any. Since the publication of the Flora Australiensis, a species has been discovered in Queensland, and described by Mueller (Fragm. Phytogr. Austr., v. p. 29) under the name of *Brackenridgea australiana*.

MELIACEÆ.

Carapa moluccensis, Lam.

New Guinea drift.

A maritime tree growing on dry sea-beaches, not in swamps, according to Seemann (Fl. Vit., p. 38), who says that *Carapa obovata*, Blume, which is regarded by some botanists as a variety of *Carapa moluccensis*, has a very different aspect, and invariably inhabits mangrove swamps. Miquel also retains them as distinct species, but from the Museum and Herbarium specimens we are unable to decide whether there be more than one species from this region. The seed-vessel varies very much in size, the larger ones equalling in size a child's head; and the angular, irregularly shaped seeds vary more than one half in size in the same capsule, the larger ones being as much as four or five inches across in the widest part. These seeds are very light, a great part of their bulk consisting of a dense, fibrous, spongy testa enclosing the large embryo. *Carapa* is also represented in the New World.

AMPELIDEÆ.

Leea sambucina, Willd. ?

New Guinea drift.

One fruit only, which certainly belongs to this order, and almost certainly to this genus and species, which is exceedingly common throughout the region. The seed appears quite sound, and a cross section of the fruit so closely agrees with the species in question as to be indistinguishable. It has the characteristic hard testa of the order.

ANACARDIACEÆ.

Dracontomelon ?

New Guinea drift.

Dracontomelon is a small genus restricted to Tropical Asia and Polynesia. The fruit has a fleshy mesocarp enclosing a hard, woody 2–5-celled stone or endocarp. Nothing remains of the fruit except the woody part, and the seed-cells are empty.

Among the indeterminable fruits in the drift collection are several which may belong to this order, but they are too much decayed or insufficiently developed for determination.