

Annona senegalensis and Drosera cistiflora, S.P.I. 49197 (Q1-4), is possibly Acacia igiriculus, and the plant with the large sticky pod, Acacia arabica.

November 7, 1919. Bulawayo to Victoria Falls. Left Bulawayo at 1 p.m. The vegetation does not change rapidly as one leaves Bulawayo going north.

Pasipas. The type is the same. Great brush country and a great deal of Burkea, Pterocarpus, etc.



r-10. Shows a rather dense growth of trees and brush.

Myamanahluvus. The same type of country.

Highfields. Sandy and a lot of trees which are acacia-like, but for the large pods which stand out above the crown. There are also many low flowering shrubs. Beyond there is more open country with occasionally tall straight trees.

I'Gusi.





r-11. Is a fairly dense growth on sandy soil.

Beautiful low open forest. Trees well shaped, not flat. Combretum zeyheri, C. mucronata, Burkea, Sclerocarya, Acacia nigriclus, SPI 49221, Copaifera mopani, are quite abundant here. The grass is about 3 feet high and trees 6-10 feet high.

Sawmills. Same type of country. Rather dense tree growth. Trees 20-30 feet high. Many only 10. Grasses occasionally as high as 5 feet. Annona senegalensis is abundant here and is in fruit, especially on the cutover right-of-way. The natives are gathering the berries of Odena edula. Beyond this there is a fine open tree growth, more mixed and not by any means a one-story forest.





r-12. A general view. Shows one large tree standing out among the smaller growth.

Umgusi. A sand region. Forest and saw mills, tall acacia-like trees and S.P.I. 49221. *Burkea* and probably all of the woods collected at Bulawayo grow here. The very tall acacia-like tree is probably *Brachystegia*, since it has large semi-sterile spikes standing out at about a 45-degree angle from the main stem, and these appear above the crown of the tree.

Gwaai.

s-1. A view across the low grassland to the acacias in the background.





s-2. The sky line in the back. Trees not flat topped.



s-3. Across a grass flat with large acacias at the edge. This is low land, and dark clay soil and at least at the edge of this type acacias predominate.

On the sand lands the forests are well developed, while on the hard