

present time calls himself minister of agriculture. I found the Portuguese department so badly broken up as a result of the revolution, since they had not yet filled the vacancies made by the displacement of the old royal officers, that it was impossible to see anything of Portuguese agriculture at this place. Although several appointments were made they were each time broken by the official in charge.

Lorenzo Marques, October 21-27, 1919. The following plants were secured here:

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| S.P.I. 49288
S. 190
----- | <u>Albizzia sp.</u> A large, spreading, leguminous tree. See Herb. 329. |
| S.P.I. 49322
S. 191
----- | <u>Conopharyngia elegans.</u> A very attractive small tree or bush. The tree seldom exceeds 20 feet in height, covered with large pods and small white flowers, reminding one somewhat of the flower of the jasmine. The leaves are produced after the flowers and are large, deep green, very rich in color. The flowers and old fruits are found on the tree at the same time. |
| S.P.I. 49293
S. 192
----- | <u>Cajan indicum.</u> Beans purchased in the native market. |
| S.P.I. 49315
S. 193
----- | <u>Sclerocarya caffra.</u> The Kafir mango, the seeds of which contain a valuable oil and the fruits are used in making preserves and also eaten fresh. See Herb. 249 and 356. |
| S.P.I. 49314
S. 194.
----- | <u>Schefflerodendron sp.</u> A very large bean in a relatively small pod, Herb. 333. Very abundant in the low forest. Is not eaten and from this may be judged to be poisonous. |
| S.P.I. 49297
S. 195
----- | <u>Delonix regia.</u> The most beautiful, attractive street tree in the world. Pods are about 18 inches in length and 1½ inches broad. Are very tough and remain on the tree for a long time. Large bi-pinnate leaves and low spreading habit, make this tree very attractive. Herb. 358. It is locally called the flamboyant acacia. |
| S.P.I. 49289
S. 196
----- | <u>Annona reticulata.</u> A large custard apple, seeds of which were furnished by Mrs. John J. Ray, wife of the American Consul. Fruits were secured from a tree in Lorenzo Marques. |

- S.P.I. 49290 Annona squamosa. Custard apple purchased in
S. 197 the market, about 3 inches long. Locally grown.

- S.P.I. 49308 Mimusops marginata. A small plum-like fruit.
S. 198 Grows in the low forests. Is eaten by the natives
----- and also used in making an intoxicating drink.
- S.P.I. 49323 Undetermined. A prolific tree with a small fruit,
S. 199 tomato-like or cherry-like in appearance and
----- very sour. Eaten by birds and natives.
- S.P.I. 49302 Erythroxylon sp. A small red, bitter, cherry-like
S. 200 fruit, grows on a low shrub and appears to be
----- eaten when ripe, since it was difficult to ob-
 tain ripe fruit. Herb. 354.
- S.P.I. 49313 Ricinus communis. The castor oil plant is ruderal
S. 201 all through this section.

- S.P.I. ----- Throughout this whole section this vine covers
S. 202 many of the low shrubs. It is wild everywhere.
----- Locally known as lucky beans. Herb. 352.
- S.P.I. 49296 Crotalaria sp. A small woody shrub with yellow
S. 203 flowers, the principal food of a large slug. See
----- Herb. 343.
- S.P.I. 49319 Milicia spinosa. Shrub or small tree with a
S. 204 very heavy head of small fruits which remind one
----- of mockorange. Herb. 326.
- S.P.I. 49320 Ochna stropurpurea. A tree about 10-15 feet
S. 205 high with most attractive pink flowers. Fruits
----- jet black on a red receptacle. Herb. 355.
- S.P.I. 49321 Ochna mossambicensis. Similar to 205 but low
S. 206 bush form. Flowers deep red.

- S.P.I. 49310 Pahudia quanzensis. Beautiful spreading tree.
S. 207 Herb. 323. One of the most valuable timber trees
 in this section. Generally known as mahogany.
 The large pods contain a number of black hard
 seeds with very prominent red aril, and single
----- seeds are often used as watch charms.
- S.P.I. 49305 Ipomoea sp. Yellow trumpet flower. Most popular
S. 208 shrub. Is grown everywhere. Herb. 324. A spread-
----- ing lavender-colored plant. Herb. 335.
- S.P.I. 49316. Tecoma stans. Yellow trumpet flower. Most popular
----- shrub. Is grown everywhere. Herb. 324.

S.P.I. 49311
S. 210

Pereskia aculeata. A leafy opuntia-like vine with yellow fruits 1/2 inch in diameter. Very attractive. Looks very much like the plant growing in our own cactus house.

