

24. S. P. I.-48183. Protea latifolia, one of the most beautiful of the Cape Proteas.



H4. Mountains from the garden.

Much of the vegetation on the mountains is native oaks and pines, and the oaks are driving out the native shrubs.

August 25. According to previous arrangements, Director Compton met me at Newlands and took me again to the botanical garden, where I met, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Compton, Miss Page, an artist employed by the garden, and also Assistant Director Mathews.





H 5. Shows *Musa encata* in flower and fruit. Both flowers and fruit are covered with large bracts and the seeds of this banana are as large as the end of the finger. Also shows Mr. Mathews, the Assistant Director.



H 6.



H 6. Arctotis acaulis, known under the common name of Grudsblom or Tondeldoek, a beautiful Composite, ranging from a deep red to almost orange. It was sent in as No. 25, S. P. I.-48519.

26. S. P. I.-48187. Ursinea cocullaefolia, a beautiful reddish-orange annual, with long continued flowering period. Grows from 10 to 12 inches high and starts flowering very early. Only a few seeds were collected. The peculiar flower-like appearance of the ripe heads adds very considerably to the attractiveness of this plant as an ornamental.



H 7. Ursinea cocullaefolia.





H 8. Grevia southerlandii. Branches are thick, leafless, and produce spikes of brilliant red flowers at the ends. Photo also shows the keeper's house at the back.



H 9.

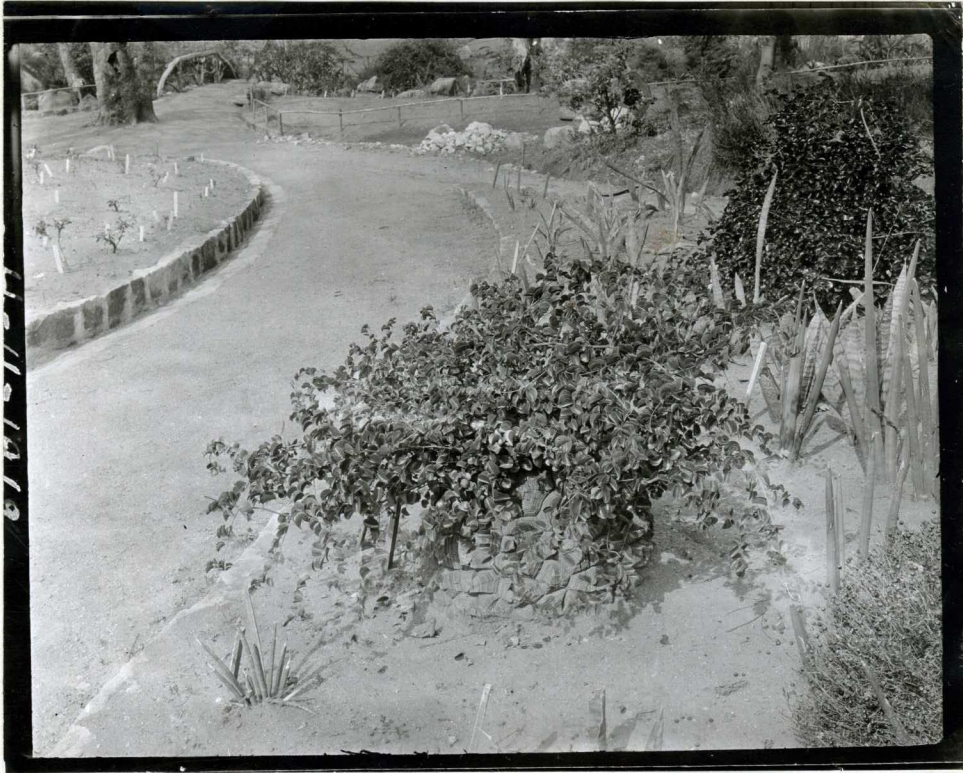


H 9. Briddleria salvifolia, a large drooping bush with pale lavender flowers and foliage reminding one somewhat of our garden sage. Plant about eight feet high.



H. 10. Sparmania africana or Stokroos, a natural fiber plant and a valuable ornamental about 8 feet high. Said to be grown in the United States at the present time.





H 11. Testudinaria elephantipes. This plant is closely related to Dioscorea (the Yams), said to have been eaten by the Hottentots but is now only eaten by the animals and baboons. The tuber has a thick cork cover.



H 12.



H 12. Chironia baccata, a small decorative shrub similar in appearance to asparagus.

32. S. P. I.- This shrub, a member of the Gentian group, is chiefly attractive because of the low, oval bush which is about two feet across and the immense number of beautiful red berries produced.



