

less prominent. The grasses are much more common on the heavy clay soil.

November 21, 1920.



W¹-6. *Brachystegia* at the left, *Annona senegalensis* in the foreground.

In the middle of the background a large *Borassus* palm with the bulge in the stem about 20 feet from the ground. This is typical of this palm everywhere in Africa. About the base of the palm are shown a large number of seedlings. The mountains in the background are forest covered. The flat-topped character of the trees is clearly indicated on the skyline.



W¹-7. The dry forest of acacia, Combretum and Brachystegia, typical of the uplands about Kafue.



W¹-8. Acacia and a general view of the forested hills.



W1-9. A general view looking down toward the river. The city of Kafue in the background . Large Borassus palms also shown in the back.



W1-10. A small plant of Annona senegalensis with green fruits. There are no flowers or ripe fruits. Plant 1 foot high. Fruits $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

W¹-11. S.P.I. 49586, Diospyrus senegalensis, known by the natives as Inkulu or Changa. A rather leafy tree with light crop of fruits. One of the most common fruits of this section.





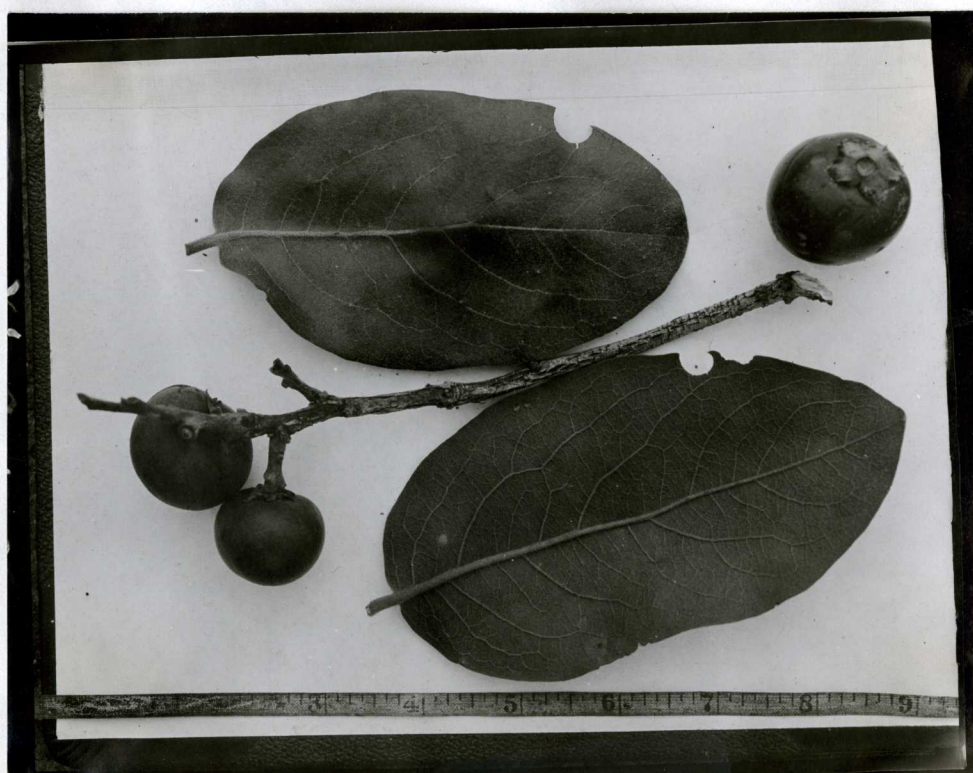
W¹-12,-1919. Shows 3 fruits. *Uapaca sansibarica* (masuku) S.P.I. 49466, at the left, *Diospyrus senegalensis* (inkulu or chanja) S.P.I. 49546. The fruit above is *Garcinia livingstoni* (munkononga) S.P.I. 49169 and 49642.



X¹-1. *Garcinia livingstoni* (munkononga) S.P.I. 49462. One of the best fruits in Rhodesia. Shows 5 fruits of different shapes.



X¹-2. Masuku or mahobohobo (*Uapaca sansibarica*) S.P.I. 49466, one of the most popular wild fruits. Leaves are evergreen, very leathery.



X¹-3. Leaf, stem and fruit of inchanje, 'inkulu or chanja (*Diospyros senegalensis*) S.P.I. 49586.

no print

X¹-4. On trek from Kafue to the river. 3 ox-teams secured from William Fell of the Methodist Mission, Mr. J. G. Hotchkins of Kafue, who owns Bolenga, also Dick, Jim, and other boys on the way to camp. This is the first trek of any member of the African expedition.



i'kove (Schulzeria umkowaan)

X¹-5. 1919. A wonderful mushroom which grows in clumps. In this clump, which followed a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch rain which came two days before. When pulled out it leaves a hole like a crayfish hole, 1-2 feet deep. Is eaten by the natives. Photograph shows a number of these. It is known locally as i'kove and seems to be *Schulzeria umkowaan*.