

48428 to 48503—Continued.

characterized by the presence of prominent warts on the trunk and main branches, whence it has received the vernacular name of *Knopjesdoorn*. (Adapted from *Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information*, 1907, p. 361.)

48429. *ALBIZZIA KATANGENSIS* Wildem. Mimosaceæ.

"(No. 166.) *Musaasi*. A large deciduous tree with valuable timber, from the wireless station, Elizabethville, Belgian Kongo."

A tree from Katanga, Belgian Kongo, the roots of which are used in an infusion as a disinfectant. (Adapted from *Wildeman, Etudes sur la Flore du Katanga*, 4th ser., p. 37.)

48430. *ALBIZZIA* sp. Mimosaceæ.

"(No. 211.) From Choma, Northern Rhodesia."

48431. *AMERIMNON* sp. Fabaceæ.

(*Dalbergia* sp.)

"(No. 120.) *Moobanga*. From near Elizabethville, Belgian Kongo."

48432. *AMERIMNON* sp. Fabaceæ.

(*Dalbergia* sp.)

"(No. 190.) From Elizabethville, Belgian Kongo."

48433. *AMOMUM* sp. Zinziberaceæ.

"(No. 180.) *Mootungulu*. An herb with bright-red fruits, which are eaten by the natives. These fruits have the fragrance of some of the species of *Kaempferia*. Note the similarity of the name to the Zulu name for *Carissa edulis* (*ama-tungulu*); *moo*, like *ama*, is a prefix. From Elizabethville, Belgian Kongo."

48434. *ANTIDESMA* sp. Euphorbiaceæ.

"(No. 194.) Found on termite nests, in Likasi, Kambove, Belgian Kongo."

Received as *Antidesma venosum*, but it does not agree with our material of *A. venosum*.

48435. *ARACHIS HYPOGAEA* L. Fabaceæ.

Peanut.

"(No. 208.) Peanuts grown by natives at Kapiri M'Poshi, Northern Rhodesia."

48436. *BAIKIAEA PLURIJUGA* Harms. Cæsalpiniaceæ. **Rhodesian teak.**

"(No. 215.) From Victoria Falls, Rhodesia; found growing on a sand veld."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48234.

48437 to 48439. *BAUHINIA RETICULATA* DC. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

48437. "(No. 188.) *Kifumbe*. The pods are much relished by cattle. A cattleman in Matabeleland, Southern Rhodesia, grinds them up to mix with concentrates for his pedigreed stock."

A spreading shrub or small tree; from its roots a mahogany-colored pigment is obtained, used by the Manyoro for staining wooden utensils. The stain is most effective; the liquid applied when only slightly diluted, dries rapidly and with a gloss. The shrub grows in quantity also in parts of Toro and Chagwe and is sometimes used in native medicine. (Adapted from *Dawe, Economic Resources of Uganda*, p. 26.)

48438. "(No. 210.) From Elizabethville, Belgian Kongo."

48439. "(No. 205.) From Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia."