556	419	4,868

Note.—The River Depôts are Quilon, Veeapuram, Cottayam, Vettikättumukku and Virappura  
Figures supplied by the Forest Department.

## APPENDIX X.

Statement of the rates paid to the contractors for timber delivered at the depots and the selling prices at the end of 1067 M. E.

	River depots.			Nagercoil	Treva- ndrum.	Quilon.	Pulyarah.	Kumili.	Ramakal.
Teak logs	17 5½	13 4½	10 3¼	15 7½	...	...	17 7	5	4½
Sawn	...	...	...	18 12	...	20 10	19 18 7½ 7½	6	5
Black wood logs	18 8	15 6	15 7½	15 12 8 6	...	...	17 7	5	4½
Sawn	...	...	...	18 12	...	...	19 18 7½ 7½	6	5
Thambagan logs	...	...	...	13 6½	14 8	...	17 7	...	...
Sawn	...	...	...	18 12	18 15 10 9	18 17 15 9¼ 9¼ 9¼	19 18 7½ 7½	...	...
Venga logs	...	...	...	13 6¼	12½ 8	...	17 7	4	2½
Sawn	...	...	...	15½ 12	13½ 9	14 9½	19 18 7½ 7½	5	3
Thembavu logs	...	...	...	10 5¾	11 8	...	...	...	...
Sawn	...	...	...	14 12	12 9	13 9½	...	...	...
Jungle wood logs	...	...	...	9 5¾	...	...	13½ 6½	2½	2
Sawn	...	...	...	13½ 12	...	...	14 7	3	2

Note.—The upper figure in each case represents the selling price, and the lower the price paid to the contractor per candy (15½ cub. ft.)

At Kumili and Ramakal the contractors fell the timber and bring it to the depot, and remove it thence paying the mel-lavam shown above.

Figures supplied by the Forest Department.

## APPENDIX XI.

## Area and cost of the Teak Plantations.

Year.	Area planted.				Cost.							
	Koni.	Maliatur.	Ariankavu.	Total.	Koni.		Maliatur.		Ariankavu.		Total.	
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Rs.	ch ca	Rs.	ch ca	Rs.	ch ca	Rs.	ch ca
1042	38 (26)	46	...	84	425	27 7	957	19 12	...	...	1,383	19 3
1043	35 (17)	36	...	71	553	27 8	869	21 4	...	...	1,423	20 12
1044	35 (21)	85	...	70	717	7 4	865	16 2	...	...	1,582	23 6
1045	...	2	...	2	918	27 ...	1,522	15 12	...	...	2,441	14 12
1046	30 (23)	16	...	46	622	5 9	1,098	15 .	...	...	1,710	20 9
1047	32 (12)	...	...	32	1,230	22 ...	800	5 8	...	...	2,030	27 8
1048	...	...	...	...	1,577	22 ..	596	20 ...	...	...	2,174	14 ...
1049	30 (11)	14	...	44	1,048	9 .	667	21 12	...	...	1,716	2 12
1050	...	...	...	...	492	9 8	694	15 ...	...	...	1,186	24 8
1051	...	...	...	...	687	5 ...	807	17 ...	...	...	1,494	22 ...
1052	...	...	...	...	724	7 .	815	22 ...	...	...	1,540	1 ...
1053	...	...	...	...	806	5 ...	467	25 4	...	...	1,274	2 4
1054	50 (17)	...	...	50	1,110	18 ...	448	19 ...	...	...	1,559	9 ...
1055	...	...	...	...	1,519	21 .	903	26 ...	...	...	2,423	19 ...
1056	80 (46)	...	...	80	3,253	26 9	804	14 7	...	...	4,058	13 ...
1057	394 (208)	...	...	394	11,139	8 2	598	3 ...	...	...	11,737	11 2
1058	...	...	...	...	7,586	22 8	150	2 ..	...	...	7,736	24 8
1059	230 (136)	...	...	230	12,379	18 5	17	24 ...	...	...	12,397	14 5
1060	...	...	...	...	7,017	25 4	18	25 ..	...	...	7,036	22 4
1061	...	...	...	...	5,129	21 12	597	2 ...	...	...	5,726	23 12
1062	...	...	...	...	2,887	13 3	315	20 8	...	...	3,203	5 11
1063	...	...	...	...	4,175	... 7	6	4 .	...	...	4,181	4 7
1064	...	...	...	...	4,632	11 8	19	6 .	...	...	4,651	17 8
1065	...	...	150 (0)	150	5,726	12 8	...	...	2,905	9 13	8,631	22 5
1066	...	...	3½ (3½)	3½	4,501	12 6	480	3 8	564	21 2	5,546	10 ...
1067	...	...	36 (36)	36	3,314	10 15	79	6 11	381	4 8	3,774	22 2
Total.....	954 (507)	149	189½ (39½)	1,292½ acres.	84,180	4 11	14,594	6 8	3,851	7 7	102,625	18 10