I 1. Aloe microstigma in flower, with many other plants of Aloe, and a general view of the rock garden.





I 2. Aloe plicatis, with a Pelargonium in the foreground. This Aloe has a peculiar habit, the leaves coming out on two opposite sides which gives the plant a very distinct appearance as compared with other Aloes.

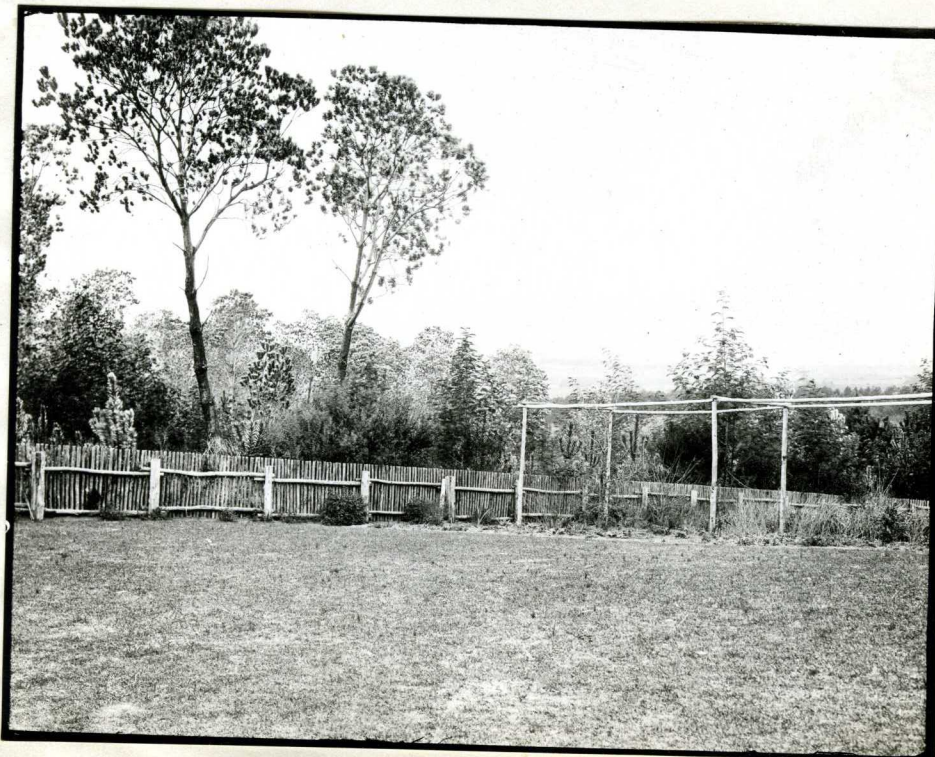




I 3. A rust on Aloe stricta. This rust is killing many of the most beautiful plants in the garden.



I 4. Aloe arvensis, a hedgerow of this plant, with Dir. Compton in the back.





I 5. A general view from the front of Dir. Compton's home. The trees in the foreground are largely Leucodendron argenteum. Indian Ocean in the background.



I 6. Protea lepidocarpodendron, a beautiful Protea with dark tips. See also photos E 4 and J 5.

27. S. P. I.-48184. Seed of Protea lepidocarpodendron.





I 7. Padalyria calyptrata, a beautiful shrub 8 feet high, and with large pea-like flowers. Not grown in clusters. Can be grown readily from seed.



I 8. A duplicate of above.



28. S. P. I.-48185. Protea susannae, a very large flower and a beautiful plant from the Cape region. No specimens nor photographs were taken of this.

29. S. P. I.-48174. Felicia rotundifolia. This may be Aster capensis, which apparently is already grown in gardens in Europe.

30. S. P. I.-48188. Virgilia capensis, Keurboom. A quick-growing tree flowering profusely, sweet scented.

31. S. P. I.-48182. Protea lanceolata, a light yellow flower. A very attractive bush 3 to 4 feet high.

32. S. P. I.- Chironia baccata or probably Chironia baccifera, a Gentian chiefly attractive because of the low, oval bush, which is about two feet across, and the abundance of showy, beautiful red berries. Suggests asparagus. See H 12.

33. S. P. I.- Barbarta spathacea, a plant with rush-like habit. Stems very tough and pliable. Produces a showy yellow flower. It covers the hills on the Atlantic side of the Cape Peninsula and occurs as far east as Port Elizabeth. Used for basket-making, for which it seems unusually well fitted. See D 12 and herbarium 77. The Dutch name for this plant is Biesroei. It is one of the irises.

34. S. P. I.-48189. Watsonia ? . Unidentified corms.

35. S. P. I.-48175. Oxalis, a large, white acaulescent form. Very prominent at the Cape. Occurs in dry, sandy or granitic soil.

