

## 31835 to 31864—Continued.

**31842.** *CHRYSOPHYLLUM VIRIDIFOLIUM* Wood and Franks.

*Distribution.*—A tree found in the woods in the vicinity of Durban in Natal, Africa.

**31843.** *CRACCA GRANDIFLORA* (Ait.) Kuntze.

*Distribution.*—A leguminous shrub with red flowers found along the eastern coast of South Africa from Durban to Uitenhage.

**31844.** *CROTALARIA GRANTIANA* Harvey.

*Distribution.*—A small, slender, leguminous plant found in the vicinity of Durban in South Africa.

**31845.** *CRYPTOCARYA WOODII* Engler.

*Distribution.*—In the woods in the vicinity of Durban, South Africa.

**31846.** *DRACAENA RUMPHII* (Hook.) Regel.

See No. 28724 for previous introduction.

**31847.** *GLORIOSA SIMPLEX* L.

*Distribution.*—Tropical and South Africa, extending from Upper Guinea and the Nile land southward to the Cape.

**31848.** *INDIGOFERA* sp.**31849.** *LITTONIA MODESTA* Hook. f.

*Distribution.*—A tuberous-rooted climbing vine belonging to the family Melanthiaceæ, and growing in the Kalahari region and in the vicinity of Durban in South Africa.

**31850.** *MILLETTIA GRANDIS* (E. Meyer) Skeels.

(*Virgilia grandis* E. Meyer 1835, *Commentariorum de Plantis Africae Australioris*, vol. 1, p. 1.)

(*Millettia caffra* Benth. 1843, *Journal of Botany*, London, vol. 2, p. 99.)

This South African leguminous tree was first named *Virgilia grandis* by E. Meyer in 1835, and later was given the name *Millettia caffra* by Bentham, who apparently did not know of the earlier name. In accordance with present rules of botanical nomenclature the earliest specific name, *grandis*, is here restored.

*Millettia grandis* is found on the rocky slopes of the mountains in the vicinity of Durban in South Africa.

**31851.** *MONDIA WHITEI* (Hook. f.) Skeels.

“It may be interesting to note that the fishermen at Fajao use as a line a fiber obtained from a climbing asclepiad (evidently *Chlorocodon whitei* [now *Mondia whitei*]) which is common in bushland throughout Unyoro. It has great strength and durability, a line about the size of an ordinary thread holding a fish from 4 to 6 pounds in weight. The roots of the same plant are eaten by the natives as a tonic, and are of a pleasant taste.” (*Dawe, Economic Resources of Uganda*, p. 32.)

See No. 28730 for previous introduction.

**31852.** *MORAEA IRIDIODES* L.

See Nos. 13732, 28727, and 31258 for previous introductions.

**31853.** *OPHIOBOSTRYX VOLUBILIS* (Harvey) Skeels.

See No. 28729 for previous introduction.