S.P.I. 49291
S. 211

Aristolochia sp. A prominent hedge vine.

S.P.I. 49309
S. 212

Momordica sp. A wild cucurbit. See Herb. 350. I could not find ripe fruit of this plant. They were always eaten. They are very red inside and green and yellow when not quite ripe. This color changes to red in the ripe fruit.



Jl-5. *Conopharyngia elegans*, SP.I. 49322. A tree about 6 feet high, old fruits still attached to the tree. The leaves are just starting. Flowers and buds come on just before the leaves.

Jl-6. Oncoba petersiana. A detail of an annona-like shrub. Photo shows flowers about 1/2 natural size.



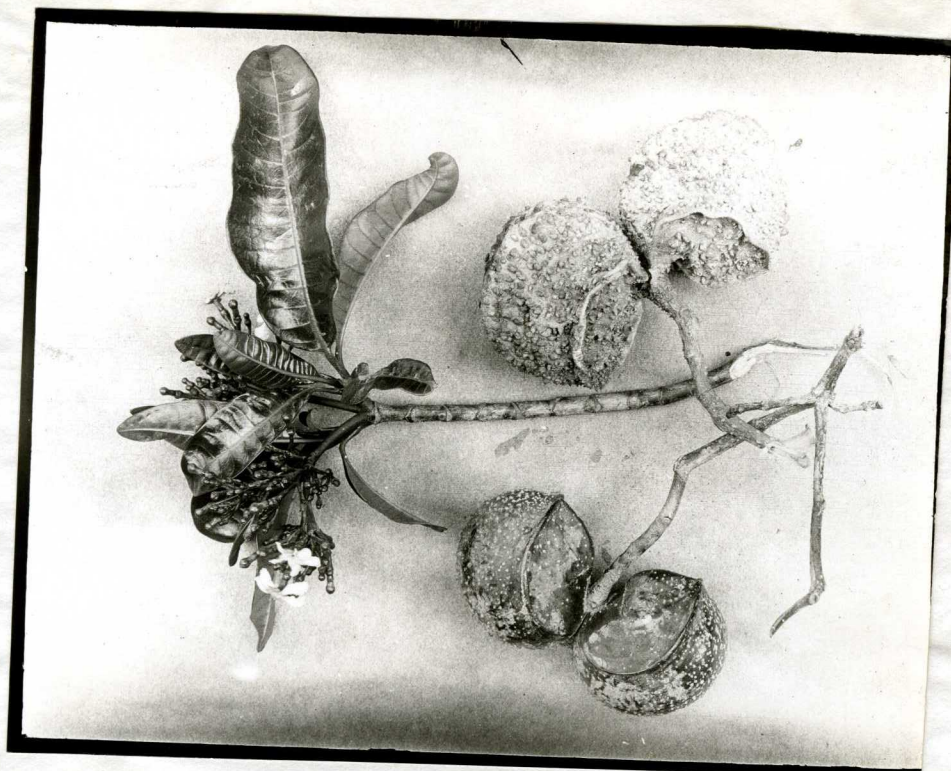
Jl-7. Conopharyngia elegans. A detail of a plant with flowers and leaves.



