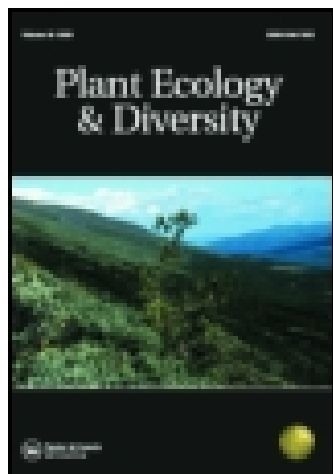


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Additional Notes On The Flora Of Portuguese South-East Africa

Mr. J.A. Alexander

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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE FLORA OF PORTUGUESE SOUTH-EAST AFRICA. By Mr. J. A. ALEXANDER.

CRUCIFERÆ.—*Senebiera didyma*, Pers. A South American annual that has spread over all tropical countries.

STERCULIACÆ.—*Hermannia Gerardii*, Harv. Abundant in some places.

AMPELIDÆ.—*Vitis cirrhosa*, Thunb. This is a common species on the coast, and into the interior to 3000 feet above sea level. Some 30 species are known in South and East Africa.

LEGUMINOSÆ.—*Indigofera grata*, E. Mey. A not uncommon species. Mostly all are annuals, and come up very thickly in abandoned land—over 60 species are found in Africa.

Acacia pennata, Willd. A common tree on the coast, wood very hard, and resists white-ants.

Cassia comosa, Vog. A very showy shrub, found in abundance in the open sandy ground by the coast and low lands.

Indigofera rostrata, Bolus—not uncommon.

CRASSULACÆ.—*Crassula rosularis*, Haw. Found on the low lands, generally in isolated patches.

CUCURBITACÆ.—*Coccinia palmata*, Cogn. An ornamental creeping plant, with pretty scarlet fruit.

UMBELLIFERÆ.—*Alepidea longifolia*, E. Mey. Common weed in the grass lands.

RUBIACÆ.—*Oldenlandia caffra*, Eckl. and Zeyh. Common weed. Some of the species are showy plants found by mountain marshes and streams.

COMPOSITÆ.—*Vernonia anisochetoides*, Sond. A very attractive plant, flowering profusely on the coast and low lands.

Berkheya maritima, J. M. Wood. Common coast plant.

Gerbera ambigua, Sch. Common on open ground. This is one of the many daisies—as they are commonly named—found in Africa.

SAPOTACÆ.—*Sideroxylon inerme*, Linn. Small bushy tree, abundant.

EBENACÆ.—*Royena pallens*, Thunb. Common evergreen shrub.

Mystroxyylon eucleaforme, Eckl. and Zeyh. Common in the dry country.

APOCYNACEÆ.—*Oncinotis inandensis*. I have not been able to certify to the name of this plant, and I think it is known under another name.

ASCLEPIADEÆ.—*Cynanchum natalitium*, Schlechter. Found climbing over the shrubs.

GENTIANEÆ.—*Belmontia natalensis*, Schinz. This is given as a Natal species, but is found extending on the east coast.

AMARANTACEÆ. — *Sericocoma chrysurus*, Meissn. Very abundant on the low lands.

ORCHIDEÆ.—*Stenoglottis longifolia*, H.K. This is not a common plant, generally found in grass land.

IRIDEÆ.—*Gladiolus Ecklonii*, Lehm. This species is found on the higher range of grass lands.

Dierama pendula, Baker. Found under shade of trees or in grass cover.

AMARYLLIDEÆ.—*Brunsvigia Josephinae*, Gawl. A very showy plant found in grass lands, the flowering spike appearing before the leaves.

LILIACEÆ.—*Chlorophytum elatum*, R.Br. Found in forest cover and grass lands.

GRAMINEÆ.—*Olyra latifolia*, Linn. Very ornamental. Found in damp ground and by river banks.

Eragrostis curvula, Nees. A very abundant grass in the interior; ornamental, not used as fodder.

Professor BAYLEY BALFOUR, F.R.S., exhibited the seeds of *Crossosoma*.

Mr. R. L. Harrow showed the following plants in flower from the Royal Botanic Garden:—*Androsace pyrenaica*, *Corydalis Alleni*, *Cytisus kewensis* ×, *Draba aizoides*, *Draba dicranoides*, *Draba olympica*, *Draba Salamoni*, *Erodium hymenodes*, *Lithospermum oleaefolium*, *Cheiranthus Menziesii*, *Pinguicula alpina*, *Rhododendron Chamæcistus*.

Sir ARCHIBALD BUCHAN-HEPBURN exhibited an orchid, *Phaius japonica*, doubtfully hardy in Britain.