

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Mucuna sp.

New Guinea drift.

A single seed belonging to this genus. In the Kew Museum there are stranded pods and seeds of various species of *Mucuna* from the east coast of Africa (Kirk), Kaffraria (Hutton), Azores (Darwin), Portsmouth (Dickson), and Lofoten Islands (Blytt).

Dioclea reflexa, Hook. f.

Dioclea reflexa, Hook. f.; Oliver, Fl. Trop. Afr., ii. p. 189; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 198.

New Guinea drift.

There are seeds of this in the Kew Museum from Tristan da Cunha, where they were washed ashore. They were collected by Mr Moseley. It is widely spread in Tropical Asia, Africa, and America. The allied *Dioclea violacea*, Mart., inhabits Brazil, and it has also been collected in the Fiji Islands, Tahiti, and the Sandwich Islands, whither it may have been conveyed by currents.

Canavalia obtusifolia, DC.

Canavalia obtusifolia, DC.; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 197.

New Guinea drift, and also washed ashore at Palisadoes Plantation, Jamaica.

ROSACEÆ.

Parinarium sp. ?

New Guinea drift.

Parinarium is spread nearly all over the tropical regions, and although the fruit which we have referred to this genus is very much water-worn, the remains of the basal style, together with its general character, are sufficient to prove its affinity. It is not unlike *Parinarium insularum*, A. Gr.

RHIZOPHOREÆ.

Rhizophora mucronata, Lam.

Germinated plantlets in the New Guinea drift.

The somewhat top-shaped fruit of this mangrove is always one-seeded, although the young ovary is two-celled, with two ovules in each cell, and it is only one and a half to two inches long; yet from the embryo within, which in germination protrudes from the top, is developed a radicle of extraordinary length before the fruit leaves the plant. The radicle is spindle-shaped, sharply pointed, often more than a foot in length, and sufficiently heavy to pierce the mud when it falls; at which time the plumule is still quite small. Of