

in the Malayan Archipelago, ranging from Java to Timor, always preferring, according to Beccari, localities near the sea.

## OLACINEÆ.

*Ryticaryum oleraceum*, Beccari.

*Ryticaryum oleraceum*, Beccari, Malesia, i. p. 121.

KI.—Dr Beccari subsequently described a second species of this genus from New Guinea.

*Gonocaryum pyriforme*, Scheff.

*Gonocaryum pyriforme*, Scheff, Ann. Bogor., i. p. 100 ; Beccari, Malesia, i. p. 123.

ARROU.—Also New Guinea and Amboina. Closely allied to the Indian *Phlebocalymna*.

## ARALIACEÆ.

*Osmoxylon carpophagarum*, Beccari.

*Osmoxylon carpophagarum*, Beccari, Malesia, i. p. 196.

ARROU.—“Fruit eaten by various kinds of pigeons, as well as the sterile flower-buds, which exactly simulate the ripe berries.”—*Beccari*.

*Osmoxylon barbatum*, Beccari.

*Osmoxylon barbatum*, Beccari, Malesia, i. p. 197.

KI.

## RUBIACEÆ.

*Myrmecodia aruensis*, Beccari.

*Myrmecodia aruensis*, Beccari, Malesia, ii. p. 108.

ARROU.—The whole of the first part of the second volume of the Malesia is devoted to these and other plants which shelter ants (“Pianti Ospitatrici”).

*Myrmecodia echinata*, Gaud.

*Myrmecodia echinata*, Gaud. ; Beccari, Malesia, ii. p. 113.

ARROU.—This species also inhabits Rawak, an island on the north coast of Waigou.

*Hydnophytum simplex*, Beccari.

*Hydnophytum simplex*, Beccari, Malesia, ii. p. 123.

ARROU.—Both this and the foregoing genus are restricted to the Archipelago and the contiguous countries.

*Hydnophytum kejense*, Beccari.

*Hydnophytum kejense*, Beccari, Malesia, ii. p. 123.

KI.