

it as common on the sea-beach of nearly all the Fiji Islands; and its area embraces the Society and Marianne Islands. Nadeaud says it is a common shrub on most coral islands; but that it had become very rare in Tahiti, where it is destined to be extirpated. There are specimens in the Kew Herbarium from Ducie Island, collected by Cuming and J. T. Arundel; the latter says: "The commonest thing on all these low islands, generally growing by the sea, and sometimes quite large." There are also specimens from the Ellice, Union, and Gilbert groups, collected by the Revs. J. Whitmee and T. Powell, with memoranda to the effect that it is one of the characteristic features of the vegetation; and from several small islands in the Indian Ocean, as Bird, Cerf, and Poivre Islands. Several other species of the genus are littoral in tropical and subtropical regions, both in America and the Old World.

Tournefortia sarmentosa, Lam.

Tournefortia sarmentosa, Lam.; Benth., Fl. Austr., iv. p. 390; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., ii. p. 927; Dcne., Herb. Timor. Descr., p. 66.

ARROU; KI; TIMOR LAUT.—This species ranges from the Philippines to North Australia; it also occurs in the Mauritius and Seychelles, but does not appear to extend to Polynesia.

Heliotropium indicum, Linn.

Heliotropium indicum, Linn.; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., iv. p. 152; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 485; F. Muell., Syst. Census Austr. Pl., p. 100.

Heliohytum indicum, DC.; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., ii. p. 925.

LETTI.—An annual, now almost everywhere in the tropics. *Heliotropium* is a genus of more than 100 species, which are generally diffused in the warmer regions of both hemispheres, and extend into some temperate regions.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Ipomœa angustifolia, Jacq.

Ipomœa angustifolia, Jacq., Ic. Pl. Rar., t. 317, not of Choisy; Benth., Fl. Austr., iv. p. 425; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., iv. p. 205.

Ipomœa flicaulis, Blume; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., ii. p. 603.

TIMOR LAUT.—An annual species widely dispersed in Tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. Miquel records it from the "tropische gewesten der geheele aarde," but we have seen no American specimen.

As now usually limited, *Ipomœa* numbers between 300 and 400 species, generally diffused in warm regions, but very rare or quite absent in temperate and cold countries.

Ipomœa vitifolia, Sweet.

Ipomœa vitifolia, Sweet; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., ii. p. 607; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., iv. p. 213.

TIMOR LAUT.—Throughout India, except the dry north-west, from Sikkim, Assam, Chittagong, and Burmah, southward to Ceylon and Malacca, and the Archipelago.