Note—(1) The figures in brackets denote the present areas of the plantations as recently surveyed.

(2) The above figures are taken from our own accounts and are correct. They differ from those given in the Administration Reports owing to the system of preparing the accounts in the Huzur independently of us, as I have already explained.



APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of Elephants captured from 1047 to 1067.

Places.	1047.	1048.	1049.	1050.	1051.	1052.	1053.	1054.	1055.	1056.	1057.	1058.	1059.	1060.	1061.	1062.	1063.	1064.	1065.	1066.	1067.
Forest Department in pits...	10	11	16	11	5	6	5	2	5	8	8	8	9	10	10	10	11	25	23	11	20
Forest Department in keddah...	...	...	...	...	11	13	25	4	14	10	4	6	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardamom Dept. in pits	2	7	7	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	4	6
Total ..	12	18	23	17	7	17	18	27	9	22	18	12	15	15	14	10	13	29	29	15	26
Death ...	3	12	20	15	7	12	15	16	9	11	14	9	8	7	3	6	3	12	13	10	7
Remainder ...	9	17	3	2	...	5	3	11	11	4	3	7	8	11	4	10	17	16	5	19	...

The elephants captured in "in-am" pits are also included in these returns. Capturing in this way was stopped in November 1875. M. E. 1051.

Note—Figures supplied by the Elephant Department.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the value of timber exported between 1047 to 1067.

	1047.	1048.	1049.	1050.	1051.	1052.	1053.	1054.	1055.	1056.	1057.	1058.	1059.	1060.	1061.	1062.	1063.	1064.	1065.	1066.	1067.
Value of dutiable timber	1,10,900	1,08,700	96,458	1,16,500	1,92,300	2,14,400	2,69,600	2,02,600	1,87,800	1,93,000	1,74,700	2,54,270	3,05,161	2,55,784	2,81,891	2,88,501	2,57,406	2,86,462	2,83,634	2,91,781	2,53,313
Value of timber exported free.* ...	19,981	3,443	8,078	4,098	2,184	15,649	6,104	6,545	2,162	2,554	1,875	1,580	10,382	1,377	3,110	1,497	1,164	3,467	3,560	2,529	8,802

Note.—The tariff valuation of timber is per candy for teak, blackwood and thēva-thāram ... 12/  
 Kole teak ... 5/  
 Anjili, jack, thembavu & karingali ... 6/  
 Jungle wood ... 4/  
 The duty is 10 per cent on the above valuations.

The above figures are taken from the Administration Reports.

\* This does not include the large supplies of teak and blackwood to the value of more than 2 lacs a year exported by the Bombay firm, on which no duty is paid. No statistics seem available.

## APPENDIX XIV.

## LIST OF ELEVATIONS.

*On the area drained by the Hanamanathi river.* Māhēnthragiri peak 5500. Panagudi gap 3600. Chūralvari 600.

*The Palli or Vudasheri river.* Waddamalei 3500. Tandaga malei 2500. Kalatthi mottei 1516. Vallāt malei 600.

*The Parali river.* Valiya malei 4700. Balamore Rest-house 1500. Pandiyān dam 100.

*The Kōtha river.* Peaks above Eridge estate 5200. Mottachi peak 4500. Mutthu kuri vayal 4200. Vengalam malei 3000. Kalpadavu hill (Mauran mally) 2700. Klāmālei (Cullau mally) 2500. Kuniccha malei (Kautadi mally) 2100. Thaccha malei (Succha mally) 2000. Ariyanāda dam 210. Thripparpu fall 170.

*The Ney river.* Agasthiyar peak 6200. Nūrathōda pāra (Noortodia bluff rock) 5500. Kuru malei (Cooroo mally) 1500. Kāttādi malei 1300. Pēkkulattha malei (Awe mally) 1250.

