

Flemingia strobilifera, R. Br.

Flemingia strobilifera, R. Br. ; Miq., FL Ind. Bat., i 1, p. 161 ; Hook. f., FL Brit. Ind., ii. p. 227.

BABAR ; LETTI ; TIMOR LAUT.—Northward to the Philippines, and throughout India to Simla and Kumaon in the north-west. Naturalised in the Mauritius and West Indies. The genus comprises about twenty-five species restricted to the Old World ; several of them inhabit Australia and Africa.

Derris uliginosa, Benth.

Derris uliginosa, Benth., FL Austr., ii. p. 272 ; Miq., FL Ind. Bat., i 1, p. 141 ; Hook. f., FL Brit. Ind., ii. p. 241 ; Oliver, FL Trop. Afr., ii. p. 245 ; Seem., FL Vit., p. 65.

ARROU.—A common seaside climbing shrub, ranging from Polynesia, Northern Australia, and South-eastern Africa to China, Madagascar, and India. Seemann says :—“Grows plentifully on the sea beach, and by its long running root-stock helps to keep the same together. The flowers appear from every part of the plant, occasionally even from the roots.” It has been collected in the Tongan Islands, Erromanga, New Hebrides, and New Caledonia. *Derris* is represented in America by three species, the rest being Asiatic ; the present being the only one hitherto collected in Africa.

Pongamia glabra, Vent.

Pongamia glabra, Vent. ; Miq., FL Ind. Bat., i 1, p. 147 ; Benth., FL Austr., ii. p. 273 ; Hook. f., FL Brit. Ind., ii. p. 240 ; Seem., FL Vit., p. 65.

TIMOR LAUT.—Northern Australia and Polynesia, through the Archipelago to the Himalayas ; also in the Seychelles. In the Archipelago and Polynesia it seems to be essentially a coast plant ; and Seemann says it always grows near the sea-beach in the Fijis, for which reason it has been called “vesi ni wai,” i.e., water vesi. The genus is monotypic.

Inocarpus edulis, Linn.

Inocarpus edulis, Linn. ; Miq., FL Ind. Bat., i 1, p. 888 ; Nadeaud, Enum. Pl. Tahiti, p. 81 ; Jouan in Mém. Soc. Sci. Nat. Cherbourg, xi, 1865, p. 113 ; Seem., FL Vit., p. 70.

TIMOR LAUT.—A large tree generally spread over the Archipelago and Polynesia, from the Fijis to the Marquesas. It furnishes an edible fruit, and it possesses, according to Seemann, extraordinary power of reproduction from seed. It is common in New Guinea, but does not reach either Australia or the Sandwich Islands. Even in the Marquesas, at the extreme eastern limit of its area, it forms dense woods of considerable extent, but the individual trees do not attain the gigantic size they do in New Guinea and the Fiji Islands.