

divided into six or seven long, subulate, pointed, and reflected stigmas.

PLATE LX.

*A branch of the natural size. a. The male flower. b. The apple-like drupe of the natural magnitude. c. A transverse section of the drupe having six cells and one abortive cell. d. The seed, of its natural magnitude. e. The kernel, with the inverted embryo of the natural size.*

The poisonous Upas, (*Antiaris toxicaria*,) bearing solitary, female flowers with two styles and an unequal drupaceous fruit, though only of one cell, still approaches nearer to the anomalous Manchineel, in this family, than to any plant of the *Artocarpeæ*, with which it is so unnaturally associated.

*Aleurites*, by its fruit, a two-celled, two-seeded, indehiscent drupe, appears to be almost intermediate with *Antiaris* and *Hippomane*. We are unacquainted with the structure of the seed in *Antiaris*; but the obliquity of the fruit, and its swelling out more to one side, would seem to indicate the presence of two germs. These poisonous plants, as well as the *Aleurites*, seem to form a natural group, which further observation must decide; if so considered, they might bear the name of *HIPPOMANEÆ*, from the well-known Manchineel, and will be distinguished chiefly from the *EUPHORBIACEÆ* by their indehiscent, drupaceous fruit of one or two to seven or more one-seeded cells, in place of three, the characteristic number in *Euphorbiaceæ*.

The large oily kernels of the *Aleurites triloba*, known in the Sandwich and Friendly Islands by the name of Too-tooc, are employed by the natives, generally, for lights: pierced with a skewer, they are lighted like a candle or a torch, and burn well and for a long time, giving out a bright flame and smoke. An excellent oil is obtained from these nuts by expression, which