*The Karamanay river.* Sasthan kottei 3000. Uthal mala (Wodala mally) 1400.

*The Pālōda or Vāmanapuram river.* Chemmunji peak 4000. Pallipara hill 3510. Perambukotta station 3330. Sanitarium bungalow 3150. Kakkād malei 600. Verliyan kunnu 600. Vithara 400. Palōda 200. Nedumungāda 120.

*The Kalleda river.* Alvākkurichi peak 4500. Strathmore patenas 3920. Nāgamala peak 3500. Nedumpāra 2930. Alvākkurichi gap 2600. Korakunnu 2000. Shānar pass 1940. Ariyankāvu pass 1210. Thēn malei 1170. Eramalūr rock 800. Kōvarangudi 700, Camp Gorge bungalow 630, Angalam pāra 540, Kulathūrpura 360, Koravanthāvalam 350, Karūr 160. Punalūr bridge 100, Kalanyūr teak plantation 70.

*The Thāmrvavarnni river.* Rāmākal rock 3600. Thūval malei (Coonnucal square rock) 3000. Acckankōvil pass 1470. Mēkkara 810, Kannupillai mettu 750. Puliyāra 720. Shenkotta 690.

*The Acchankōvil river.* Chēr malei (Shair malei) 4000. Karinkavala (Currin-cowly) 4000. Allapāda ridge 2960. Chompālakkara 2940. Kūttampāra 1320. Pongam pāra 1285. Pāppankuli hill 1300. Palikka malei 1150. Kakkāri kudi 1050. Paligapara 620. Acchankōvil 250. Konni Forest bungalow 220. Thora 200.

*The Rāni river.* Amaratha mēda 4500. Manammutti mala 3970. Koretti mudi (Corayty moody) 3750. Puliyar kōvil 3700. Davis thāvalam 3630. Chittambalam mala (Chitumblum mala) 3540. Nallathanni pāra 3400. Chennātta kara 3370. Kanakan mala (Conaca mole) 3210. Koretti mudi camp 3200. Tholapa thāvalam (Tolapay tavalam) 3100. Chemmani kotta (Chemmung cottay) 3050. Perambu kotta (Perunby cotay) 3050. Kombukotta 3050. Dighton's Dingle 3030. Ilambacheddi 2980. Perumpāra mala 2500. Thēvara mala 2000. Gopura mala 1800. Nānnāttapāra 1750. Mēlpāra thāvalam 1720. Sabari mala pagoda (Choura malay) 1680. Vampali ala pāra (Bumbalaly para) 1540. Nāladi pāra 1500. Rājampāra 1500. Kombukutti 1240. Nellikal 1100. Shellikal 1000. Vilangapāra 700. Junction of Kalār with Maniār 500. Junction with Pākkalār 410. Mūngapāra 420. Kunam 360. Shēttakal 250. Keddah bungalow 180. Peranthēn aruvi 90. Peranāda 40. Kumaram pērūr 30.

*The Manimala river.* Karuvāli kāda (Curvālicad hill) 800. Manittūkka neruva mala 800. Palippura 710. Edakkōnam hill 700. Pārathōda 370. Chera vayal 320. Pērathoda 265. Alapāra 200. Mundakkayam 190. Erumēl 150. Edakkōnam 150.

*The Pālāyi river.* Kallāla mēda 4000. Kudamurutti cliff 3500. Māvadi mala 1000. Vettimala 1000. Addakkam 1000. Thallanāda 1000. Ayyampāra 1000. Kallilapāra 650. Thēvara mala 600. Nellappāra 450.

*The Mūvātapura river.* Nagarampāra camp 2550. Uppu kunnu 2500. Neddiyattha (Midietthu mally hill station) 2000. Thoppi mala 2000 Padikkānam peak (Kydhapāra hill) 1500. S. Nādagāni 1500. Thūmbipāra 1200. Pūchappara 1000. Perambukkāda 1000. Udambannūr 200. Arakkulam 150.

*The Periyār river. (a) On the river itself.* Mlāppāra (Sangany tavalam) 3000. Junction with Varukkapara thōda 2950. Mullayār thāvalam 2880. The Dam 2840. Bandy road crossing 2700. Chenkara crossing 2540. Thodupura crossing 2300. Madatthin kadavu 1650. Junction with Mothirapura river 800. Uttharam 300. Neriyaamangalam 200.