36. S. P. I.-48289. Solanum. Large yellow fruit. Plant of doubtful value, about 4 feet high.

37. S. P. I.-48550. Solanum, a large plant 8 to 10 feet high, with large, mullen-like leaves. Fruit in large terminal clusters, the individual fruits are from  $1/3$  to  $1/2$  of an inch in diameter.



38. S. P. I.-48181. Physalis edulis (P. peruviana), the Cape gooseberry. It is the principal fruit for making jam. It is not cultivated to any great extent but springs up as a weed almost anywhere. These plants were collected at Mowbray where they grew in the experimental ground of the Entomology Department. This plant is generally supposed to have been introduced from Peru.

39. S. P. I.- Kikuyu plant. Reported dead. This grass introduced from the Kikuyu Escarpment of British East Africa is regarded as one of the best forage grasses for the Cape region. It is grown only from cuttings but spreads rapidly and is excellent feed. It grows somewhat like a Bermuda grass, but the leaves and stems are somewhat coarser and possibly more juicy. It is said this grass will grow wherever cotton grows. It is a perennial and will shut out Johnson grass in South Africa.

40. S. P. I.-48178. Pennisetum cenchroides, Buffel's grass, a new drought-resistant grass which is just being brought into cultivation by one of the large South African seed houses - C. Starke & Co., Ltd., Mowbray, Cape Town. It is not as palatable when green as other grasses, but makes excellent dry feed. The stems are solid and retain their nutritive value for a long time. It comes from the desert region of the Kalahari.

41. S. P. I.- Unidentified bulb.

42. S. P. I.- Unidentified bulb.

43. S. P. I.- Babiana , called Babiaantje, since the baboons (babiaan) dig up the corms and eat them. It is very good food. The flowers resemble a blue crocus and are very attractive.

44. S. P. I.-48523. Phaseolus aureus. Beans collected at Rosebank, Cape Town, where they were grown as part of an experiment for the selection of weevil-resistant varieties. It is a small, green form some times used in



making porridge.

45. S. P. I.-48534. Phaseolus lunatus, Governor's bean, a large white bean.

46. S. P. I.-48535. Phaseolus lunatus, a large flat lima-like bean with a brown hilum.

47. S. P. I.- Similar to 46, but with reddish brown markings.

48. S. P. I.-48536. Phaseolus vulgaris, a black bean.

49. S. P. I.-48524. Phaseolus coccineus, Caledon white.

50. S. P. I.-48537. Phaseolus vulgaris, a tan-colored bean, popular in the back country.

51. S. P. I.-48548. Soja max, a small yellowish bean.

52. S. P. I.-48549. Similar to 51.

53. S. P. I.-48538. Phaseolus vulgaris, a dark bean similar to 54 and 55.

54. S. P. I.-48539. Purple.

55. S. P. I.-48540. Black.

56. S. P. I.-48541. Dark colored.

57. S. P. I.-48542. Small. White.

58. S. P. I.-48543. White with black eyes.

59. S. P. I.-48544. Round. Red and white.

60 - 68 are all Phaseolus coccineus, or scarlet runner beans, and are grown for weevil resistance. This collection should give a good idea of South African varieties.

60. S. P. I.-48525.

61. S. P. I.-48526.

62. S. P. I.-48527.

63. S. P. I.-48528.



- 64. S. P. I.-48529.
- 65. S. P. I.-48530.
- 66. S. P. I.-48531.
- 67. S. P. I.-48532.
- 68. S. P. I.-48533.
- 69. S. P. I.-48545. Phaseolus vulgaris.

August 28. Packed and mailed most of the introduction numbers to the States. Raven, Thierry, and I left at 5:45 p. m. for Port Elizabeth. The country out of Cape Town soon changes to a sandy plain, sand blowing across False Bay at the South.

At Parow the soil is very sandy, thin, and poor. The vegetation consists of rushes and Ericas. There is an occasional rye pasture on the thin, sandy soil. Almost the whole country is plowed up by moles which seem to be very abundant here. At Stickland Siding, the vegetation is still the same, with occasional eucalyptus trees. There is not much change as far as Mulders Vle, where it became too dark to make further observations.

August 29. En route to Port Elizabeth from Cape Town. It became light enough to see shortly east of Buffelsjaagts. This city is 198 miles from Cape Town. This whole country is covered with a growth of bitter bosch or pepper bush, a low, small-leaved bush. See herbarium 86. During the dry season this bush is burned off and this favors to some extent a growth of grass. An Andropogon-like grass (see herbarium 85) is quite abundant. Many bulbous plants grow in this type. See herbarium 87.