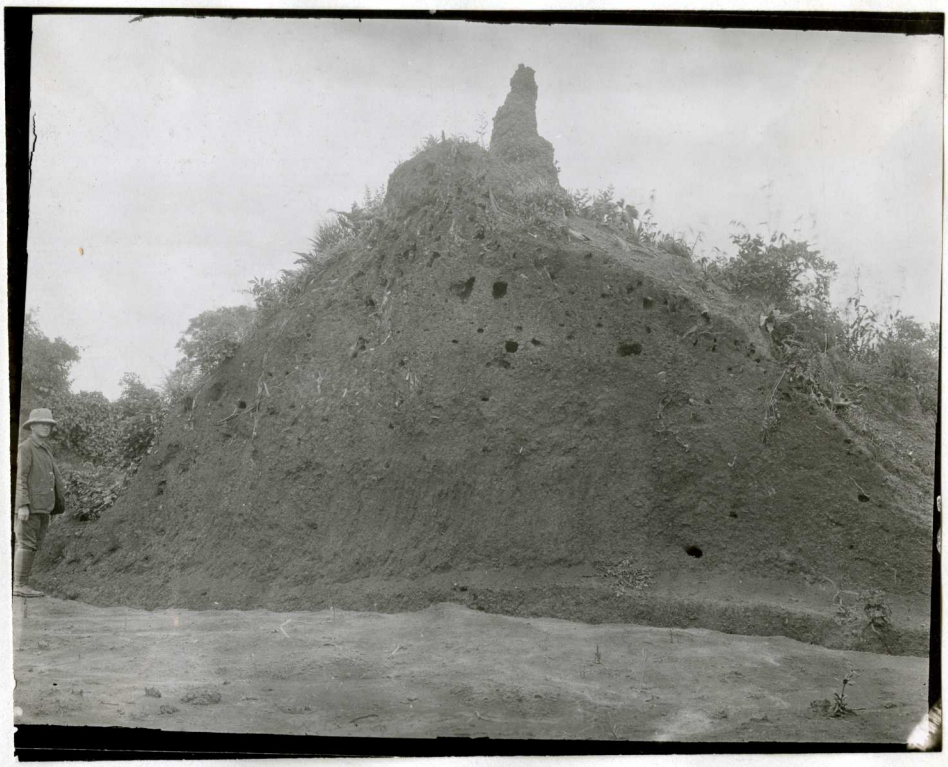
enforced stops.

It is now the rainy season and all old seeds are germinating and no new ones being formed. The vegetation much more interesting but absolutely no change this time of year to get seeds except those stored for future planting.

