

Cenchrus calyculatus, Cav.

Cenchrus calyculatus, Cav., Ic. Pl., v. p. 39, t. 463; Kunth, Enum. Pl., i. p. 167; Benth., Fl. Austr., vii. p. 497.

Cenchrus anomoplexis, Labill., Sert. Nov. Caled., p. 14, t. 19; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 324.

ARROU.—A common littoral grass throughout Polynesia, from New Caledonia and the Fijis to Pitcairn Island. The genus comprises about twelve species, generally diffused in tropical and subtropical regions. *Cenchrus echinatus* is a very widely spread sea-shore sand-binding plant, and Nadeaud includes it in his Enumeration of Tahitian Plants, but we have only seen *Cenchrus calyculatus* from Polynesia. The prickly involucre of the inflorescence of these grasses attach themselves to the clothes and other things, and are thus conveyed from place to place.

Stenotaphrum subulatum, Trin.

Stenotaphrum subulatum, Trin.; Baker, Fl. Maurit., p. 440.

KI.—It is a little doubtful whether the Ki plant is this species, which inhabits the sea-shores of the Archipelago, Polynesia, and the Mascarene Islands, or *Stenotaphrum americanum*, Schrank (Benth., Fl. Austr., vii. p. 500), which is found on nearly all tropical and subtropical shores.

Spinifex squarrosus, Linn.

Spinifex squarrosus, Linn.; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., iii. p. 474.

LAKOR; LETTI.—An exceedingly common grass on the sandy sea-shores of Tropical Asia, entirely covering large expanses, according to Miquel; yet it does not appear to extend to Australia, where three other species grow—the following, and one endemic; the third also inhabiting the coast of New Zealand and New Caledonia. This is the whole area of the genus.

Spinifex fragilis, R. Br.

Spinifex fragilis, R. Br., Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl., p. 198.

Spinifex longifolius, R. Br., loc. cit.; Benth., Fl. Austr., vii. p. 504; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., iii. p. 474.

KI.—North and West Australia. The late General Munro named the Ki plant, and noted on the label, "very close to *Spinifex squarrosus*, except the foliage." Miquel records this species from Timor.

Coix lachryma, Linn.

Coix lachryma, Linn.; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., iii. p. 476; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 326; Jouan in Mém. Soc. Sci. Nat. Cherbourg, xi., 1865, p. 144.

KI.—This grass is now common in the tropics of both hemispheres. We have seen no