

49582 to 49612—Continued.

49593. *LUFFA CYLINDRICA* (L.) Roemer. Cucurbitaceæ.
(*L. aegyptiaca* Mill.)

“(No. 303. November 25, 1919.) Seed of the luffa, which grows abundantly here. Same as No. 273a [S. P. I. No. 49163].”

49594. *MANIHOT GLAZIOVII* Muell. Arg. Euphorbiaceæ. Ceara rubber.

“(No. 351. December 7, 1919.) The Ceara rubber plant was introduced from South America, but is now one of the chief rubber plants of Africa. The trees seem to grow well and are about 15 feet high.”

49595. *OCHNA POLYNEURA* Gilg. Ochnaceæ.

“(No. 326. December 7, 1919.) A small tree, 6 to 15 feet, which has unusually attractive light-green foliage and yellow flowers. The ochnas are among the most attractive trees of this section. For ornamentals they should be valuable wherever they can be grown. They withstand long droughts in this country, but their reaction to cold or frost will have to be determined experimentally.”

A fruiting branch of this shrub is shown in Plate V.

49596. *OCHNA* sp. Ochnaceæ.

“(No. 327. December 7, 1919.) A low bush with red calyces, black carpels, and light glaucous leaves. A most attractive plant, 1 to 1½ feet high, forming a low clump, which when in fruit is a mass of red sepals set off by green and later black carpels. This is by far the most beautiful ochna I have seen, but it forms only a low bush, seldom 2 feet high. The shape is that of a low mound, about three or four times as wide as it is high. The edge is often silvery with the foliage, while the top is red and black from the sepals and carpels.”

49597. *ODINA EDULIS* Sond. Anacardiaceæ.

“(No. 333. December 7, 1919.) A dark-purple grapelike fruit with a delicate skin, somewhat musty in flavor but pleasant after the first taste. It is eaten by the natives and is supposed to be a cure for ‘black water fever.’ The fruits are produced before the leaves, the latter appearing at about the time the fruits are ripe. The plant is acaulescent, or at least does not develop much above the surface of the soil and thus escapes the annual fires. It is abundant from Pretoria to Kafue.”

49598. *SESAMUM ORIENTALE* L. Pedaliaceæ.

Sesame.

“(No. 343. December 7, 1919.) A plant quite abundant on the flats; said by the natives to be an oil plant.”

49599. *STRYCHNOS* sp. Loganiaceæ.

“(No. 310. December 4, 1919.) The small-fruited sweet variety; it is relished by the natives. It is lemon-orange in color, has a thick stony rind, yellowish brown inside, and is rather juicy, with a tart but very agreeable flavor. It is unlike any fruit I have eaten, is much easier to eat than an orange and, I should say, as agreeable to the taste. In eating, the seeds are rejected, as are those of pomegranates. The fruits are borne in great abundance and apparently are possessed of excellent keeping qualities. I think this well worth trying out in cultivation.”

For an illustration of fruits of this species, see Plate VI.

49600. *STRYCHNOS* sp. Loganiaceæ.

“(No. 311. December 4, 1919.) A large fruit, 3 to 5 inches across, very like No. 310 [S. P. I. No. 49599], but not of as good flavor according to the natives. I doubt whether there is much difference.”