

## MORINGEÆ.

*Moringa pterygosperma*, Gærtn.

*Moringa pterygosperma*, Gærtn. ; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., ii. p. 45.

TIMOR LAUT.—A native of Tropical Asia, commonly cultivated there and in other tropical countries for the oil afforded by its winged seeds. There are only two other species, and the genus is confined to the Old World.

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

## PAPILIONACEÆ.

*Crotalaria linifolia*, Linn. f.

*Crotalaria linifolia*, Linn. f. ; Benth., Fl. Austr., ii. p. 180 ; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., i. 1, p. 342 ; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., ii. p. 72.

TIMOR LAUT.—A very common species throughout Tropical Asia and Australia, growing equally well on the coast and inland. It is singular that this genus, which numbers between two and three hundred species, generally spread in tropical and subtropical regions, is almost entirely absent from the Pacific Islands. Seemann (Flora Vitiensis, p. 54) enumerates one, *Crotalaria quinquefolia*, Linn., which is also found in Tana, and is widely spread in Tropical Asia, and also occurs in Tropical Australia. Horace Mann (Proc. Amer. Acad. Sci., xii. p. 163) includes three species in his Catalogue of Hawaiian Plants, two of which are treated as of recent introduction, while the third, *Crotalaria sericea*, Retz., he suspected to have been introduced by the aborigines. Jouan, in his sketch of the vegetation of some of the Pacific Islands (Mém. Soc. Sci. Nat. Cherbourg, 1865), does not mention a single species, nor does Nadeaud in his Énumération des Plantes Indigènes de l'Île de Tahiti, 1873.

*Crotalaria sericea*, Retz.

*Crotalaria sericea*, Retz. ; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., i. 1, p. 330 ; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., ii. p. 75.

TIMOR LAUT.—Common throughout Tropical India, including the Archipelago, where, as well as in other countries, it is often cultivated on account of its ornamental character. It occurs in the Sandwich Islands, where, however, as stated under *Crotalaria linifolia*, it is regarded as an introduced plant.

*Indigofera anil*, Linn.

*Indigofera anil*, Linn. ; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., i. 1, p. 307 ; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 54 ; Oliver, Fl. Trop. Afr., ii. p. 98 ; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 181.

TIMOR LAUT.—This is one of the species most commonly cultivated for indigo dye,