ASCLEPIADEÆ.

Calotropis gigantea, R. Br.

Calotropis gigantea, R. Br.; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., iv. p. 17; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., ii. p. 481; Rumph., Herb. Amb., vii. p. 24, t. 14, fig. 1.

LAKOR; TIMOR LAUT; LETTI.—Common throughout India, from the Punjab to Assam, Ceylon, and Singapore; also in South China and in the Archipelago; but hitherto not found in Australia. The root and leaves are used medicinally in Java, according to Miquel. There are two other species of the genus, which is confined to the warmer parts of Asia and Africa.

Asclepias curassavica, Linn.

Asclepias curassavica, Linn.; Benth., Fl. Austr., iv. p. 326; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., iv. p. 18; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., ii. p. 485; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 161.

ARROU; KI.—An herbaceous plant, native of the West Indies, and now spread all over the tropics, partly dispersed as a weed of cultivation, but doubtless greatly extended by means of its comose seed. *Asclepias* is a considerable genus, but the great bulk of the species are concentrated in Mexico and Temperate North America. A few occur in South America, and two at least in Africa.

Marsdenia spp.

TIMOR LAUT; WETTER.—The genus *Marsdenia* is widely diffused in the tropics of both hemispheres, and imperfect specimens of two or three species have been collected in the Eastern Moluccas.

Hoya spp.

ARROU; TIMOR LAUT; BABAR.—Fragments of several species belonging apparently to this large tropical Asian and Australian genus are in the collections, but they have not been matched with described species, and they are too imperfect for description.

Dischidia n. sp. ?

TIMOR LAUT.—This remarkable genus consists of about twenty-four species, generally dispersed in the tropical parts of Eastern India and the Archipelago; one common Indian species (*Dischidia nummularia*, R. Br.) ranging southward to North Australia.

Ceropegia horsfieldiana, Miq.

Ceropegia horsfieldiana, Mig., Fl. Ind. Bat., ii. p. 528. Ceropegia curviflora, Hassk. in Bot. Zeit., 1847.

TIMOR LAUT.—Java. Bentham (Fl. Austr., iv. p. 348) refers the Ceropegia cumingiana (Bot. Mag. t. 4349) to this species; the true Ceropegia cumingiana