

## 49224 to 49255—Continued.

49247. *TETRAPLEURA* sp. Mimosaceæ.

(Victoria Falls. November 17, 1919. Pod containing seed; no label.)

49248. *VIGNA SINENSIS* (Torner) Savi. Fabaceæ.

Cowpea.

“(No. 239. Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. November 6, 1919.) Indumba Kafir bean.”

49249. *VOANDZEIA SUBTERRANEA* (L.) Thouars. Fabaceæ.“(No. 244. Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. November 6, 1919.) *Inshluba*. Kafir beans.”49250. *XIMENIA AMERICANA* L. Olacaceæ.

False sandalwood.

“(No. 279. Victoria Falls. November 14, 1919.) *Impinji*. A plum-like fruit similar to No. 248 [S. P. I. No. 49167], but larger and later; strong wild-cherry odor.”

49251. (Undetermined.)

“(No. 259. Victoria Falls. November 15, 1919.) A small tree with a strong odor of pepper when the leaves, stem, or fruits are crushed.”

49252. *TOUNATEA MADAGASCARIENSIS* (Desv.) Kuntze. Cæsalpiniaceæ.  
(*Swartzia madagascariensis* Desv.)

“(No. P. 263. Victoria Falls. November 15, 1919.) A medium-sized tree with long, narrow sugar-bearing pods.”

49253. *HIPPOCRATEA OBTUSIFOLIA* Roxb. Hippocrateaceæ.

“(No. 261. Victoria Falls. November 15, 1919.) A peculiar woody vine with clusters of fruits attached by the end of the wing, with the heavy or seed end hanging free.”

49254. *LEIOPTYX CONGOENSIS* Pierre. Meliaceæ.

“(No. 268. Victoria Falls. November 17, 1919.) A large tree with large pods bearing large winged seeds.”

49255. (Undetermined.)

“(No. 251. Victoria Falls. November 13, 1919.) A large acacialike tree with large flat pods.”

49256. *BUPHANE DISTICHA* (L. f.) Herbert. Amaryllidaceæ.

Fire-lily.

From Victoria Falls, Rhodesia. Bulbs collected by Dr. H. L. Shantz, Agricultural Explorer for the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 14, 1920.

“(No. 292. Victoria Falls. November 17, 1919.) The fire-lily or poison-lily; a flame of fire without leaves. Very characteristic.” (*Shantz*.)

For an illustration of this plant as it grows in Northern Rhodesia, see Plate I.

49257. *EXOgonium PURGA* (Wender.) Benth. Convolvulaceæ.(*Ipomoea purga* Hayne.)

From Bahia, Brazil. Roots presented by H. M. Curran. Received January 14, 1920.

“I am sending a sample of *batata de purga*. It is a strong-growing Ipomoea-like vine, with ornamental white flowers about 3 inches across the corolla. The vine is smooth, quadrangular, with ribbonlike wings at the angles, as in *Passiflora quadrangularis*. The ends of the twigs and the calyx are pale yellowish green. This plant is common in the second-growth forests and abandoned