

## GYMNOSPERMEÆ.

## GNETACEÆ.

*Gnetum scandens*, Roxb.

*Gnetum scandens*, Roxb., Fl. Ind., iii. p. 518; DC., Prodr., xvi. 2, p. 351.

*Gnetum edule*, Blume; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., ii. p. 1068.

ARROU.—Tropical India and the Archipelago, but not entering Australia. *Gnetum* comprises about fifteen species, generally spread in Tropical Asia, but only one is known to occur in Africa; one of the Archipelago species, *Gnetum gnemon*, has also been found in the Fijis.

## CYCADEÆ.

*Cycas circinalis*, Linn.

*Cycas circinalis*, Linn.; Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat., ii. p. 1077; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 268; Jouan in Mém. Soc. Sci. Nat. Cherbourg, xi. 1865, p. 147.

ARROU.—Taken in a broad sense, this species is widely dispersed in Continental Asia, as well as in the Archipelago and Polynesia, and it has also been collected at Cape York and Albany Island, North Australia, in Madagascar, and Western Tropical Africa.

At our request, Mr W. T. Thiselton Dyer has supplied the following particulars of the distribution of the forms of *Cycas circinalis* :—

“As far as I can make out, the forms of this species fall into two groups, of one of which the distribution is predominantly western, the other eastern. *Cycas circinalis*, Linn. (De Vriese, Descriptions et Figures des Plantes Nouvelles et Rares, 1851, tt. 4 et 5), we have from Western Tropical Africa and Madagascar (*Cycas thouarsii*, R. Br.; DC., Prodr., xvi. p. 528), and from Malabar and Ceylon, perhaps also from the Nicobars; and Miquel (Fl. Ind. Bat., ii. p. 1077) records it from the coast districts of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Timor, and the Moluccas. *Cycas rumphii*, Miq. (De Vriese, Descr. et Fig., 1851, tt. 2 et 3), inhabits the Malay Peninsula? the Moluccas (including Arrou), the Admiralty Islands, Albany Island and Cape York, North Australia, the Solomon Islands (San Christoval, Milne); and a *Cycas* from South China may be this form.

“*Cycas celebica*, Miq. (*Cycas neocaledonica*, Hort.), comes close to *Cycas rumphii*, and might form perhaps a third group with more or less unarmed petioles. I am inclined to regard this as the Polynesian form. It is found in New Caledonia, New Britain, and the Fiji Islands, and to it belongs *Cycas seemanni*, Al. Br. With this must probably be placed *Cycas undulata*, Hort. *Cycas riuiminiana*, Regel (Gartenflora, 1863, p. 16, cum fig. arboris), probably belongs to a different type. *Cycas papuana*, F. Muell., belongs to the same type as the Australian *Cycas media*, R. Br.”