

Islands; see note thereon, *ante*, p. 117. De Candolle, however, says¹ that the Bread-fruit Tree is evidently a native of Java, Amboina, and the neighbouring islands; but it has been cultivated from such remote times that its exact history cannot be ascertained. This view is strengthened by the fact that the Archipelago is the home of the majority of the species of *Artocarpus*, very few reaching Continental Asia, and none except the cultivated ones, *Artocarpus incisa* and *Artocarpus integrifolia*. Further, tradition suggests a period when the Bread-fruit Tree did not exist in Tahiti. Nadeaud states that the climatic conditions of the interior of this island are unfavourable to it, and the varieties growing there wild or cultivated produce no seed, whereas in Tongatabu perfect seeds are always developed. Seemann says that it is cultivated throughout the Fiji Islands, and is also in some parts to all appearances wild. On the other hand, Jouan remarks that if it be not indigenous in the Marquesas, the very least trouble is taken in its cultivation, and he never saw any save the common variety there. He also adds that on his expedition d'Entrecasteaux carried 300 plants from Tongatabu to Java, and asks whether it previously existed in the latter island; and he interprets the Tahitian traditions as indicating a spontaneous origin of the Bread-fruit Tree in the Society Islands.

Gironniera celtidifolia, Gaud.

Gironniera celtidifolia, Gaud.; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., i. 2, p. 223; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 236; Weddell in DC. Prodr., xvii. p. 207.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.—Philippines and Fiji Islands, and Weddell describes a form, which he regards as a variety of this, from St. George [New Georgia?] in the Solomon Archipelago. There are also specimens in the Kew Herbarium of the same or a closely allied species from Samoa. *Gironniera* is a small genus confined to Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, Southern China, and the Pacific Islands.

Pipturus argenteus, Wedd.

Pipturus argenteus, Wedd.; Benth., Fl. Austr., vi. p. 185.

Pipturus propinquus, Wedd., Monogr., p. 447, t. 15; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 244; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., i. 2, p. 268.

Urtica argentea, Forst., Fl. Ins. Austr. Prodr., p. 65.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.—Malayan Archipelago, North-eastern Australia, and in Polynesia from the New Hebrides and Friendly to the Fiji and Marianne Islands.

Elatostema integrifolium, Wedd.

Elatostema integrifolium, Wedd. in DC. Prodr., xvi. 1, p. 179.

Elatostema sesquifolium, Hassk.; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., i. 2, p. 243.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.—Widely dispersed in India, and extending through the Archipelago. *Elatostema* is a genus of about fifty species, confined to the Old World, and chiefly to Asia and Africa.

¹ Origine des Plantes Cultivées, p. 239.