Jl-8. S.P.I. 49319, Milicia spinosa. A detail of fruiting branches. 2-11



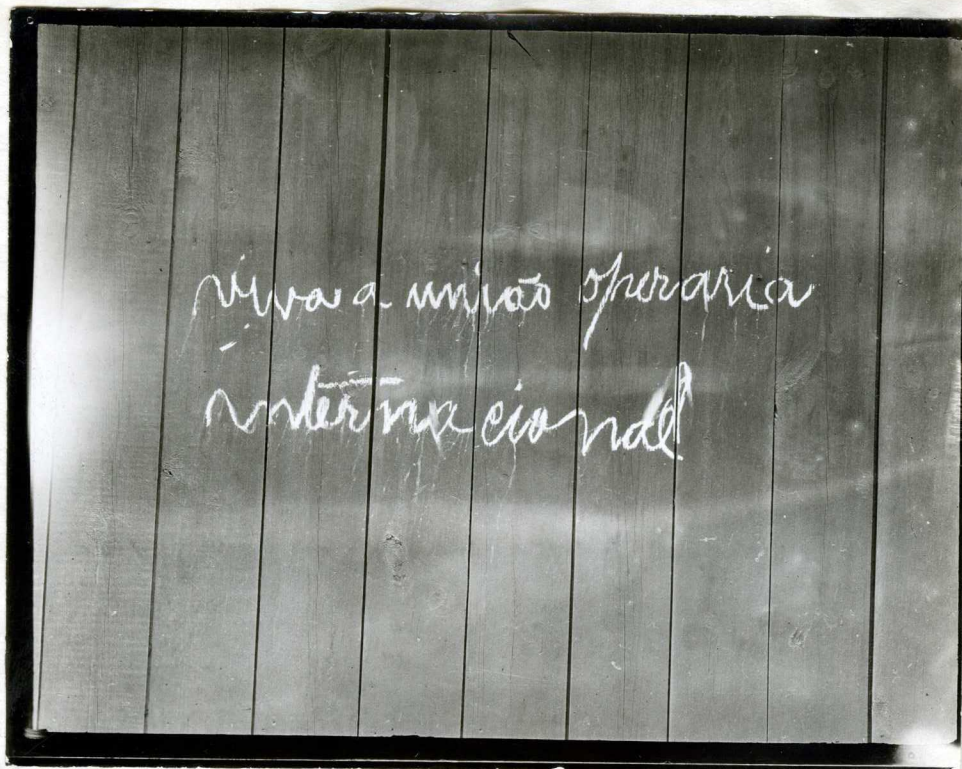
Jl-9. Oncoba petersiana. A detail of leaf and flower.



Jl-10. Conopharyngia elegans. Leaves, flowers and fruit. 1/2 natural size.



Jl-11. A citrus-like fruit, 1/2 natural size.



Jl-12. A sign of the I.W.W. on the fence opposite the main administration building, Lorenzo Marques.



Kl-6. A general view of the botanical garden, Lorenzo Marques. Palms at the right and Japanese bamboo at the left. Royal and other palms shown in picture.



K1-7. General view in botanical garden. Shows museum in background and water lilies in the fore. Pandanus, cocoanut palm, monkey tree, eucalyptus, the lawn of Cynodon incompletus.



K1-8. Pandanus.



Kl-9. Alpinia. A general view, pond in the fore, with a clump of Alpinia, which produces a white panicle of orchid-like flowers. Palms in the background.



Kl-10. Jacaranda, one of the most beautiful ornamentals of South Africa. This picture shows a walk in the botanical garden. The tree at the left is a mass of sky-blue flowers.



Kl-11. Jacaranda. The blue flowers do not show up well against the sky.



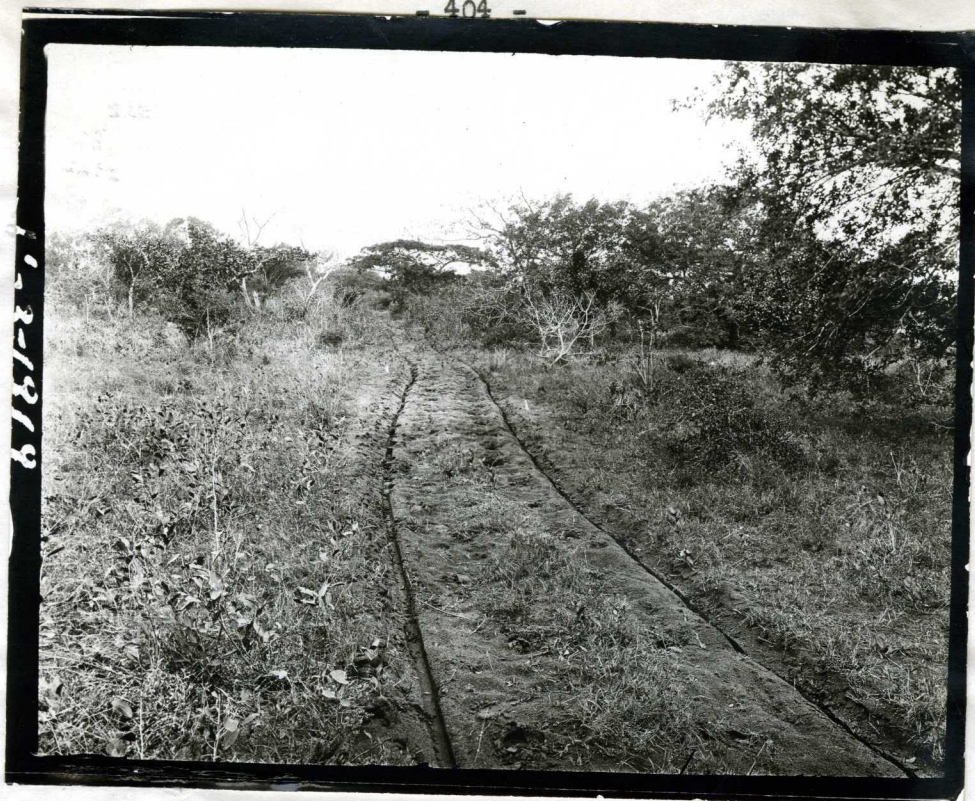
Kl-12. The most popular tree in East Africa, Delonix regia, with large pods and brilliant red flowers, long bi-pinnate leaves, S.P.I. 49297.