(b) *Between Vandavatta and Mlāppara.* Kōtta mala 6400. Paccha mottei 5500. Vārayāttin mudi 5170. Chēttūr (Shaitoor) hill 5100. Chingammala 5100. Kūttukal 5000. Kathira mudi 4250. Cheyitthan mala (Shaitan) 4250. Kūttan mēda 4200. Karinūra mala (Autmode) 4200. Puliyān mala (Poolimulla) 4200. Kumārikulam 4000. Bāla kumāri mēda (Walum coomry mode) 4000. Pālkācchiya mēda 4000. Mangalam dēvi 4000. Ottatthala mēda 3800. Vandavatta camp 3750. Uppakulam hill 3710. Māvādimala 3700. Bālarāma kotta (Balrunguddy) 3700. Chōta pāra 3090. Kumili 3000.

(c) *On the Peermerd hills and the country to the north.* Muppura mudi (Kolekote peak) 4900. Vanjūram padi (Pearmoode hills) 4200. Bāgamannān hill 4020. Pālkulam mēda 3960. Beeman künnu 3810. Vareī aut mala 3300. Residency 3300. Chakkakol mēda 3240. Idukka vetta (Cullyka mulla) 2600.

(d) *On the Cardamom Hills.* Muracchu mala (Moolchindy hill) 4510. Bodi nāyakanūr mettu 4490. Kaliyāna pāra 4245. Mottayam mēda (Moolār mudi) 4200. Nayāndi mala (Ninar mala) 3950. Perumānkayam thāvalam 3780. Elayakād thavalam (Poolcuddy pāra) 3660. Kambam mettu (Ramagerry colum) 3600. Kāmākechi mēda (Nachambulla hill) 3480. Chānthā pāra bungalow 3450. Udanbanchōla bungalow 3420. Tingam mēda 3310. Thēvāram mettu 3250. Tambarakan pāra 3250. Rāmākal mettu 3200. Kalkunthal 3150. Idokki 3150. Pichatthi kulam thāvalam 2580. Pirinyān kūtti 1800.

(e) *To the west of the Cardamom hills and High Range.* Thēra thandu 3210. Chokkan mudi 3150. Kadakay (Kaddacky) thāvalam 2600. Mothirapura camp 2465. Mannān kandam 1910. Kolapura hill 1900. Kuthira kutti thāvalam 1800. Chennāyi pāra 1500. Junction of Mothirapura and Kalār 1340. Malayāttūr hill 1040. Pēndi mād kutthu 840. Junction of Mothirapura and Periyār 800. Vāda muri 420.

(f) *On the High Range and in the Anjinada Valley.* Anei mudi 8837. Kāttumala 8100. Vaga vareī 8000. Pāmbādichōla 8000. Kārumpāra 7900. Eravi mala 7881. Chenda vareī 7664. Kumārikal 7540. Karinkulam 7480. Hamilton's Plateau 7400. Payrat mala 7400. Chokkan mudi 7300. Thēvi mala 7250. Periya vareī 7200. Chemman peak 7100. Nilakal ōda 7000. Koraka kombu 7000. Aliyar mala 6900. Kuriyan mala 6800. Vattavadi 6000. Kottakombu 5950. Thēvikulam 5710. Perumola 5570. Puthūr 5400. Perumpattikal 5380. Kundali 5370. Perumāl mala 5350. Kāndel 5200. Pālakadavu 5100. Gudalūr ala 5060. Kalandūr 4850. Mūnār flat 4700. Pannipāra kuppu 3850. Karūr 3800. Maravūr 3500. Nāchivayal 3000.

*On the Travancore-Cochin Boundary.* Pannimāda trijunction station 3800. Kaliyāli pāra 3490. Payiram pāra 3490. Pālan mudi 3350. Kallithōda 3210. Anei adi pāra 2900. Malampāra 2880. Chūral variccha pāra 2865. Kilithōda fall 2750. Kārapilla thōda 2560. Pannimāda cairn 2550. Viramudi 2450. Ayira kunnu 2390. Aneimādan fall 2360. Mukkampāra 2340. Ulchēri hill 1890. Kāleikal 1770. Mēsapola 1750. Manimāda fall 1420. Chennāyi pāra 750. Karadi pāra 685. Mīnāri thōda 610. Athirapura fall 400.

