

**Desmodium umbellatum, DC.**

*Desmodium umbellatum*, DC. ; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., i. 1, p. 262 ; Benth., Fl. Austr., ii. p. 230 ; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., ii. p. 161 ; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 56.

*Dendrolobium umbellatum*, Wight and Arnott ; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., i. 1, p. 262.

ARROU ; KI ; TIMOR LAUT.—North-eastern Australia ; many of the Pacific Islands ; throughout the Indian Archipelago and Malayan Peninsula ; Mascarene Islands ; Eastern Tropical Africa : often found on the sea-beach. It is naturalised in the West Indies.

**Uraria crinita, DC. var.**

*Uraria crinita*, DC. var. ; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., i. 1, p. 268 ; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., ii. p. 155.

TIMOR LAUT.—Timor to China, and throughout India. *Uraria lagopoides*, DC., has nearly the same distribution, and is also found in North Australia and many of the islands of Eastern Polynesia.

**Phylacium bracteosum, Bennett.**

*Phylacium bracteosum*, Bennett in Horsf. Pl. Jav., p. 159, t. 23 ; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., i. 1, p. 228.

KI ; TIMOR LAUT.—A monotype, restricted, so far as at present known, to the Indian Archipelago. There are specimens in the Kew Herbarium from Java and Amboina.

**Abrus precatorius, Linn.**

*Abrus precatorius*, Linn. ; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., i. 1, p. 159 ; Benth., Fl. Austr., ii. p. 270 ; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 63 ; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., ii. p. 175 ; Nadeaud, Enum. Pl. Tahiti, p. 81 ; Jouan in Mém. Soc. Sci. Nat. Cherbourg, xi., 1865, p. 104.

WETTER.—Universally spread in the tropics, and extending into some subtropical regions, growing equally well on the sea-shore and inland. Seemann states that it is common in the woods all over the Fijis ; but although it occurs in many of the smaller Pacific Islands, it does not appear to be plentiful. Often cultivated, and probably only a colonist in America.

**Clitoria ternatea, Linn.**

*Clitoria ternatea*, Linn. ; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., i. 1, p. 226 ; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., ii. p. 208 ; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 74 ; Oliver, Fl. Trop. Afr., ii. p. 177.

KI ; LETTI.—Now very widely spread in tropical countries, especially where inhabited by civilised people ; but apparently absent from Australia, and certainly introduced into the Fiji Islands by foreign traders or missionaries, according to Seemann. It is one of the favourite garden flowers of hot countries, and is most likely of Indian origin. Jouan (in Mém. Soc. Sci. Nat. Cherbourg, xi. 1865, p. 103) states that it was introduced into the Marquesas by the French. Nadeaud does not include it in his list of Tahitian plants.