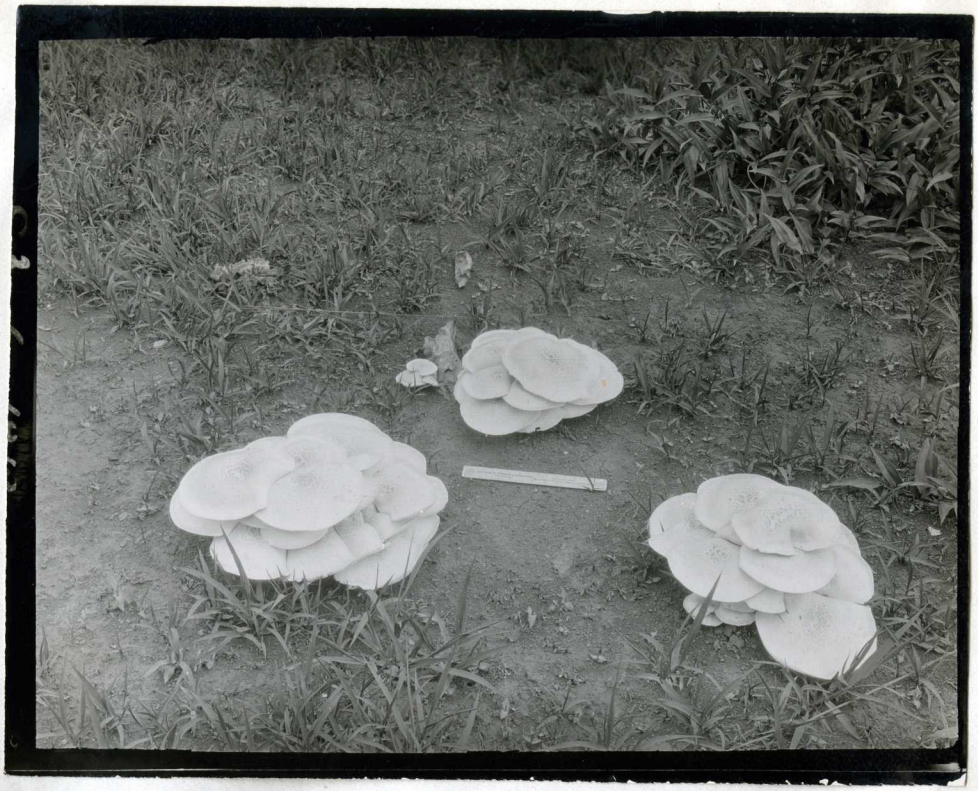
December 24, 1919. Walked out north of Elizabethville. The vegetation is now luxuriant. Grasses 16 inches to 3 feet. Seem unusually succulent and fine. Bracken is one of the prominent plants and Alpinia-like plant also abundant. This may be Phaeomeria. The trees constitute a fine open cover and the undergrowth while luxuriant now, is burned up during May or June. There are no cattle here and consequently grass is not grazed. Where they keep cattle they must provide roughage for them from June to December while the drought is on. The soil is uniform, deep clay or sandy clay with no change down to 5 or 6 feet. There is no sign of change of color. One of the most interesting things is that often on the anthills, which are often 25 feet high and 30-40 feet through, the same uniform soil color is shown. Often holes are noticeable. Most of the porches here have the roof supported on poles which are eaten off at the bottom by the white ants.

In laying out the streets they cut down all the trees and are now having some difficulty in re-establishing street trees. The native trees would be beautiful if left at the right places. First in importance in the street trees is Poinciana regia. These were first planted in abundance and only a few are left. The most beautiful tree I have ever seen. Each leaf resembles perfectly a green ostrich plume. The tree is of an attractive flat-topped shape and when in flower is covered by brilliant red blossoms. This tree does not resist the ants very well and most of them have been killed out. They have tried in its place Grevillea, a very homely tree as compared with Brachystegia. Is not doing very well. Passes under the name of silver oak. They have also planted what

they call a camphor tree. The gardens show roses, bananas, papayas, dahlia, passion vine, Bogenvillea, and several yellow-flowered shrubs, and many shrubs of Tacoma. There are two very prominent solanums, with large deep-lavendar flower and an attractive orange-colored fruit 1½ inches in diameter which are especially abundant.



E^2-5. Shows a termite hill cut through by a ditch at the edge of the road. There is no change of color in the different portions. All is deep red and made up of clay loam. It is covered with grasses, bamboo, begonia, mosses and ferns. Note at the top a small extension of the hill. It seems probable that these great hills are built up by the weathering down of a small portion at the top, termites continually carrying material up into this portion.



E^2-6. Agaricus forming 3 clumps or clusters of a type quite abundant here. The natives gather these for food. A 6-inch rule is shown in the photograph.

E^2- 7. Similar to E^2-6, but one cluster inverted to show wide gills and spores. The gills are decurrent, no veil. Stems slightly scaly. The stipes are quite commonly branched.

E^2-8. A Solanum with deep-lavendar flower, fruit 1½ inches in diameter, deep orange when ripe. Very attractive. Do not know that it has any particular use.

E^2-9. Eragrostis in the fore. The large anthill with very large tree on it at the left. Many large vines and bamboo.

E^2-10. Two very young ant hills with grass leaves still protruding through the clay casts.

E^2-11. As E^2-10, but cut open to show chambers.

F 2-1. S.P.I. 49976. A small orange-colored fruit about 1 inch in diameter. See sketch in note book. Has a single stone in the center and the pulp rather hard and astringent. The pulp is thin, juicy, and adheres to the skin, but is not especially palatable. Is probably not used by the natives, although it forms rather attractive tree and bears an enormous crop. I have noted only two trees, one here and one near Sekania.

F 2-2. A general view of the open forest.