## Additions and Corrections.

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- Page 5 line 53 For "has always been" read "is."
- Page 6 line 35 After "east" put a full stop.
- Page 7 line 32 For "Mūnā" read "Mūnnār."
- Page 8 line 38 For "Konniyūr" read "Kōuniyūr."
- Page 9 line 9 For "Neduvengaud" read "Nedumangād."  
line 11 Since this was written, Plumbago mining has become a large industry.
- Page 10 line 39 For "precepitation" read "precipitation."  
line 41 For "in" read "on."
- Page 12 line 37 For "develope" read "develop."  
line 51 margin. For "apon" read "upon."
- Page 13 line 29 For "in" read "on."
- Page 14 line 20 For "our" read "one"
- Page 17 line 22 For "Magiltunni" read "Mayilunni."
- Page 19 line 5 For "Karrimia" read "Kurrimia."  
line 15 For "Holoptelia" read "Holoptelea."  
line 38 For "Carya" read "Careya."
- Page 21 line 27 The returns are more than double this amount now, or upwards of 2000 rupees.  
line 56 An Act has since been passed.
- Page 24 line 4 Add "and near Puliya."
- Page 25 line 13 The returns have exceeded half a lac in some years. See Appendix V.
- Page 27 line 15 This depôt has since been closed again.
- Page 28 line 6 For "Katār" read "Kalār."
- Page 31 line 9 A reserve has since been declared there.  
line 25 For "other" read "others."
- Page 32 line 45 A reserve has since been chosen here.
- Page 34 line 1 A reserve has since been chosen here.  
line 49 For "higer" read "higher."
- Page 35 Note. For "a chain or half a chain" read "half a chain or a chain."  
line 51 For "kind" read "kinds."
- Page 36 line 35 margin. For "sperations" read "operations."  
line 53 A reserve has since been chosen.
- Page 43 line 27 For "occassionally." read "occasionally."  
line 44 This idea has been abandoned.  
last line do. do. do.
- Page 44 line 26 The Kōtta vāthal ridge where these sandalwood trees are growing is not the boundary between the Shencottah and Kottarakara taluqs which is farther west.
- Page 48 bottom of page. The rates for charcoal in Travancore have now been raised, and there is no longer any trouble with the British Forest Dept. through inequality of rates.
- Page 49 line 1 A reserve has since been declared in the Shencottah taluq.  
line 18 For "decending" read "descending."
- Page 50 line 4 For "kunan" read "kuman."  
line 35 For "pantagyna" read "pentagyna."
- Page 53 line 2 Mr. Thomas was Assistant Conservator at Konniyūr at the time of my visit.  
line 11 The forests on the southern bank have also since been reserved.
- Page 55 line 12 margin. For "Valia" read "Valiya."
- Page 57 line 6 For "Rāgan" read "Rājam."
- Page 64 line 28 A reserve has been recently gazetted on this river and south-east of Mūndakkayam.
- Page line 48 For "acquired" read "required."
- Page 67 line 35 An Amindar is now stationed at Pālāyi as suggested.

