

Phyllanthus niruri, Linn.

Phyllanthus niruri, Linn. ; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., i. 2, p. 369 ; Mann in Proc. Amer. Acad., vii. p. 203 ; Rumph., Herb. Amb., vi. t. 17.

TIMOR LAUT.—Very widely dispersed in warm countries, though not recorded from Australia, nor included in Seemann's Flora Vitiensis. It is an annual, and its present wide area is doubtless partly due to conveyance with the seeds of cultivated plants.

Phyllanthus diversifolius, Miq. var. ?

Phyllanthus diversifolius, Miq. var. ? Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl., i. p. 448 ; Müll. Arg. in DC. Prodr., xv. 2, p. 297.

TIMOR LAUT.—India and throughout the Archipelago. Fragments of several other species of this genus are before us from Arrou, Timor Laut, and other islands. Altogether there are upwards of 400 species, which are very widely dispersed in warm and temperate regions, excluding Europe and Asiatic Russia, and some other parts ; and relatively rare in all temperate regions. In Polynesia, according to Seemann, *loc. cit.*, one-third of all the Euphorbiaceæ known in his time belonged to *Phyllanthus*, and he enumerates no fewer than twenty-seven from New Caledonia.

Securinega sp. ?

TIMOR LAUT.—*Securinega* is a genus of about eight shrubby species, widely scattered in Tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia.

Breynia fruticosa, Benth. et Hook. f.

Breynia fruticosa, Benth. et Hook. f., Gen. Plant., iii. p. 277.

Melanthesopsis fruticosa, Müll. Arg. in DC. Prodr., xv. 2, p. 437.

TIMOR LAUT.—China to Borneo, according to Müller. This genus comprises about a dozen species spread over Tropical Asia, Australia, and the South Pacific Islands.

Jatropha curcas, Linn.

Jatropha curcas, Linn. ; DC., Prodr., xv. 2, p. 1080 ; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., i. 2, p. 392 ; Dene., Herb. Timor. Descr., p. 159 ; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 36 ; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 230.

MARU.—A native of Tropical America commonly cultivated in other warm countries, and now widely naturalised. Miquel states that it is universally planted in Java, up to an elevation of 5000 feet ; he also mentions that it was planted in Timor. Seemann records it from the Tongan Islands, and adds, that it had been introduced thence into the Fiji Islands. It is the "Physic-nut plant," and is commonly cultivated for the sake of the purgative oil afforded by its seeds. *Jatropha* numbers nearly seventy species, spread over the warmer regions of the earth, but by far most numerous in America.