

MONOCOTYLEDONES.

HYDROCHARIDEÆ.

Enhalus acoroides, Rich.

Enhalus acoroides, Rich. in Mém. Inst. Par., 1811, ii. p. 64; Griff., Ic. Pl. Asiat., tt. 149 et 150.

Enhalus kœnigii, Rich.; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., iii. p. 237.

ARROU.—A submerged marine plant found on the coasts of Tropical Asia and Madagascar, and also collected by Mr Moseley at Cape York, North Australia. The only species of the genus.

Halophila ovalis, Hook. f.

Halophila ovalis, Hk. f., Fl. Tasm., ii. p. 45; Benth., Fl. Austr., vii. p. 182.

ARROU.—A marine plant, common on the shores of the Indian and Pacific Oceans; also occurring in the Red Sea. It grows both in the mud that is exposed at low water, and in water several fathoms in depth. There are two other species of the genus, both of which inhabit some part of the area of *Halophila ovalis*.

ORCHIDEÆ.

Dendrobium phalænopsis, Fitzgerald?

Dendrobium phalænopsis, Fitzgerald in Gard. Chron., N. S., xiv. p. 38, et Austr. Orch. i.?

TIMOR LAUT.—It is a little doubtful whether this is exactly the same as Fitzgerald's plant, which was discovered in Northern Queensland. A fragment of another species of *Dendrobium* is among the plants from Arrou. *Dendrobium* numbers at least 300 described species, the majority of which are concentrated in Tropical Asia, though the genus ranges from China and Japan to New Zealand and the Marquesas Islands.

Phreatia sp.

ARROU.—The specimen is insufficient for satisfactory determination of the species, though there is no doubt concerning the genus. *Phreatia* is a genus of about ten species inhabiting India, the Archipelago, and Polynesia, and one species occurs in North-eastern Australia.

Calanthe sp.

WETTER.—This genus numbers about forty species, mostly inhabiting Tropical Asia, but a few occur in Tropical Africa, America, and Polynesia; and *Calanthe veratrifolia*, a common Asiatic species, is found in Queensland and New South Wales.