Ll-1. A golf putting ground just planted to Cynodon incompletus.



Ll-2. Strychnos pungens (Kafir or monkey orange). General view of partially cleared land.



L1-3. Roadway through the natural vegetation. There are here three *Aristidas*, a low rusted shrub, Herb.342, a leafless anona-like plant, *Garcinia*--Herb. 347, and an acacia-like tree in the background.



L1-4. *Anocardium occidentale*, a large handsome prolific tree now in flower and fruit. When the fruits are ripe there is a complete cessation of Kafir labor, due to the fact that the whole Kafir population remains drunk as long as these fruits can be secured.



Ll-5. S.P.I.49322, Conopharyngia elegans, a young plant which had been cut back. This view shows the luxuriant foliage of large, deep green leaves. This bush is about 3 feet high. 3 flowers may be seen near the bottom of the bush.



Ll-6. A general view of the natural vegetation. Tall aristidas, a stem flower, *Garcinia*, and acacia. Dodder is very abundant.



Ll-7. A general view. Garcinia at the right and a leafless Merula in the background. Strychnos at the left.



Ll-8. A view of the vegetation after fire has run through, showing the complete destruction of all the grass.



L1-9. A light yellow slug, natural size, abundant on plants everywhere.



L1-10. Same.



Ll-11. Afzelia quanzensis, the mahogany bean. Tree 15 feet high.



Ll-12. A ranch house and Kafir huts.



M1-1. A general view looking toward the ocean. Shows palms, *Morula*, coconut palms and low forest along the shore.



M1-2. *Sclerocarya caffra* and coconut palms. *Kigelia* and other forest trees along the coast north of Lorenzo Marques.



M¹-3. Sausage tree and boardwalk.



Ml-4. Tall acacias.



Ml-5. General view of forest. Shows Mimusops marginata. S.P.I. 49322 and 49323 at the right of the picture.

Note.--A large land snail from 3-5 inches long. Is very abundant here. These are now apparently dead. There is also a light lemon-colored slug and three different millipedes. One is very large and coils when touched. It is about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter. Another is very dark, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and 4 inches long. Does not coil up when touched but turns on its back and wriggles rapidly like a snake. This carries the animal along a foot or so at a very rapid rate. It then turns over and runs off as usual. The smaller one, mouse-colored. This form was often caught by a beetle at about $\frac{2}{3}$ the distance back from the head. The beetle would hold on in one place until the millipede was killed. Apparently the worm was poisonous for the beetle soon became inactive and apparently dead, although no physical injury could be noticed.

Vegetation consists of an open low tree growth of Sclerocarya caffra, Strychnos pungens, acacia, anona-like trees, Conopharyngia elegans, and Garcinias, also Anocardon occidentale, Afzelia quanzensis. Cynodon is abundant, also the aristidas, Herbs. 336, 337 and 338. There are many herbaceous plants. One of the most beautiful small garden trees is a plant with yellow morning-glory-like flowers, Tavertia nerifolia. There are also large nut trees, Aleurites triloba.



ML-6. Lorenzo Marques. Shows one of the most prominent ornamentals of this section. It is the Temple Tree, of fleshy trunk and stems and large fragrant, waxy, yellowish-white flowers.. The leaves come out a little later than the flowers. Many of the flowers have dropped from the tree and are shown in the foreground. The bay in the back is Delagoa Bay.

ML-7.

A general view in the grounds of the Cardoza Hotel. Shows large trees in the background, Azalia quanesis, one of the finest shade trees of this section.



M1-9

M1-10.





Ml-11. Ml-9, Ml-10, and Ml-11 constitute a panoram of the bay taken from the hotel. A considerable amount of filling is being done, probably largely for the purpose of clearing up old swampy land. At the right the photograph shows a portion of Lorenzo Marques in the distance, although this city extends along the bluff to and beyond the point where the photograph is taken.

Ml-12. An avenue of Ficus trees in the hotel grounds. These trees cast a very dense shade.