- Page 70 line 28 This Chowkey has since been abolished.
- Page 71 line 4 For "above" read "about."
- Page 72 line 10 For "is" read "in."  
line 38 For "Nēthampāra" read "Mēthampāra."
- Page 73 line 16 This valley has since been reserved.  
line 49 The work of the Thodupura Amindar has since been reduced.
- Page 75 line 31 Kathira mudi is only 4250 ft. high.
- Page 76 line 6 For "Māradi" read "Māvadi."  
line 40 And a little blackwood.
- Page 79 line 25 Take the comma from after "river" and place it after "point."
- Page 83 line 58 For "obstructien" read "obstruction."
- Page 85 line 47 For "builders" read "boulders."
- Page 86 line 2 For "centre" read "middle."
- Page 87 line 34 For "centre" read "middle."
- Page 88 line 16 For "centre" read "middle."
- Page 92 line 46 For "where" read "whence."
- Page 101 line 10 The Forest Department collections are not likely to be increased so long as the suitable land is all supervised by the Cardamom Department.
- Page 103 line 17 For "Chālakkada" read "Chālakkudi."  
line 45 For "in" read "it."
- Page 105 line 5 For "one" read "our."
- Page 111 line 4 For the second "thus" read "this."
- Page 112 line 33 For "old" read "ala."  
Note line 3 For "boundary" read "boundaries."  
line 10 For "to" read "too."
- Page 113 line 16 The Southern boundary is the latitude of the Karutha-urutti fall, but much of the land south of the Kōrakkunna ridge has been given to others, so that the ridge is the accepted boundary now.
- Page 114 Note "Chērikkal" lands are of different kinds, but I am told they are all registered in the names of persons, whereas ordinary Virippu lands are not so registered.
- Page 115 line 3 For "of" read "off."  
line 53 For "brunt" read "burnt."
- Page 119 line 46 Under the Rules passed under the Forest Act the occupation of waste lands will be regulated.
- Page 121 line 30 Note For "distruction" read "destruction."
- Page 131 line 43 Omit the second "from."
- Page 132 line 4 For "Pālayai" read "Pālāyi."
- Page 133 line 50 Some of the trees in the plantations at Ariyankāvu have attained a height of 15 ft. in one year and more than 20 ft. in eighteen months.
- Page 134 Footnote. For  $\frac{l \times w}{b \times d}$  read  $\frac{l \times w}{b \times d^2}$
- Page 136 line 38 For "750" read "500" and for "12" read "20."
- Page 139 footnote Correct 1 Kings X. 11.
- Page 143 line 9 For "founded" read "found."  
line 35 For "course" read "coarse."
- Page 147 line 14 For "mahoganny" read "mahogany."  
15 For "excellant" read "excellent."
- Page 150 line 18 For "been" read "be."
- Page 154 line 11 "Chokala" I have since ascertained to be *Aglaia Roxburghiana*  
line 49 After "others" insert "is."
- Page 156 line 13 For "Actinodaphue" read "Actinodaphne."  
line 16 For "Actinodophue" read "Actinodaphne."  
line 22 For "Odallam" read "Odollam."
- Page 157 line 27 For "crest" read "crests."
- Page 158 line 19 For "tranquility" read "tranquillity."  
Note line 6 For "censequence" read "consequence."
- Page 167 line 46 This fifth reserve turned out to be less than one square mile in area when surveyed.

- 169 line 48 This new bungalow has since been built.
- Page 170 line 3 This has since been built.  
line 37 The Rules to be passed under the new Forest Act will greatly help us in this respect.
- Page 171 line 44 A longer experience has taught us that a clearing can only be planted and kept in good order during the first year for 36 rupees if all the conditions are favourable, and 50 rupees is a safer estimate.
- Page 178 line 19 And since then to 12 rupees a candy.
- Page 179 line 48 The rates for boats have since been raised.
- Page 180 line 2 For "fined" read "paid."  
line 8 For "authorised" read "required."  
line 41 For "depôt" read "station."
- Page 181 line 39 For "piels" read "plies."
- Page 187 line 58 Since the passing of the new Forest Act beeswax has ceased to be a monopoly.
- Page 188 line 17 Lac is no longer a monopoly.  
line 20 Dammer is not a monopoly now.  
line 25 All charges on firewood have been abolished except in the Shencottah taluq and at Panagudi.
- Page 191 Note: line 3 For "Prussion" read "Prussian."
- Page 194 line 33 A new Forest Act has since been passed.
- Page 195 line 17 For "cunnivance" read "connivance."  
line 40 For "is" read "are."
- Page 204 line 43 Reserves have since been proclaimed in S. Travancore.  
line 50 For "maher" read "matter."  
line 57 Reserves have since been gazetted for settlement in the localities mentioned.
- Page 209 line 42 That is the total number of all the Hill men.
- Page 216 line 13 For "increasing" read "increase."  
line 38 This firm has since entered into a new contract.
- Page 217 line 16 For "one quarter" read "one third."
- Page 222 line last but 4 Omit the second "to."
- Page 223 Note § The net Forest revenue of the Madras Presidency was in  
1891-2.....3,80,901 rupees.  
1892-3.....3,74,000     "  
1893-4.....2,76,000     " (estimate).
- Appendix page XII For "Stercoliaceæ" read "Sterculiaceæ."  
" page XXX Insert 393 bis. Hemicyclia elata.....evergreen forests  
1000-3000 ft. medium sized tree with white hard wood.  
" page XXXVIII line 10 Omit the long mark over "māla."  
" page XLI line 23 All charges in firewood have been abolished since  
writing this.  
" page XLV line 6 For 1516 put 1560.
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