

forcing the fangs of the snake through a gauze drawn tight over the top of a wine glass. He has developed antitoxins for bites of practically all of the South African snakes.

September 2. Under the direction of Director F. W. Fitzsimons of the museum we made a trip over the back country. This section is largely reclaimed sand-dune area. The vegetation is partly grassland, over which a large quantity of heath and Proteas is scattered. The grass is probably of the Bermuda type, although no plants could be found in fruit. The lawns and golf courses have a wonderfully fine turf and as part of this dense growth a small dwarfed bur-clover with purple flowers was collected.

70.--S. P. I. 48522. Herbarium No. 96. Medicago hispida denticulata. This is said to die out during the hot period of the year, but it forms a very close, even cover. There are many attractive flowering plants. The most noticeable ones are a small plant called a crocus but probably a Babiana, many everlastings with a habit similar to that of Antennaria, also Leucospermum and Proteas as well as many Ericas and yellow Composites of many varieties. The soil is mostly sandy. See herbarium No. 96.





J 4. A grass cover with tall *Ericas* typical of the sandy land. There are also many plants of *drosera*. Herbarium 104.



J5. *Protea*, probably *Protea lepidocarpodendron*, in flower, with Director Fitzsimons of the museum in the photograph.



This plant which has large flowers, each petal of which has a black tip, is one of the most attractive. It was sent in as No. 71, S. P. I. No. 48546.



J 6. The heath-covered sandy land, characterized by heath, Protea, everlastings, yellow Composites (herb. 109), crocus grass, yellow, rayless Composites with the appearance and habit of the Erigeron; also a relatively large termite hill. E. M. Thierry in photograph.  
Large termite hill

Herbarium numbers 107-112 were collected in this section. No. 112 is one of the most important shrubs.

September 3. Spent most of the morning packing and preparing seeds for shipment to the United States. Left Port Elizabeth at 2:15 p. m. for Kengelbosch. The train passes out through a salt flat showing many areas of Salicornia, on the uplands bush and Aloe and a good deal of lycium-like shrub.



Swartkops. This is typical of a rather large area, a low grass covered by a low shrub which resembles somewhat shad, sarcobatus, and salt grass areas in Nevada. Just beyond on the hills, the brush becomes very dense and the Aloes constitute almost a forest in places. A ziziphus-like shrub, acacias, an atriplex-like shrub, Aloes and lycium occur on the slopes, while on the bench the vegetation is more open. In many places this type looks almost exactly like the desert grass yucca areas of New Mexico, except in this case Aloe takes the place of yucca.



f 3. A general view of the Aloe grass brush type.



f 4. Another view of the same type.

This section, especially where the Aloes are thick at a station 11 miles from Port Elizabeth, reminds one a great deal of our western country. Here a trap or cape buggy with two wheels to which are harnessed two horses carries passengers across to a distant farm, while another group coasts home on a hand car. The vegetation is an alternation of open grass land or low shrub and dense thorn bush thickets, 8 to 10 feet high, a tangled mass similar to the addobush.

Tankatara. A great bursh area with many Aloes. Ostriches and cattle graze at the side of the track.

Barkly Bridge. At this point there are irrigated fields of alfalfa which is here called lucerne. The plots are flooded in irrigation.





f 5. A general view out across the valley; shows the bush type thorn trees and Aloes.



f 6. Two gaika girls with their faces painted with white clay and orange clay, and with orange-colored blankets.

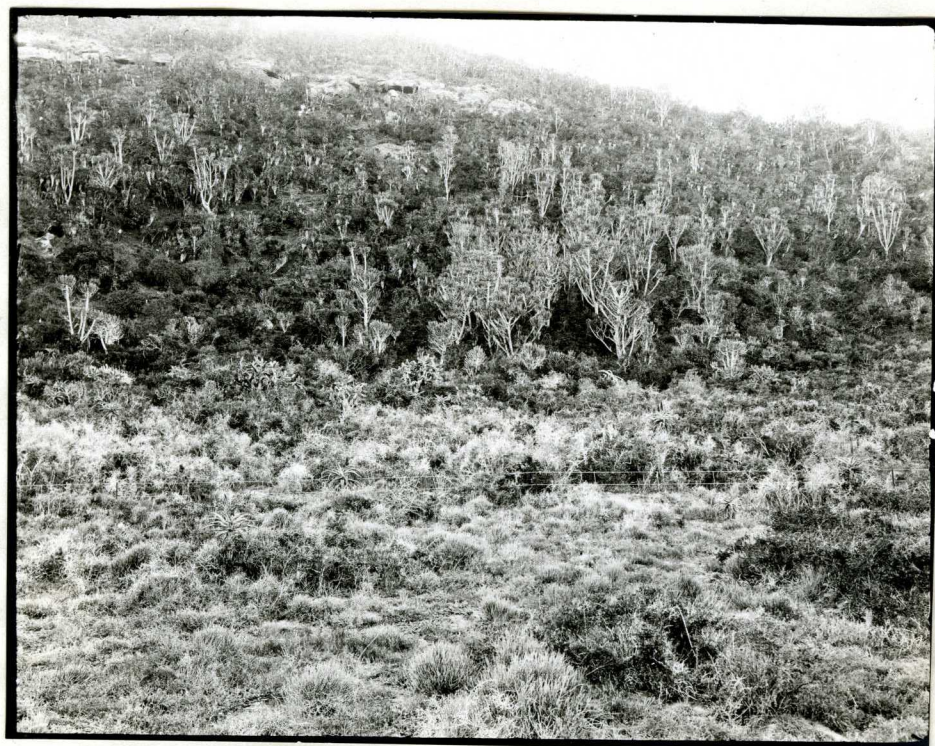
These were the first natives seen in Africa which depart decidedly from Europeans in their methods of dress.





f 8. As f 6. They ran from the kodak, but were willing to stand for a photograph for a shilling apiece.

Coalchester.



J 7. Shows trees, Euphorbia, on the bluff, the remaining portion of the vegetation being a low brush and Aloes, with an occasional Opuntia.