Cunningham collected it in 1818 in Timor, where he found it by roadsides and on walls. In Hooker's Flora of British India it is said to occur in Australia; but this is an error, which arose no doubt through Cunningham's plant being prominently labelled Australian Herbarium.

With regard to the origin of the insular plant, it seems highly probably that it was introduced by the Spaniards at an early date, for we have evidence that the buds and fruits are used in the same way as in Europe, and it consequently would be conveyed from island to island purposely and accidentally. In North-western India, Zanzibar, and Eastern Tropical Africa grows a variety of Capparis spinosa, namely, Capparis galeata, which has even larger flowers and fruit than the insular plant; so that altogether the affinities of this plant seem to be indisputable, though its Mediterranean origin cannot be proved.

Capparis sp., Capparis lasiopodæ et pubifloræ aff.

Timor Laut.—Specimen fragmentary and insufficient for determination, though it is clearly allied to the above named species from the same region. There are imperfect specimens of two or three other species of Capparis from Timor Laut, Dammar, and other islands, closely allied to, if not the same, as Capparis lucida, R. Br., and Capparis salaccensis, Bl. The former is a native of North Australia and Queensland, and the latter of Java.

VIOLARIEÆ.

Ionidium suffruticosum, Ging.

Ionidium suffruticosum, Ging.; Benth., Fl. Austr., i. p. 101; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., i. 2, p. 115 (frutescens).

TIMOR LAUT.—Widely spread in Tropical Asia, Africa, and the eastern parts of Australia.

PITTOSPOREÆ.

Pittosporum revolutum, Ait.?

Pittosporum revolutum, Ait.? Benth., Fl. Austr., i. p. 111.

K1.—The typical plant inhabits Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. There is a specimen of a second species from Timor Laut. Altogether there are about fifty species of this genus, which is generally spread over the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, Australia, the Pacific Islands, and New Zealand.