

***Ipomœa hederacea*, Jacq.**

*Ipomœa hederacea*, Jacq.; Benth., Fl. Austr., iv. p. 416; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., iv. p. 199; Hemsl. in Godm. et Salv. Biol. Centr.-Am., ii. p. 387.

*Pharbitis nil* et *Pharbitis hederacea*, Choisy in DC. Prodr., ix. pp. 343, 344; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., ii. pp. 595, 596.

TIMOR LAUT.—Now generally dispersed in tropical and some subtropical regions, where, however, it is also widely cultivated for its ornamental character.

***Ipomœa turpethum*, R. Br.**

*Ipomœa turpethum*, R. Br.; Benth., Fl. Austr., iv. p. 418; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., iv. p. 212; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., ii. p. 606; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 172; Nadeaud, Enum. Pl. Tahiti, p. 58.

TIMOR LAUT.—Generally dispersed from the Himalayas and Formosa, through the islands of the Indian Ocean, the Indian Archipelago, to North Australia, and many of the Pacific Islands. It seems to flourish equally well inland and on the sea-shore.

***Ipomœa glaberrima*, Bojer.**

*Ipomœa glaberrima*, Bojer in Hook. Journ. Bot., i. p. 357; Baker, Fl. Maurit., p. 211.

*Calonyction comosperma*, Bojer, Hort. Maurit., p. 228; DC., Prodr., ix. p. 346; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 171.

TIMOR LAUT.—This species inhabits Eastern Africa, Madagascar, the Seychelles, and the Fiji and other islands, often growing on the sea-shore.

***Ipomœa cymosa*, Rœm. et Schult.**

*Ipomœa cymosa*, Rœm. et Schult.; Benth., Fl. Austr., iv. p. 423; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., ii. p. 613; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., iv. p. 211; Baker, Fl. Maurit., p. 208; Rumph., Herb. Amb., v. t. 158.

TIMOR LAUT.—Generally dispersed in Tropical Asia, and extending to Africa and North Australia, including many of the intervening islands. It is recorded as being common in Mahé, Seychelles, both near the shore and on the tableland.

***Ipomœa biloba*, Forsk.**

*Ipomœa biloba*, Forsk., Fl. Æg.-Arab., p. 44; Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., iv. p. 212.

*Ipomœa pes-capræ*, Sweet; Benth., Fl. Austr., iv. p. 419; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., ii. p. 602; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 172; Nadeaud, Enum. Pl. Tahiti, p. 58; Jouan in Mém. Soc. Sci. Nat. Cherbourg, xi. 1865, pp. 116, 136, et 148; Mann in Proc. Amer. Acad., vii. p. 195.

ARROU; LAKOR.—This plant grows almost everywhere on sandy coasts in tropical and subtropical regions, binding the sands with its strongly developed root-system. Jouan states that it is one of the first plants to invade the corals islets, and that its seeds are impervious to the action of sea-water. See Part II., p. 80.